

GENERAL
ASSEMBLYASSEMBLEE
GENERALEA/527*
16 March 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

THIRD INFORMATION REPORT ON THE
WORK OF THE COMMISSION**

(Period 8-21 February 1948)

I. GENERAL

1. During the two-week period covered by this report, four plenary meetings of the Commission were held (twelfth to fifteenth, inclusive). It was decided at the conclusion of the fifteenth meeting that, in view of consultation with the Interim Committee of the General Assembly, the next meeting of the Commission would be convened by the Secretariat, after conferring with members of the Commission, if the necessity should arise in the absence of the permanent Chairman. During the absence of the Permanent Chairman, Mr. Jean-Louis Paul-Boncour (France) was Acting Chairman.
2. At the fourteenth plenary meeting of the Commission, it was agreed that the work of the three Sub-Committees should proceed pending receipt of the opinion of the Interim Committee.
3. Plenary meetings of the Commission were held on the following dates:
Twelfth - 11 February 1948
Thirteenth - 12 February 1948
Fourteenth - 13 February 1948
Fifteenth - 16 February 1948

II. PLENARY MEETINGS OF THE COMMISSION

- A. Survey of information collected, with conclusions of the Commission, to be handed to the Chairman for his guidance during discussions with the Interim Committee (twelfth meeting).
4. Discussion took place concerning the questions on which the Interim Committee of the General Assembly would be consulted (Annex 1). It was decided to amend question 1 by inserting the words "or incumbent upon" in

* First issued at Seoul as document A/AC.19/40.

** For the first and second information reports, see documents A/523 and A/525 respectively.

the first line, so that it might read as follows: "Is it open to or incumbent upon the Commission...". Question 2 (a) remained unchanged and it was decided to redraft question 2 (b) to read as follows: "Should the Commission consider such other measures as may be possible and advisable with a view to the attainment of its objectives?" (The first part of document A/AC.19/24 (Annex 1), had previously been withdrawn at the eleventh meeting of the Commission and embodied in resolutions concerning consultation with the Interim Committee*).

5. The final draft of questions approved by the Commission are contained in document A/AC.18/27, placed before the Interim Committee.

6. It was also decided at the twelfth meeting that the survey of information collected by Sub-Committee 2, as provided for in the resolution adopted at the eleventh meeting, be designated as a paper for the use of the Chairman during discussions with the Interim Committee. (Annex 5, paragraphs 4 and 6).

7. It was agreed that the Commission would leave it to the Chairman to express the views of the members concerning the question of consultation before the Interim Committee.

8. In a broadcast from Seoul on 12 February 1948, the Chairman informed the Korean people of the decision of the Commission to consult with the Interim Committee, and explained the circumstances which had caused the Commission to reach this conclusion (Annex 2).

9. The Chairman and the Assistant Secretary-General departed by air for Lake Success on 14 February 1948.

B. Periodic information reports (fourteenth meeting)

10. It was agreed that in the future the Secretariat might consult with the Rapporteur, the Chairman of the Commission and the Chairmen of the Sub-Committees in the preparation of periodic information reports on the work of the Commission for submission to United Nations headquarters.

11. The second information report was approved by the Commission.**

C. Summary of the work of the Sub-Committees during the period
19 January to 2 February 1948 (fifteenth meeting)

12. There was some discussion concerning matters of substance contained in the summaries of the work of the Sub-Committees.***

13. With respect to the work of Sub-Committee 2, it was observed that the Commission might consider extending its enquiries to the provincial capitals

* Document A/AC.18/16.

** Document A/525.

*** See document A/525, Annexes 1 to 3 inclusive.

and country districts, as well as widening its scope of consultation to include persons beyond the category of leading personalities. It was also suggested that a new questionnaire might be formulated since the one currently in use was not always appropriate for the personalities interviewed.

14. With respect to the work of Sub-Committee 3, it was observed that the paramount importance of the application of electoral laws and regulations should be kept in mind, however satisfactory their drafting might appear.

