The Eternal Partnership: Ethiopia and Korea

A History of the Participation of the Ethiopian Forces in the Korean War

Ministry of Patriots and Veterans Affairs
Republic of Korea
Reflection on the Historical Significance of the Participation of the Armed Forces of Ethiopia in the Korean War

FREEDOM IS NOT FREE
The Republic of Korea faced its most challenging crisis 62 years ago. The North Korean Army, with the support of the former Soviet Union, seized Seoul, the capital of the Republic of Korea, in three days. This forced South Korea to withdraw to the Nakdong River. Additionally, North Korea took all of South Korea's territory by force, except Busan.

The South Korean people, however, did not give up in such a despairing situation. Even the young students did not hesitate to pick up their guns and fight against the enemy. The freedom and peace of the Republic of Korea was defended owing to the sacrifices of South Korean and UN Forces, including Ethiopian Forces.

Ethiopia decided to participate in the Korean War despite having its own arduous situation. The 1,200 Ethiopians chosen from the Ethiopian Royal Guards were granted the unit name, 'Kagnew,' which means "to establish order out of chaos," by Emperor Selassie, and advanced to the battlefield.

The Ethiopian Forces always fought bravely on the frontline. They made outstanding achievements on various battlefields such as Mt. Jeoggeun and Hill Uncle. Their bravery was proven by the fact that there were no Ethiopian soldiers captured by the enemy throughout the many battles they fought.

Koreans clearly remember that Ethiopia sent a number of its youths to Korea in spite of its difficult economic situation and donated medical supplies to us even after the armistice. We Koreans extend our sincere gratitude to the Ethiopian government and people. We also express our deepest condolences for the Ethiopian veterans, who sacrificed their lives to help the country that they had not known before and the people that they had not seen before.
The Republic of Korea was able to overcome the scars caused by the Korean War thanks to the sacrifices that the Ethiopian Forces made. We have rebuilt South Korea, which had been completely devastated to the extent that had caused General McArthur to claim that, “They need at least 100 years to rebuild the country.” We have made Korea so internationally esteemed that it has been chosen to host various world-class events such as the G20 Summit Talk and the 2012 Seoul Nuclear Security Summit. This proves that the sacrifices the Ethiopian veterans made for us were not in vain.

I think that the best way for the Republic of Korea, which used to be a country that received aid, but has become a country that can provide aid to other countries, and is one of the world’s top 10 wealthiest countries, to recompense for the Ethiopian Forces’ sacrifice and dedication is to make their sacrifice and contribution widely known to post-war generations.

A History of the Participation of the Ethiopian Forces in the Korean War has recently been published in order to achieve the above-mentioned honorable purpose. I hope this historical publication makes us remember the blood that the Ethiopian soldiers shed for the Republic of Korea, and strengthens the amity between the two countries.

I look forward to the two countries having a closer relationship. The Korean government will continue to provide support to Ethiopia as Ethiopia did for us.

Finally, I would like to conclude this prologue by expressing my sincere gratitude to everyone who spared no effort to publish this book.

June 2012

Sung Choon Park

Minister of Patriots and Veterans Affairs, Republic of Korea
Part 1. Reflection on the Historical Significance of the Participation of the Armed Forces of Ethiopia in the Korean War • 8

Part 2. Overview of Ethiopia • 16
   2–1. The Geo–Political Characteristics of Ethiopia • 17
   2–2. A Glimpse of Ethiopian History • 21
   2–3. Politics, Economy and Socio–culture • 28

   3–1. The Outbreak of the Korean War and the UN’s Quick Response • 42
   3–2. Ethiopia’s Decision to Participate in the War and Its Force Organization • 53

Part 4. Major Battles of the Ethiopian Forces in the Korean War • 61
   4–1. Patrolling Mt. Jeoggeun and Heartbreak Ridge • 61
   4–2. Battles in the Vicinity of Cheorwon and the Battle of Triangle Hill • 99
4–3. Yoke/Uncle Hill Battle, Defending the Front Line • 123

4–4. Testimony of Ethiopian Veterans • 135

Part 5. The Consolidation and Development of the Amity between Korea and Ethiopia after the Korean War • 144
5–1. The Development of Korea–Ethiopia Amity • 144
5–2. Korean and Ethiopian Governments’ Projects to Commemorate Ethiopian forces’ participation in the Korean War • 152
5–3. Governmental and Civilian Cooperation: Relationships between Korea and Ethiopia • 168

Part 6. Improvement and Future Prospects of the Relationship between Korea and Ethiopia • 175

Appendix • 179
1. The Diary of Ethiopian Forces’ Participation in the Korean War • 180
2. The Scale of UN Forces’ Participation in the Korean War and Their Losses • 186
3. The List of Ethiopian KIAs (Killed in Action) • 193

References • 199
President Lee, Myung-bak visiting Prime Minister Meles Zenawi
The opening ceremony of the Memorial Hall for Ethiopian Veterans of the Korean War (Chuncheon)

UNESCO Deputy Director-General, Getachew Engida and his wife, Martha Tilahun
The Korean War broke out at dawn on June 25, 1950, and it was the first war after World War II as the tension between the Western block and the Communist block escalated. It plunged the Korean people into the torrent of war. They had suffered from the agony of war until July 27, 1953 when the armistice agreement was made.

The war broke out as North Korea and the Soviet Union attempted to communize and eventually sovietize the Korean Peninsula by force. Kim, Il-sung, then the leader of North Korea (NK), internally discussed the alternatives for the unification of the Korean Peninsula by force from the birth of its regime. He discussed the issue with Stalin through the Soviet ambassador to North Korea well before the invasion. Before the North Korean forces invaded, Kim, Il-sung got consent and permission
from both Stalin and Mao Tse-tung.

The war put Korea into unprecedented ravages of war, but the immediate support of the international community revealed that its zeal to protect freedom and peace had not abated. Courageous soldiers from a number of allied nations with different skin colors and from various tribes came to participate in the war to protect freedom under the UN flag. They risked their lives in a distant and unknown country.

The UN convened the Security Council the next day after North Korea invaded the South, and demanded “the immediate halt of hostile activities.” Two days after NK rejected the demand, the UN passed the resolution that the United Nations had to act collaboratively for world peace and freedom on the peninsula. Sixteen countries that supported the resolution on that day, sent their armed forces to Korea and five other countries dispatched medical support teams. The soldiers of the UN forces shed blood to protect the universal value of free democracy and world peace. The courage and sacrifice of the soldiers of the allied nations were invaluable and it becomes more obvious when we reflect 62 years after the outbreak of the war.

Today the Republic of Korea (ROK) cherishes freedom and human rights, which it desperately fought to protect in 1950, and takes part in international peace-keeping activities. The sacrifices that were made during those three years by the soldiers of the 16 UN countries that participated were not in vain by any means. It worked as an invaluable asset that made possible
The Eternal Partnership: Ethiopia and Korea

Korean people will never forget the invaluable sacrifice that was made by the blood shed by those soldiers when the country was on the brink of disaster. They realized the truth of the message, “Freedom is not free. Freedom grows on the noble sacrifice of those who try to protect it”, which is engraved on the granite wall of the Korean War Veterans Memorial located in Washington, D.C.

The UN forces, as crusaders to protect freedom and peace, fought bravely and strenuously despite suffering from the unfamiliar climate conditions. Thanks to them, the Republic of Korea was able to check the communist's invasion and make a truce with the pre-war states retrieved.

ROK received a great deal of help from the UN member countries and the international community in the recovery
process after the war. Since then, ROK has actively maintained not only the military exchange but also the political and economical exchange. Consequently within 62 years of the breakout of the war, ROK has risen to a respectable position in the international community.

We need to reemphasize the significance of the Korean War at this point in time lest it should fade away from the memory, recall the sacrifices of the allied countries that fought for the peace of Korea and the world with blood shed, and nurture the existing relationship as partners for a better future.

As part of what is mentioned above, the Ministry of Patriots and Veterans Affairs is endeavoring to renew the lofty ideology and values of the 16 UN participant countries and 5 medical support countries by organizing books about the relationship they had with South Korea. This effort will help us to ruminate the tough times of the past we shared with the allied nations and serve as a stepping stone for better relationships with these countries in the future.

The book entitled, “The Participation of the Ethiopian Forces in the Korean War” is being published this year to commemorate the 62nd Anniversary of the Korean War, and is being organized to highlight the significance of the relationship between South Korea and Ethiopia to the people of both countries. The book
introduces Ethiopia, the outbreak of the Korean War and a series of responses to it by the UN, the background of Ethiopian forces' participation in the war and their actions in the war, and the relationship between South Korea and Ethiopia before and after the war. The book is primarily focused on the actions conducted by Ethiopian forces during the war, and it also deals with other topics to better understand both Korea and Ethiopia. It is intended to reflect on the significance of the participation of the Ethiopian forces in the Korean War and furthermore to highlight the mutual interest of both countries, thus contributing to a better relationship as future partners.

Ethiopia was a member of the UN before the outbreak of the Korean War, and also it was an allied country that showed great interest in the freedom, peace and stability of Korea. However, it had faced its own internal problems when the Korean War broke out.

Ethiopia was invaded by Italy in October 1935 and remained occupied until May 1941. During this time, about 275,000 Ethiopian people were killed by mustard gas.

The Ethiopian Government appealed to the League of Nations for help whenever it was attacked by Italy, but its request was refused every time. The emperor Haile Selassie realized that the national power came from its own autonomy and his reformative government awakened the Ethiopian people.

Ethiopia was finally liberated from Italy with support from the UK in April 1941, Italy's occupation finally ended when Emperor Haile Selassie entered Addis Ababa in May 1941. This was
followed by the British recognition of Ethiopia's full sovereignty, (i.e. with no promise of future privileges going to the UK), with the signing of the Anglo-Ethiopian Agreement in December 1944. Even though it became independent from Italy, Ethiopia was still struggling due to their domestic political chaos.

Though Ethiopia was not in a position to help other countries because of its own problems, it immediately made a commitment when the Secretary General of the United Nations asked for their assistance. Ethiopia decided to send one battalion-sized unit whose members were drafted from the volunteers of the Imperial Security Guard.

Ethiopia formed a new battalion from the ten infantry battalions in August 1950. The battalion went through combat training under the supervision of British instructors for 8 months.
Because the Ethiopian forces of the 1950s only served as the Imperial Security Guard, they did not have sufficient combat capability. After the completion of the required training, the emperor named the battalion the Kagnew Battalion.

Kagnew means 'defeat' in Ethiopian. Emperor Selassie addressed the troops at the farewell ceremony. He said, “You are departing on a long crusade in defense of the principle of collective security for world peace, which is very sacred. As you know, we have always sought collective security. Go defeat the invaders and secure peace and order on the Korean Peninsula.” He further stressed, “Fight until you win, or die.”

The Ethiopian battalion left Addis Ababa for the Korean Peninsula on a train to Djibouti, then on a ship to Busan. After a month-long sail, they arrived in Busan on May 6, 1951. They moved to Gapyung on July 11, were attached to the 7th US Division, and engaged Jeoggeun-san combat on the central-eastern front as part of the 7th US Division. The Ethiopian forces had unit rotations twice, in May 1952 and April 1953. Throughout their participation in the Korean War, the Kagnew Battalions were attached to the 7th US Division.

The Kagnew battalion, which was sent by the order of Emperor Selassie, fought very bravely. The cumulative number of personnel of Ethiopian forces was about 6,000. Among them, 121 soldiers were killed in action while 536 soldiers were wounded in action with no prisoners of war.

Reflecting the activities of Ethiopian forces during the Korean War, we send respects to the people and soldiers of Ethiopia.
who came here from far away to protect the freedom and peace in spite of their own domestic and international plights. We hope that the bond formed at that time will become stronger. We express our sincere condolence over those killed in action in the Korean War as the crusaders of freedom and peace.
The national flag of Ethiopia has three equal horizontal bands of green, yellow, and red with a blue circle in the middle. There is a yellow star and rays of the sun in the circle. Ethiopia is the first independent nation in Africa. The three colors of this flag were adopted by most of the other African nations whose independence came after Ethiopia. Therefore, those colors came to be known as the colors of the African people.
2-1 The Geo-Political Characteristics of Ethiopia

Ethiopia, officially known as the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, is a country located in the north-eastern part of Africa, which is also known as the ‘Horn of Africa.’ Ethiopia is bordered by Eritrea to the north, Kenya to the south, Sudan to the west, and Somalia to the east. Addis Ababa (In Ethiopian languages: Amharic, “new flower”), the capital of Ethiopia, is 2,355 m (7,631 ft) above sea level, is the third highest capital in the world, and it occupies an area of 530.14㎢ which is nine-tenths as large as Seoul. The population is about 5 million, which is about half of Seoul's population.
Ethiopia occupies 1,114,000 km² with a population density of 79/㎢. The arable acreage is 68% of its land, and the vegetation ratio is 3%. The area of Ethiopia is approximately 5 times as big as Korea's area. The altitude of Ethiopia ranges from 116 m below sea level to 4,620 m above sea level and most of the country's major cities are located at elevations of around 2,000~3,000 m above sea level.

Ethiopia has two distinct climates. The highlands have high mountain climate with fairly uniform year-round temperatures (at the average of 16 °C to 22 °C), while the lowlands have tropical climate with high temperatures and humidity. Different regions have rainy and dry seasons at different times of the year. However, generally speaking, seasons are largely defined by rainfall, with a warm dry season (Bega) from April to May, a heavy rainy season (Kiremt) from June to September, a cool dry season from October to January, and a light rainy season from February to March.

The average annual rainfall is around 1,000~1,500 ㎜, but the variation of the rainfall among the regions is extreme. Ethiopia receives most rainfall from June to September. Nevertheless, the
recent abnormal climate conditions cause rainfall even in the dry season, thereby affecting the agricultural cycle.

The total population is 88,010,000 (as of 2010) with its annual rate of increase at 3.3%. The rural population makes up 84% of the total population, and most rural people live in the remote highlands about 30 km away from the main road.

The ethnic mix of Ethiopians are the descendents of the Semite
and Hamitic peoples. The Oromo are the largest ethnic group in Ethiopia, at 35% of the nation's population. The Amhara represent 26% of the country's inhabitants, while the Tigray represent 7% and there are about 80 other ethnic minorities. English is the most widely spoken foreign language and Amharic is the language most commonly spoken by Ethiopians. In terms of the writing system, Ethiopia's principal orthography is Ge'ez or Ethiopic (ግወዝ) which is a phonetic symbol that comprises of 33 consonants and 7 vowels.

According to the National Census, Ethiopian Orthodox makes up 50% of the country's population, Muslims more than 40%, and practitioners of traditional faiths the rest. Recently, the Muslim population has rapidly increased, and that makes Muslims about 50% of the country's population based on unofficial statistics.

The best-known Ethiopian cuisine consists of various vegetables or meat side dishes and entrees, usually a wat, or thick stew, served atop injera, a large sourdough flatbread made of teff flour.

The Ethiopian calendar (Amharic: የኢትዮጵያ ዋመን አቆጣጠር yä'Ityoṗṗya zämän aḵọtaṭär), also called the Ge'ez calendar, is the principal calendar used in Ethiopia. Like the Coptic calendar, the Ethiopian calendar has twelve months of 30 days each plus five or six epagomenal days, which comprise a thirteenth month. A seven to eight year gap between the Ethiopian and Gregorian calendars results from alternate calculations in determining the date of the Annunciation of Jesus.
Today, Addis Ababa is still the headquarters of the AU (African Union), and UNECA (UN Economic Commission for Africa) and the Ethiopian military is about 150,000 strong. The Ethiopian currency is Ethiopian Birr and US$ 1 is equal to ETB 16.7. As of 2009, the GDP was US$ 34.32 billion, and per capita GDP was US$ 401. Ethiopia is one of the poorest countries.

As of 2009, annual exports from Ethiopia totaled US$ 79.823 million of commodities such as coffee, hides, and cereal while imports to Ethiopia totaled US$ 14.796 million for commodities including gasoline, car parts, communication/computer equipment, etc. Major trade partners are Saudi Arabia, the US, China, India, Italy, Germany, and Greece. The country also has large mineral resources like gold, silver, and copper.

Unfortunately, 57.3% of the population of Ethiopia is illiterate. School enrollment is below that of many other countries: primary school 83.0% (males 84.6%, and females 81.3%), and lower secondary school 13.5%.

**2–2 A Glimpse of Ethiopian History**

1. **From Ancient Times to WWI**

The ancient Ethiopian Kingdom was formed between 800 BC and 500 BC. “Ethiopia” means “Land of the Burnt Faces.” Folklore says that the first Emperor, Menelik I, was the son of Solomon and the Queen of Sheba,
The Ethiopian Kingdom of Axum existed from approximately 100 AD, followed by the feudal kingdom era called “The Age of Princes” from 600 AD to the 1930s when the Emperors became figureheads, and the kingdom was controlled by warlords. The Jesuit missionaries had offended the Orthodox faith of the local Ethiopians, and on June 25, 1632 Emperor Fasilides expelled the Jesuit missionaries and other Europeans. From that time on, Ethiopia was isolated from the Western European Church and its culture.

In 1882, Italy set up a local office at Eritrea to initiate the colonization. Italy’s force practically colonized Eritrea in 1889 with the conclusion of the Treaty of Ucciali when they entered Asmara, its capital, after killing Emperor Yohannes.

Menelik II defeated Italy’s colonial force in the battle of Adwa in February 1896, and kept its independence from Italy. However, a small area north of Ethiopia which is part of modern
Eritrea was separated from Ethiopia and colonized by Italy with the signing the Treaty of Addis Ababa.

2. The Era of Emperor Selassie (1935-1974)

The independence of Ethiopia was interrupted by the Second Italo-Abyssinian War in October 1935 and Italian occupation (1936–1941). During the war, approximately 275,000 Ethiopians were killed by mustard gas. Following the entry of Italy into World War II, British Empire forces, together with patriot Ethiopian fighters, officially liberated Ethiopia in the course of the East African Campaign in 1941.

Emperor Haile Selassie arrived at Addis Ababa in May 1941, and Italy's occupation was finally over. This was followed by British recognition of full sovereignty with the signing of the Anglo-Ethiopian Agreement in December 1944.

In 1950, Haile Selassie orchestrated a federation with Eritrea which he dissolved in 1962. This annexation sparked the Eritrean War of Independence. He played a leading role in the formation of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) in 1962. Ethiopia and Somalia engaged in a border war over the Ogaden region from 1964 to 1973.

Haile Selassie's reign came to an end in 1974, when a Soviet-backed Marxist-Leninist military junta, the “Derg” led by Mengistu Haile Mariam, deposed him, and established a one-party communist state which was called the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.

The military junta pursued Marxism, and confiscated all industries, financial organizations, lands, and properties. The economy was run by the state. LTC Mengistu Haile was commissioned as the chief of the military junta in February 1977. The Soviet Union and Cuba started to provide military aid to Ethiopia after the US military advisory group left Ethiopia.

In July 1977, the Ogaden War broke out, when Somalia
captured part of the Ogaden region, but Ethiopia was able to recapture Ogaden. The Treaty of Friendship which was supposed to be in effect for the following 20 years, was signed by Ethiopia and the Soviet Union in November 1978. The special session at OAU adopted the resolution that supported the border agreement which was established when Ethiopia and Somalia gained independence.

Ethiopia had a general election on June 14, 1987, and constituted the congress called National Shengo on September 9, 1987. It declared that the name of the country is the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (PDRE) and Mengistu was elected as the president. Insurrections against Communist rule sprang up particularly in the northern regions of Tigray and Eritrea. In 1989, the Tigrayan Peoples' Liberation Front (TPLF) merged with other ethnically-based opposition movements to form the Ethiopian Peoples' Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF).

4. Transitional Government of Ethiopia

On May 28, 1991, EPRDF forces led by Meles Zenawi advanced on Addis Ababa, ousted the Marxist regime, and formed the Transitional Government of Ethiopia. At the same time, the Eritrean Peoples' Liberation Front (EPLF) led by Isaias Afewerk, current President of Eritrea, also advanced on Asmara.

In July 1991, the Transitional Government of Ethiopia formed the Council of Representatives composed of 87 members. It
prescribed the term of the transitional government to be 2 years, Eritrea's self-autonomy was also confirmed by the transitional government.


The Zenawi Government held the referendum supervised by UN Referendum in Eritrea dubbed UNOVER in April 1993. The Eritrean people overwhelmingly voted for independence from Ethiopia with 99.8%, declared its independence, and gained international recognition in 1993. Eritrea reappeared on the map of Africa and held a general election for the constitutional assembly in June 1994.

5. The Era of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (1995∼the Present)

The first formally multi-party election took place in May 1995 in which EPRDF, ruling party led by Meles Zenawi, won an overwhelming victory. Thereby the current Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia formed on August 22, 1995. Ethiopia adopted a framework of a federal parliamentary republic, whereby the Prime Minister is the head of the government.
Executive power is exercised by the government. Meles Zenawi, who was the president of the transient government, was elected the first Prime Minister.

The Eritrean–Ethiopian War took place from May 1998 to December 2000 between Ethiopia and Eritrea over a border dispute. The war ended with the signing of the Algiers Agreement for truce and peace on December 12, 2000. After the war, the Eritrea-Ethiopia Boundary Commission, a body founded by the UN, was established.

Zenawi's government was reelected in May 2000, allowing Zenawi to stay in power for a second term. In the 3rd election held in May 2005 (for Somali Region, it is August 21), the ruling party took the majority of 327 seats. However, the opposition parties, the Coalition for Unity and Democracy (CUD) and the United Ethiopian Democratic Front (UEDF) started anti-
government activities in protest of vote rigging.

On October 10, 2005, the third Zenawi's government was launched. Certain leaders of the CUD party refused to take up their parliamentary seats, and asked for the coalition government, reorganization of election management committee, and the release of the detained opposition leaders. Anti-government protests were held in Addis Ababa and the major cities across the country in November. In May 2010, EPRDF the ruling party won the election victory again. It took 499 seats out of 547 seats. Meles Zenawi was sworn in as the fourth Prime Minister.

2–3 Politics, Economy and Socio–culture

1. Politics

A. Government System and Governance

Ethiopia has nine administrative regions and two chartered cities, and is officially known as the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia. It follows a bicameral parliament system that consists of the House of Federation (the upper chamber) and the House of People's Representatives (the lower chamber). The House of People's Representatives has more influence.

The president is the head of the state while the Prime Minister is the head of the government. It uses the parliamentary government system such that executive power is exercised by the parliament,
B. Parliament

The House of Peoples' Representatives, the lower chamber, has 547 members who are elected for five-year terms in single-seat constituencies. Constituencies are determined based on the population of the specific district, and some seats are reserved for representatives of minority ethnicities and peoples. Currently EPRDF, the ruling party, has 499 seats. The main powers of the house of people's representatives are nominating and recommending the president with the approval of more than two thirds in the joint parliament, appointing the prime minister, approving cabinet member and federal judge appointments, legislating, declaring war, and appropriating the budget.

The House of Federation, the upper chamber, has 108 members who are elected for five-year terms. Each ethnicity is represented in the House of the Federation by at least one member. Each ethnicity is represented by one additional representative for each one million people in its population. The members of the House of the Federation are elected by the State Councils. The main powers of the House of Federation are interpreting the constitution, approving the separation of a certain state, and settling disputes among the states.

C. The Executive Branch

The president is a figurehead and the head of state. A candidate is nominated by the House of People's Representatives and becomes the president with the approval of more than two thirds of joint parliament. The president serves a six-year term,
and no more than two terms are allowed. The main powers of the president are to convene a joint parliamentary session, to promulgate a law, to appoint the ambassadors and special envoys recommended by the prime minister, to accept agreements from foreign envoys and ambassadors, and to grant amnesty.

The prime minister is the head of government, the chairman of the council of ministers, and the commander in chief of the armed forces. The prime minister is in charge of the administration. The prime minister is responsible for the house of peoples' representatives and has the same period of service as the house of peoples' representatives. The leader of the majority party becomes the prime minister. The main powers of the prime minister are recommending ministers, overall administrating, executing foreign policy, and recommending the president, judges of the Federal Supreme Court, and the attorney general.

