

THE DAY THE US NEARLY NUKED NORTH KOREA

OVER A CAPTURED SPY SHIP

THE PUEBLO INCIDENT

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In Pyongyang, the North Korean Government keeps a trophy since 1968. Moored on the Botong River, alongside the Pyongyang Victorious War Museum sits the [USS PUEBLO](#).

It's the second oldest still-commissioned U.S. Navy ship, and the only one held captive by another country.



FEB 13, 2018

The incident when North Korea seized the *Pueblo* along with her 83 crew members, killing one of them and wounding many others, occurred on January 23rd, 1968, a week before the start of the Tet Offensive in Vietnam. U.S. officials believed at the time that the North Koreans were acting upon instructions from the USSR (though this was confirmed to be untrue years later) and Cold War tensions were raised to one of the highest levels since the Cuban Missile Crisis a little more than five years earlier.

The crew was held for 11 months of negotiations between the U.S. and North Korea and were starved and tortured while in captivity. Many people reading this are probably not old enough to remember events like the Cuban Missile Crisis or even the Iran Hostage Crisis (1979-81).

For those who are too young, to give a sense of the intensity and fear in this situation, keep in mind that President Lyndon B. Johnson had officials advising him to demand the immediate return of the hostages from North Korea under threat of Nuclear Attack.

Doomsday might not have been as close as it was when Russian ships drew closer and closer to the U.S. blockade around Cuba, but nervous hands wrung around fingers that were keeping that button squarely in mind.

The *Pueblo* wasn't exactly taking a leisurely cruise around waters East of North Korea. It was a U.S. Auxiliary General Environmental Research (AGER) vessel under a program conducted by the Naval Security Group and the National Security Agency. Lead by Commander Lloyd M. Bucher, the Pueblo's crew was there to gather intelligence and signal data from North Korea.



The USS Pueblo in 1967.

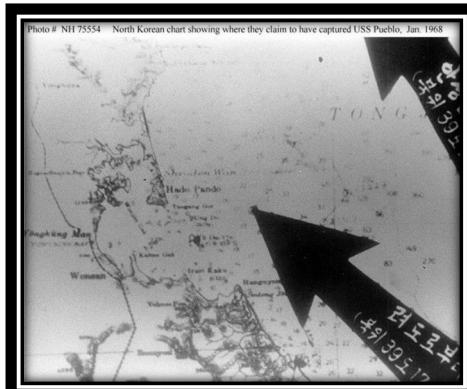
According to U.S. officials, the commander and crew of the *Pueblo*, and Navy records, the *Pueblo* was 15.4 nautical miles off the Korean shore on January 20th, when a North Korean submarine chaser passed nearby. Two days later, they were again passed, this time by two North Korean fishing trawlers.

Vital to understanding the tensions surrounding this incident is the failed assassination attempt on South Korean President Park Chung-hee on the 22nd, of which the crew of *Pueblo* was not informed. Thirty-one North Koreans slipped over the border and tried to infiltrate the “Blue House” where the president resided, but were thwarted.



The USS Pueblo in Pyongyang, on display as a floating museum since 2013

The next day, the 23rd, *Pueblo* was approached by another North Korean submarine chaser whose officers challenged *Pueblo*'s nationality. When the *Pueblo*'s U.S. flag was raised, she was ordered to stand down or be fired upon.



North Korean charts depicting their assertions about the *Pueblo*'s movements.

Commander Bucher tried to maneuver the ship away, in an effort to buy time for help from other U.S. forces and to destroy sensitive information held on the ship. The ship was slow, however, and the North Korean vessel was soon joined by others and MiG-21 fighters. Help never came.