D. Hearings of persons in prison (fifteenth meeting)

15. The Principal Secretary explained that a resolution concerning hearings of persons who were in prison, adopted by Sub-Committee 2 at its tenth meeting, had been implemented by a letter to the Commanding General in South Korea, and that a reply to this letter had been received, together with a press release on this subject issued by the South Korea Interim Government (Annex 3). It was decided that these documents would be submitted to Sub-Committee 2 for further action.

E. Distribution of leaflets by airplane (fifteenth meeting)

16. Following a short debate, the Commission decided to discuss with the responsible authorities the possibility of distributing election material by airplane without cost to the United Nations, and also the possibility of reducing the cost of distribution of United Nations material (Annex 4).

III. WORK OF THE SUB-COMMITTEES

A. Sub-Committee 1

17. Sub-Committee 1 held its fourth and fifth meetings on 18 and 19 February 1948.

18. At the fourth meeting, the Sub-Committee considered a report prepared by the Secretariat on laws and regulations in Korea bearing on the question of freedom of elections. After some discussion, it was decided to submit the following revised question to Sub-Committee 2 for use in hearing Korean personalities: "(1) It has been suggested to us that it is difficult to determine at present what laws and regulations now in force restrict free elections. Do you believe this to be true? (2) If so, do you agree to the suggestion that new ordinances should be enacted to ensure complete freedom of elections? (3) If so, what are the main points to be covered? It was further decided to leave to the discretion of Sub-Committee 2 the decision concerning the persons to whom such questions most appropriately might be addressed".

19. Consideration was given at the fourth meeting to the question of hearing responsible authorities regarding the interpretation and application of laws bearing on the question of freedom of elections. It was

/decided

decided, firstly, to hear Brigadier General Weckerling, United States Liaison Officer to the United Nations Commission, and certain appropriate American and Korean officials and experts in Seoul; and secondly, to tour the country at a later date in order to interview local authorities.

20. At the fifth meeting, the views of Brigadier General Weckerling were heard on the subject of ways and means of ensuring free elections in Korea.

B. Sub-Committee 2

21. The work of Sub-Committee 2 during the period 2 to 14 February 1948 is summarized in Annex 5. During the remainder of the period covered by this report, two meetings were held (twentieth and twenty-first) and a special interview with Mr. Haw Sawng Taik, Chairman of the Federation of Korean Trade Unions, took place on 20 February 1948.

22. At the twentieth meeting, the following principal items of business were discussed:

(a) Report by the Secretary on letters of invitation to certain Korean personalities (document A/AC.19/SC.2/2)

Invitations sent by mail to Korean personalities in North Korea could not be delivered. The Chairman of the Sub-Committee, in a broadcast on 9 February 1948 from Seoul, had read the text of the letter of invitation with special reference to those personalities resident in North Korea (Annex 6).

(b) Proposal of the Chairman to arrange hearings of selected persons at present in prison or otherwise debarred from being heard

It was decided to approve a draft memorandum to the United States authorities on the matter of access to and safety of persons of Leftist opinion whom Sub-Committee 2 desired to hear.

It was decided that the letters of invitation should be issued at once and should quote the statement issued by the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, concerning the guarantee of free access and security to persons to be interviewed by Sub-Committee 2. (Annex 3)

(c) Hearings

It was decided that the Sub-Committee should hear persons other than political personalities, and a list of such persons was agreed upon.

At the twenty-first meeting, Bishop Paul M. Ro, Bishop of Seoul, was heard by the Sub-Committee.

C. Sub-Committee 3

Sub-Committee 3 did not meet during the period under review. The Secretariat continued the preparation of studies of the electoral provisions of South and North Korea. An analysis of opinions expressed by Korean personalities on questions relating to elections has also been prepared.

ANNEX 1*

CONSULTATION WITH THE INTERIM COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

DRAFT RESOLUTION

THE UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA,
HAVING CONSIDERED

THAT the negative attitude of the Soviet authorities with regard to the work of the Commission has made it clear that it will not be possible for the Commission to exercise, for the time being, the functions conferred upon it by the General Assembly under the resolutions of 14 November 1947 in the part of Korea occupied by the armed forces of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics;

THAT the General Assembly, in resolution II of 14 November 1947, paragraph 5, authorized the Commission to consult with the Interim Committee with respect to the application of this resolution in the light of developments;

RESOLVES to consult with the Interim Committee of the General Assembly on the following questions:

1. Is it open to the Commission, under the terms of the General Assembly resolutions of 14 November 1947, and in the light of developments in the situation with respect to Korea since that date, to implement the programme as outlined in resolution II in that part of Korea which is occupied by the armed forces of the United States of America?