The Council of Ministers includes the Prime Minister, the Deputy Prime Minister, various ministers and other members as determined and approved by the House of People's Representatives. The functions of the Council of Ministers are executing the law enacted by the House of People's Representatives, preparing the federal budget, overseeing financial services, executing finance policy, supervising the central bank, formulating and executing economic policy and strategy, and formulating and supervising the execution of foreign policy.
The Federal Supreme Court is in charge of serving justice. The House of People's Representatives may set up a federal high court or trial court at a requested site with the approval of more than two thirds, and appoint the president and vice president of the Federal Supreme Court who are nominated by the prime minister.

**D. Major Political Parties**

1) The Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF)

Before it came into power, the EPRDF was a rebel group, battling the military junta known as the Derg. Formed from the union of three organizations, it currently includes the Tigrayan People's Liberation Front (TPLF), the Amhara National Democratic Movement (ANDM), the Oromo Peoples' Democratic Organization (OPDP), and the Southern Ethiopian People's Democratic Movement (SEPDF). The chairman is Prime Minister Zenawi and the vice chairman is Deputy Prime Minister Addisu.

As the Oromo Liberation Front (OLF), which was the major opposition party, refusing to participate in the government, the ruling EPRDF did not have a single opposition party who could compete for seats in the election. This fact made Ethiopia a de facto one-party state.

In the election held in May 2005, the ruling party took 327 seats out of 547 seats, and launched its third term Zenawi government. However, the opposition parties, the Coalition for Unity and Democracy (CUD) and others, intensified anti-
government activities to protest against vote rigging.

The 374 seats the EPRDF took were more than two thirds of the 547 total seats. This made it possible for the ruling party to pass any law without any effective obstruction from other parties. In the election held in May 2010, the EPRDF had a landslide victory, taking 499 out of 547 seats.

2) The Coalition for Unity and Democracy (CUD)

The four parties were combined to form the CUD in November 2004. Those are the All Ethiopian Unity Party (AEUP), the United Ethiopian Democratic Party-Mehdin (UEDP-Medhin), the Ethiopian Democratic League (EDL), and Rainbow Ethiopia for Democracy and Social Justice (REDSJ).

Prior to the election in May 2005, AEUP was the party with four seats in the House of Peoples' Representatives. However, in the 2005 election, the CUD took 109 seats and became the major opposition party.

The CUD took all the seats in the 23 constituencies of the Addis Ababa administrative district and 137 of the 138 seats in the elections for the Regional assemblies. It could have taken over the regional government in the Addis Ababa administrative district, but because the CUD was boycotting the new parliament and refusing to take over the regional government, it didn't, and Addis Ababa is being run by a transitional government.

The points of the party platform are to amend the constitution to reflect public opinion, guarantee farmers' land ownership, respect of laborers’ rights, keep the federal system
that respects human rights and the democratic rights of the people, and secure of port access through peaceful measures.

3) The United Ethiopian Democratic Front (UEDF)

The United Ethiopian Democratic Front is a coalition of 14 existing political parties of Ethiopia which were combined in August 2003 to compete for seats in the Ethiopian General Elections held on May 15, 2005. Before the 2005 election, the UEDF had only nine seats in the House of Peoples' Representatives. Then, in the election it, increased its seats to 52. In July 2008, the UEDF joined the Oromo Federalist Democratic Movement, the Somali Democratic Alliance Forces, and the Union of Tigrains for Democracy and Sovereignty (also known as Arena) to establish the Ethiopian Democratic Unity Front, or simply Medrek, a new coalition of opposition parties and activists.

The points of the party platform are unclear. For example, the common position for the abolition of the constitution that defines the right to own land as belonging only to “the state” is ambiguous because of the different views among its members. They agree on the necessity of a constitutional amendment, but take an ambiguous position on the specific clauses and contents of it.

4) The Ethiopia Federal Democratic Unity Forum (Medrek)

Medrek is a coalition of eight existing opposition political
parties, including three parties that used to belong to the UEDF. It was founded in 2008 to compete for seats in the Ethiopian General Elections held in May 2010. Former president Negasso Gidada and prominent opposition leader Merera Gudina are the members of the coalition party. It is the main opposition party, but the election results in 2010 were far below its expectations. They alleged right after the election that there was vote rigging.

2. Economy of Ethiopia

A. Statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GDP ($100 million)</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>343.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP per capita ($)</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>976 (US$ at PPP)</td>
<td>401 (PPP $900)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP Growth (%)</td>
<td>-3.8</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>11.6</td>
<td>6.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Export ($1 million)</td>
<td>504</td>
<td>678</td>
<td>917</td>
<td>1,025</td>
<td>1,212</td>
<td>1,556</td>
<td>1,610</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Import ($1 million)</td>
<td>1,922</td>
<td>2,720</td>
<td>3,701</td>
<td>4,106</td>
<td>4,775</td>
<td>7,195</td>
<td>7,320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debt ($100 million)</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>66.4</td>
<td>62.6</td>
<td>23.2</td>
<td>26.2</td>
<td>31.6</td>
<td>42.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: World Bank and Statistics Korea

B. Economic Situation

Ethiopia's population is about 88,010,000, and is the second biggest country in terms of population in the countries south of the Sahara Desert. It is one of the least developed countries with GDP per capita of $401. The economic situation is generally grim because of the long lasting civil war, frequent droughts,
and high rate of population increase (3.3%).

Zenawi's administration, which overthrew the communist regime in 1991, adopted a new economic policy for the privatization of public enterprises and an active invitation of foreign capital. It adopted a market economic system, and strengthened economic cooperation with western European countries. However, the economic growth rate has been slower than expected, due to their policies focused on agriculture and maintaining state ownership of land, a poor financial and wealth distribution system, and the lack of human resources and infrastructure.

The GDP growth rate was 8.7% in 2005, 10.9% in 2006, 11.1% in 2007, 11.6% in 2008, and 6.8% in 2009. However, the inflation rate has stayed relatively high: 11.6% in 2005, 13.6% in 2006, 17.2% in 2007, 44.0% in 2008, and 11.0% in 2009. The recent hike in oil prices has made inflation even worse.

Economic development aid for Ethiopia has gradually been increasing since the Eritrean-Ethiopian war ended with the signing of a truce and peace agreement. Official Development Assistance (ODA) was approximately $1.1 billion in 2001, and its annual aid has continued to increase since then to $2 billion in 2005 and $3.3 billion in 2008.

Ethiopian trade is unbalanced such that Ethiopia imported $7.52 billion worth of goods and its total trade volume was $9.3 billion in 2010. This shows that Ethiopia highly relies on imports. Import and export procedures like an L/C (letter of credit) opening and custom clearance are so complicated that it blocks
brisk trade with trading partners. Products like coffee are the major export goods while industrial products are imported. This type of economic system leads to a chronic trade deficit of around $2 billion annually.

The country has deposits of abundant mineral sources like gold, copper, and zinc. Two huge natural gas fields estimated at four trillion cubic feet have also been discovered. Since Ethiopia has five potential areas with oil deposits, it has recently attracted the interest of foreign companies for resource development. A company from Saudi Arabia was granted a 20-year concession to explore the Lega Dembi mine which has the largest deposit of gold.

Exploration for gas is underway in the Ogaden Region bordering Sudan by the Malaysian company, Petronas. Also SIL, a company from the Middle East, is planning to invest $1.5 billion for gas exploration in gas fields like Calub and Hillala. The Ministry of Mine and Power and PEXCO, a company from the Netherlands, agreed in October 2005 to explore for oil in the Somali region in Ogaden for the next 25 years.

Almost 45% of the gross domestic product comes from the agricultural industry, 42% from the service industry, and 13% from the manufacturing industry.
3. Foreign Relation and Security Policy

Ethiopia's foreign relation and security policy has three main principles. The first principle is building a rapidly developing democratic system. Rapid development is very important for both the enhancement of the people's quality of life and the survival of the country. Unless rapid development is accomplished, chaos and breakup might continue in the country. Democratization is perceived as the means to facilitate statewide development, because it promotes human rights and the wellbeing of its people.

The second principle is developing national pride and prestige. Ethiopia is the only country in Africa that has never been a colony. It has a long history and culture. However, currently Ethiopia is still one of the least developed countries and resorts to foreign food aid and loans. This is regarded as a national insult and humiliating to the Ethiopian people, and young people are trying to seek refuge in other countries. Though developing national pride and prestige may not be an objective by itself, it could take a positive role in transforming its society and economy with a tight link to democratization and development.

The third principle is becoming more globalized. Ethiopia has taken a firm stance that economic development is only possible by entering into the global economy in which close-knitted countries have specialized roles. Ethiopia figures that it is in its best interest to pursue globalization because the global society
has its own justice system and organization. Otherwise, Ethiopia might fall into a disadvantageous position, be left out of global issues, and eventually have only limited influence.

The objectives of its foreign and security policies are to shape a favorable global condition for democratization and economic development, the expansion of the market, the promotion of the foreign investment and technological support, the removal or reduction of security threats, and the minimization of the negative side effects of globalization.

4. The Defense of Ethiopia

A. Defense Agreements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Agreement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>July 1963</td>
<td>Mutual Defense Treaty with Kenya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>Mutual Defense Treaty with US</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 1978</td>
<td>Friendship-Cooperation Treaty with the Soviet Union (Relocation of naval base in Somalia to Dahlak Island in Ethiopia)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 1979</td>
<td>Friendship-Cooperation treaty with Kenya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 1980</td>
<td>Friendship-Cooperation treaty with Hungary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 1983</td>
<td>Friendship-Cooperation treaty with North Korea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>Mutual Defense Treaty with Eritrea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 1998</td>
<td>Treaty with North Korea for $4 million in military aid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>Treaty with Russia for ammunition and materiel support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 2002</td>
<td>Treaty with North Korea for ammunition worth</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
$3 million and strengthening of military cooperation

2002 Material Support Treaty with China for building military logistics facility to include conventional tank factory

Feb. 2009 Signing MOU with the Republic of South Africa

Mar. 2010 Signing MOU with Rwanda

B. Statistics

- Force Strength (Active Force): 145,200
  - Army: 138,700
  - Air Force: 3,500
  - Para-trooper: 3,000
  ※ Reserve Force: 20,000

- Equipment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fixed-wing aircrafts</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>combat ready: 90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rotary-wing aircrafts</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>combat ready: 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(The rest is obsolete.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanks</td>
<td>700</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missiles</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>ballistic missiles: 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>others: 130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logistics factories</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. Culture and Education

Ethiopia is proud of its long history and diversified cultural tradition. The tradition dates back 3,000 years ago. The oldest existing homo sapien fossil, Lucy, was discovered in Ethiopia. Lucy is estimated to have lived approximately 3 million years ago.

Ethiopia is home to many cultural legacies due to its long cultural tradition. Especially, Christianity entered Ethiopia early in its history, and the Ethiopian Orthodox Church still has a majority among Christian dominations. Some ancient Christian relics still remain such as the Church of St. George (a monolithic church carved from the rock), the Obelisk of Axum, and Fasilides Castle in Gondar. The Muslim religion also entered Ethiopia early and one of the world's four Muslim holy places is in Ethiopia. Muslims make up 40% of the population and are growing in numbers.

The country's population is highly diverse, containing over 80 different ethnic groups. Some people have referred to Ethiopia as the museum of ethnic groups. It has diversified cultures, lending to constant disputes among the ethnic groups over their inherent conflicts of interest. This cultural diversity acts as the major factor for social unrest.

Ethiopia is the second-most populous nation in Africa after Nigeria (130 million inhabitants), with over 88 million inhabitants as of 2010. Its annual population growth rate is 3.3%, Urban inhabitants make up about 17% of the population. The fertility rate for child-bearing aged women is 6.02%, and the infant
mortality rate is 7.7%. Half the population is in absolute poverty, and 47% the children under the age of five suffer from malnutrition.

If the current population growth rate continues, the population is forecast to grow to over 100 million by 2015, which threatens the balanced of economic growth and development. Thus, it is imperative to control the population growth rate.

The social environment in Ethiopia has continued to deteriorate for the past 20 years, so that about half the population is in poverty and suffers from a chronic food shortage.

The Zenawi government is making a new economic development plan to improve the poor social environment. It also makes all possible efforts to eliminate diseases like AIDS and malaria with the help and cooperation from international organizations.

The adult illiteracy rate is 57.3% (females, 66.6%) and the primary school enrollment rate is 83.0%. There are 23 universities (the most prestigious being the University of Addis Ababa), 24 junior colleges, and 17 vocational schools. The most serious problem in the education system is the shortage of education facilities: the average number of students in a school is about 7,000.

The average life expectancy in Ethiopia is 55.8 years (Male, 53.6; Female, 58.8), and only 46% of the population receive healthcare benefits. Major diseases are waterborne/food borne disease (typhoid fever, bacterial diarrhea, etc), respiratory diseases, malaria (annually 4~5 million patients), and AIDS.
The Eternal Partnership: Ethiopia and Korea

3–1 The Outbreak of the Korean War and the UN's Quick Response

1. The Outbreak of the Korean War and the UN's Quick Response

The Korean War broke out because North Korea and the Soviet Union intended to Sovietize the Korean peninsula. Kim, Il-Sung of North Korea internally discussed schemes to unify the two Koreas by force from the birth of his regime. He also discussed the matter with Stalin through the Soviet ambassador to North Korea.
North Korea's armament build-up progressed rapidly. North Korea received enough tanks, aircrafts, and artillery pieces for equipping 10 divisions. The addition of 242 T-34 tanks had an especially crucial role in the war.

Then North Korea's leadership discussed China's support options with Mao Tse-tung. After the discussion, Mao Tse-tung promised to send three divisions of troops to North Korea, who were Korean-Chinese. As promised, he began dispatching them to North Korea from the second half of 1949.

After confirming the backing of China and the Soviet Union through these discussions, Kim, Il-Sung finally got permission from Stalin and Mao Tse-tung to attack South Korea. The North Korean forces launched their attack at dawn on June 25, 1950. NK forces, in accordance with the operation plan, delivered preparation fire with artillery guns and mortars and crossed the 38th parallel with the T-34 tanks in the lead.

Now the Korean War had begun. The news spread across the world through diplomats and correspondents stationed in Korea. The Korean peninsula was the focal point of the world. Peace on the Korean peninsula, which had been maintained precariously, was shattered into pieces at once as North Korean forces invaded South Korea. The US ambassador to South Korea, John Joseph Muccio, reported the news to the US government. Meanwhile, the president of South Korea, Syng-man Rhee, realized that North Korean forces could not be defeated solely by South Korean forces, and immediately ordered the South Korean ambassador to the US, Jang Myun, to ask for the US's
assistance in person.

Right after World War II, Korea was divided into two and under the control of the US and the Soviet Union, respectively. As the Korea unification scheme that required the coordination of the US and the Soviet Union could not be implemented due to the huge discrepancy between their positions, the UN established the UN Temporary Commission on Korea (UNTCOK) in May 1948. The UN intended to hold a general election on the Korean Peninsula under the supervision of the UNTCOK. However, only South Korea had the election under the supervision of the UN because North Korea would not allow the representatives of UNTCOK to enter North Korea. After the election, the UN approved the South Korean government as 'the sole legitimate government on the Korean Peninsula,' and kept monitoring the peace on the peninsula. These interests and efforts made it possible for the UN to decide to punish the
aggressor immediately after the North Korean invasion.

The UN Security Council was convened for an emergency session the day after North Korea invaded the south at 0400 hours on June 26, 1950 (local time). The UN demanded North Korea to stop the aggression immediately and withdraw north of the 38th parallel. The UN began to take the necessary steps to restore the Korean Peninsula back to the pre-war state.

UN Secretary General Trygve H. Lie, quoting the report of the UN Council on Korea, emphatically stated that the UN had to take proper actions in order to secure the peace and security of South Korea, which was facing the aggression. The US representative to the UN proposed to allow the representative from South Korea to attend the Security Council, so the South Korean Ambassador to the US could appeal to the Security Council on behalf of South Korea.

The resolution dated June 26 was so meaningful in that it was the first action taken by the UN to impose sanctions against the invasion and achieve peace through collective security enforcement measures. The focus of the resolution was to bring the North Korea's invasion to a halt and withdraw its forces back to the north of the 38th parallel.

As North Korea continued its movement toward the south despite the June 26 resolution, the UN Council on Korea recommended to the UN that additional measures were necessary. Under such circumstances, the US decided to present a proposal to the UN Security Council. Contained in the proposal was the permission request for naval and air support by the
US for South Korea, and an appeal to the UN member countries for all possible assistance to Korea.

The UN Security Council was called to discuss the US proposal on June 28, 1950. The US representative Warren R. Austin explained in detail the current situations in Korea and the major actions the US had taken at the Council. Another resolution was passed with seven in favor, one in opposition, and two abstentions (India and Egypt) after an eight-hour-long conference. The Soviet Union did not attend the meeting again.

The main point of the resolution on June 28 was to call for military support from member nations in order to drive back the North Koreans. It was the first “collective security enforcement measure” taken to use military action of member nations against a nation that disturbed world peace, since the creation of the UN. The resolution acted as the turning point to expand the nature of the war from “the war between South Korea and North Korea” to “the war between the UN and North Korea.”

As the UN passed the resolution to send troops to Korea, the UN member countries immediately decided to participate in the war against the aggressor after they assessed their own security situations. The main point of the participation was “protection of world peace and freedom,” and this was the first case the UN applied its principle that the UN stops illegitimate aggression by collective actions, as stated in the UN charter.
2. The UN's Participation in the Korean War and Its Characteristics

The UN member countries which participated in the Korean War decided to participate in the war against the aggressor after due consideration of their own security situations. The 16 countries, which dispatched troops to South Korea and five countries which dispatched medical support units, decided to participate in the war in order to comply with the principle specified in the UN Charter, “to protect the peace and freedom of the world.”

The UN forces formed with the support of most of the UN member countries became in charge of the situations in South Korea, and was led by US forces which surpassed other nations in terms of its unit size and support capability.

The decisions to participate in the war for the countries except the US were made through the discussion between the UN Secretary General Trygve H. Lie and the US Secretary of State. From the onset, the US wanted the war to be fought as the free world against the communist world rather than the US against the Soviet Union.

Gen. MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the United Nations Command (UNCOM) thought that there had to be a practical guideline for the unit size and logistics capability for the participating countries to make sure their practical contribution: the number of the troops had to be at least one thousand, a battalion size, so that they could conduct battle with sufficient
troops. Furthermore, they had to have the supplies with them for 60 days when they arrived at the area of operation, and the home country had to be responsible for resupplying its own forces.

The UN recognized the baseline, but still wanted as many participating countries as possible under the UN flag. The decision had an important political implication, such that if no strict restriction was imposed on the participation, then more Asian countries yearning for freedom and peace could participate in the war.

US forces which had the leading role in UNC, were the largest forces in terms of unit size. Due to the unit strength, armament, and logistic capability of the US forces, most of the decisions on UN forces' operations were made by the US. As Li, the Secretary General of the UN, urged the nations to send their ground troops in consideration of the urgency of the situation in Korea, the number of participating countries increased significantly. However, most of the countries that showed their support to send their troops were far away from Korea, and needed at least two months to get there.

The first countries which promised military support were the member countries of the Commonwealth of Nations. The United Kingdom promised to dispatch a naval fleet, and Australia subsequently promised to dispatch its navy and air force to Korea. Australia and New Zealand had kept a close eye on the increasing expansion of communism since the communists took over China. They thought the best prevention measure in
keeping communism from expanding in Southeast Asia was to fight against the communist on the Korean Peninsula under the UN flag.

The Netherlands promised to send its destroyer, and Taiwan vowed to send ground troops. However, Taiwan's proposal was declined by the US due to the complicated political problem and the consequential weakening of Taiwan's combat power.

The United Kingdom, France, the Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxemburg were members of NATO. They were fundamentally cautious about the Soviet's intention for controlling Europe. They thought they needed US commitments to NATO after WWII. To induce the firm commitments of the US in Europe, they figured they had to fight against communists in Asia, together with the US.

Canada, a member of NATO and an adjacent neighbor of the US, understood that the Soviet Union had an ambition to expand
communism behind North Korea's invasion. It decided to participate in the war with the joint efforts of the UN, to stop the invasion and to solidify ties with their allies, like the US.

Turkey and Greece, which were threatened by the Soviet Union and communists supported by the Soviet Union in the Dardanelles Strait and on the Balkan Peninsula, were supported by the US with protection from those threats. The two countries expected a tighter bond with the US by joining the collective action of the UN against the communist expansion in Asia, and hoped for future increased military assistance from the US.

The Philippines and Thailand faced a more serious communist threat than Australia and New Zealand due to their geographic locations. Communist influence in Vietnam supported by China was expanding, while simultaneously the actions by communist rebel forces in the Philippines were rapidly increasing. These facts aroused caution towards those Southeast Asian countries.

Most of the UN countries which participated in the War were anxious about the increasing communist threat around their own country. They regarded the invasion of South Korea by the communist North Korea as the beginning of future attacks or sabotage by communists.

In compliance to a UN resolution, 21 UN countries participated in the war to protect freedom and peace under the UN flag. This marked the first time collective security action was taken since the foundation of the UN. Their forces conducted operations under US control, and moved up and down between the Nakdong River and the Yalu River as the front line shifted.
Their participation in the war marked a significant meaning in world history.

The fact that UN forces took part in the Korean War was so historically significant as it was the first collective action taken based on the UN's fundamental principle. It worked as the initial touchstone in testing the principle of collective security. The total number of nations that participated in the war was 21, with 16 nations sending combat troops and five nations sending medical support corps. Additionally, many other countries supported South Korea with supplies.

The significance of the participation of each of the 21 countries should not be assessed by the size of the unit they sent. Rather, its noble goal should be noted and recognized. It was the efforts for recovering the peace from the 'peace destructor' for the first time since WWII with the collective action of the international organization. The participating nations had not fully recovered from the disasters of WWII when the invasion occurred, and they voiced in unison their opinions against the threat to world peace and freedom, saying “the aggression should be repelled with the collective action based on the UN Charter.”

The UN forces took the leading role in waging war when the existence of South Korea was at stake, with the front line at the southern tip of the Korean peninsula. They contributed enormously in restoring South Korea from a life-or-death situation and repelling communist aggression. After the UN resolution called for military assistance to South Korea, a number of nations were bound together under the UN flag. Based on
the experience of the Korean War, citizens of the free world reconsidered their understanding of communism.

During the war, the participants chose which side to support based on their ideological interests: either free capitalism or socialistic communism. Therefore, the cold war system between the East and West, which began to bud during WWII and got into its stride right after WWII, became fixed and heightened at the course of the Korean War.

South Korea was devastated by the war: its people lost their houses and jobs, and its economic infrastructure was totally destroyed. Despite the total destruction, they were able to lay the groundwork for economic development with the help from the UN and life gradually bounced back to normal. Because the administration was paralyzed during the war, the United Nations Command (UNCOM) took care of the aid to the refugees. United Nations Civil Assistance Command Korea (UNCACK), which is a subordinate command to UNCOM, provided services like materials, refugee relief, and setting up medical and educational facilities.
3–2 Ethiopia's Decision to Participate in the War and Its Force Organization

Ethiopia was the only nation in Africa which sent their troops to the Korean War. Ethiopia immediately expressed its position to support the UN Security Council Resolutions which called for the punishment by force of North Korea for its invasion on June 25, 1950. Ethiopia made a decision to send troops and material aid in August 1950, in response to the UN Secretary General's appeal for the assistance to South Korea. The Ethiopian forces were not in combat ready condition—Ethiopia was disarmed in WWII by Italy, and their equipment was obsolete. Even though Ethiopia had 10 battalions which were activated in 1950 with UK's help, they were just Imperial Security Guards and could not perform combat missions. Nevertheless, the decision to send troops reflected Ethiopia's philanthropic spirit: the hatred toward violence, and the yearning for the unquenchable torch of freedom. This spirit came from their painful history.