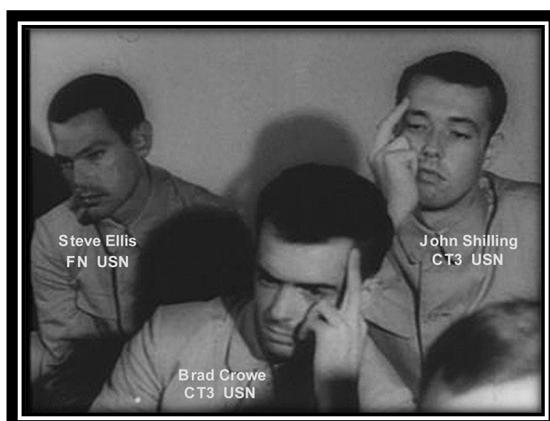
Though the *Pueblo* had some light weaponry, Bucher knew a firefight wasn't an option, that time was their greatest hope. According to the Operations Officer of the *Pueblo*, Skip Schumacher, this was the matchup: "The *PUEBLO* had no armor protection whatsoever; its armaments consisted of 10 Browning semi-automatic rifles, a handful of .45 caliber pistols and two .50 caliber machine guns wrapped in frozen tarps on the starboard and aft rails. With these tools it was asked to fend off 4 torpedo boats, 2 submarine chasers and MiG jet aircraft. Not very good odds"

As the *Pueblo* tried to flee, she was fired upon, without so much as a warning shot. One crewman was killed and 18 injured in the attack. Bucher broke off the run and surrendered to save the rest of his crew.

Schumacher also describes a startling realization of the ship's vulnerability and the huge game-changer that this incident was as the North Koreans broke the de-facto rules of the cat-and-mouse, push-and-pull spy game that existed at the time and opened a chapter of full-out aggressive action.

Though the *Pueblo* always stayed outside the 12 nautical mile border that International Law claims separates national sovereignty from international waters, the North Koreans insisted (and do to this day) that their sovereignty extends to 50 nautical miles and that *Pueblo* was in violation of this. Nevertheless, it was only after Bucher capitulated and the *Pueblo* was escorted to within that 12 miles, that she was boarded by a slew of high-ranking North Korean officials and the crew was taken into custody.

The North Korean regime, then as now, leaned heavily on their propaganda machine to instill their rule in the minds of their people and other nations. As they were forced to pose in photographs for this propaganda, the Americans, shot after shot, posed flipping their middle fingers, telling their captors at the time that it was a Hawaiian good luck gesture. When the North Koreans found out the true meaning of their mockery, the torture and starvation of the crew were increased.



"The Hawaiian Good Luck Gesture"

Through the almost year-long imprisonment of the crew, slow, agitating negotiations were held between North Korean and U.S. officials at Panmunjom, the village where the armistice ending the full-out conflict of the Korean War was signed in 1953. Cultural and ideological differences made what we would call in the West, decent compromise impossible.

There was added pressure from the South Koreans who were furious with the Americans for focusing more on their captive crew than on the blatant and brazen assassination attempt on January 22nd. They insisted on being a part of the negotiations. Anger and hostility between the North and South were approaching boiling point, with the U.S. in a very difficult position.

In the end, U.S. Army Major General Gilbert H. Woodward signed a full apology for the Pueblo spying on their nation and a promise that it wouldn't happen again, and the North Koreans bussed the 82 remaining crew to the DMZ and handed them over. The apology and promise were hastily retracted.



Military police escort USS Pueblo crewmen at a US facility west of Seoul following their release, December 23, 1968



Crew of USS Pueblo upon release on 23 December 1968

In the following years, the commander and crew of the *Pueblo* were spared a court-martial, with Secretary of the Navy John Chafee stating that the crew had been through enough. The North Koreans and Soviets were able to reverse-engineer the *Pueblo*'s communication devices, which gave them great insight into the communication of the U.S. Navy until the late 1980s.

The crew also had to wait until 1990 before their almost year-long ordeal was officially recognized by the U.S. government and awards were given.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The USS *Pueblo*, first launched in 1945, is still commissioned as an active ship in the US Navy. The only older ship is the Revolutionary War-era USS *Constitution*. The *Pueblo* is currently moored on the Taedong River in Pyongyang, part of North Korea's Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum. Jan 20, 2022

According to CNN the ship is still commissioned in the US Navy, but in 2013 it began being used as a tourist attraction and a propaganda museum in Pyongyang. March 9, 2021



What you see as a tourist is the exact opposite of what is real. **These two photos of USS PUEBLO demonstrate the paradox.** PUEBLO port side - is painted and appears pristine. The 2nd photo shows the reality of the "DPRK." **2010**



USS PUEBLO - Starboard side - Rust Bucket **2012**