2. If not,

(a) Should the Commission observe the election of Korean representatives to take part in the consideration of the Korean question, as outlined in resolution I of 14 November 1947, provided that it has determined that elections can be held in a free atmosphere?

(b) Should the Commission pursue such other measures as may be possible and advisable with a view to the attainment of its central objective, namely, the re-establishment of the national independence of Korea?

* Document A/AC.19/24

ANNEX 2

BROADCAST BY MR. K. P. S. MENON, CHAIRMAN OF THE
UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA,
FROM SEOUL, ON 12 FEBRUARY 1948

As you are aware, the United Nations Commission on Korea has just taken an important decision. They have resolved to consult the Interim Committee in the light of certain developments and their own observations and consultations in Korea. And they have nominated me, as Chairman, together with Dr. Victor Hoo, Assistant Secretary-General, to represent the Commission before the Interim Committee. We leave for New York tomorrow morning. I am speaking to you on the eve of our departure, so that we may carry with us your good wishes and prayers for the success of our mission. At the same time, I shall tell you the circumstances which have necessitated this strenuous journey to New York. I shall also speak to you of the progress which the Commission has made since I spoke to you last.

It is exactly a month ago that the Commission met in Seoul, and it is exactly three weeks since I spoke to you last. Since then we have completed the organization of the Commission. The delegates from El Salvador have arrived. The Chinese delegation has been strengthened by the addition of an alternate delegate. To our regret the delegates from the Ukraine have not arrived. The Ukrainian Government have stated that they adhere to their attitude towards the Commission which was explained by their delegates at the last meeting of the General Assembly.

With the arrival of all the participating members, the Commission has completed the election of its officers. I have been promoted from temporary to permanent Chairman. It has been decided not to have a Vice-Chairman, but to leave the chairmanship to be filled, during my absence, by the other delegates in rotation. Dr. Liu, the distinguished delegate of China, has been elected Rapporteur.

In my last broadcast to you I mentioned that the Commission had appointed three Sub-Committees. These Sub-Committees have been at work throughout the period under report. Under the chairmanship of Dr. Djabi, delegate of Syria, who has had personal experience of what the deprivation of civil liberties means, Sub-Committee 1 has been considering proposals for ensuring a free atmosphere for elections. In my last broadcast, I stressed the paramount importance of having free elections. We are gratified to see that, even without a formal approach from the Commission, the Interim Government have issued instructions asking "that the democratic
/rights

rights of freedom of speech, press and assembly be recognized, respected and safeguarded". Those instructions provide "for the granting of applications for all public meetings and for non-interference with the distribution of newspaper articles, handbills and posters unless they actually incite to riot or sedition". The instructions further "remind the members of the National Police that they have no right to engage in political activities except as a voter in the elections". I feel sure that if these instructions are carried out in letter and in spirit it will mean the dawn of a brighter day for Korea.

Sub-Committee 2 was entrusted with the task of ascertaining current opinion on the problems before the Commission. The indefatigable Chairman of that Sub-Committee, Mr. Jackson, has recently spoken to you of the work of that Committee. It has heard persons, holding various shades of opinion; and thanks to its labours, the Commission is now in a position fairly to assess the state of public opinion in Korea.

Sub-Committee 3, which was charged with the task of examining the electoral regulations in North and South Korea has also completed its work.

When announcing the appointment of these Sub-Committees, I quoted the saying of Dr. Sun Yat Sen: "To act is easy, to know difficult". We have come to know a great deal. We do not, however, want to know everything. We are not an inquisitorial Commission. We are not a Commission with unrestricted terms of reference. We are not interested in your tangled party politics. Nor is it within our intention, or our power, to effect, or to suggest, a complete overhaul of the administration. But we shall not hesitate to make such recommendations and take such measures as are essential for the discharge of the duties assigned to us.