The Ethiopian government appealed to the League of Nations (LN) when Ethiopia was invaded by Italy in 1935. The 52 member countries of the League of Nations promised that they would not ignore the invasion and take the appropriate actions based on Article 16 of the LN Charter, “The LN provides appropriate support to a nation which is fighting against an external aggression.” However, eventually no nation provided support to Ethiopia. So the Emperor had to seek refuge overseas and start a movement for Ethiopian independence,
Even though their appeal had been ignored by the League of Nations, Ethiopia did not give up the ideal of collective security. A speech addressed by Emperor Selassie at the League of Nations Assembly when Ethiopia was occupied by Italy, showed Ethiopia's recognition of the importance of collective security and its cooperative attitude toward the ideal.

In his speech, Selassie stated, “We appealed to the League of Nations to take actions so as to immediately stop the aggressor from continuing combat action, but unfortunately the sanctions of the League of Nations failed. Even though about half of our territory was taken by the enemy as a consequence, Ethiopian people still keep the faith that the League of Nations will return to the principle of the covenant. We neither give up our faith to the League of Nations, nor abandon our efforts to request the support of the League of Nations based on the League's principles on peace.”

Ethiopian people had absolute faith in collective security. They became a scapegoat of the League of Nations, but they never abandoned the ideal of collective security. When the United Nations was founded after WWII, Ethiopia supported the ideal and became a charter member of the United Nations.

Putting into practice the principles of collective security by dispatching its own forces to the Korean War was like “a dream come true!” for Emperor Selassie and the Ethiopian people. The emperor's speech at the farewell ceremony on April 12, 1951, showed this message very clearly.
Dear war fighters, you will soon be on your trip to a place about half a round world away with a very important mission to defend the freedom and the grand principle of the UN for world peace.

Government dignitaries and foreign envoys are here to pray for luck in your mission, and I present the colors of the unit to you. Advance on the battlefield with the colors at the front. Please come back in glory after you successfully accomplish the mission with your heroic fighting spirit and honed combat skill, and return the colors to me, to whom you have sworn your loyalty.

You are the representative of Ethiopia. You are given the historic mission to repel the communist invaders along with the allied forces. Follow the tradition of the resistance: our ancestors fought fiercely to protect freedom, peace, and independence. You know the sacrifice they made. You remember how gruesome the struggle had been until recently. In the dark period, when we all had to fight, we were united with the firm faith that we would eventually defend our country. Let's march on today with the same faith, along with the world freedom fighters under the UN colors. March joyfully to fight for world peace.

Keep in mind that the country which fought for its independence as we have fought, has the right to get assistance from freedom fighters. You are now on a crusade mission to keep the principle that other nations’ freedom as well should be respected. Once your dedication, sacrifice, and the tradition of protecting other's freedom are clearly demonstrated, we can proudly say that Ethiopia was the first country which responded to the call of a brother country.

Dear Ethiopian war fighters, you are leaving your motherland
today for a distant place to protect the peace and the freedom of the world beyond the freedom of Ethiopia. In Korea, which is on the opposite side of the world, you, on behalf of Ethiopia, will make happen the realization of collective security for world peace that Ethiopia has advocated so long.

Isn't it right that a small country which did everything to defend itself take collective security as the last resort for survival? A collective security system must be responsive and absolute. Any small country with companionship, any democratic country, or any person must be protected by the collective security of the UN.

When the situation was so gloom around the world before WWII, we appealed to the League of Nations for assistance, advocating collective security for world peace. But the international society ignored our appeal, and Ethiopia fought alone against the illegitimate aggression without the assistance of the League of Nations. Due to the sacrifices of our patriotic forefathers, we achieved independence. That experience made us advocate the principle of collective security more strongly than any other country in history.

I, the head of the state and the Commander-in-Chief, responded quickly, earlier than any other country, to call for the participation alongside the UN forces to repel the communist invasion for the same reason I just stated.

It was obvious from the beginning that participating in the Korean War as part of the UN forces requires time, effort, and money. Even with these difficulties in mind, Ethiopia never hesitated in providing immediate support to South Korea, well before sending combat troops. Ethiopia provided some funds ahead of military assistance to support South Korea, based on the
spirit of collective security.

Now, my dear war fighters, go to Korea to fight the communist forces alongside the forces from the United States of America, the United Kingdom, France, the Netherlands, Belgium, Greece, Turkey, Thailand, Australia, New Zealand, and Columbia, under the colors of the UN.

At this honorable moment, at which Ethiopia takes part in the first application of collective security, why don't we celebrate the long-anticipated enforcement of world collective security?

Exactly 15 years ago this month, I, the Emperor and the Commander-in-Chief, appealed to the League of Nations for support based, on the spirit of collective security while, commanding combat against Italy's frontline forces. There should not have been a problem in getting military assistance from the League of Nations. But the concept of collective security was so unfamiliar then, that Ethiopia did not ask for military assistance, but rather economic sanctions, and the prevention of the use of poisonous gas.

But unfortunately, 15 years ago today the League of Nations decided that it would not take any collective security measures. We were not daunted by this decision. Instead, the people of Ethiopia and I, who were encouraged by our patriotic forefathers, fought with the support of British Forces until we recovered the capital city, Addis Ababa, from the Italian forces.

Today, requesting a simple economic sanction from the UN can be done easily. South Korea appealed to the UN for assistance, and the UN provided military assistance based on the principle of collective security.

Today is a historical day. We join in the UN's first collective
security enforcement measure. Don't feel overwhelmed by the fact that we are discharging our responsibilities for collective security which, we believe, is the most important virtue at this moment and in this century.

Dear war fighters, you are blessed and lucky. All of you have been chosen to witness international freedom and justice, which our patriotic forefathers yearned for so eagerly.

You are following the steps of our patriotic forefathers who proclaimed the rights of all nations with the faith that independence and freedom of any nation can be protected with its own action and collective security support from peace-loving countries. Can't we act now in concert with our tradition and sacrifices made by our forefathers?

Dear, fighters, may the spirit of our ancestors and patriotic forefathers who fought to defend the independence of our country, keep you safe, strengthen your arms and legs while you are fighting on the Korean Peninsula, and make you victorious in every battle.

Our home country became independent not only from the bloodshed of our patriotic forefathers, but also from the support of allies, so keep in mind that your participation in the Korean War is a kind of recompense for your country's independence. Furthermore, keep in mind that you are laying a foundation for the principle of collective security, which is a universally reasonable principle, on behalf of your home country and UN member states.

I pray with the people that God may bless you to accomplish your mission and come home safe.
The government of Ethiopia announced in August 1950 through the US ambassador to Ethiopia that it would participate in the Korean War as part of the UN forces. Therefore, the Ethiopian government discussed the size of the unit, equipment, and transportation means with the US, and planned to send a battalion of 1,200 troops. The plan included the annual unit rotation schedule. The battalion was supposed to be manned with volunteers from the Imperial Security Guard, and the procedures began immediately in September.

A recruiting mission was assigned to Brigadier General Mulugetta Bulli, the commander of Imperial Security Guard. Once the public notice of the recruiting was posted, every man of the Imperial Security Guard wanted to participate in the expedition to Korea. General Mulugetta Bulli selected the same number of soldiers from each battalion of the Imperial Security Guard so that no complaint would arise among the men that one unit was preferred over another, and began to organize the battalion with an exceptional speed. The emperor assigned LTC Teshome Irgetu as the Battalion commander and named the battalion as Kagnew battalion. 'Kagnew' has two meanings in the Ethiopian language: one is 'to establish order from chaos,' and the other 'to destroy.'

The first Kagnew battalion prepared the training range on a terrain similar to rolling hills in Korea in the vicinity of Addis Ababa. Primarily, they were trained by British instructors. In April 1951, when an eight-month-long training was about to finish, the Ethiopian government assigned Colonel Kebbede
Guebre as the commander of the Ethiopian forces in Korea, whose job was to liaison with the Eighth US Army and to command the Kagnew Battalion. At that point, the forces were ready to leave for Korea. They had the farewell ceremony on April 13, 1951, and they left Ethiopia for Korea the next day.
Major Battles of the Ethiopian Forces in the Korean War

4–1 Patrolling Mt. Jeoggeun and Heartbreak Ridge

1. Deployment into the Front

Twenty-one days after leaving Djibouti, a group of stout Ethiopian fighters reached their destination, Busan Port, on May 6, 1951. Where they landed in the port, the Ethiopians, knowing that they had left for a noble cause and that what the perfect Ethiopian warrior would be like, stayed in silent resolution. They received a warm welcome from the president of the Republic of Korea Syng-man Rhee, the US Ambassador to South Korea, the Commanding General of the 2nd Logistical Command and
many other Korean citizens. But soon after, the Ethiopian soldiers were transported to the United Nations Reception Center at Tongnae in the northern outskirts of Busan, leaving those who greeted them at the welcoming ceremony. At the Center, the Ethiopian soldiers were equipped and provided with the initial six weeks of intensive training to familiarize them with US Army weapons and Korean terrain.

Upon completion of this training on July 11, the Ethiopian soldiers were transported to Sobeob-ri, Gapyeong County (6 km northeast of Gapyeong) and attached to the 32nd Infantry Regiment, 7th US Division, for the first commitment in actual fighting. At the time the members of the Division called them “Ethiopian Expeditionary Forces in Korea” or “Kagnew Battalion,” and so ever since the official documents have borne the
designation “EEFK” or “Kagnew Bn” referring to the Ethiopian unit. The strength of the Kagnew Battalion was 1,122 in total (85 officers and 1,037 enlisted men) at the time when its attachment was first made, and this figure indicates that the actual number of Ethiopian soldiers (1,080) was slightly over the number. As the following table shows, the actual number in the Kagnew Battalion deployed during the years between 1951 and 1952 varied and gradually decreased.

(Table 1) The strength of the 1st Kagnew Battalion from May 1951 to March 1952

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Actual number deployed</th>
<th>Authorized number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>May 31, 1951</td>
<td>1,082</td>
<td>1,080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 30</td>
<td>1,055</td>
<td>1,080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 31</td>
<td>1,130</td>
<td>1,080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 31</td>
<td>1,131</td>
<td>1,080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 30</td>
<td>1,181</td>
<td>1,080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 31</td>
<td>1,158</td>
<td>1,080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 30</td>
<td>1,081</td>
<td>1,080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 31</td>
<td>1,263</td>
<td>1,080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January 31, 1952</td>
<td>1,207</td>
<td>1,080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 29</td>
<td>1,206</td>
<td>1,080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 28</td>
<td>1,208</td>
<td>1,080</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


While the 7th US Division at Gapyeong as a part of the IX US Corps was busy constructing fortifications and defensive
positions (the so-called Kansas Line), the Kagnew Battalion arrived to replenish the ranks of the understrength division and worked hard with them to prepare for combat.

After some time elapsed in the silent negotiation process between the United Nations Command (UNC) and the Communists, both sides eventually revealed that their interests lied in ending the war through the armistice agreement. Whereas the UNC, endorsed by the Unites States government, strived to restore nearly the condition in which Korean had been before the commencement of the war through the negotiation, the Communists agreed to meet their UNC counterpart in order to allow themselves to reorganize and strengthen their fighting power. As agreed in the preliminary negotiation, the first armistice talk for the Korean War was held at Kaesong on July 10, 1951, and reached an agreement on the agenda on July 26. After that, the talk faced difficulty because the Communists clung to their stand regarding the issue of the 38th Parallel. To make the situation worse, the Communists unilaterally declared a suspension of the talks. This indicates that the Communists' objectives in the armistice talk was not to reach an agreement, but to delay the process to play for time necessary to allow their forces to recover from the damage suffered during the offensive operations conducted at the beginning of the year and to build up their combat power to gain military superiority over the UNC forces. With the military superiority, they must have hoped to take advantage either on the battlefield or at the negotiation table. In fact, while carrying out this strategy, the
Communists took advantage of the lull on the battlefield created by the negotiations and organized triple defensive lines with fortified bunkers which could not be destroyed by direct hits from artillery and air attacks.

Around July 20, only ten days after the beginning of the armistice talk, the Communists constructed the outpost line of resistance connecting the important terrain features which were located about 1 or 5 kilometers from the UNC forces frontline, and strongly resisted the UNC forces’ operations. The UNC concluded that such enemy activities were an apparent shift from its past defensive tactics, and that the enemy had completed the build-up of supplies and was now ready to resume offensive operations.

In response to the Communists’ strategy, the UNC embodied the plan to improve the defensive line as well as to confuse the enemy on the strategy of limited objective attack. On July 29, 1951 the Commander of the US 8th Army ordered a limited objective attack and reconnaissance in force in order to set the enemy off balance and determine enemy locations by infiltrating its frontlines.

In the mean time, receiving a warning order from the IX Corps to relieve the US 24th Infantry Division on July 31, 1951, the 7th Infantry Division along with the Kagnew Battalion focused on firing exercises and night maneuvers over the next few days, preparing for the mission. The 7th Division moved to the 24th Division’s area of operation on August 8, and the next day completed its takeover1). The Kagnew Battalion, attached to the
32nd Regiment, left Gapyeong on August 9, passed through Hongchok-ri and Mapyong-ri, and stopped at Nodong-ri (5 km northwest of Hwacheon). Here the Battalion was assigned to the division reserve in preparation for combat. About 3 months after they came to Korea, the Kagnew Battalion eventually reached the forward area for an active defensive mission.

1) As for the detailed descriptions of battles engaged by the Kagnew Battalion, see 7th Infantry Division, *Command Report, 1951, 7~1951, 7, RG 407, Entry NM 429, Boxes 3269~3370, NARA*) and 32nd Infantry Regiment, *Command Report, 1952, 1. ~ 1952, 12, RG 407, Entry NM3 429, Boxes 3349~3360, NARA).*
### Table 2: The Order of Battle of the 1st Kagnew Battalion

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Commander, Battalion</td>
<td>Lieutenant Colonel</td>
<td>Teshome Irgetu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commander, 1st Company</td>
<td>Captain</td>
<td>Tetera Waleltensye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commander, 2nd Company</td>
<td>Captain</td>
<td>Merid Grzaw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commander, 3rd Company</td>
<td>Captain</td>
<td>Mesheshe Asseta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commander, 4th Company</td>
<td>Captain</td>
<td>Negeta Wandemu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. **Patrolling around Mt. Jeoggeun**

The 32nd Regiment occupied on the 7th US Infantry Division sector with the Kagnew Battalion guarding against the enemy’s infiltration actions in the rear area of the Division. The Kagnew Battalion as a reserve was ordered to regain the positions taken over by the enemy and defend the western sector of the Division. The Kagnew Battalion was first placed upon the front edge of a mountain called Jeoggeun (1,073m), which reached its peak in the division sector. It was one of the most strategically sound positions in the central section of the front as it was an outstanding observation site and so of grave importance to friendly and enemy forces alike. In order to deny the enemy the opportunity of seizing this area, the UNC set up strong patrol bases and carried out ambush patrols at key points.

The Kagnew’s very first engagement with the enemy took place on the August 12. At 1230 a patrol from the 2nd Company
made contact with the enemy near Hill 597 west of Pandangdong-ri. After being attached to the 3rd Battalion, 32nd Regiment and constructing a fortification of a semi-circular form, the 2nd Company (led by Captain Merid Gizaw) had been sending out uneventful patrols into the nearby Hill 797 (1.5 km northeast of Mt. Jeoggeun). An estimated 10 enemies fired automatic weapons against the Kagnew patrol, but responding skillfully to this sudden assault, the patrol returned safely to the patrol base without any casualties.

On August 14, the 1st Platoon from the 2nd Company led by 1st Lieutenant Gebresus Mickael set out at 1600 with a mission of reconnaissance towards Hill 579. At 0145 the next morning, segments of the platoon which had been broken into squads came under enemy mortar fire. While receiving the enemy’s extremely heavy mortar fire, the platoon assembled at the rally point and under the direction of Lieutenant Gebresus set up defensive positions to prevent the enemy from the gaining the hill. Although the Ethiopian soldiers possessed excellent night vision like cats, they could not identify the enemy’s location. Lieutenant Gebresus, judging that the enemy was in ambush, or that its outpost was concealed in the forest, directed support artillery fire from K Company of the 2nd Battalion (which was located at Hill 689) upon the enemy position to inflict numerous casualties on the enemy.

While a fierce exchange of artillery fire lasted for hours, a group of the enemy attempted to breach the in front of the 1st Platoon’s defensive area. At the height of the battle a comrade
of Private Figar was killed—the first casualty of the Kagnew Battalion. Seeing his comrade falling, Private Gifar dashed towards him and covered Figar’s place killing the enemy who attempted to take advantage of the lack of opposition in that sector after one of the defenders was killed. The enemy tried to breach the 1st Platoon’s defensive area twice more. But Platoon leader Gebresus and his soldiers, fighting hand to hand for over four hours, bravely held their ground against the enemy and successively repelled their attacks. During this action, the enemy casualties were over 30 KIAs. For their gallant actions, the Bronze Star Medal was awarded to Lieutenant Gebresus and Private Gifar.

After their first mission had been successfully completed, the 2nd Company continued to carry out an offensive reconnaissance patrol.

On August 16, the 2nd Platoon on Hill 1073 (led by 2nd Lieutenant Abebe Kassahun) left to set up ambush and to capture the enemy around Pandangdong-ri. When the platoon proceeded to the river junction at the base of the Hill 1073, mortar fire from the enemy pummeled the area from their flanks and rear compelling the platoon to take cover in the immediate area. His platoon then engaged the enemy for three and half
hours. However, knowing the enemy might block the platoon’s escape route, Lieutenant Abebe ordered his platoon sergeant Molla Kebede with a designated squad to secure and maintain a safe escape route for the platoon. Sergeant Kebede and his men thus engaged the enemy in a hand to hand battle and killed four enemy soldiers. This brave action gave the platoon space to withdraw to a safe place and time to save their fellow soldiers. Later Sergeant Kebede and his men were each awarded with the Bronze Star Medal for their gallantry. The following description of the 2nd Company’s brave action delivered to an audience at the award ceremony also clearly reflects the great military achievements of the Ethiopian fighters at that early stage of the war.

On August 14, one platoon led by 2nd Lieutenant Gebresus set out at 1600 from Hill 1073 with a mission of inflicting casualties on the enemy forces and taking prisoners. At 0100 next morning, segments of the platoon which had been broken into squads were brought under enemy mortar fire in the area 3 km northeast of Hill 1073. The platoon assembled at the rally point and under the directions of Lieutenant Gebresus, set up defensive positions to prevent the enemy from gaining the Hill it was defending. Intense enemy fire and mortar barrages pounded the area. Lieutenant Gebresus directed mortar fire upon the enemy position inflicting numerous casualties on the enemy. In the action the platoon leader exposed himself to enemy fire while going from position to position in order to encourage his men. After four hours in that battle including a desperate hand to hand fight, the platoon
repelled enemy attacks.

In the midst of the battle one of the Ethiopians was killed, and Private Gifar dashed 50 meters from his position to take him upon his shoulder and evacuate his fallen comrade to a safe place. Private Gifar’s absolutely fearless conduct conspicuously distinguished him above the other men.

On August 16, a patrol from the 2nd Company on Hill 1073 led by 2nd Lieutenant Abebe Kassahun left to set up an ambush and to capture the enemy. By the time the patrol reached the river junction at the base of Hill 1073, enemy mortar fire fell over them. Despite this mortar barrage, Lieutenant Kassahun moved from position to position checking on his men and procuring information from his men on enemy positions. His platoon engaged the enemy for three and half hours suffering one casualty.

As the platoon was order to advance up the former position, platoon sergeant Molla chose to remain as the rear guard. Assaulting the enemy position which was in their path, Sergeant Molla engaged the enemy in hand to hand fight making four of the enemy incapable of future participation against the platoon. This gave the men in the platoon, who carried their wounded comrade, and the remainder of the men in the platoon ample time to climb up the hill to a place of comparative safety. His brave action set a good example to his fellow soldiers.

On the achievement of the Ethiopian fighters, LTG, Claudes B. Ferenbough, Commander of the 7th Division showed his admiration for the men of the Kagnew Battalion. The letter written by General Ferenbough for the Kagnew soldiers on August 19, 1951 reads:
I have recognized your courage, passion and sense of responsibility as our comrades in arms in Korea since you were placed under my command on July 7, 1951. When placed in an intense training, you made a great effort to familiarize yourselves with the terrain and weather of Korea as well as to learn how to handle the modern weapons and tactics the US provided. As a result, you have made your mission successful overall, and have completed reconnaissance patrols in notoriously dangerous areas with particular success. Clearly your outstanding accomplishments in the field deserve our sincere admiration and respect. And it is a great honor to have such valiant soldiers, the terror to the enemy, in my command, God bless you.
Four recipients of the Bronze Stars within one week after their deployment to the front were indicative that the Ethiopians were men of true courage. This circumstance encouraged the commander of the division to increase the number of the Ethiopian soldiers being deployed to the front and the 1st and 4th Companies subsequently joined battles.

On August 20, the 1st Platoon, 1st Company (led by 1st Lieutenant Desta Gemeda) was emplaced along the ridgeline south of Heukoontoryeong Hill 851 in order to carry out offensive reconnaissance. The platoon launched their mission in the early dawn and at 0730 advanced up to Hill 723 (1.8 km south of Hill 851). Suddenly a company-sized group of enemy soldiers from Hill 851 made an assault on the platoon with intense mortar fire. In return, 1st platoon fought back with supporting artillery fire against the enemy for approximately 10 minutes resulting in 10 enemy casualties.

On the other hand, on August 21 two platoons from the 4th Company (led by Captain Negatu Wandeman) advanced near the ridgeline south of Hill 689 (1 km south of Pandangdong-ri), conducting their reconnaissance missions. The company also captured the hill and repelled the enemy forces as Captain Negatu, expecting the enemy would assault Hill 689, placed and strengthened patrol activities to interdict the enemy. As a result, he could concentrate all of his fire power including 60 mm mortar fire and automatic weapons on the approaching enemy forces. In this battle that lasted about 40 minutes the enemy suffered 36 casualties. For his leadership Captain Negatu was
The officers of the Kagnew Battalion are observing enemy activities on Hill 1073 before launching an offensive operation.

awarded the Bronze Star Medal on June 17, 1952.

During the Kagnew Battalion’s successful early stage, one of the memorable battles was made by the 1st platoon of the 1st company on August 24. While the platoon was conducting a reconnaissance patrol near Naesung-dong (2km northeast of Heukoontoryeong Hill 851) which had very steep slopes, it received sudden enemy fire. Despite a difficult situation, 1st Lieutenant Desta, knowing the importance of the mission his platoon received, ordered his men to conduct an open field maneuver and he himself ran through the fire swept impact area to find the exact locations of the enemy heavy and automatic weapons. Through his fearless action, he was able to direct friendly artillery fire on the enemy troops and weapon emplacements. In the meantime, Lieutenant Desta and his men
penetrated the enemy’s defensive line, captured one enemy soldier and inflicted uncountable losses on the enemy forces. While still continuing to do their actions and reaching towards another enemy’s outpost, the 1st platoon encountered devastating automatic weapons fire.

At this moment, whereas Lieutenant Desta ordered his men to be dispersed he radioed to the friendly artillery unit for support, giving the location of the enemy. However, his radio malfunctioned and his effort was hampered by a loss of communication. At nearly the same moment, Captain Tefera Waldetensye, company commander, fearlessly ran through the incoming fire to the platoon to estimate a situation and radioed the situation to the artillery unit, calling for fire support. The concentrated artillery fire by the friendly forces thoroughly
destroyed the enemy outpost’s line of resistance. For their valiant actions during the battle, both Captain Tefera and Lieutenant Desda received Bronze Star Medals on December 7, 1951.

In the 3 weeks since the Kagnew Battalion was transferred to the frontline from the rear area of the division on August 30, it had succeeded in killing 30 enemies, capturing 1 prisoner and 5 automatic weapons, and causing enemy casualties of 50 wounded from 7 battles (3 against a company-sized enemy and 4 a platoon-sized enemy).