Our objective is to facilitate the attainment of the national independence of Korea. In this task we have met with a major hurdle. The 38th parallel still exists. In our facile optimism we had hoped that it could be obliterated from the political map of Korea. We now realize that this is not an easy task. The 38th parallel is still there, a blot on your map, a sword rending a living organism into two and making it bleed. It is still there, a sad commentary on the present state of international affairs.

You will remember that under the instructions of the Commission I wrote a letter to the military Commanders of North and South Korea intimating the desire of the Commission that I should pay them a courtesy call. The Commanding Officer in the South promptly responded to this request. We have so far had no reply from the Commanding Officer in the North. The Soviet attitude towards this Commission, however, was reiterated by the Soviet
/representative

representative to the United Nations, to whom a copy of my letter to the Commanding Officer in Penyang was sent to be transmitted to him through the Soviet Government. While acknowledging this letter, Mr. Gromyko reminded the United Nations Secretariat of "the negative attitude of the Soviet Government towards the United Nations Commission on Korea". Needless to say the Commission was disappointed with this reply. In fact, in the first flush of disappointment, we were, to misquote Kipling, almost inclined to exclaim:

"The North is North and South is South
And ne'er the twain shall meet."

Yet the twain must meet if Korea is to be free and safe. The possibility of taking steps to promote such a meeting is under the active consideration of some of your leaders. In the meantime, we propose to make a reference to the Interim Committee of the United Nations regarding the next step to be taken. This has been necessitated by the attitude of the Soviet Government and also by certain obscurities in the resolution of the United Nations, which is not exactly a masterpiece of draftsmanship. As soon as the decision of the Interim Committee is received, we shall announce our concrete plans. We shall do everything possible to expedite a decision by the "Little Assembly". Remember that the "Little Assembly" is not exactly little. It has behind it the power, the prestige, and, above all, the conscience of the nations comprising it. By this reference to the Interim Committee we can make sure of our ground before we proceed. A false step may have incalculable consequences. None of you wants Korea to be turned into a battlefield, stained with the blood of its own sons blindly fighting one another. That is a calamity to be avoided at all costs. Korea, to use a hackneyed phrase, is at the cross roads. Let us remember that we are building, not for today or tomorrow, but for the morrows to come; not for this generation or the next generation, but for generations to come; not for this party or that, but for something which stands - or should stand - above all parties and individuals - something without which parties are meaningless and individuals will have to live in fear and trembling for their lives - namely a united, independent Korea.

ANNEX 3*

FREEDOM OF ACCESS TO HEARINGS OF KOREAN PERSONALITIES

1. Exchange of Letters Concerning the Hearing of Korean
Personalities who are in Prison or are Subject
to Arrest or Police Surveillance

A. Letter from Mr. K. P. S. Menon, Chairman of the United Nations
 Temporary Commission on Korea, to Lieutenant-General John R. Hodge,
 Commanding General, United States Forces in Korea

Seoul, 2 February 1948

The Sub-Committee engaged in interviewing Korean personalities
 (Sub-Committee 2) is using every endeavour to arrange free discussions with
 individuals of all shades of political opinion.

Amongst those listed for hearing are persons who, according to the
 Sub-Committee's best information, are imprisoned, are under arrest or
 surveillance or are subject to arrest.

The United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea would like its
 Sub-Committee to have an early opportunity of interviewing these persons
 under conditions which would encourage them to give freer expression to
 their views.

The Commission has it in mind that such persons should have absolute
 freedom from restraint or surveillance for a period sufficient to enable
 them first to contact their organizations and then to interview the
 Sub-Committee.

In the case of those now in custody the Sub-Committee would wish to
 have invitations delivered by its own representative and, if accepted, to
 arrange for a hearing.

Those under surveillance or proscribed by the police might be granted
 immunity from police attention until further notice.

While the Commission has no intention of intervening in the
 administration of Korea, it is concerned to acquaint itself with the freely
 expressed views of all sections of Korean opinion.

Your co-operation in assisting the Commission in this regard would be
 greatly appreciated. I or the Chairman of the Sub-Committee concerned would
 be glad to discuss with you any aspect of the above request.

(signed) K. P. S. MENON

* Documents A/AC.19/26 and Add.1, A/AC.19/SC.2/8 and Add.1, A/AC.18/SC.2/7.

/B. Letter from

B. Letter from Lieutenant-General John R. Hodge to Mr. K. P. S. Menon

Seoul, 5 February 1948

I received your letter of 2 February late yesterday in which you discussed the matter of interviewing Korean personalities.

I am in full agreement with the desire of the Commission to interview all shades of political beliefs in Korea and record my willingness to do everything I can to assist in this effort insofar as consistent with the necessity for maintenance of peace and order in the United States zone.

I shall be delighted to confer with you and/or with the Sub-Committee chairman, with the full Sub-Committee, or even the entire Commission, at any convenient time, on steps we can take to carry out our mutual aims in this respect.

(signed) JOHN R. HODGE

2. Statement by the Commanding General,
United States Forces in Korea

The Department of Public Information of the South Korea Interim Government has issued the following special press release, dated 9 February 1948. It is circulated herewith by the Secretariat for information purposes only.

"Lieutenant-General John R. Hodge, Commanding General, United States Forces in Korea, has taken measures to insure that political leaders invited to consultation with the United Nations Commission will be free to attend such meetings without interference and without being subject to retaliation by political opponents".

The text of General Hodge's statement follows:

"The United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea is anxious to consult with Koreans of all political beliefs and from time to time will issue invitations to selected individuals to appear before sub-committees of the Commission.

"As stated to the Commission in my letter of 5 February 1948, I am in full accord with its efforts to get a complete picture of the political situation. I have directed all agencies of the South Korean Interim Government and of my command to make every effort to insure that these individuals who are invited by the United Nations Commission and accept invitations to appear before that body be given every assistance in attending and will not be interfered with or be subject to retaliation by political opponents".

/3. Communication

3. Communication to Brigadier-General John Weckerling,
United States Liaison Officer to the United Nations
Temporary Commission on Korea

(Approved by Sub-Committee 2 at its Twentieth Meeting)

Seoul, 18 February 1948

With reference to the public statement issued on 9 February by the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, concerning the granting of immunity to persons whom Sub-Committee 2 desires to hear, I wish to inform you that the Sub-Committee desires to make contact, if practicable, with the following persons falling within the special category referred to in the letter of 2 February from the Chairman of the Commission to General Hodge: Huh Hun, Yoo Yawng Choon, Paik Yong Hi, Kim Won Bong, Haw Sawng Taik.

The Sub-Committee much appreciates the co-operation and assistance already offered by General Hodge in its task of attempting to consult with all sections of Korean opinion. The Sub-Committee considers that it would further facilitate the hearing of the above-mentioned persons if General Hodge were willing to announce a specific application of the principle laid down in his statement along the following lines:

- (a) That the order of arrest against Mr. Huh Hun would be suspended for a sufficient period to permit the Sub-Committee to arrange for a hearing, provided an invitation were accepted;
- (b) That no order of arrest exists or is contemplated in respect of any other person above-named;
- (c) That no action would be taken by the Police which would interfere with the freedom of movement and personal liberty of the persons above-named;
- (d) That every effort would be made to ensure that no retaliatory action is taken by political opponents against any of the persons above-named.

With regard to a hearing of Mr. Haw Sawng Taik, I understand that he is at present in Seoul prison but eligible for release on 19 February 1948. The Sub-Committee desires to have a member of its Secretariat deliver a letter of invitation to Mr. Haw and, if accepted, to consult his wishes regarding a time and place of hearing. It will be appreciated if the Sub-Committee might have co-operation from the appropriate authorities in making contact with Mr. Haw. I shall consult you further as to the details involved.

(signed) I. F. G. MILLNER,
Secretary, Sub-Committee 2

/4. Communications

4. Communications from the United States Liaison Officer to the
United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea Concerning a
Hearing of Mr. Haw Sawng Taik, Chairman
Federation of Korean Trade Unions

Seoul. 19 February 1948

I.