3. The Kagnew Battalion’s engagements in the Samhyon Area

In between August 26 and 28, the US 7th Division had deployed 3 battalions forward desiring to seize Heukoontoryeong Hill 851 on which the enemy consolidated the defensive position into a strong point, but their efforts were of little use in destroying the enemy defensive capabilities. It was the UNC’s attack lasted three months or longer that improved and fortified the structure of the enemy defensive positions enough to stand up against the attacker. Thus the UNC had to take time to reorganize its troops and equipment and resume its attack. In doing so, the 32nd Regiment replaced the 31st Regiment taking over the position of the Division’s front. As a consequence, the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 1st companies of the Kagnew Battalion under the authority of the 32nd Regiments were also placed on Hill 750, Hill 793 (1.5 km northeast of Mt. Jeoggeun), Hill 797 and
Hill 631 (2 km east of Mt. Jeoggeun) respectively. Each company was located only 700 or 1,000 m, from the enemy outpost, and only 1.5 or 2 km from base camps of the enemy. While the companies of the Kagnew occupied the base camps of the enemy, the 17th Regiment (right flank of the Division) and the 31st Regiment also succeeded in seizing Heukoontoryeong which was once considered impossible. Under the most advantageous circumstances, owing to its position, the Division could send out patrols and launch more aggressive reconnaissance than ever.

In the morning of September 10, a company-sized patrol from the Kagnew Battalion left for Samhyon. Although dense fog in the morning and light showers limited their visibility, Captain Tefera and the two platoons reached the area near Hill 602, but they were unexpectedly spotted by about 200 enemy soldiers
and came under hostile fire. In this two-hour long battle, 50 enemies were killed but the Kagnew losses were 3 killed and 8 wounded.

On September 11, the 1st Platoon, 3rd Company launched a reconnaissance patrol around Hill 700 (800m south of Samhyon) on which the enemy had established an outpost in order to defend its strong point on Hill 602. When Lieutenant Wolde Sadic Tesfaye and his men reached the vicinity of the hill at night, they encountered about 50 enemy soldiers waiting in ambush. Ordering his men to take cover and directing riflemen to harass the enemy by firing on the enemy position, Lieutenant Wolde alone maneuvered to the right flank of the enemy in order to make a determined assault on its ambush position and successfully defeated them. For fearless heroism, Lieutenant Wolde was awarded the Bronze Star Medal from the US Command on June 15, 1952.

The 3rd Platoon, 1st Company’s heroic action was one of many examples which reflected the Ethiopian soldiers’ comradeship and sacrifice. On September 12, Lieutenant Eyob and his platoon departed their base camp at 0630 to launch an attack and reached near Hill 700 where the 1st Platoon from the 3rd Company was carrying out its reconnaissance patrol. Less than two hours after their departure, the platoon defeated the Chinese troops who were occupying a place called “Hill Devil” and successfully seized the objective. However, the enemy reserve behind the hill launched a counter attack and intense fighting took place again on the hill between the two. The Chinese forces
The situation map of the Kagnew Battalion
(Aug. 29~Sept. 15, 1951)

Legend
- Positions of the Ethiopian battalion from Aug. 29 to 30
- Positions of the Ethiopian battalion from Aug. 31 to Sept. 15
- Ambush positions of the enemy
outnumbering the Ethiopians were attempting to encircle the platoon of the Kagnew Battalion. In this most critical point of the battle, Lieutenant Eyob was seriously wounded. His soldiers were thus in a precarious situation, and the danger of encirclement of the platoon seemed imminent. At this moment, Private Lemma Maru on his own initiative occupied one position on the hill and with his machine gun kept the enemy at bay, opening a road for the men of the platoon to withdraw. At nearly the same moment, the 2nd Platoon (led by Lieutenant Tariku Berhanu) arrived in support. Lieutenant Berhanu deployed his men on the slope of the hill along the retreat route of the 3rd Platoon. While the platoon withdrew, Private Maru remained alone in the machine gun position, restraining the enemy until the rest of the platoon returned with their wounded leader to the Kagnew Battalion, epitomizing an Ethiopian soldier’s courageous spirit: “One for All, and All for One.” Later Kimon Skordiles, a war reporter, also writes, “As written on the hearts and minds of his fellow soldiers and the members of the UNC, Private Maru’s sacrifice will be remembered forever.”

In days between September 5 and 16, the Kagnew engaged in a total of 13 important battles (1 against a battalion-sized enemy, 4 against a company-sized enemies and 8 against platoon-sized enemies). The following shows the detailed achievement made by the Kagnew Battalion,
4. Operation Cleaver and the Strenuous Battle on Hill 602

From September 16 to 20, prior to the onset of “Operation Cleaver” (a limited battalion offensive to take Hills 602 and 700 in Samhyon area), the Kagnew Battalion conducted intensive and extraordinary patrol activities in the objective area with the intention of securing vital information for impending assaults on the objectives. The activities of these patrols as part of Operation Cleaver were also significant because they were designed to “cause the enemy the maximum loss of equipment and manpower and set them off balance.” The IX Corps conceived of the operation plan as the enemy had reinforced its ground forces strong enough to press hard on the frontline. According to the plan, the Corps was to destroy the enemy’s strong points in the enemy’s main defense line and occupy advantageous terrain to advance further up to Kumsung.
During this time, the 7th Division was situated in the center of the corps’ area of responsibility defending its front. The Division Commander issued an order for each unit of the division on August 18. It reads: “the 2nd Battalion, 32nd Regiment augmented by one tank company and one anti-aircraft artillery platoon moves forward along Kumsung stream. The Kagnew Battalion launches an attack to take Hills 602 and 700 in Samhyon area. The 2nd Battalion, 31st Regiment attacks along the axis of Bongdangdeok-ri and Hill 633. And the rest of the Division forming a size of one company or two launches aggressive reconnaissance patrols in the objective area.”

On August 19, the 3rd Company (led by Captain Mesheshe Assefa) carried out a reconnaissance patrol of the area near Hill 602. The objective had been well fortified by the enemy and the condition around the objective was unfavorable for the company’s mission due to rain. After deploying most of the company in tactical positions to provide flanking fire, Captain Assefa ordered the 1st Platoon to move forward. But the enemy repulsed the assault with heavy automatic weapons and small arms fire. In response to the enemy’s reaction, Captain Assefa directed the 2nd Platoon to deal with the enemy in a fire fight as a diverting maneuver. He and the 3rd Platoon rushed in a daring frontal assault against the hostile positions. The Ethiopian soldiers reached the summit of the hill and eventually silenced the enemy after three hours of bloody fighting. After destroying the fortified defensive positions and facilities of the enemy, the Ethiopians returned to the company assembly area. In this
action, they killed 35 enemies, wounded 50 and smashed 6 enemy bunkers. In addition, obtaining the detailed information of defense installations of the enemy after the battle, they could contribute to the upcoming offensive on September 21. For this heroic action, Captain Assefa was awarded the Bronze Star Medal on June 12, 1952. The Kagnew Battalion continued its aggressive patrol seamlessly.

At 0440 on September 21, the preparatory artillery fire began and lasted for 20 minutes. The 2nd Company (commanded by Captain Merid Gizaw) initiated the mission to take Hill 700, but the objective was defended by approximately two companies of Chinese troops. After one hour of closed-in fighting, he succeeded in dislodging the enemy from the frontal part of the hill. Then the remainder withdrew toward an outpost that they had established in front of Hill 602. While the 2nd Company was taking its intermediate objective, the 1st Company (led by Tera Waldtensye) as a battalion reserve was already ready to move up to Hill 602, the battalion’s final objective.

At 1230, following the 2nd Company’s successful attack, the 1st Company began to attack Hill 602. However, the company’s mission initially seemed hopeless due to the intensive fire of enemy artillery, mortars and small arms. To make matters worse, the enemy was continuously receiving reinforcements. In order to overcome this adverse situation, the company commander ordered the final assault and hand-to-hand fight against the enemy placed on the objective and yet he himself led by example from the front. After a 3 hour long engagement in close
quarters, the company barely succeeded in reaching the summit of the hill. At the peak of the battle, even the company commander was critically wounded but refused to abandon the fight. Inspired by their leader’s courageous action, the Ethiopian soldiers inflicted numerous enemy casualties. Despite Captain Waldtensye and his men’s great efforts, they failed to take the hill as the resistance of the enemy grew stronger and the evening set in.

On the following day (September 22) the battalion resumed the attack. Lieutenant Colonel Teshome Irgety had planned to have the 3rd Company take over for the 1st Company who had suffered heavy casualties in the previous battle, but the 1st company insisted on playing a leading role in the battalion’s attack. Hence the battalion commander let the 1st company (augmented with two more squads from the 3rd Company) lead
(Situation Map) The Battle of Hill 602 (Sept. 21~22, 1951)

Legend
- Orange: 1st attack (Sept. 21)
- Orange: 2nd attack (Sept. 22)
- Friendly forces’ occupation (Sept. 21)
- Friendly forces’ attack (Sept. 22)
- Ethiopian battalion
- Friendly forces’ positions
- Enemy outposts’ strongpoint

1073
Mt. Jeoggeun
699
2/31 (US)
799
2/31 (US)

591
Bongdang-deck-ri

633

602
Samhyun

700

755

793

797

975

699

656

631

31 (US)

32 (US)

32 (ROK)

2/32 (US)

2/31 (US)

Eth

Eth

N

4

2km
the attack. In addition, it should be noted that this time the attack was backed up by maximum fire power. In particular, intense friendly artillery fire preceded and accompanied them. That afternoon was unlike anyone the Ethiopian soldiers had experienced before. At 1400, the soldiers of the 1st Company finally succeeded in reaching the top of the hill where they met the enemy’s main strength in a close-quarter fight. At this moment, an air strike by a group of the UN jets placed a heavy bombardment on the enemy-held position and the enemy began to retreat from the hill. The Ethiopians, under the close support of UN air strikes, pursued the fleeing enemy. After the battalion accomplished all of their missions, including destroying enemy defense facilities as planned, they returned to the assembly area.

When the battles of Hill 700 and Hill 602 ended, 179 enemies were killed and 1 captured.

The United States recognized the combat ability of these Ethiopian soldiers. The Kagnew Battalion was awarded a US Presidential Unit Citation for its fight on Hill700 and 602 in the Samhyon area, on November 9, 1952 (registered on October 15,
The Ethiopian soldiers play the “find the coin in the plate of flour” game in a rest area.

1952. The citation reads as follows:

The Ethiopian warriors advanced towards the enemy defenses climbing the mountain ridge. Knowing that a large number of enemy soldiers were deployed over the chain of hills, the Kagnew Battalion called in artillery and air support against enemy troops and immediately made an assault launching a bayonet charge, and cleared the enemy’s trenches inflicting heavy causalities on the defenders. The enemy soldiers were starting to give way under the valiant Ethiopian fighters’ devastating attack. The warriors of the Kagnew Battalion, epitomizing their long tradition of gallantry, again gained a reputation as one of the toughest and most aggressive infantry units.
In addition, the Silver Star and Bronze Star Medals were awarded to Captain Tefera Waldetensye, Commander of the 1st Company, and Captain Merid Gizaw, Commander of the 2nd Company respectively. This was the second time Captain Waldetensye won the Medal from the US Army.

On September 26, 1951, the 2nd Battalion of the 31st Regiment relieved the Kagnew Battalion. On October 7, when the 7th US Division was finally relieved by the 24th Division, the Kagnew Battalion as the division’s reserve was ordered to move to Gapyeong (a designated place for the 7th Division’s new CP) after spending two weeks in the rest and recreation areas. Subsequently, as the 7th Division was transferred to the 10th US Corps and relieved the 2nd Infantry Division, the Kagnew Battalion moved to Satae-ri (the northern vicinity of Yanggu).
5. The battle against the enemy, the battle against cold: reconnaissance patrols at Heartbreak Ridge

On October 21, the Kagnew Battalion along with the 32nd Regiment, 7th Division, which had been ordered to relieve the 2nd US infantry Division, moved to Satae-ri which had been previously occupied by French troops. This area includes a place called “Heartbreak Ridge.”

“Heartbreak Ridge” is the southern tip of a long, narrow ridge running north and south connecting Hills 894, 931 and 851. These hills were not only steep, but also densely forested, which made the air reconnaissance and observation of the hills difficult. Fierce attacks on the hills were made by the 2nd Division (along with the French and Dutch battalions) from September 13 to October 13, 1951. When 30 days of bloody fighting was over, the ridge earned the name—which one United Press correspondent, who heard the groan of a dying soldier at the Battalion Aid Station, gave it—of “Heartbreak Ridge.”

The Kagnew Battalion, placed in front of the center of the position on Hill 851, was taking over the defensive mission of the hill and launching a series of reconnaissance patrols. On October 28, the Kagnew patrol team, armed with machine guns, was emplaced along the ridgeline south of Soksa-ri, but was soon ambushed by the enemy. Despite the enemy attack with heavy mortars and automatic fires, the Ethiopian soldiers, throughout two hours of bitter fighting, fought back with great courage and skill. Especially Private Negga Tessenma (Machine-gun gunner),
Private Haile Marial (automatic rifle man) and Private Byesa Kenate (automatic rifle man) embodied the fighting spirit of the Ethiopian warriors. After their successful reaction to the enemy ambush, the Kagnew patrol squad identified the locations of the enemy bunker and found ten enemy casualties around the bunkers. After their safe return, the friendly artillery fire was directed to this area.

In nineteen days between October 22 and November 10, the Kagnew Battalion conducted six successful consecutive battles contributing significantly to thwarting the enemy’s attempt to breach the friendly perimeter. They remained on constant alert and sent out frequent patrols, many of which contacted enemy forces (they met company-size enemy forces six times, encountered nine ambushes, during which they killed 150 and
captured 20 enemies).

On the other hand, the Kagnew Battalion remained at rest until November 18 and was then ordered to defend a place called Mundung-ri. This area was hard to defend because of the land contours and thickly-wooded hills. All the more, as it lacked good lookout points, the enemy could approach the friendly defense line without being detected. So, because of its strategic importance, the UNC decided to take possession of it at any cost. During the first few days that the Kagnew Battalion was in this position, they took offensive rather than defensive actions. Their attacks, carried out in company- or platoon-sized parties, were efficient enough to convince the enemy to drop all its intention of offensives against the UNC and concentrate on its own defense. Before the Kagnew Battalion was ordered to move into a rear area so that the soldiers could secure as much rest, maintenance and rehabilitation as possible, they killed 100 and captured 8 enemies; destroyed 22 enemy bunkers and seized a large number of enemy weapons.

On November 19, the Kagnew Battalion was transferred to the Suip-chon River (4 km west of Heartbreak Ridge) for a short period of time and returned to Satae-ri on December 24. At this time, the Ethiopians had to contend with two enemies: the Chinese troops and the severe cold winter. For them, the Korean winter was bitterly cold as the temperature dropped to 30°C below zero with strong cold winds blowing from Siberia. Never in their lives had the Ethiopians soldiers experienced such penetrating cold. Being native to a warm climate, they suffered
The Kagnew soldiers fired a machine gun against the enemy regardless of the severity of the winter.

from the Korean cold more than any of the other UN troops and could not even squeeze their triggers. In addition, the Ethiopians had to fight through the deep snow by wrapping themselves up in hats and scarves. Although the soldiers of the Kagnew Battalion suffered intensely from the cold and snow, they always remained unmoved in the bulwark of the struggle fighting heroically not only against the enemy but also against the weather.

It was during this time that the Kagnew Battalion had its first officer killed in action in Korea. The 2nd Lieutenant Dejenie led a patrol of the 2nd Company to observe enemy positions. Since on that day thick and heavy snow had covered the whole area of operation, as he and his men were approaching the enemy positions they were not able to notice an ambush of the Chinese soldiers camouflaged by special white snow-uniforms. The enemy suddenly opened fire against the Kagnew patrol team when they approached their position quietly. In the ambush,
(Situation Map) Reconnaissance patrols around Heartbreak Ridge—Mundung-ri (Oct. 21~Dec. 31, 1951)
Lieutenant Dejenie was killed instantly but his men managed to break the contact with the help of friendly artillery support. "We had to fight not only against the enemy but also nature," recalls one former Ethiopian soldier.

According to the aforementioned command report, through
The Kagnew soldiers reinforce their defense positions and remove snow and ice from their bunkers.

The month of January 1952 the Kagnew Battalion had 76 casualties. It was closely related to the severity of the Korean winter.

On January 6, 1952, the Kagnew Battalion occupied Hill 1169 (south-west of Kachill-bong). The Punchbowl was a natural geologic bowl several miles across, rimmed by steep mountains of 800~1,000m. It might have been called the “Punchbowl” because this large topographical basin reminded the US soldiers of a bowl of punch.

One of the significant battles for the Punchbowl took place on January 12 on Hill 1169. The Ethiopian patrol team of platoon size set out from its base, and was proceeding to the enemy point, when it was suddenly subjected to a heavy small arms and automatic weapon fire by a large force occupying a
heavily-fortified position. Despite the disadvantageous situation, the Ethiopians judged that it would be better to deal with the situation with aggression rather than withdrawal. Thus, they rushed to the enemy bunkers and destroyed them with hand grenades and artillery support. Kimon Scordiles describes the courage of the Kagnew patrol team as follows:

The Kagnew patrol team received orders to reconnoiter a suspected enemy post in the vicinity of Huhang-ri, and to engage the enemy if encountered. The patrol team left its patrol base, and advanced to likely or suspected enemy positions. At that moment, they suddenly met heavy small-arm and automatic weapon fire from a well-fortified enemy position. The Ethiopians sought cover but, because of the open nature of terrain, faced annihilation unless immediate, aggressive action was taken. Sergeant Woldemichael Manno and Private Mesheta Haile, without regard for their personal safety, left their position of cover and charged directly into the enemy fire, and upon reaching the first interlocking trenches, unhesitatingly leaped inside and engaged the foe. Their fearless action forced the hostile troops to slacken the fire which they had concentrated on the Ethiopians charged up the slope and drove the hostile troops away from their positions with heavy casualties.

Both Sergeant Woldemichael Manno and Private Mesheta Haile won the Bronze Star Medals for their gallantry. The Kagnew’s patrols (known as “Operation Clamor”) continued until February 22, 1952 in the Punchbowl area. The losses inflicted upon the enemy from December 27, 1951 to February 22, 1952 were 150 killed, 280 wounded, and 40 POW captured.
On the morning of March 25, 1952, the Kagnew Battalion on Hill 1169 was relieved by the 1st Battalion of the 35th US Regiment. On March 27, after the farewell ceremony for them at Sobub-ri the Battalion left the battlefield from Gapyeong to Busan. The Battalion left a unit of company size behind it recognizing the need for liaison and coordination with the 2nd Kagnew Battalion, which was scheduled to arrive at Busan the following month, and depart for Sasebo, Japan. After spending one night at the US naval base located in Sasebo, the Battalion embarked on the US transport and departed for their homeland on the following day. Upon arrival at Djibouti, the Kagnew Battalion immediately entrained for Addis Ababa and eventually its final destination on April 30. There the soldiers of the Kagnew Battalion were welcomed by the government officials and their countrymen. The Kagnew Battalion concluded its mission by reporting to the Emperor and Empress.
During its 10 months of tour in Korea (since its first landing in Busan on May 6, 1951), the Ethiopian soldiers fought a total of 73 battles and suffered 47 casualties.

(Situation Map) Reconnaissance Patrols in Punchbowl Area (Dec. 27, 1951 ~ Jan. 22, 1952)
4–2 Battles in the Vicinity of Cheorwon and the Battle of Triangle Hill

1. Hold the Cheorwon Plain till the End

The transportation ship, General Marcela, departed the Port of Djibouti to take 1,094 soldiers of the 2nd Kagnew Battalion to Korea on March 9, 1952. After a 21-day-long journey, they finally arrived at Busan on March 29.

The 2nd Kagnew Battalion, like the 1st Kagnew Battalion, was made up of soldiers selected from the Imperial Bodyguard. On March 1, before their departure, Emperor Haile Selassie summoned Lieutenant Colonel Asfew Andargue, commander of the 1st Battalion of the Imperial Bodyguard, to the imperial palace and appointed him as the 2nd Battalion Commander of Kagnew. There, Haile Selassie encouraged him to fight more bravely than the 1st Battalion, which had been serving its mission well in Korea for about one year.
On arrival in Busan, the 2nd Kagnew Battalion moved to the UN camp in Dongnae and worked on mastering the modern weapons issued by the US Army until April 12. On April 13, they departed Busan by train and moved to Sobyup-ri, located approximately 8 km north of Gapyeong, and were attached to the US 7th Infantry Division, working with the 32nd Infantry Regiment. After receiving combat training in Sobyup-ri, they had to move again to Neongdong, located 7 km east of Cheorwon, as the 7th Infantry Division moved there on April 22. There, because of their lack of real war experience, they had continued to take actual combat training under US instructors’ direction until June 2.

Thereafter, the 2nd Kagnew Battalion was assigned a reconnaissance and ambush mission from the regiment, and took over the Cheorwon-Mireukdong positions in the Iron Triangle which was known as a strategic location, on June 3, 1952. They were taking the responsibility for the area about 2 km from the unknown Hill in Mireukdong to the western Hill 375. In the present day, that area is on the right side Togyo Reservoir.
Reconnoitering Skirmish of the 2nd Kagnew Battalion over Cheorwon (June 3 ~ Aug. 31, 1952)
There was a momentary lull in activity on the front line by the time the 2nd Kagnew Battalion had occupied their positions. Focusing on reconnaissance and ambush operations, both sides merely continued to exchange sporadic fire. Establishing its main protective line that runs from Mt. Seobang through Dyryu-bong to Hakdang-ri, the CCF (Chinese Communist Forces) 44th Division of the 15th Corps, in front of the Kagnew Battalion, placed its outpost position on the Hill 391, ahead of the line. At that time the dominant operations were to capture prisoners or destroy an enemy position.

The first operation assigned to the 2nd Kagnew Battalion began on June 6. They received intelligence from the regiment that the enemy, whose intention was unknown, had assembled nearby their position. The Battalion Commander ordered the 1st Company to send out a reconnaissance patrol forward from the Company's position. 2nd Lieutenant Asefa Getahun, commanding the 1st Platoon, infiltrated into hostile positions with his 14 soldiers at 2030. Once the patrol of Kagnew was within range, the platoon-sized enemy from ambush saluted them with a volley. Asefa Getahun, while calmly leading his soldiers without any hesitation, located the enemy and attacked them with hand grenades. Then the reconnaissance patrol fought hand-to-hand with the enemy in the dark. A short time later the enemy retreated, leaving behind seven dead bodies. It was the first battle and perfect victory of the 2nd Kagnew Battalion, Asefa Getahun was awarded the Silver Star Order of Military Merit from the Korean government for this accomplishment.
On the night of June 9, a well coordinated joint operation began by Ethiopian and US forces. That night, a company of the US 2nd Battalion, the 32nd regiment, ambushed on Byeolsan which was located near the Kagne’s main line of resistance. As always, US troops informed the Ethiopian Battalion of the exact location of their ambush team to avoid confusing those two forces. Around midnight the US forces faced and engaged an enemy that outnumbered them. When the US ambush team requested supporting fire to the Kagne’s Battalion Commander, the Kagne opened 60 mm mortar rounds accurately on the enemy, resulting in a high number of Chinese casualties. Then the US ambush team immediately carried out fierce attacks on the enemy, and finally defeated the enemy.

On June 10 to 14, the scouts and mortar section of the Kagne made a brilliant exploit. When there was a momentary lull in the front, the CCF consolidated their defense by digging deeper trenches on its main protective line. The scouts from the Kagne sought to keep watch of the enemy's movement, and when they detected movement, they started firing mortar rounds at the enemy. The 81 mm mortar rounds destroyed the enemy's dugout and caused many casualties by unleashing an artillery barrage on the enemy position located by the scouts. When the Ethiopian soldiers installing communication cables were under attack by the enemy machinegun, the mortar section also saved their life by using heavy mortar fire on the enemy machinegun nest.