With reference to the release today of Mr. Haw Sawng Taik, from Seoul Prison upon expiration of his term of penal servitude following conviction in the Seoul District Court, I am authorized to say that Mr. Haw will not be re-arrested on charges involving his participation in the August 1947 riots for a period of time during which he may consult freely with his organization and appear if he so desires before Sub-Committee II of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea. To this end no further charge will be brought against Mr. Haw before 1 March.

(signed) John WECKERLING

II.

Seoul, 21 February 1948

With further reference to my memorandum of 19 February, concerning Mr. Haw Sawng Taik, released from Seoul prison on 19 February, I am authorized to say that Mr. Haw will not be re-arrested and that there will be no police surveillance or other action taken which would prevent him from consulting freely with his organization and appearing, if he so desires, before Sub-Committee 2 of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea.

The period of time within which the above-mentioned conditions will apply is from today until 7 March 1948 inclusive.

(signed) John WECKERLING

5. Announcement by the Commanding General, United States Army
Forces in Korea 18 February 1948

The United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, through its Sub-Committee 2 desires to make contact, if practicable, with the following persons in the fulfilment of its task of consulting with all sections and shades of Korean opinions:

Mr. HUH HUN

Mrs. YOO YAWNG CHOON

Mr. PAIK YONG HI

Mr. KIM WON BONG

Mr. HAW SAWNG TAIK

/Although

Although the first named, Mr. HUH Hun, is wanted by the Korean police for the offense of instigating riots in South Korea, the authorities will suspend the order of arrest for a period of time from 19 February to include 28 February to permit his appearance before the Sub-Committee 2 of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea.

No order of arrest exists or is contemplated at present in the cases of Mrs. YOO, Mr. PAIK or Mr. KIM. Arrangements are being made for United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea interview with Mr. HAW, if he so desires. He is at present serving sentence following conviction in Seoul District Court and is due for release on 19 February.

It is directed that every effort shall be made by all concerned to ensure that no retaliatory action is taken by political opponents against any of the persons named.

ANNEX 4*

DISTRIBUTION OF LEAFLETS BY AIRPLANE

(Memorandum prepared by the Secretariat)

In connection with the difficulty of reaching the population whenever a general announcement or statement of the Commission has to be distributed, the Secretariat made inquiries as to the possibility of using the system of distribution of leaflets by airplane, apart from using radio and newspapers.

The American Liaison Officer has now submitted to the Secretariat the following cost figures for distribution of leaflets by airplane:

"Based on the United States Army's experience, one million leaflets are necessary to give adequate coverage to South Korea, and based on the distribution of these leaflets, the Army's cost figures are:

1. Cost of planes \$10,000.
This represents a cost of \$80. per hour
for 15 type planes which would require
50 hours of flight time and \$200. an hour
for C47 type planes covering 30 hours of
flight time.
2. Printing cost:
40,000 yen (at a 200 to \$1 rate of
exchange) 200.
3. 3.2 tons of paper at \$300. a ton 960.
\$11,160."

The United States Army will provide planes for this service at short notice, and on the suggestion of the Secretariat, will make efforts to change the colour of the Army planes and to identify them with United Nations symbols.

Before the Commission takes a decision regarding the extent to which this service might be needed, the Commission may wish to consider whether the responsibility for the distribution of election material should not rest with the United States Military Government in Korea, together with the responsible Korean authorities, as the Commission is merely responsible for the observation of elections.

In the case of distribution of leaflets containing special announcements or important decisions of the Commission which should be made known to the entire population, the cost would have to be paid by the United Nations. In that case it would be necessary to consult with the Secretary-General.

ANNEX 5*

SUMMARY OF THE WORK OF SUB-COMMITTEE 2 DURING THE
PERIOD 2-14 FEBRUARY 1948**

1. Since 2 February Sub-Committee 2 has held five meetings, of which three have been concerned with methods of work and two were hearings. Of the latter, one was a hearing of a Korean personality (Mr. Chang Kun Sang, Chairman Labour People's Party) and the other a special hearing of the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea (Lieutenant-General J. R. Hodge).

Hearings of Korean Personalities

2. (a) It was decided at the tenth meeting that letters of invitation should be sent to the nine political personalities whom the Sub-Committee had announced that it wished to hear.***

(b) Letters of invitation were accordingly dispatched on 30 January to the following: Cho Man Sik, Huh Hun, Kim Doo Bong, Kim Il Sung, Pak Heun Young. In view of the attitude of the Soviet military authorities in Pyongyang (North Korea), it was not found practicable to effect delivery of the letters to the persons concerned in North Korea. However in his broadcast made from Seoul on 9 February, (Annex 6), the Chairman of the Sub-Committee read out the text of the invitation to the persons concerned in North Korea and emphasized that the Sub-Committee desired to hear them.

3. In regard to Korean personalities in prison or under some form of police surveillance, the Chairman of the Commission on 2 February sent a letter to the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea. (This letter, together with the reply of General Hodge and his public statement designed to give effect to the Sub-Committee's request, are set out in Annex 3 to the present document).

4. At its eleventh meeting, the Commission adopted the following resolution concerning a survey of the information collected by Sub-Committee 2

"(a) That Sub-Committee 2, with the assistance of representatives of Sub-Committees 1 and 3, make a survey of the information collected by this Sub-Committee to date,

* Document A/AC.19/21/Add.1

** For the period 20 January - 2 February, see document A/525, Annex 3.

*** Document A/525, Annex 2, page 8.

/"(b) That this

"(b) That this survey, together with important conclusions approved by the Commission at a session called for the purpose of examining it, be handed to the Chairman for his guidance during discussions with the Interim Committee."

5. In accordance with this resolution, a survey of the information collected was prepared in the form of (a) a detailed survey of the views submitted during the hearings of Korean personalities and in written statements received by the Commission; and (b) a short report which set out the significant aspects of the information collected. At the eighteenth meeting, the Sub-Committee "decided to adopt as an annex to the Sub-Committee's report the draft survey prepared by the Secretariat subject to the amendments approved". At the nineteenth meeting, after discussion and amendments, the Sub-Committee adopted the report submitted in draft by the Chairman on the survey of information collected.

6. At the twelfth meeting the Commission, after considering the survey, resolved as follows:

"That the survey submitted by Sub-Committee 2, as required by the resolution concerning the survey of information collected by Sub-Committee 2, passed at the eleventh meeting of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea be received; and

"That it be designated as a paper for the use of the Chairman alone and that it be withheld from all circulation."

Examination of documents received from Korean sources

7. During the period 28 January* to 14 February the Sub-Committee received approximately 200 communications from organizations and individuals, including twenty-eight requests for hearings. These communications, after registration and acknowledgement, are classified in terms of their contents on a standardized analysis sheet prepared by the Secretariat and the more important ones referred to the Sub-Committee for further examination.

8. In accordance with a decision of the Sub-Committee, there will be issued as part of the Commission's records any relevant communications from (a) representatives of organizations or individuals who have been heard by the Sub-Committee, and (b) representatives of organizations or individuals whom the Sub-Committee has wished but as yet found it impracticable to hear.

* See document A/525, Annex 2, paragraph 4 (b) for the period 1-28 January.

ANNEX 6

BROADCAST BY MR. SAMUEL H. JACKSON, CHAIRMAN OF SUB-COMMITTEE 2
OF THE UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA
FROM SEOUL ON 9 FEBRUARY 1948

This is the Chairman of Sub-Committee II of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea.

I wish to speak to the ordinary people of Korea as well as to their leaders.

Wherever you are in Korea and whatever your work may be, I want you to listen carefully to what I have to say.

You already know that about three weeks ago the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea formed my Sub-Committee to do two things:

1. to examine all communications received by the Commission and,
2. to talk to Korean personalities and find their views on Korean problems.

I am speaking as Chairman of that Committee.

We have read all the communications received and have found in them a great deal of valuable information.

We have talked with a large number of Koreans of all political parties and religious, social and cultural groups throughout Korea.