An interesting event showing the Ethiopian soldiers’ great
humanity and spirit of self-sacrifice happened on June 21. Two Korean civilian workers were injured by the enemy mortar fire on the isolated battlefield that morning. In those days, a communication wire-laying team from a Korean unit had been temporarily attached to the Kagnew on the basis of the Division operation plan. During the day, the wire-laying team was recovering the communication cable broken by the enemy bombardment around the 1st Company area. Then they suddenly and unexpectedly came under mortar fires from the enemy position and two Korean civilian workers were severely wounded and could not escape. Private Melese Berhanu, who
had witnessed the scene, hurried out of his position and reached
to one of injured men lying on the ground, moaning. The Korean
injured man kept saying something in Korean. Even though he
could not understand Korean, he could understand with his heart
what the man was saying. After picking up the injured Korean
man and walking only a few steps, a shell exploded just beside
them. The two men’s dead bodies were found laying in a posture
embracing each other. According to Kimon Skordiles, the author
of a book “Kagnew, The Story of Ethiopian Fighters in Korea,”
they were buried in one tomb in Busan UN Forces Cemetery
as a symbol of fighting together for the common purpose of
freedom.

On June 25, twenty-three days after the Kagnew had deployed
onto the front line, the 2nd Kagnew Battalion became the
battalion in reserve, moved back to Neong Dong and stayed
there until August 7. Although they were staying behind as a
reserve unit, the Kagnew forces received difficult and intensive
training and frequently carried out reconnaissance activities.

On July 3, while reconnoitering Hill 358, the 3rd Company’s
reconnaissance patrol commanded by the 2nd Platoon leader,
2nd Lieutenant Beniyam Bulbula, engaged a reinforced
platoon-sized enemy and defeated him with only 14 soldiers.
Also, on July 8, the four reinforced squad-sized reconnaissance
patrols reconnoitered and ambushed at Hill 412, 472, Camel and
358, Around midnight on that day, the four patrols achieved
brilliant results in killing and wounding at least 140 enemy
soldiers in the midst of enemy artillery fire. The Kagnew left
an important message that “A few well-trained elite soldiers with a high morale can defeat even an enemy with superior number.”

During the reconnoitering activities from July 24 to 25, the tradition of Ethiopian Forces, “Never leave a fallen comrade,” was fully demonstrated. On July 24, an order to raid Hill 358 known for its tight fortification, capture prisoners and destroy the enemy positions was issued to 1st Lieutenant Tilaye Wondimagegnehu commanding the 3rd Platoon of 1st Company. As it became dark, Lieutenant Tilaye left his position with the 2nd Battalion, US 32nd Regiment, and reached Hill 358 with 37 soldiers around midnight. When they were forming up to attack, the enemy on Hill 472 detected them and shot a red star cluster flare. The enemy on Hill 358 followed up with a massive field artillery and mortar attack.

In the process, the platoon leader Lieutenant Tilaye and a senior sergeant were killed. Even though the Ethiopian fighters were totally shocked by their leaders’ death, they defeated in detail with calm under the control of Staff Sergeant Berhanou Dyagga. As they were pushed back by an overwhelming number of enemy troops, Staff Sergeant Berhanou judged that anymore engagements might be meaningless and then ordered the soldiers to retreat while returning fire at the enemy. Also he had some soldiers evacuate the casualties. Due to the unrelenting artillery fire, however, the platoon had no choice to bury the fallen in the hostile territory and withdrawal to a friendly location. The situation was immediately reported to Lieutenant Colonel Asfew. He always thought that leaving the
fallen to fall into the hands of the enemy was a dishonorable
and shameful thing for soldiers. Momentarily he felt an urge to
send out all his forces to evacuate the dead bodies. However,
realizing that he was being rash by wanting to go after fallen
comrades, he reconsidered. Then he designed carefully a joint
operation combining infantry with tank units to evacuate the
bodies of their fallen comrades.

LTC Asfew reported immediately the operation to the 32nd
Regiment Commander and received approval from him. At
daybreak, four US tanks with a group of 26 men of the Ethiopian
battalion and nine men of the US mine detection squad, under
the command of 1st Lieutenant Duffera Obssa, set out to collect
the dead. As the tank cannon covered the advance of the
infantry, the Ethiopian soldiers approached the area in which
their fallen buddies were buried.

They cautiously collected the four fallen bodies and returned to
the base through the hail of fire.

After that, the 2nd Kagnew Battalion had continued to
manage both training and reconnoitering until they moved
into the vicinity of Mireokdong on August 7. The Battalion put
more efforts into strengthening positions during a lull caused by
the Korean monsoon season
there. Since then, as the US 32nd Regiment shifted their mission to the US 17th Regiment, the Kagne moved to the Jail-ri 2 km away from north of Uncheon in September 1 and had been a part of Division reserve until September 31.

2. Operation Showdown and Bloody Battles of Triangle Hill

The Kagne Battalion which had been in Division reserve from September 1 to 23, 1952, moved to the front line again on September 24, and then concentrated all of its main effort on strengthening its positions and reconnoitering until October 20 at Ukok-ri and Dochang-ri. During the war, the Kagne Battalion distinguished itself that they had no prisoners to collect from the North Koreans. On October 20, one of the Kagne soldiers was captured, tied up with telephone wires and dragged by the CCF when attacked by surprise. Corporal Fekensa Gellata from the 1st Company heard the urgent voice requesting for help, Corporal Fekensa, in the relatively safe location, saved him by kicking out of the location, shooting directly at the enemy soldiers dragging the Ethiopian fighter and killing him. If he had been taken to the North, he might have been the first war prisoner of the Kagne troops. They did not allow only one soldier to be a prisoner even while they engaged in the enemy superior in numbers, It was possible because there was a sense of comradeship and bravery among them.

Around this time, the US IX Corps to which the Kagne
Battalion had been attached decided to conduct a limited attack operation to seize the initiative. The CCF 45th Division placed its outposts on a chain of hills consisting of the ridge starting from Mt. Osong to Kimwa. Since the outposts on the Sniper Ridge (580m) and Hill Triangle (598m) were only 200 meters away from the friendly outposts, they could observe our locations and was very threatening defense of Kimhwa. Especially Mt. Osong which is 1,062 meters above sea level was strategically significant as much as the North Korean leader Kim Il Sung once said he would never exchange this mountain for a trunk fully loading up with South Korean soldiers’ service number chains.

The IX Corps designated two objectives on Hill Triangle and Sniper Ridge among the CCF outposts in the vicinity of Mt. Osong and had the ROK forces and a battalion of UN seize their objectives respectively. The Corps ordinarily planned to end the operation within only five days, counting on maximum IX Corps fire power and close air support. This operation was named “Showdown” since the UN Command was ‘showing its power’ by executing offensive operations. The US 7th Division to which the Kagnew was attached was assigned the mission to seize Hill Triangle. This hill, which was the division’s objective, was named since it appeared as an inverted triangular shape when seen from the air or on a map. The apex of its triangular crest overlooked the US 7th Division positions on a line of hills about half a mile away to the south. From this apex, two massive ridges extended to the northeast and northwest. The ridge to the northwest was
(Situation Map) Battle of Triangle Hill conducted by the 2nd Kagnew Battalion (Oct. 23~25, 1952)
dominated by a hill called Pike Peak. The other connected to a pair of hills that had been dubbed Jane Russell.

At 5 a.m. on October 14, 1952, the Operation was launched. Two hundred eighty guns and howitzers of the sixteen artillery battalions subordinate to the US IX Corps simultaneously opened preparatory fire. At the same time, UNC close air support began. Not only Triangle Hill and Sniper Ridge but Mt. Osong behind them seemed to collapse all of a sudden as they were enveloped by the flashed of artillery fire and the air was rent by the cannons’ roar.

Encountering stubborn enemy resistance, however, the US 7th Division barely managed to seize Hill 598 on 16, two days later from the beginning of the attack. Faced a series of tenacious counterattack by the enemy, the Division lost Pike Peak again and withdrew to its original position on October 19. As they failed to seize Pike Peak, Triangle Hill secured by friendly force was also placed in danger. On October 20, the 7th Division Commander committed the 32nd Regiment in Division reserve to the front line. Therefore, the Kagnew Battalion took over the main line of resistance ranged from Mt. Sungje (Hill 471) 2 km south of Hill 598 to Mt. Gyewoong (Hill 604). Once the Kagnew had taken their positions, there was a lull in the front line for two days. The Division Commander estimated that the enemy were preparing for the further action and had the Kagnew move forward 1 km from the main line of resistance and prepare for attacks. At this time, two platoons of Ethiopian 4th Company were deployed on approaching road to the valley west of Hill
598. At 7 p.m., on October 23, as the dusk began to fall, the enemy simultaneously attacked from Pike Peak and Sanggam-ryong direction with field artillery and mortar fire support. Especially the enemy from Pike Peak direction infiltrated along the valley and attacked the two platoons of the 4th Company by surprise. The enemy faltered for a moment against the machine-gun attack of the Kagnew units, however, they advanced continuously by reinforcing the strengths. The enemy heavily outnumbered. Paying no heeds to the heavy causalities, the enemy constantly kept on attacking, as if they plotted a swift attack. It was a human-wave strategy.

2nd Lieutenant Gulilat Aberal commanding combined two platoons of the 4th Company suffered a vital bullet wound during the fight. But he never gave up, kept his position, and
continuously encouraged his soldiers to fight bravely. He eventually died because of profuse bleeding. The Senior Sergeant Yutigan commanded the troop replacing him. Once receiving the report, the Battalion Commander Asfew immediately rushed there and encouraged the 4th Company's commander to hold the position to the last. While the both sides engaged in a fierce battle of “now advancing and now retreating”, the CCFs descended from Hill 454 west of Pike’ Pipe. The Battalion Commander Asfew asked for close support artillery of the US supporting artillery unit as the Kagnew Battalion defense line was under the crisis to breakup. He asked for an artillery barrage on a point 25 meters from the positions of Ethiopian soldiers, The request astonished the US Artillery. Seldom was the target of artillery fire less than 70-80 meters from friendly position. Worried about huge damages on Ethiopian soldiers, US Artillery hesitated to support fire. Then Lieutenant Colonel Asfew got angry and directed close artillery barrage again. Finally, the Colonel’s request was granted, the barrage of friendly artillery began to pound on the CCFs and the CCFs couldn’t advance any farther by that. As a result, Ethiopian forces could remain certain distance from CCFs.

By that time, the 2nd Company of the Kagnew Battalion launched a counterattack against the enemy from the flank and rear. The 2nd Company committed to support the 4th Company suppressed the enemy by attacking fiercely against the CCFs, forcing the enemy to give up his penetration effort and retreat.

Ethiopia Force absolutely contributed to the defense of
Triangle Hill by blocking the enemy attack approaching from west of Hill 598 to the last. In the battle, Kegnew fighters, with their fighting spirit, had a victory against CCFs’ human sea tactic, which would go down in the history of the Korean War.

Corps and Division Commanders sent an appreciative letter to praise their distinctive service as follows;

IX Corps Commander wanted me to express his gratitude instead of him for your troop’s outstanding exploits in the battle of “Iron Triangle.” Your Battalion reseized Hill 598, a strategic position, and defeated enemy’s total offensive on October 23, 1952. Strong attitude in battle of the Kegnew Battalion is the pride of the 7th Division as well as the IX Corps. And it results from your troops’ combat power. On October 23, 1952 the Kegnew Battalion of Ethiopia Emperor Haile Selassie successively defeated the CCFs’ brutal attack on Hill 598, Iron Triangle, and defended the 7th Division line strongly. I would like to convey my congratulation and gratitude about that. The extraordinary courage, the will to fight and magnificent fighting spirit of the members of the Kegnew Battalion displayed in the battle are in keeping with the time-honored tradition of Ethiopian Forces. It’s a great honor for the US 7th Division to share our fate with such an honorable Kegnew Battalion.
3. No Surrender, Keep Pushing Forward: Battle in Yugog-ri

On October 25, 1952, the Kagnew Battalion moved toward Yugog-ri around six kilometers west of Hill 598 in accordance with Corps’ rearrangement of the front line. Five days later, on October 30, following heavy artillery preparations, estimated two CCF battalions came back to repeat their efforts to break through the line of the Kagnew Battalion. The main effort of the enemy was directed toward the 2nd Company, in right side of line, commanded by Captain Molaku Bakelle. They fiercely fought a hand-to-hand battle against the enemy. The wild struggle lasted four hours and resulted in dozens of casualties (4 killed, 41 wounded), however, the 2nd Company proclaimed themselves invincible against numerically superior enemy forces.

The CCFs had continually conducted offensive operations since then. On November 1, the enemy shelled the Kagnew Battalion for eight hours before the attack. After that a battalion-sized enemy attacked the 2nd Company while a company-sized enemy attacked the 1st Company. Throughout the night, the enemy attacked in successive waves: the enemy made three successive assaults on the 2nd Company, and two on the 1st Company. However, the enemy attack was in vain, blocked by effective defense of the Kagnew Battalion.

On the morning of November 2, estimating that they lost many strengths and the position became very weaken by focusing on the defense, the Battalion Commander Asfew decided to shift to the offensive. The Battalion Commander ordered the 3rd
(Situation Map) Battle in the Vicinity of Yugog–ri Conducted by the 2nd Kagnew Battalion
Company commanded by Captain Haile Mariam Lencho to attack Hill 400, located 1 km north of Baekduk-ri defended by one enemy company. Then, the Company Commander Haile directed 1st Platoon leader (1st Lieutenant Getaneh Rebi) to launch an attack immediately with reinforced one platoon. Also he ordered 2nd Lieutenant Feshima Gebre commanding 3rd Platoon to support Lieutenant Getaneh.

The 1st Platoon crossed the Line of Departure at 2000 hours and approached about 500 meters short of the Objective. Once they had arrived, the friendly forces’ field artilleries and mortars fired all at once. Soon after, on command of its platoon leader, the 1st Platoon began to attack and fought hand-to-hand against the enemy. During the fight Lieutenant Getaneh was shot but he continued to control the battle without giving up. He continuously shouted to his soldiers; “Never surrender and keep pushing forward.” Finally the enemy gave up Hill 400 and retreated. The Kagnew fighters destroyed completely the enemy position and returned to their base. The Kagnew killed forty five and wounded around seventy enemies.

On November 9, the Kagnew troops set out an offensive operation again against the enemy on Hill 400, when the enemy had strengthened its position on the hill. That day, a reconnaissance party composed of thirty soldiers and commanded by Master Sergeant Gebre Sadik executed the mission. The resistance of the enemy on Hill 400 was unexpectedly insignificant. As the party delivered an attack, the enemy abandoned Hill 400 and started to flee. Seizing the
chance, Sergeant Gebre with his fifteen soldiers bypassed to the east and cut off the enemy’s retreat. A fierce fight broke out between the two parties. Although, at this fight, Sergeant Gebre received a severe injury to his arm and leg by shrapnel from the enemy grenade, he displayed his fighting spirit by killing five enemy soldiers with a hand grenade.

Assisted by his soldiers, he climbed Hill 400 again. Then he destroyed eight enemy bunkers. Once starting to withdrawal, however, they suffered a counterattacked by the enemy.

Sergeant Gebre feeling instinctively that the situation was unfavorable for them ordered his soldiers to leave him and withdrawal quickly. But his soldiers assisted him and returned to the base safely through fighting against the enemy.

The Kagnew Battalion had played an active role at the front for fifty days since they had moved to Kimwha area on September 23 until November 12. Then as the US 7th Division became in reserve of the VIII Corps, the Kagnew Battalion also moved back to Sobeob-ri in Gapyeong which was a rear area. There they had received training and reorganized the units until December.

4. Reconnaissance in the Vicinity of Yeokgok-cheon

On December 30, the Kagnew Battalion was relieved by Thai Battalion on the shore of Yeokgok-cheon north of Yeoncheon County, Gyeonggi Province included in the mid western front on the operation order of the US VIII Corps. It was located just
Advancing Ethiopian soldiers that cover the US forces’ tanks

1 kilometer away from the enemy, so there was a lot of tension between them.

With the UN forces unleashing artillery barrage over and over on the enemy position, the first day of year 1953 was began. However the front of the Kagnew Battalion was strangely quiet for a few days at the beginning of the New Year.

It was January 4, 1953 when the Kagnew Battalion countered with the enemy for the first time in this area. At 2340 hours, the patrol of Battalion engaged in the small-sized enemy patrol around Hill 180 just ahead of the 3rd Company. On the night of January 11, attacked by small-sized enemy attempting a surprise, one platoon of the 3rd Company engaged in the enemy for 15 minutes. After defeating him eventually, the platoon attacked Hill 180 by surprise, captured two prisoners and returned to the base. However, the next day, at 0300 hours,
The enemy was attacking toward Hill 172 ahead of the 1st Company; he even tried to take vengeance, firing a mortar. Receiving fire support by artillery and Battalion fire power, the 1st Company defeated him after a gun battle that lasted for over one hour. Since then, the enemy continued a small-scaled attack every night against the outposts of the Kagnew Battalion.

In the middle of January, the US 7th Division planned to attack the enemy position locating on the ridge of T-shaped Hill ahead of the Division's location and determined to execute the joint operation combining infantry units with artilleries, tanks. This operation dubbed “SMACK” had set up a date on January 25 for commencing the attack. On January 25, the US forces launched the attack on T-shaped Hill ahead of them. Before the attack, friendly forces' heavy artillery preparation concentrated on the enemy position for a few days. Lieutenant Colonel Asfew estimated that the strengths of the enemy were concentrating around T-shape Hill and launched a surprise attack on Hill 180. The 2nd Company stood in the vanguard in this attack. Although the enemy resisted on the well fortified position by firing machinegun and throwing hand grenades, he was beyond his capacity to defeat the surprise attack of the 2nd Company of the Kagnew Battalion. The 2nd Company finally seized Hill 180 after a fierce fighting that lasted for five hours, destroyed all of the enemy positions and returned to the base.

Since then, Switched in Division reserve, the Kagnew Battalion withdrew to Gyoma-ri (5 km west of Deagang-ri) on January 31. Then they moved to Yangchon located 3 km east of Jeongok.
on March 1. After receiving training and completing the reorganization there, they were placed on the front around Dunksan-ri and Galhwa-dong on March 30.

Around then, armistice talks in Panmunjom had made rapid progress since Stalin’s death of the Soviet Union in May. The enemy frequently launched an attack against friendly outposts to determine favorable Military Demarcation Line (MDL) in case that the armistice agreement was concluded. There was a huge open space ahead of where the soldiers of Kangew Battalion were deployed. There were streamlets in the open space, Alligator Jaws which looks like a jaw of alligator north of it, Erie Hill on southern extremity of T-shaped ridge and Arsenal Hill northwest of it.

On the night of April 5, the Kagnew Battalion sent out a squad-sized ambush team to a point below Alligator Jaws. Around 2300 hours while the ambush team engaged with the enemy, two more squad-sized enemies attacked them by surprise and exchanged gunfire with them for 10 minutes. The ambush team finally defeated the enemy with the support of two platoons dispatched to help them. It seemed that the enemy sent their troops to capture the ambush team as prisoner.

At 2300 hours on April 16, the enemy launched an attacking, concentrating field artillery and mortar fire on Erie Hill and Arsenal Hill. Shooting star shells to a pitch-dark night sky, the Kagnew force engaged in a fierce battle with enemy for around 25 minutes. In this battle, they killed or wounded 20 enemy soldiers.
On April 25, 1953, with Won-il Son, Minister of Defense in attendance, the 2nd Kagnew Battalion had a farewell ceremony with 3rd Kagnew Battalion on the parade ground in the US 7th Division Headquarters and then left Korea.

The 7th Division Commander Arthur G. Trudeau sent an appreciative letter to Lieutenant Colonel Asfew commanding the 2nd Kagnew Battalion on the occasion of returning to his homeland of the Kagnew Battalion as follows:

I am unstinting in my praise of excellent job and combat power you have achieved with all the members of 7th Division on the occasion of returning homeland of the Kagnew Battalion. During last 1 year, the joint service with you and the 7th Division has shown a good example of harmony, teamwork, and coordination of the UN forces, Also overcoming all of difficulties in many battles against the CCFs and leading them with a victory deserve the highest praise. The magnificent fighting spirit, unchangeable will to fight, outstanding bayonet skill and excellent combat power of
Ethiopian fighters displayed during especially the last year, from October to December, is a superb example of what all soldiers should have. The combat records you displayed until now will go down in the history of UN forces forever. We, all members of the 7th Division, are sincerely proud of sharing our experience together with you during last one great year in front of Korean War for one year.

I pray for the grace of God be with Commander Asfew and all of Kagnew members who completed a mission and are returning to the bosom of the family.
4–3 Yoke/Uncle Hill Battle, Defending the Front Line

1. Mission Exchange between the 2nd and 3rd Kagnew Battalions

On the early October, Ethiopian Government established a plan to organize the 3rd Kagnew Battalion and have the 3rd Battalion relieve the 2nd Battalion after six months. The 3rd Kagnew Battalion was composed of 1,270 voluntary soldiers selected from the Imperial Bodyguard, just like the 1st and 2nd Kagnew Battalions. From December 24, 1952 the 3rd Kagnew Battalion started to take highly intensive training under the control of the Battalion Commander, Lieutenant Colonel Wolde Yohannis Shitta. At that time, the instructors were selected from the soldiers of the 1st Kagnew Battalion returned from the War. As well as training related to how to operate the weapons and equipment of US forces, a special training was designed to make them instantly adapt to Korea’s mountainous terrain and put them into the battle immediately upon arriving.

Being ready for departure around March 20, 1953, the 3rd
Kagnew Battalion held a ceremony in front of Addis Ababa Imperial for reporting to the Emperor Haile Selassie that they were ready for going to war on March 24. Then they instantly marched down the street. A plenty number of citizens on streets sent their great cheers to them, praying for their good fortune in war and returning back to home safely after completing their mission. On March 26, after they arrived at the Port of Djibouti by train, the 3rd Kagnew Battalion embarked on the American transport General Blatchford and departed for Korea. Arriving in the port of Busan on April 16, they moved to a UN camp located in Dongnae and were issued combat uniforms and personal combat loads. They were slated to move to the front line within 72 hours.

On April 17, Lieutenant Colonel Wolde commanding the 3rd
Battalion and his soldiers paid their respect at the UN Cemetery in Busan and departed Busan at 2 p.m. on 19 by train to take over their mission from the 2nd Kagnew Battalion and arrived in Yeoncheon Station at 10 a.m. on 20. After they were heartily welcomed by the US 7th Division Commander, 32nd Regiment Commander, and 2nd Kagnew Battalion Commander, they assembled in Shinchon (2 kilometers south of Yeoncheon), Tonghyun-ri, and were attached to the US 32nd Regiment on the next day. Then they held a ceremony for changing of the mission with the 2nd Kagnew Battalion in the parade ground of the US 7th Division and had taken on-site training under the guidance of US soldiers until May 10.

2. Reconnoitering Alligator Jaws and Yoke Hill

May 10, 1953, for the 3rd Kagnew Battalion, that day was the landmark to be memorized in the history of Korean War for a long time. On this day, the 3rd Kagnew Battalion relieved the US 3rd battalion of the 32nd Regiment and deployed to the front line around Gallhwa-dong to Duksan-ri north of Yeoncheon. The place was where the 2nd Kagnew Battalion had executed defense and reconnaissance before until April 22.

By the time the 3rd Kagnew Battalion deployed on the front, the CCFs were preparing for an attack on the friendly outposts. They had already conducted the entire attack on the friendly outposts at the end of March. As a signal of counteroffensive, the purpose of the enemy attack was mainly to explore and
learn the friendly forces’ strength. On the other hand, the attack on May was the first stage operation of their summer offensive plan and appeared to be a prelude for their second and third stage operations. On May 12, the CCFs (Chinese Communist Forces) launched their first stage operation. Even though their attacks were concentrated on only the outposts of Korean troops on the mid-eastern front, it was enough to make Ethiopian soldiers threatened and nervous who just arrived at the mid-western front.

The first patrol of the 3rd Kagnew Battalion went into action on May 14 on Alligator Jaws. The objective of the offensive operation was reconnoitering on Hill 198 one and half kilometers southwest of Alligator Jaw. Alligator Jaw was usually used by the enemy as a patrol post or ambush site. The mission was given to the 1st Platoon led by 2nd Lieutenant Wongele Costa of the 2nd Company. The 1st Platoon departed the company line at exactly 2100 hours, cross dark open space and reached to the western hills of Hill 198. The platoon leader placed an attack team composed of ten soldiers on the hills and had a support team with 7 soldiers ambushed under a dirt-banked structure of valley. The 1st Platoon had been on position for five hours and thirty minutes, but all the tense and anxious soldiers were awake and watchful.

At 0300 hours of the next morning, the support team saw a figure in clear silhouette standing not more than 20 meters beyond them and carried out the alert quickly. Once receiving the report that more enemies were approaching, the platoon
leader ordered a liaison soldier to throw hand grenades. However that was his error of judgment. At that time the enemy was already in ambush by approaching from the direction to which the fire support team was located. It rather exposed the friendly location to the enemy due to the burst of hand grenade. Soon after, a gun fighting broke out between two parties in the darkness. The Ethiopian fighters countered against the enemy by pulling the trigger instead of him when the machinegun gunner fell. Lieutenant Wongele propped against the ditch bank and let go with the carbine, firing full automatic. The point-blank exchange continued for another fifteen minutes. Lieutenant Wongele radioed to the artillery for supporting fire and the US 48th Field Artillery Battalion delivered barrage fires at the enemy as he directed. There was no more firing from the enemy due to the shells continuing for 65 minutes.

In the battle of that day, the tradition of Ethiopian Forces, “Never leave a fallen comrade,” was manifested once again. As the US forces executed a heavy shelling, the 1st Platoon had a perfect chance to break through the enemy siege and withdrawal from it. The platoon leader fell in all the members. But there was one soldier who did not show up. The platoon leader put off the withdrawal and asked for firing star shells to find him. After a while, when star shells burst in the sky, they found a fallen holding his gun in his bosom. Ethiopian soldiers moved him to the safe zone and returned to the base with his dead body after completing the battle.

On the night of May 15, an ambush team of 21 soldiers
commanded by the 2nd Platoon leader Fasika Hailemariam were sent out to the open space forward of Yoke Hill which was the outpost of the Kagnew Battalion. The ambush team left the company line after sunset and arrived on the objective point at 1 a.m. on the 16th. The place was where three streams met and 700 kilometers northwest of Yoke Hill. Soon later they ambushed, a small-sized enemy attacked them by surprise. Commanding the platoon leader’s order, they immediately fired back at the enemy by covering their bodies with a banked structure. In this battle, the ambush team killed six and wounded ten enemy soldiers.

On the night of May 16, the enemy defeated several times by the patrol party of Kagnew Battalion attacked Yoke Hill which was the outpost of the 1st Company with a company-sized unit. Captain Taddesse Sendeku already expected the enemy attack
and directed 2nd Lieutenant Mamo H. Wolde commanding 2nd Platoon to establish an ambush site around the foot of Yoke Hill with 18 men and block the approach once the enemy arrived. Around 23 hours at night Lieutenant Mamo detected the enemy approaching on 500~600 meters ahead of them and waited patiently for the enemy to move forward.

Lieutenant Mamo was faced with this urgent and dangerous situation for the first time since he had participated in the Korean War. It made him highly nervous and tense. But he waited composedly for the approaching. Since the enemy did not realize that they were being ambushed, he was gradually approaching closer. The platoon leader commanded his men to commence firing. The enemy ambushed by the Ethiopian forces seemed to get into a panic and began to retreat without trying to advance farther.

Lieutenant Mamo instantly asked for artillery supporting fire and delivered a fatal blow at retreating the enemy. The ambush team commanded by Lieutenant Mamo killed twenty-five and wounded about forty enemy soldiers.

3. A Glorious Victory, the Battle of Yoke-Uncle Hill

Yoke and Uncle Hill, the outpost of Kagnew Battalion, both of them were the outposts of Kagnew Battalion. They were low hills having an altitude of 220 meters with a short and narrow ridge connected from north to south. Yoke hill was a northernmost outpost of Kagnew Battalion surrounded by
The Ethiopian AMajor Battles in the Korean War

T-bone Hill 2.5 km northwest, Alligator Jaws 3 kilo meters northeast of it, and open spaces north, east and west of it.

At 2300 hours on the night of May 19, Lieutenant Asfaw of the 3rd Company leading his 15 soldiers departed the company line under drizzling to capture the enemy patrol by ambushing on the head of Yoke Hill. Lieutenant Asfaw found certain traces which might be probably the enemy’s footmarks in a stream 700 meters northeast of Yoke Hill and set up the ambush position there. Around midnight, Lieutenant Asfaw saw a CCF soldier standing 300 meters ahead and looked carefully all around. There was a platoon-sized enemy assembling behind the CCF soldier.

Lieutenant Asfaw sought to send a radio message to report this situation immediately to the Battalion Headquarters. While he wasted time because of broken communications, the enemy already became over one hundred. It was too inadequate for them to attack first. At 0020 hours in the morning of May 20, a group of enemies finally started action and was approaching in a V formation. In addition, a company-sized enemy was approaching Yoke Hill from its left rear and another company-sized enemy was moving to the main position of the 1st Company. The enemy aimed at seizing the main position, Yoke Hill and Uncle Hill of the 1st Company. As the situation had gradually turned urgent, Lieutenant Asfaw thought that the concrete dirt-banked structure, 7~8 meters high, behind him might have jammed the radio signal. So he decided to change the location of the radio and test it. In the meantime, the eight
enemy soldiers who were just like an advance guard in the Vee formation reached to 10 meters ahead of the streamlet. Lieutenant Asfaw immediately commanded his men to open fire. Attacked by surprise from the Ethiopian ambush team, the CCF’s attack formation was instantly destroyed. Just that moment, the radio began to work. As Lieutenant Asfaw expected, the dirt-banked structure prevented them from communicating. He instantly asked the company commander for artillery supporting fires. After 3 minutes, friendly forces began to fire artillery barrage on the area where he requested.

At this time, Hill Yoke and Uncle, being the outpost, was under ceaseless gunfire. At Hill Yoke, 56 platoon members of the 1st company were executing a defensive operation under the command of the 2nd Lieutenant Bezabih Ayele. Hearing the salvo fire by the ambush team of the lieutenant, they thought
(Situation Map) Battle on Hill Yoke and Uncle
it a gun battle from a distance. But as the enemy initiated the
gunfire at Hill Yoke, he felt desperation. All wire and wireless
communication was cut off by enemy's gunfire. Bezabih directed
combat preparation, moving here and there. He, in the
meanwhile, died by shrapnel from a grenade. Shortly, fierce
battles happened between friend and foe at Hill Yoke.

Company or Battalion could not acknowledge this situation.
Observation was limited because ridges were connected
between company or battalion OP and Hill Yoke. 2nd Lieutenant
Asfaw-led ambush team only got the whole picture of the
situation at Hill Yoke. He requested the assistance of gunfire
shortly after estimating they could only induce the gunfire of
friendly forces. With this gunfire, the enemy attacking Hill Yoke
started drawing back.

The front line became calm at 0400 hours, Asfaw and his
members ran to the stream and shared the joy of victory. In
the vicinity, 73 dead bodies of enemy scattered around and 37
dead bodies of Chinese forces between the slope of Hill Yoke
and primary positions were detected. A battalion-sized enemy
was retreated. Kagnew force was awarded a presidential unit
citation from the Korean President and Asfaw received Hwarang
order of military merit. President Rhee, Syng-man praised the
achievement of Ethiopian forces.

Kagnew forces defeated overwhelming communist forces with
an armed platoon with rifles and grenades at Hill Yoke, most
strategic point of the front line. This was achieved with all the
platoon members getting together firm will, sense of
responsibility, high spirit, and real soldierly spirit for the mission. The achievement you have made is the pride of all Ethiopian forces as well as all the UN forces that fought against communist forces to protect Korea.

Enemy's reckless attack to conquer Hill Yoke continued. Even though an enemy platoon attacked Hill Yoke at 23:00 on May 21, 1953, the enemy was defeated with five dead and fifteen wounded. At 2300 hours the next day, May 22, an augmented enemy platoon attacked Hill Yoke once again. After a fierce hand-to-hand fight, the enemy was defeated with 15 dead and 26 wounded.

The enemy simultaneously attacked Hill Yoke and Uncle with one company strength on June 4 in vain with 15 casualties, rendering 'Hill Yoke' the symbol of victory for Kagnew forces.

Kagnew forces continued reconnaissance and patrol after going back to the old positions near Galhwa-dong and Deoksan-ri. Chinese forces attacked ceaselessly to take over an advantageous position before the armistice agreement, but failed by Kagnew forces. Iron Triangle that the unit fought in was the critical terrain of central frontline was the area where battle took
place most intensely.

The sound of gunfire that lasted for three years finally stopped with the armistice agreement was signed on July 27, 1953. The sky, full of sound of machinegun and smoke of artillery, and the smell of gunpowder disappeared. Kagnew forces withdrew 2 km to the rear from positions. In the battle area, Demilitarized Zone (DMZ), 4 km wide buffer zone, was created. The battle site where 1st and 3rd battalion fought became the DMZ. The area became the zone where the war has not finished. Kagnew forces led whole 253 battles into a victory with 121 dead and 536 wounded.

After the armistice agreement was signed, the Kagnew forces got attached into the US 7th division where the headquarters was located in Camp Casey, Dongducheon, Gyeonggi Province and served as a member of the UN forces. Ethiopian forces changed once a year since then. The last unit that served the Peacekeeping duty as a member of the UN forces left Korea in March 1956.

4–4 Testimony of Ethiopian Veterans

1. Retired Colonel, Melesse Tessema, President of the Association of War Veterans (age 83)

I am from the 2nd class of Military Academy and fought in the Korean War as the first lieutenant of the guard for the royal
family in February 1952, 60 years have passed. Fiercely-fought
Gimhwa line popped up in my mind. I have gone through a
lot of trouble. Even though we were well-received by being
called heroes when we came home alive, we became ill-treated
to the extreme degree, shortly after communist regime came to
power. The most painful is that 122 casualties failed to be buried
and left alone at a cell underground of a church. I am
appreciative of the Korean people and the Chungbuk visiting
party including Dongyang Daily Newspaper that visited without
forgetting for 16 years, though 60 years have passed. The new
hall building business for lease profit, beneficial to the war
veterans will be a bridge of friendship between the two people
of states, the bridge that will never ever be forgotten, I have
thought the blood ally Korea the second homeland. Hwacheon
County-led scholarship services became the first step to give war
veterans still alive the worth of the Korean War participation
and their posterities’ big pride. (Dongyang Daily Newspaper,
February 21, 2012)

2. Retired Lieutenant Colonel Irgetu Andargue Mamo
(age 82)

I participated in the Korean War at the age of 21. Speaking
of Korea, the scary winter of February 1952 came up in my mind.
Thinking of my wife and baby left alone in my homeland, I
prayed to go back to my country alive every moment. Despite
the bitter winter I have never experienced before and scarce
provisions, the unit I belonged to did not have any casualties. I have never thought that I could go back alive ahead of the battle at Hill 602 and Hill 700. Going through war, I became a friend with Korean soldiers and am wondering how they are making out. If opportunity is given to me while I am alive, I sincerely would like to see them again, (http://blog.daum.net/Solbright/7072623)

3. Retired Colonel Benym Bulbula Egi (age 81)

Having participated in the Korean War at the age of 19, I turned 79 this year. The toughest moment during the war was the 21-day battle at Hill 358 and Hill 472. In the battle, not having enough food and rest, I felt heart-broken when losing a member of the patrol team I led. Looking at the pictures exhibited, I can realize how grateful it is to be free from the horror, dread,
and the cold at that moment. I also miss my fellow soldiers who share the same experience. It makes me feel surprised and great to see Korea, once in ruins, becoming an emerging country in the world venue. I expect the two Koreas will be unified in peace.

(http://blog.dau.net/Solbright/7072623)

4. Retired Colonel Emnellu Warade (age 82)

I want to meet the Korean people derived from Bowha orphanage. I would like to meet the students from the Bowha orphanage where Ethiopian forces were taking care of them. The orphanage was established back in April 1953 by a chaplain, first lieutenant then and current religious leader of Ethiopia and run until March 1956. Ethiopian war veterans are mostly in their 80s and they want to see how the students they cared for have
grown up before they die, Ethiopian war veterans put the orphans to sleep in their sleeping bag and fed them bread during the war. I sincerely hope that the Korean Aid Association for Ethiopian Veterans of the Korean War will find them.

5. Fesiha Belaynehe (age 84)

I was hit by shrapnel and wounded in the Korean War. After being assigned to the 7th division in October 1952 and serving there, I was hit by shrapnel of North Korean artillery and seriously wounded in two parts of the left foot and ankle in the offensive and defensive operations on the eastern hill in front of Iron Triangle (Cheorweon, Pyeonggang, Gimhwa). The scar always reminds me of the Korean War. Korea, an absolute ruin then, has developed at an amazing rate. Being invited out of many fellow soldiers who would like to come to Korea and look at tall buildings and developed cities, I have an impression that I did a very valuable job. I am very glad to come to Korea like this.

6. Getacho Haille Mikel (age 82)

I joined the Korean War as a platoon leader and fought in the hill battle of the front line of Mt. Jeokgeuk as a member of the UN forces in 1951. We succeeded in take the hill of Chinese forces, but fell into a crisis after receiving a preponderant counterattack. At that time, we could secure the route of withdrawal because Private Rema Maru, the machinegun
gunner of our platoon, rose up alone to the high area in the vicinity and suppressed the enemy. Rema Maru, however, left alone at the machinegun nest to fight the Chinese soldiers and could not come back which have left a deep grief in my heart up until now. I do not regret joining the war, though I felt sorry for losing my subordinate then. I am happy that Koreans got their freedom back. Without freedom, living a life has no meaning at all. I saw snow in the Korean War for the first time in my life. Though 30 degrees below zero was freezing, I did not imagine that enemies were camouflaged under the snow. A platoon leader passing by me was shot to death by Chinese soldiers hidden under the snow.

7. Ilma Belacheo, Vice President of the Association for War Veterans (age 82)

I went to the war with a secondly-organized unit as a scout, being praised by 'war hero' due to the achievement during the war. Having discharged from the military, I was losing my eyesight due to the aftereffects of war, during which I was hospitalized for a month in Korea with the invitation of the Korean government in 1993.

8. Taspae Weolde Celasi (age 83)

The assistance of Koreans is of great help in getting over the hardships of life. I was admired by Korea's potential that achieved an economic revival after overcoming the scars of war.
Though I am sick, I intend to join the war if a war took place.

9. Shipeuorou Geovre Bold (age 80)

Even though bullets got stuck in my body and I lost my arm and leg, I have lived my whole life with pride of fighting for freedom. Poverty, torment and contempt handed down to my posterities and I have failed to educate them well. Nevertheless, I feel great looking at the development of Korea.

10. Abraham, the Bereaved Family of a War Veteran (age 65)

I almost do not have any memory of my father, because my father fell during the Korean War when I was very young. My
relatives just told me that my father was not able to come back from the battlefield of Korea on the opposite side of the earth. I do not have any memory of my father, even where he died up until now. Though I visited the DMZ, the wild of a far-off country where my father was killed in action, I failed to have a special feeling for I do not have any memory of my father. I just wanted to make sure where he died. I am happy to come to Korea where my father fought.
The Consolidation and Development of the Amity between Korea and Ethiopia after the Korean War

5-1 The Development of Korea–Ethiopia Amity

Ethiopia sent a battalion, a total of 6,037 troops (including the troops being trained or waiting to be dispatched) as a part of the UN Forces. Since then, the two countries have been maintaining a friendly alliance. Korea and Ethiopia officially established amity in 1963.

Even though the Mengistu Communist Government biased its policies in favor of North Korea from 1974 to 1991, Ethiopia's diplomatic relationship with Korea was maintained in consideration of the amity that had been being maintained between Korea and Ethiopia since its participation in the Korean War.
President Rhee, Syng-man and the first lady visiting an Ethiopian unit

The relationship between both countries was recovered after Prime Minister Meles expelled the Mengistu government in 1991 and it has been being strengthened since Prime Minister Meles made his official visit to Korea in 1998. The governments of Korea and Ethiopia signed a cultural exchange agreement in 1998, a sports exchange agreement in 1999, and a trade agreement in 2003.

Ethiopia has been inclined to continuously support Korea's policies or candidates in the world arena and especially is expecting Korea to offer training programs for human resources and to expand Korean companies' investment in Ethiopia to acquire know-hows concerning Korea's development, as Ethiopia considers Korea to be its model for economic development.
1. Diplomatic Relationships between Korea and Ethiopia

Dec. 1963 Establishment of Official Diplomatic Relations
Mar. 1965 Establishment of the Korean embassy in Ethiopia
June 1966 The letter of credence for Yo-seob Eom, the 1st ambassador to Ethiopia presented
May 1968 The letter of credence for Ephaim Borrow, the 1st ambassador to Korea (stationed in Japan) presented
July 1971 ~ Apr. 1983 No letter of credence presented
July 1992 The letter of credence for Desta Erifo, the 1st ambassador to Korea permanently stationed in Korea presented
Apr. 1996 Appointment of Fekade as the 2nd permanently
stationed ambassador in Korea

Apr. 1, 2002 Ethiopian embassy to Korea closed
Mar. 2003 The letter of credence for Sang-yun Kim, the 13th ambassador to Ethiopia presented
Oct. 2005 The letter of credence for Byung-gook Jeong, the 14th ambassador to Ethiopia presented
July 2008 Appointment of Woan Jong Sung, the CEO of Keang Nam Enterprises Ltd., as the honorary consul to Korea
Dec. 2008 The letter of credence for Soon-seok Jeong, the 15th ambassador to Ethiopia presented

2. Major Interchanges of Personnel between Korea and Ethiopia

A. Visits of Korea's Personnel to Ethiopia

June 1993 Civil-Government Delegation for Economic Cooperation (Head: Ambassador Bong-kyu Kim)
May 1995 Vice-minister of Foreign Affairs, Si-young Lee (as the presidential envoy)
Jan. 1996 Joonyun Jung, president of KOICA (Korea International Cooperation Agency)
July 1999 Tae-Wan Jang, the president of the Korean Veterans Association
May 2003 Woong-gyu Cho, Heung-soo Ryu, Yong-gab Kim, congressmen, members of the Reunification, Diplomacy, Trade Committee in the Congress
July 2003  Hyoseung Ahn, Special Envoy of the Minister of Foreign Affairs
Dec 2003  Seok-hun Kim, the president of KOICA (Korea International Cooperation Agency)
May 2004  Jong-soo Ryu, Mayor, the City of Chuncheon
May 2005  Jin-gook Kim, Deputy Mayor, the City of Chuncheon
June 2005  Tae-sik Lee, Vice-minister of Foreign Affairs (as the Governmental Envoy)
Jan. 2007  Jang-bum Shin, the president of KOICA (Korea International Cooperation Agency)
Apr. 2009  Hyo-seok Kim, Jae-seon Lee, Yeong Jin, Yeong-ah Park, congressmen, Korean delegation from the General Committee, Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU)
Feb. 2010  Yong-joon Lee, Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
June 2010  Young-joon Park, Vice-Minister for Government Policies
Sep. 2010  Ho-young Ahn, Deputy Minister for Trade (G20 outreach activity)
Dec. 2010  Yang Kim, Minister of Patriots and Veterans Affairs (60th Anniversary of the Korean War)
Jan. 2011  Jae-sin Kim, Assistant Secretary (AU Summit Talks observer)
          Eun-seok Kim, Energy and Resources Ambassador (Economy and Trade delegation)
          Yoon-seon Cho, Congressman (Seminar at the Regal
The Consolidation and Development of the Amity between Korea and Ethiopia after the Korean War

President Lee, Myung-bak visiting Prime Minister Meles Zenawi

Research and Training Institute)
Mar. 2011 Seung-Kyu Min, Administrator of Rural Development Administration (the 1st KAFACI plenary session)
July 2011 President Lee, Myung-bak (Summit Talk with Prime Minister Meles)

B. Visits of Ethiopia's Personnel to Korea
Feb. 1991 Gizaw, Minister of Public Health
Apr. 1991 Gubaie, Head of the Joint Investment Office
Oct. 1991 Aragaw, Presidential Envoy (Minister of Construction)
Apr. 1992 Bekele, Minister of Industry
Nov. 1992 Seyoum Mesfin, Minister of Foreign Affairs
Nov. 1994  Mohammed, Minister of Economic Planning and Development

Nov. 1995  Tamrat, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of National Defense and others including high rank economy delegation

Apr. 1997 Ruling Party Delegation (EPRDF), invited by New Korea Party (Shinhankook Party)
- Seeye Abraha, Sebhat Nega, and others

Oct. 1997  Haile, Minister of Construction

Oct. 1998  Meles Zenawi, Prime Minister

June 2001  Biftu, Head of the Export Promotion Office

May 2002  Workneh, Commissioner of the Federal Police Agency

July 2002  Petros, Vice-speaker of the House

May 2003  Enwoy, Chair of the Corruption Prevention Committee

May 2004  Haile, Vice-minister of Infra

June 2004  Arkebe Oqubay, Mayor, the City of Addis Ababa

May 2005  Abai Tekle, Chair of the Ombudsman Committee

June 2007  Delegation from the Ministry of Finance and Economy Development

June 2009  Kuma, Mayor, the City of Addis Ababa

Nov. 2009  Seyoum, Minister of Foreign Affairs (the 2nd Korea-Africa Forum)

Apr. 2010  Tekeda, Vice-minister of Diplomacy

June 2010  Assefa Kessito, Special Assistant for the President (Korea Africa Economic Cooperation Workshop)
Oct. 2010  Sufian Ahmed, Minister of the Finance and Economy Development (KOAFEC)
Juneydi Saddo, Minister of Science and Technology
(KOAFEC: Korea Africa Economic Cooperation)
Nov. 2010  Meles, Prime Minister (G20 Summit Talk)

3. Ethiopia’s Relationships with North Korea

○ Permanent Station of North Korean Embassy to Ethiopia (Amity established in 1975)
  - Cooperation in the fields of military supplies such as ammunition, irrigation, and medical service continued even after the expulsion of Mengistu Communist Government in 1991

○ Recent Personnel Exchanges
  - 2007, Young-nam Kim, chair of the standing committee (Summit talk with Prime Minister Meles held, the dispatch of medical support group and support for irrigation project discussed)
  - 2009, Woong Jang, president of North Korea Taekwondo Association

○ Exchanges of Defense Industry Goods
  - 1998, Agreement on the complimentary support of military supplies for about 4 million dollars signed
  - 2002, Agreement on the defense industry cooperation
including 3 million dollars of ammunition support from North Korea signed
- 2006, Machinery and raw materials to produce ammunitions for small weapons sold by North Korea
- Station of 10~20 North Korean technicians in military supplies factories (Ambo, Debra Zeit)

- About 2 million dollars of agricultural and stock farm products such as coffee, leather goods exported to North Korea in the recent 3 years

- Number of North Koreans: estimated to be about 70 total
  - Staff of the embassy and their families, medical support group, military supply technicians, water resource technicians, etc.

5--2 Korean and Ethiopian Governments' Projects to Commemorate Ethiopian forces' participation in the Korean War

1. Ethiopia's Projects to Commemorate Its Korean War Participation

   A. Establishment of the War Participants' Village Named 'Korea Village'

   Ethiopia is the only African country to send troops to the Korean War, which sent a ground force battalion (1951). Out
of the 6,037 Ethiopian troops, 121 were killed in action (KIA) and 536 were wounded in action (WIA), but showed distinguished military exploits with no war prisoner.

Korea Village is a village formed by Ethiopian veterans who participated in the Korean War and settled down after returning from Korea and is located in downtown Addis Ababa (Woreda 13, Kebele 5 and 6). Kebele is the smallest unit of administration equivalent to Korea's 'Dong.'

The Ethiopian government supported education projects by establishing the elementary school (Hibret Fire School) for families of the Korean War participants in Korea Village. The construction of this school began in 1963 thanks to Emperor Selassie’s conferment of land for the education of the children of the village residents and was finished in 1966, when the school was opened.

For the past 40 years people who were not Korean War
participants also have moved into the village to live and the Korean War veterans and their families have moved out. Currently there are only about 30 Korean War participants out of the residents that total about 40,000. It is estimated that there are only about 355 Korean War participants left who are still alive.

It was very difficult to support them when Mengistu communist government ruled as even mentioning Ethiopia's participation in the Korean War was considered to be taboo. The supporting projects were resumed after the collapse of the Mengistu government in 1991.

**B. The Creation of the Korean War Veterans' Association**

The Korean War Veterans' Association was created mainly by the Korean War participants and their families on June 8, 1992 and consists of about 2,000 members. The association has been hosting memorial ceremonies for Ethiopia's Korean War participation every year.

KOICA (Korea International Cooperation Agency) built a carpet factory in order to support the beneficial projects for the war participants and their children. And World Vision Korea supported them by founding 8 small-scale factories such as flour mills.

As one of the brotherhood projects between the City of Chuncheon and the City of Addis Ababa, the construction of the war participation monument and memorial club was carried forward (the construction of Chuncheon war participation
monument was completed in 1968, the construction of Addis Ababa war participation monument and memorial club was completed in February, 2006). Moreover, the city of Chuncheon carries out supporting projects to send medical supplies, office supplies, supporting fund for needy Korean War veterans, etc.
C. The Construction of the Club and Monument to Commemorate the Ethiopian Forces' Participation in the Korean War

Ethiopia has built the Korean War Participation Memorial Monument with the support from Korea's Ministry of Patriots and Veterans Affairs Ministry of Patriots and Veterans Affairs and the Korean War Participation Memorial Club in the Ethiopian Korean War Veterans Memorial Park located in Addis Ababa with the support from the City of Chuncheon and the Aid Association for Ethiopian Veterans of the Korean War.

Korean Ministry of Patriots and Veterans Affairs constructed the Korean War Participation Memorial Monument in the City of Addis Ababa in February, 2006 with 200 million won from the Korean government and has been carrying forward support projects through civil exchanges driven by the Aid Association
for Ethiopian Veterans of the Korean War and other support projects for Korean War participant Ethiopians for instance, to found a modern style school in 'Korea Village' (Korean War Veterans' Village) through Chuncheon's brotherhood program.

In addition, the Agreement Signing Ceremony for constructing an additional beneficial business building for Korean War veterans in February, 2012 in the City of Addis Ababa is being carried forward. This new club is a two-story building with the area of 7meters by 11meters that will host a restaurant or wedding hall, of which benefits to be spent for supporting living expenses of war participant veterans who are alive.

The Korean government supported them by spending a part of the donation from Korean people to construct a three-story building for the War Participant Veteran's Association to rent in 2008. The association makes a rental benefit of 3,000 dollars a month and supports each of the members with 10 dollars as a form of pension. When the construction of the building, which has been additionally agreed to build, is completed, families of all the members of the association are receiving the benefits, such as scholarships for the members' children.

D. President Lee, Myung-bak's Visit to the War Participation Memorial Monument

President Lee, Myung-bak presented flowers to the Korean War Participation Memorial Monument and paid a tribute to the souls of the Korean War veterans on July 9, 2011, when he made a visit to the Ethiopian Korea War Veterans Memorial Park. He
President Lee, Myung-bak visiting Ethiopia Korean-War Memorial Monument

was the first Korean President who had offered flowers and prayed before the memorial monument. Sunghwan Kim, the minister of diplomacy and trades, Young-woo Cheon, the Chief Secretary for Diplomacy and Security, the Blue House, Doo-woo Kim, the Chief Secretary for Public Relations, the Blue House, and Congressman Yun-seon Cho from Han-Nara Party attended this event together with about 70 Ethiopian Korean-War veterans.

President Lee said, “I feel very pleased to meet the old soldiers who are still alive like this and grateful to them one more time. Korean people won't forget you forever.” He added, “I can say I came to Africa to see you.” And he expressed his gratitude once again, “The Republic of Korea was protected from being communized because you had bravely fought against Communists.” Especially, President Lee presented a presidential
award to Kagnew Unit from Ethiopia, which made remarkable military achievements in battlefields such as Gimhwa and the Districts of Mt. Jeoggeun and Samhyun under the command of the 32nd Regiment, the 7th Division of the US Forces during the Korean War.

President Lee also introduced a program to provide opportunities for the descendants of the Korean War veterans to receive vocational training in Korea. In return, the Ethiopian Korean-War Veterans' Association expressed their appreciation for Korea's concerns about them even 60 years after the war and mentioned that they felt confident and proud of Korea which had ranked among world's leading countries.

2. Korea's Projects to Support Ethiopian Korean-War Veterans

A. Construction of the Memorial Monument of Ethiopia's Korean-War Participation

Ethiopia's Kagnew Battalion fought 235 battles in Sanyang-ri and Moondeung-ri in Hwachon, Cheorwon, Yanggoo since its participation in the Korean War in May, 1951. To commemorate their military achievements a Korean War Participation Memorial Monument was built Geunhwa-dong, the City of Chuncheon. The UN Forces Korean-War Veterans' Association and the citizens of the City of Chuncheon were in charge of the construction of this monument, which began on March 25, 1968 and was completed May 7 in the same year. This monument
was unveiled by Emperor Selassie, who was visiting Korea to conclude the Korea-Ethiopia Cultural Exchange Agreement on May 19, 1968.

Ambassador Abdirashid, who attended the commemoration ceremony of this monument on April 17, 2007, said, “Korea and Ethiopia are brothers that shared their blood throughout the Korean War, and the old Ethiopian Korean-War veterans, who participated in the Korean War are now suffering from poverty and illness.” He went on to emphasize that “Most of all, continuous and active awareness is needed in order to make Koreans remember Ethiopia as a permanent blood-tied alliance.”

B. The Construction of the Memorial Hall for Ethiopian Veterans of the Korean War

In order to commemorate the Ethiopian forces’ participation in the Korean War and their distinguished achievement, the Memorial Hall for Ethiopian Veterans of the Korean War was constructed in downtown Chuncheon in March, 2007. It was built based on the establishment of the sisterhood city relationship that was made between Chuncheon and Addis Ababa in 2004, and is dome-shaped, which is the shape of
traditional Ethiopian houses. This was the first memorial hall constructed among the 16 countries that participated in the Korean War.

The Memorial Hall for Ethiopian Veterans of the Korean War includes an exhibition showing the participation procedure of the Ethiopian forces, combat circumstances, and the items used during the war. There is also an exhibition showcasing Ethiopia’s institution and customs, and an exhibition showing the exchanges between Korea and Ethiopia, which offer an opportunity to ruminate on Ethiopian veterans’ courage.

The exhibition hall also exhibits and sells war relics on the first floor, along with items such as Ethiopian products. The proceeds of these items were spent by the city of Chuncheon to provide Ethiopian elementary students in Addis Ababa with 1,020 second-hand computers, and 19 fire engines and 21 ambulances for the city of Addis Ababa.
C. Supporting Projects for the Ethiopian Korean-War Veterans

* The Aid Association for Ethiopian Veterans of the Korean–War (founded in June 1996)

The Aid Association for Ethiopian Veterans of the Korean-War was founded in June 1996. Some of the original members were Sook Son, the president, and Gwangcheol Shin, the chief of the executive office. The members of this aid association make visits to Ethiopia every year to support the Korean War veterans and carry out the supporting projects. This aid association hosted the 1,950 km long march across 78 areas in Korea in order to support Ethiopian veterans, which was greatly hailed by Koreans. This project was successfully carried out with support from organizations such as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, the Ministry of Patriots and Veterans Affairs, and the 60th Korean War Anniversary Commemoration Group.

This aid association has plans to open an exhibition hall in
the Korean War Veterans Memorial Hall in Addis Ababa, support vocational training facilities for veterans’ families, and support the renovation of Dilla Elementary School, which was built by Koreans in Southern Ethiopia.

* The Scholarship Program for the Descendants of the Korean–War Veterans

The Ministry of Patriots and Veterans Affairs is carrying forward a scholarship program for the descendants of UN Korean-War veterans on the 60th Korean-War anniversary for the purposes of recompensing UN veterans for their sacrifices and devotion, thus elevating the image of the Republic of Korea, which has grown from a supported country to a supporting country, and strengthening future cooperative relationships with the countries that participated in the Korean War.

The civil servants of nearly 60 central administration agencies, local self-governing governments, universities, etc., are taking part in the scholarship program by donating a fraction of their every month, less than ₩1,000, to scholarship funds. The funds collected through this donation are provided to the descendants of Korean War veterans via World Together, the supporting organization in Ethiopia.

The beneficiaries of the scholarships are elementary and middle school students. In 2010, 295 students received ₩17,497, and 500 students received ₩146,286 in 2011.

In 2010, the first year of the scholarships program, each student received ₩10,000, but they received ₩30,000 every
other month. This is about 440 Birr in Ethiopian money.

* The Invitation Program for Korean War Veterans to Korea

As a program to requite Ethiopian Korean-War veterans, the Ministry of Patriots and Veterans Affairs of Korea has been conducting a project to invite them to Korea every year. This program has been inviting Korean War veterans to Korea since 1974, and has been running a youth peace camp for children and grandchildren of Korean War veterans, since 2010. Through this program, a total of 164 veterans and their families have visited Korea.
Ethiopian veterans visiting a military unit on the front line in Korea

An Ethiopian veteran attending the Korean War Commemoration Ceremony
* Appreciation Events by Civilian Organizations

The Korean civilian organizations in Ethiopia host the Appreciation Party for Ethiopian Korean-War Veterans every year in Addis Ababa, the capital of Ethiopia. About 150 veterans annually attend this party.

At the event, Korean people from civilian organizations wholeheartedly served meals and expressed their appreciation by presenting appreciation medals to Korean War veterans, who were in their seventies or eighties. They sent invitations to 300 veterans, but only about 150 veterans were able to attend the event. Later, the Korean organizations visited the veterans who...
were invited but were not able to attend the event due to illness, and gave presents to them in person. Also, alumni of the Korea Army Academy at Yeongcheon carried out a fund raising event to support Ethiopia and donated ₩30,000,000 to the Korean embassy in Ethiopia, for scholarships for descendants of Korean
The Ministry of Patriots and Veterans Affairs supported the Ethiopian forces’ Korean-War participation memorial event, which took place in Ethiopia, on the 60th anniversary of the Korean War. The delegation who planned this event had a prayer ceremony before the graves of the KIAs (killed in action), invited about 100 veterans to the Korean War Memorial Park, and hosted a variety of commemoration events, which solidified the amity between the two countries.

5–3 Governmental and Civilian Cooperation: Relationships between Korea and Ethiopia

1. Economic and Technological Cooperation Relationships

The economic and technological cooperative relationship between Korea and Ethiopia can be classified roughly into three periods. First, from 1967 through 1974 (during Emperor Selassie’s reign), Korean teachers, urban planning officers, gardeners, etc., were sent to Ethiopia, and two Ethiopian technician trainees were invited to Korea. In addition, Korea sent medical supplies worth $7,500 and 200,000 CC’s of vaccines to Ethiopia, Korea also donated $18,800 to Ethiopia in order to aid the construction of an elementary school in ‘Korea Village’ located in Addis
Second, from 1975 through 1990 (the period of socialist government), about $350,000 worth of aid was provided every year to Ethiopia, during which cultivators, water pumps, sewing machines, trucks, minibuses, passenger vehicles, TVs, military outfits, medical supplies, drought relief goods, etc. were provided every year by the Korean government and civilian organizations.

In addition, each year an average of three technician trainees were invited to Korea to receive intensive education on agriculture, processed foods, automobile repair, irrigation management for agricultural farming, etc. Moreover, the Korea Pharmaceutical Trade Association donated about $3,800 worth of medical supplies. In particular, Korea donated $500,000 worth of aid per year for 4 years from 1986 through 1989, $2,000,000
in total, based on an agreement made between the two countries in January 1986.

The third period is from 1991 to the present. In this period, the local office of the Korean International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) was founded in June 1995, and started aiding Ethiopia. This was the first case in the African region. This office was the only one south of the Sahara and donated a total of $8,140,000 (on average of $580,000 per year) from 1991 through 2004. In this period, Korea invited 212 Ethiopians to Korea to receive vocational training, and dispatched 14 experts, 3 medical personnel, 2 Taekwondo coaches, 36 volunteers, 22 cooperative agents and 5 doctors to Ethiopia. Korea also sent materials worth $1,640,000, $230,000 in urgent aid funds, $560,000 to run various projects in Ethiopia, and $280,000 from NGOs to Ethiopia.

The total amount of aid was $1,200,000 in 2004, and $1,900,000 in 2005. Korea invited 30 Ethiopian trainees to 11 vocational training programs in Korea, and dispatched to Ethiopia, Korean personnel to help Ethiopia, including two Korean experts in two (to be added) fields, a specialist in the medical field, a Taekwondo coach, and 33 additional volunteers. Furthermore, Korea also donated $100,000 worth of materials and machinery and an aid fund of $250,000 to Ethiopia in order to run various projects. The total amount of aid donated from 1991 through 2009 was $25,600,000.

Major non-governmental aid included small-scale factory construction, the foundation of public health centers, and the
donation of goods funded by organizations such as the Aid Association for Ethiopian Veterans of the Korean-War, the Korean Committee of UNICEF, Korea World Vision, and the Korean Rotary Club.

2. Economic and Cultural Cooperation Agreements between Korea and Ethiopia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title of Agreement</th>
<th>Date of Conclusion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Medical Cooperation Agreement</td>
<td>Dec. 1968</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic &amp; Technological Cooperation Agreement (expired)</td>
<td>Nov. 1992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agreement for Dispatching Volunteering Groups</td>
<td>Mar. 1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultural Cooperation Agreement</td>
<td>Oct. 1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sports Exchange Agreement</td>
<td>Aug. 1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade Agreement</td>
<td>June, 2002</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Trade Relations

(Unit: thousands of dollars)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Export</td>
<td>21,055</td>
<td>18,002</td>
<td>18,856</td>
<td>19,086</td>
<td>35,655</td>
<td>63,012</td>
<td>73,248</td>
<td>93,975</td>
<td>79,823</td>
<td>50,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Import</td>
<td>939</td>
<td>1,088</td>
<td>2,348</td>
<td>1,286</td>
<td>17,393</td>
<td>2,644</td>
<td>4,931</td>
<td>3,859</td>
<td>14,796</td>
<td>11,720</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Major export items: vaccines, plastic goods, steel, machinery, automobiles, and chemical products
- Major import items: coffee and sesame
4. Local Investments and Companies That Branched out into Ethiopia

○ **Keang Nam Enterprises Ltd.**

- Runway construction at Addis Ababa Airport: $30,000,000 (completed)
- Road construction from Awash to Gewane: $29,000,000 (completed)
- Road construction from Mojo to Awashi: $39,000,000 (completed)
- Road construction from Hirna to Kulubi: $25,000,000 (completed)
- Road construction from Hosanna to Sodo: $24,600,000 (completed)
- Roads being constructed: from Ajejo to Gente, from Gente to Metema, from Ambo to Gedo, from Jimma to Bonga, from Bonga to Mizan, from Alaba to Humbo, and from Aposto to Irba Moda

※ Permission for construction equipment rental business acquired on Oct. 1, 2003

※ The most amount of orders received among the international construction companies in Ethiopia

- There are 7 long-distance roads currently being improved or repaired (a total of $425,000,000), 9,991 Ethiopian construction workers hired 6 roads have been constructed since 1997)
○ **Jamyung Industry**
- Local corporation founded for the purpose of a construction equipment rental business (ADO Construction): $2,320,000

○ **Myungsung Development Inc.**
- Myungsung Christian Medical Center founded (Nov., 2011, construction completed): $6,500,000 invested
※ Myungsung Christian Medical Center (MCM): Myungsung Church (established in 1980) founded a hospital on Nov. 25, 2004 in Ethiopia. The hospital is also called “Korea Hospital” and has contributed to heightening the image of Korea by providing medical services to local people, including Korean War veterans. MCM is a small general-hospital-scale medical center and receives many patients. As MCM mostly provides medical services free of charge, it operates at a loss of W1,000,000,000 per year. In addition, a medical college is under construction, which is expected to play an important role in improving the medical science of Ethiopia.

○ **BM Ethiopia Garment & Textile S.C. Corporation, a textile company established in 2010**
- The production of garments such as hospital uniforms and school uniforms started on Dec. 27, 2010
- Three Korean staff, 900 Ethiopian employees (planned to be increased to 3,000)
- Capital: $13,000,000 (joint venture with 17% of the Ethiopian
government’s portion)

* Note: LG TV assembly line established on Nov. 25, 2010 in METRP PLC, an Ethiopian company

- Planning to manufacture about 72,000 TVs per year after receiving the manufacturing technology from 6 manufacturing technicians dispatched by LG
Part 6

**Improvement and Future Prospects of the Relationship between Korea and Ethiopia**

The Korea-Ethiopia relationship in the 21st Century is improving through its changes from a friendly relationship based on the same ideology shared by the two countries, to a mutually supporting relationship in terms of their global ideology in the world society, especially focusing on the economy.

Ethiopia has been supporting Korea’s policies and candidates on the world stage. Also, Korea is poised to share valuable insight on how Ethiopia can develop, and expand investments in Ethiopia.

Ethiopia is the sole African country to participate in the Korean War. Korea and Ethiopia have maintained a friendly relationship since the establishment of their amity. Furthermore, the friendly relationship between them was recently enhanced through President Lee, Myung-bak’s visit to Ethiopia in July, 2011. The
two countries have decided to grow together as partners through the establishment of their partnership, and Korea is going to share its experiences in economic development with Ethiopia to assist Ethiopia’s economic development.

Meles Zenawi, the Prime Minister of Ethiopia paid his first official visit to Korea in 1988 and his second visit to attend the G20 Summit Talks in 2010. During the Summit Talk, he attended the Chungcheong Forum and emphasized, “Korea has shown to African countries that there is no country without hope, by overcoming its economic hardships and successfully achieving economic growth. I want the economic development models and experiences of Korea and other Asian countries to be shared with African countries. He added, “I expect them to protect and support African countries so that these countries can apply their own development models and experiences reflecting on the ones of Korea and other Asian countries, not merely to share their economic models and experiences. I expect Korea to invest in establishing infrastructure and developing the utilization of natural resources of a number of African countries.”

President Lee, Myung-bak paid his first visit to Ethiopia as a national guest in July, 2011. He assessed that the cooperative relationship between the two countries had been making great strides through carrying forward the plan to reopen the Ethiopian Embassy in Korea, in addition to other projects. He officially invited Prime Minister Meles Zenawi to visit Korea, and made arrangements for a summit talk in order to improve the relationship between Korea and Ethiopia. President Lee hoped
to expand their cooperative relationship beyond one solely based on development and economic cooperation, to one covering a number of matters, such as the issues on the Korean peninsula, education, and culture.

Prime Minister Meles even considers Korea to be vital model for Ethiopia’s economic development since President Lee’s official visit, and invited Korean small and medium-sized enterprises to invest in Ethiopia, especially in the development of the fabric and leather industry, and the foundation of an industrial complex. Concerning this, the summits of the two countries agreed to actively cooperate to share Korea’s experience and knowledge with Ethiopia for the development of Ethiopia’s fabric and leather industry, based on the industrial cooperation MOU.

President Lee hoped that the vocational training project for approximately 300 descendants of Korean War veterans, which was carried out from 2012 to express Korea’s gratitude for Ethiopia’s participation in the Korean War, would contribute to strengthening the amity between the two countries. Prime Minister Meles welcomed this project, mentioning that it would contribute to training a workforce needed for Ethiopia’s economic development.

The two summits agreed to continually strengthen their educational and cultural ties by recognizing the recent appointment of a Korean as the president of ADAMA University, creating a plan to establish a course of Korean Studies in Addis Ababa University, and establishing Myungsung Hospital Medical
President Lee highly evaluated Prime Minister Meles’s participation in the Busan High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness and agreed that the two countries should continually assist each other concerning international issues such as the G20 Development Agenda as the partners for developmental cooperation on the international stage. Prime Minister Meles’s visit to Korea was an important opportunity to further solidify and widen the friendly cooperative relationship between the two countries.

Korea and Ethiopia have a blood-tied alliance. Ethiopia sent a multitude of youths to the Korean War, many of whom sacrificed themselves to protect the freedom and peace of the Republic of Korea. Korea and Ethiopia fought together to secure freedom, democracy, and independence. Both countries are voicing their valuable opinions in their regions and in the global society, even though they are not big countries. Therefore, Korea and Ethiopia are “eternal partners heading toward the future” based on their blood-tied amity.
Appendix

1. The Diary of Ethiopian Forces’ Participation in the Korean War

2. The Scale of UN Forces’ Participation in the Korean War and Their Losses

3. The List of Ethiopian KIAs (killed in action)
1. The Diary of Ethiopian Forces’ Participation in the Korean War

❑ 1950

June 25   Outbreak of the Korean War

July 2    Ethiopian government announces its official statement, “The Ethiopian government is keeping an eye on the crisis situation in Korea and actively supports the UN’s determination.”

July 14   United Nations’ Secretary General asks UN member countries for their participation in the Korean War.

Aug. 5    The Ethiopian government donates about £14,000.

Mid Aug.  Ethiopia decides to participate in the Korean War.

Late Aug. Collection of volunteer soldiers and organization of military units

Sept. ~   Units to be dispatched receive training.

❑ 1951

Apr. 13   Dispatch ceremony for Kagnew, the 1st Kagnew Battalion

Apr. 14   The 1st Kagnew Battalion leaves Djibouti Harbor for Korea.

May 6     The 1st Kagnew Battalion arrives at Busan Harbor, moves to the UN accommodation camp in Dongrae, and receives local area adaptation training.
July 11  The 1st Kagnew Battalion moves to Sobeob-ri, Gapyeong County, Gyeonggy Province and is attached to the 32nd Regiment, 7th Division, US Forces

Aug. 9  The 1st Kagnew Battalion moves to Nodong-ri, Sangseo-myun, Hwacheon County, Gangwon Province

Aug. 12  The 1st Kagnew Battalion engages the enemy for the first time near Mt. Jeoggeun

Aug. 15  The 1st Kagnew Battalion has its first KIA (killed in action).

Aug. 16~29  The 1st Kagnew Battalion carries out a reconnaissance Bongdangdeok-ri, Hekoontoryeong near Mt. Jeoggeun

Aug. 30  The 1st Kagnew Battalion moves to Samhyun District, which is located on the front line

Sept. 10  The 1st Kagnew Battalion embarks on Samhyun District reconnaissance.

Sept. 21~22  The 1st Kagnew Battalion carries out Cleaver Operation.

Oct. 7  The 1st Kagnew Battalion moves to Gapyeong County, Gyeonggy Province.

Oct. 21  The 1st Kagnew Battalion moves to Jiseog-ri, Dong-myun, Yanggoo County, Gangwon Province and exchanges missions with the French Force in Satae-ri (Heartbreak Ridge).

Oct. 28~  The 1st Kagnew Battalion performs a defense operation and reconnaissance in Heartbreak Ridge.

Nov. 10
Nov. 18  The 1st Kagnew Battalion moves to Moondeung-ri.

Nov. 19~ The 1st Kagnew Battalion performs a reconnaissance in the Moondeung-ri front line,

Dec. 10  The 1st Kagnew Battalion moves to Heartbreak Ridge in Satae-ri.

1952

Jan. 6  The 1st Kagnew Battalion is handed over Hill 1169 located in South-West of Gachil-Peak.

Feb. 23  The 1st Kagnew Battalion hands over Hill 1169 to the 1st Battalion, 35th Regiment, US Forces and moves to Sobeob-ri.

Mar. 9  The 2nd Kagnew Battalion leaves Djibouti Harbor for Korea.

Mar. 27  The 1st Kagnew Battalion leaves to move to Busan by train after a farewell ceremony in its bivouac area in Sobeob-ri.

Mar. 28  The 1st Kagnew Battalion leaves Busan to return to Ethiopia.

Mar. 29  The 2nd Kagnew Battalion arrives at Busan Harbor, moves to the UN accommodation camp in Dongrae, and receives local area adaptation training.

Apr. 13  The 2nd Kagnew Battalion leaves Busan by train to move to Sobeob-ri, located 8 km north of Gapyeong.

Apr. 22  The 2nd Kagnew Battalion moves to Neung-dong,
located 7 km east of Cheorwon and receives combat training under the supervision of US military instructors.

June 3  The 2nd Kagnew Battalion is handed over Mireug-dong positions in Cheorwon, Iron Triangle

June 6  The 2nd Kagnew Battalion carries out its first operation,

Sept. 1  The 2nd Kagnew Battalion moves to Jail-ri, located 2km north of Wooncheon.

Sept. 24 The 2nd Kagnew Battalion is handed over positions of Yugog-ri and Dochang-ri,

Oct. 14 The 2nd Kagnew Battalion participated in Show-down operation of the 9th Corps, US Forces,

Oct. 21 The 2nd Kagnew Battalion is handed over the positions of the main line of resistance from Mt, Seongje (Hill 471) to Gyewoon(Hill 604), which is located to the south of and 2km away from Hill Triangle.

Oct. 23~25 The 2nd Kagnew Battalion performs combats of Hill Triangle.

Oct. 25~ The 2nd Kagnew Battalion performs combats of Yugog-ri.

Nov. 12 The 2nd Kagnew Battalion performs combats and is reorganized and receives training in Sobeob-ri, Gapyeong.

Dec. 28 The 2nd Kagnew Battalion exchanges missions with
the Thai Battalion on the coastline of Yeokgok-cheon, which is located to the north of Yeoncheon County.

1953

Jan. 25~30 The 2nd Kagnew Battalion performs Operation Smack.

Jan. 31 The 2nd Kagnew Battalion is converted to a reserve force of the division and withdraws to Geoma-ri, which is located to the west of and 5km away from Daegwang-ri.

Mar. 1 The 2nd Kagnew Battalion moves to Yangchon, located 3 km east of Jeongok, and receives training, then reorganizes.

Mar. 30 The 2nd Kagnew Battalion moves to the front line in the Deogsan-ri-Galhwa-dong area.

Apr. 5~16 The 2nd Kagnew Battalion fights the battles of Hill Alligator, Hill Eerie, and Hill Arsenal.

Apr. 16 The 3rd Kagnew Battalion arrives at Busan Harbor.

Apr. 20 The 3rd Kagnew Battalion assembles in Shinchon, located 2 km south of Yeoncheon.

Apr. 25 The 2nd and the 3rd Kagnew Battalions perform the mission exchange ceremony on the drill ground of the US 7th Division.

May 9 The 3rd Kagnew Battalion completes local training under the supervision of the US Forces.
May 10  The 3rd Kagnew Battalion is deployed on the fore-front near Galhwa-dong-Deoksan-ri.

May 14  The 3rd Kagnew Battalion carries out a combat patrol near Hill Alligator for the first time after its entry into the Korean War.

May 19 ~  The 3rd Kagnew Battalion fights the battle of Hill Yoke-Uncle

June 4  Yoke-Uncle

July 9  The 3rd Kagnew Battalion moves near to Galhwa-dong-Deoksan-ri and carries out patrol and reconnaissance activities.

July 27  The Armistice Agreement is concluded.

❑ 1954

July 10  The 3rd Kagnew Battalion exchanges missions with the 4th Kagnew Battalion.

❑ 1955

July 9  The 4th Kagnew Battalion exchanges missions with the 5th Kagnew Battalion.

❑ 1956

Mar.  The 5th Kagnew Battalion completes its missions in Korea and returns to Ethiopia.
### 2. The Scale of UN Forces' Participation in the Korean War and Their Losses

#### (1) The List of Countries That Participated in the Korean War

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Dispatched Service</th>
<th>Date of Arrival at Korea</th>
<th>Date of Engagement in Battles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>Navy, Air Force, Ground Force</td>
<td>June 27, 1950 / July 1, 1950</td>
<td>July 5, 1950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>Ground Force</td>
<td>Sept. 19, 1950</td>
<td>Mar. 6, 1951</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>Ground Force</td>
<td>Oct. 17, 1950</td>
<td>Nov. 10, 1950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>Ground Force</td>
<td>Jan. 31, 1951</td>
<td>Mar. 6, 1951</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Dispatched Service</td>
<td>Date of Arrival at Korea</td>
<td>Date of Engagement in Battles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luxemburg</td>
<td>Ground Force</td>
<td>Jan. 31, 1951</td>
<td>Mar. 13, 1951</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>Navy, Ground Force</td>
<td>Apr. 30, 1951; June 15, 1951</td>
<td>Aug. 1, 1951</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>Ground Force</td>
<td>May 5, 1951</td>
<td>Aug. 15, 1951</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>Hospital</td>
<td>Sept. 23, 1950</td>
<td>Sept. 23, 1950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>Hospital</td>
<td>Nov. 20, 1950</td>
<td>Nov. 20, 1950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>Hospital ship</td>
<td>Mar. 2, 1951</td>
<td>Mar. 2, 1951</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>Hospital</td>
<td>June 22, 1951</td>
<td>June 22, 1951</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Hospital</td>
<td>Nov. 16, 1951</td>
<td>Nov. 19, 1951</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(2) The Size of Participation: 16 countries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Number of Troops</th>
<th>Army &amp; Marines</th>
<th>Navy</th>
<th>Air Force</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>1,789,000</td>
<td>7 INF DIVs, 1 Marine DIV, 2 BCTs: 302,483</td>
<td>Far East Naval Force</td>
<td>Far East Air Force</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>56,000</td>
<td>2 INF BRIGs, 1 Marine TF: 14,198</td>
<td>127 Naval Vessels (1 carrier included)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>8,407</td>
<td>3 INF BNs: 2,282</td>
<td>1 carrier, destroyers, 1 frigate</td>
<td>1 Combat aviation sqdn, 1 air–trans formation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>5,322</td>
<td>1 INF BN: 819</td>
<td>1 destroyer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>25,687</td>
<td>1 INF BRIG: 6,146</td>
<td>3 destroyers</td>
<td>1 air–trans sqdn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>3,794</td>
<td>1 ART BN: 1,389</td>
<td>1 frigate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>3,421</td>
<td>1 ART BN: 1,119 (1,185)</td>
<td>1 destroyer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Number of Troops</td>
<td>Army &amp; Marines</td>
<td>Navy</td>
<td>Air Force</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>7,420</td>
<td>1 INF BN: 1,486</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>14,936</td>
<td>1 INF BRIG: 5,455</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>6,326</td>
<td>1 INF BN: 1,294 (2,274)</td>
<td>7 frigates transport ship</td>
<td>1 air–trans formation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>4,992</td>
<td>1 INF BN: 1,263</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>826</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1 fighter–bomber sqdn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>3,498</td>
<td>1 INF BN: 90</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luxemburg</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>1 INF BN: 44 (48)</td>
<td>Far East Naval Force</td>
<td>Far East Air Force</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbia</td>
<td>5,100</td>
<td>1 INF BN: 1,068</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 frigate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>3,518</td>
<td>1 INF BN: 1,271</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,938,330</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

※ The number of troops represents the maximum level in July 1953.
※ The number of troops in ( ) represents the maximum level before July 1953.
(3) Medical Support: 5 countries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Number of Troops Deployed</th>
<th>Number of Troops on Duty</th>
<th>Supporter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>1,124</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>Red Cross Hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>627</td>
<td>70 (333)</td>
<td>60th Field Hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>630</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Hospital Ship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>623</td>
<td>105 (109)</td>
<td>Mobile army Surgical Hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>68th Red Cross Hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,132</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

※ The number of troops represents the maximum level in July 1953.
※ The number of troops in ( ) represents the maximum level before July 1953.
※ Source: Institute for Military History Compilation, Ministry of National Defense, Republic of Korea,
## (4) Number of Casualties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>KIA</th>
<th>WIA</th>
<th>MIA</th>
<th>POW</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>776,362</td>
<td>178,576</td>
<td>555,022</td>
<td>28,607</td>
<td>1,4157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ROK</strong></td>
<td>621,479</td>
<td>137,899</td>
<td>450,742</td>
<td>24,495</td>
<td>8,343</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>US</strong></td>
<td>137,250</td>
<td>36,940</td>
<td>92,134</td>
<td>3,737</td>
<td>4,439</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>UK</strong></td>
<td>4,908</td>
<td>1,078</td>
<td>2,674</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>977</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Australia</strong></td>
<td>1,584</td>
<td>339</td>
<td>1,216</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Netherlands</strong></td>
<td>768</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>645</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Canada</strong></td>
<td>1,557</td>
<td>312</td>
<td>1,212</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>New Zealand</strong></td>
<td>103</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>France</strong></td>
<td>1,289</td>
<td>262</td>
<td>1,008</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Philippines</strong></td>
<td>398</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>229</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Turkey</strong></td>
<td>3,216</td>
<td>741</td>
<td>2,068</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Thailand</strong></td>
<td>1,273</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>1,139</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Greece</strong></td>
<td>738</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>543</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Republic of South Africa</strong></td>
<td>43</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Belgium</strong></td>
<td>442</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>336</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Luxembourg</strong></td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Colombia</strong></td>
<td>639</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>448</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ethiopia</strong></td>
<td>657</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>536</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Norway</strong></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

※ Number of casualties of communist countries: 2,035,000

※ Civilian Casualties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Republic of Korea (ROK)</th>
<th>North Korea</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subtotal</td>
<td>990,968</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Killed</td>
<td>244,663</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Executed</td>
<td>128,936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wounded</td>
<td>229,625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abducted</td>
<td>84,532</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missing</td>
<td>303,212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

※ 3,200,000 displaced people, 300,000 widows, 100,000 orphans
### (5) Military Strength of ROK and North Korea in June 1950

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Troops</th>
<th>Major Equipment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ROK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ground Forces</td>
<td>96,140 (8 INF DIVs, 1 Marine DIV, support units)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROK</td>
<td>91 Howizers, 140 anti-tank guns, 960 mortars, 27 APCs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navy</td>
<td>6,956</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROK</td>
<td>20 patrol ships, 5 others</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Force</td>
<td>1,897</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROK</td>
<td>22 trainers/others</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>105,752</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### (6) Number of Exchanged POWs (prisoners of war)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>ROK</th>
<th>UN</th>
<th>Sub-Total</th>
<th>North Korea</th>
<th>China</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wounded POW</td>
<td>6,670</td>
<td>471</td>
<td>213</td>
<td>684</td>
<td>5,640</td>
<td>1,030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Release of Anti-communist POW by ROK</td>
<td>26,930</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>26,930</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exchanged POW after Armistice Agreement</td>
<td>76,451</td>
<td>7,870</td>
<td>4,913</td>
<td>12,783</td>
<td>70,371</td>
<td>6,080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rejected POW</td>
<td>21,976</td>
<td>327</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>349</td>
<td>7,712</td>
<td>14,264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>132,027</td>
<td>8,668</td>
<td>5,148</td>
<td>13,816</td>
<td>110,653</td>
<td>21,374</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### (7) The Status of Rejected POWs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>North Korean</th>
<th>Chinese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Returned to their countries</td>
<td>628</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missing</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dead in the camp</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moved to India</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Returned to UNC</td>
<td>21,839</td>
<td>7,604</td>
<td>14,235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>22,604</td>
<td>7,900</td>
<td>14,704</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### (8) Number of North Korean Casualties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source (written in Korean by North Korea)</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>KIA</th>
<th>MIA/POW</th>
<th>Others</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Han-guk-jeon-lan Sa-nyeon-ji</td>
<td>607,396</td>
<td>508,797</td>
<td>98,599</td>
<td>–</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gun-sa-jeong-jeon-wi-weon-hui-pyeon-lam</td>
<td>640,000</td>
<td>520,000</td>
<td>120,000</td>
<td>–</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The US Military Experience in Korea</td>
<td>801,000</td>
<td>522,000</td>
<td>102,000</td>
<td>177,000</td>
<td>KIA included WIA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### (9) Number of Chinese Casualties by Chinese Sources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source (written in Chinese)</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>KIA</th>
<th>WIA</th>
<th>MIA/POW</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PLA History on Assisting Anti-US War</td>
<td>395,815</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inside Story on Decision to the Korean War</td>
<td>366,000</td>
<td>116,000</td>
<td>220,000</td>
<td>29,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### (10) Number of Chinese Casualties by ROK Sources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Combat Casualties</th>
<th>Non-combat Casualties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>972,600</td>
<td>369,600</td>
<td>603,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KIA</td>
<td>148,600</td>
<td>135,600</td>
<td>13,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WIA</td>
<td>798,400</td>
<td>208,400</td>
<td>590,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIA</td>
<td>3,900</td>
<td>3,900</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POW</td>
<td>21,700</td>
<td>21,700</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


※ Non-combat WIA (wounded in action) includes soldiers Hospitalized from disease: 457,000

※ The US source says 1.23 million as the total of casualties with the gap of 0.26 million according to James P. Finley, *The US Military Experience in Korea 1871–1982* (1983), p.88
3. The List of Ethiopian KIAs (Killed in Action)

The pictures of Korean War KIAs (killed in Action) exhibited in the cemetery of Ethiopian Korean-War veterans in Addis Ababa

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Service No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>CPT Abebe Tegegn</td>
<td>1557</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>LT Tilaye Wonedem Agegnew</td>
<td>2467</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2LT Dejene T. Wold</td>
<td>584</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>2LT Bezabeh Ayele</td>
<td>3429</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>2LT Moges Aleyu</td>
<td>1653</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>PVT Assafa Tache</td>
<td>3904</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>CPL Feleke Lemma</td>
<td>1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>CPL Belay Shibeshi</td>
<td>1978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>CPL Wubete Trife</td>
<td>463</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Service No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>LCPL Leta Benti</td>
<td>318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>SGT Eshete Wase</td>
<td>399</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>SGT Eshete Andarge</td>
<td>237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>SGT Mekonnen Bisrat</td>
<td>957</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>SGT Teshome Wemi</td>
<td>2168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>SGT Mulugeta Merey</td>
<td>1851</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>SGT Shiferaw Yilma</td>
<td>490</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>PVT Assata Hawase</td>
<td>782</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>PVT G/Egizabher Fita</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>LCPL Mamo Ayele</td>
<td>1864</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>LCPL W/Tensay Z.</td>
<td>2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>PVT Melese Beryhune</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>PVT Edosa Dima</td>
<td>1090</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>PVT Mamo Hunecho</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>PVT Bekele Bera</td>
<td>1417</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>PVT Gezate Mengestu</td>
<td>1294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>PVT Sahle T/Mariam</td>
<td>171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>PVT Beru Tulu</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>PVT Atenaw Wokeneh</td>
<td>816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>PVT Tekele Abetew</td>
<td>398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>PVT Assafa Hey</td>
<td>789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>PVT Ayele Belachew</td>
<td>544</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>PVT Alemu Bedane</td>
<td>609</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>PVT Lemma Geletu</td>
<td>309</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>PVT Eshete W/Mariam</td>
<td>781</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>PVT Alemu Melaku</td>
<td>352</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>PVT Bekele Melka</td>
<td>561</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Service No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>PVT Kebede Azene</td>
<td>302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>PVT Lemma Maru</td>
<td>348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>PVT Fantahun Alemu</td>
<td>602</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>PVT Tilahun Mendese</td>
<td>688</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>PVT Dubale Tezera</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>PVT Mamo Buta</td>
<td>1689</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>PVT Temeteme Hailu</td>
<td>346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>PVT Bekele Alemayehu</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>PVT Kebede Negewo</td>
<td>1346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>PVT Teshome Ture</td>
<td>2128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>PVT Haile Garedew</td>
<td>1950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>PVT Seboka Geletu</td>
<td>705</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>PVT Bedane Negewo</td>
<td>3227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>PVT Settu Wolde</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>PVT Jirru Tulu</td>
<td>707</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>PVT Demesse Birru</td>
<td>3288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>PVT G/Selassie T,M</td>
<td>1516</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>PVT Telerra Begashaw</td>
<td>2035</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>PVT Legesse Adafre</td>
<td>1916</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>PVT Ayalew Legesse</td>
<td>1973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>PVT Adal Wondem Agegnehu</td>
<td>1786</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>PVT Degefe Achamyelelhe</td>
<td>1843</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>PVT Ayele Tessema</td>
<td>2120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>PVT Molla Takele</td>
<td>1785</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>PVT Ayele Zeleke</td>
<td>1860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>PVT Abede Mekonnen</td>
<td>516</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>PVT Kassa Endeshaw</td>
<td>538</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Service No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>PVT Wolde Kirkos Gebre Ab</td>
<td>563</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>PVT Asfaw Meshesha</td>
<td>533</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td>PVT Geremew Muelta</td>
<td>295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>PVT Alamere Bagale</td>
<td>779</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td>PVT Debehe Abegaz</td>
<td>1947</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>PVT Birhanu Mengesha</td>
<td>2461</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>CPL Gummu Gudeta</td>
<td>1752</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td>CPL Bekele W/Amanuel</td>
<td>2153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td>PVT Negash Astaw</td>
<td>1770</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73</td>
<td>PVT Debele Jimma</td>
<td>1416</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74</td>
<td>PVT Abedi Dadi</td>
<td>1435</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td>PVT Shiferaw Sahle</td>
<td>1471</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76</td>
<td>PVT Melese Beryehun</td>
<td>1499</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77</td>
<td>PVT Regassa Bikila</td>
<td>596</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78</td>
<td>PVT Demesa Tulu</td>
<td>2568</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79</td>
<td>PVT Teshome Muleta</td>
<td>1915</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>PVT Andualem Alemu</td>
<td>2162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81</td>
<td>LCPL Tadesse G/Georgis</td>
<td>1823</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82</td>
<td>PVT G/Yohannes Shileso</td>
<td>2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83</td>
<td>PVT Terefe Mengesha</td>
<td>562</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84</td>
<td>PVT Kebede Metaferia</td>
<td>2463</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85</td>
<td>PVT Geleta Demessie</td>
<td>2592</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86</td>
<td>PVT Meleta Berake</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87</td>
<td>PVT Woreku Arareso</td>
<td>2329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88</td>
<td>PVT Girma Shibeshi</td>
<td>2205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89</td>
<td>PVT Zinabu G/Hiwot</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>PVT Abebe Ashenafi</td>
<td>2427</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Service No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91</td>
<td>PVT Alem Belay</td>
<td>468</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92</td>
<td>CPL Assafa Tesfaye</td>
<td>1121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93</td>
<td>SGT Zena H/Maritam</td>
<td>730</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94</td>
<td>SGT Abebe Gebere</td>
<td>2191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95</td>
<td>SGT Aberaham Belay</td>
<td>3275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96</td>
<td>SGT Agonafie Woreku</td>
<td>3512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97</td>
<td>SGT Eshete Amenie</td>
<td>3019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98</td>
<td>CPL Hailu Abera</td>
<td>3024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td>CPL Seium Ayele</td>
<td>2989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>CPL Mamo Tesema</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101</td>
<td>CPL H/Mariam W/Tsadik</td>
<td>3708</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102</td>
<td>PVT Birhane Mala</td>
<td>2032</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103</td>
<td>PVT W/Tsadik Tesema</td>
<td>2460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104</td>
<td>PVT Kasahun Dadi</td>
<td>2466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105</td>
<td>PVT Mamo W/Mariam</td>
<td>3220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106</td>
<td>PVT Mamo Zewede</td>
<td>3187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107</td>
<td>PVT T/Mariam Feyessa</td>
<td>797</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108</td>
<td>PVT Wonde Desta</td>
<td>783</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>109</td>
<td>PVT Rekansa Geleta</td>
<td>1889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>PVT Shigute Shiferaw</td>
<td>2998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>111</td>
<td>PVT Mulatu W/Tsadik</td>
<td>3445</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>112</td>
<td>PVT G/Tsadik W/Hawariat</td>
<td>3623</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>113</td>
<td>PVT Bekele Kassa</td>
<td>3620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>114</td>
<td>PVT Yimer Tessema</td>
<td>1778</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>115</td>
<td>PVT Assefa Kassa</td>
<td>3022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>116</td>
<td>PVT Tekelu Wondu</td>
<td>1967</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>117</td>
<td>PVT Tamrat Kassa</td>
<td>2434</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Service No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>118</td>
<td>PVT Mulugeta H/Wold</td>
<td>1596</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>119</td>
<td>PVT Demese G/Hiwot</td>
<td>1300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120</td>
<td>PVT Zerefu Engeda</td>
<td>1354</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>121</td>
<td>PVT Bekele Belayneh</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>122</td>
<td>PVT Desta Hagos</td>
<td>479</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>123</td>
<td>PVT Chanyalew Admasu</td>
<td>1240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>124</td>
<td>PVT W/Georgis Feyessa</td>
<td>482</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: Skordiles, *KAGNEW–The Story of the Ethiopian Fights in Korea* (Radiopress, Tokyo, 1954)
References

7th Infantry Division. Command Report, July 1951~Apr. 1952, RG 407, Entry NM3 429, Boxes 3269~3370, NARA.  
Skordiles, Kimon. Kagne- The Story of the Ethiopian Fighters in Korea (Radiopress, Tokyo, Japan, 1954)  
Ministry of Patriots and Veterans Affairs, Participation of the U.S. Forces in the Korean War, 2005.  
__________. A History of the Participation of the Netherlandish Forces in the Korean War, 2010.  
__________. A History of the Participation of the Thai Forces in the Korean War, 2010.  
__________. A History of the Turkish Soldiers’ Participation in the Korean War, 2007.  
__________. A History of the Participation of the Philippine Forces in the Korean War, 2009.  
__________. Statistical Yearbook of the Korean War Damage, 1996.  


The World Bank and Statistics Korea


2) This title was translated into English by the translators. Refer to 국방부전사편찬위원회,『한국전쟁전투사: 저격능선 전투』, 1988, for the original text.

3) This title was translated into English by the translators. Refer to 국방부,『한국전란 2년지』, 1953, for the original text.

4) This title was translated into English by the translators. Refer to 대한민국외교부 번역,『한국전쟁 관련 소련 비밀 외교문서』, 1994, 미간행, for the original text.
Tae-jae Won
Ph.D. in History
Former positions include:
- Professor at Korea Military Academy
- Chief of the Public Relations Office, Joint Chiefs of Staff, Rep. of Korea
- Chief of War History, Institute for Military History Compilation, Ministry of Defense, Rep. of Korea
- Spokesman, Ministry of Defense, Rep. of Korea

Jin Huh
Ph.D. in Foreign Language Education & Lieutenant Colonel, Republic of Korea Army
Currently, Associate Professor of English, Korea Military Academy

Dong-ha Seo
Ph.D. in Shakespeare and Renaissance Military Culture & Major, Republic of Korea Army
Currently, Assistant Professor of English, Korea Military Academy

Jong-hun Han
M.A. in International Relations & Major, Republic of Korea Army
Currently, Full-time Instructor of English, Korea Military Academy
The Eternal Partnership: Ethiopia and Korea
– A History of the Participation of the Ethiopian Forces in the Korean War

Published & copyrighted by the Ministry of Patriots & Veterans Affairs, Republic of Korea
17–23 Youido-dong, Youngdeungpo-gu
Seoul, Republic of Korea 150–874

Date of initial publication: June 2012
Edited by Korea Association of Military Studies