So far, we have not been successful in getting much help from Northern Korea chiefly because we are not free to go there at present. We are not sure that our invitations have reached the Koreans to whom they were sent.

In South Korea, we have had valuable discussions with representatives of parties of the left as well as the right, and we now think we understand the views and aims of those parties, including the Korean Labour Party.

There are still a large number of Koreans on our list whom we wish to see. Among these are residents in North Korea as well as a few who are in prison or are under police surveillance in North and South Korea.

Let me emphasize that this Sub-Committee is not at present concerned with the reasons for which these people have been imprisoned. They may be political prisoners. They may not. That is a question into which another Sub-Committee is inquiring.

We say only "they are Koreans and we think they have valuable views in Korean problems. We wish to hear those views".

I emphasize that we wish to talk to all parties on equal terms. To make this quite clear my Sub-Committee gave the following statement to the Korean Press:

/"The United Nations

"The United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea considers that it is of the greatest importance to hold discussions at the earliest possible date with political personalities in both North and South Korea. As soon as the necessary arrangements can be made this will be done. Amongst those in mind are such figures as Cho Man Sik, Huh Hun, Kim Doo Bong, Kim Koo, Kim Kyu Sik, Kim Il Sung, Kim Sung Soo, Pak Heun Young, Rhee Syng Man."

I want to tell you now that invitations have been sent to all of these and that most of those living in South Korea have already talked with us. Communications with North Korea are very difficult but two separate invitations have been sent to each person named there. To make quite sure they have been received I will read the invitation over the air. Here it is. Please listen carefully for you should know and remember what we have said.

"On 17 January, the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea resolved to establish a Sub-Committee, to be known as Sub-Committee 2, to secure statements from Korean personalities whose views concerning the question of elections may be helpful to the Commission in the discharge of its duties.

On behalf of the Sub-Committee I now have pleasure in inviting you to discuss your views with the Sub-Committee. The Sub-Committee suggests that it should meet with you on a date and at a time, to be arranged at your convenience, in the Conference Room of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, at the Duk Soo Palace, Seoul, or at such other place of meeting as you may suggest."

We now extend this invitation urgently and cordially to every one of you living in North Korea who wishes to give us his views.

My Sub-Committee has been told that a number of people on our list are in prison or are not prepared to meet us on account of police surveillance. We wish to talk to these Koreans wherever they are.

The Commission therefore has addressed requests to the Commanding Generals of both the Russian and the United States military forces in Korea asking them to make it possible for members of this Sub-Committee to talk with Koreans whose names we will give them and to talk to them under conditions of complete freedom. This of course means only those who accept our written invitation to a discussion.

This is the text of the letter sent:

"The Sub-Committee engaged in interviewing Korean personalities (Sub-Committee 2) is using every endeavour to arrange free discussions with individuals of all shades of political opinion.

/"Amongst

"Amongst those listed for hearing are persons who, according to the Sub-Committee's best information, are imprisoned, are under arrest or surveillance or are subject to arrest.

"The United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea would like its Sub-Committee to have an early opportunity of interviewing these persons under conditions which would encourage them to give freer expression to their views.

"The Commission has it in mind that such persons should have absolute freedom from restraint or surveillance for a period sufficient to enable them first to contact their organizations and then to interview the Sub-Committee.

"In the case of those now in custody the Sub-Committee would wish to have invitations delivered by its own representative and, if accepted, to arrange for a hearing.

"Those under surveillance or proscribed by the police might be granted immunity from police attention until further notice.

"While the Commission has no intention of intervening in the administration of Korea, it is concerned to acquaint itself with the freely expressed views of all sections of Korean opinion.

"Your co-operation in assisting the Commission in this regard would be greatly appreciated."

We are still awaiting a reply from the Soviet Army Commander in the North and we ask him to accept this broadcast as confirmation of our request to him.

The United States Army Commander has agreed to release for a suitable period any Korean we name who may be in prison. He has also instructed that no police action of any kind is to be taken against Koreans whom we may name, who may now be under surveillance. We will now get in touch with the Koreans whom we have in mind and see if they wish to talk with us under these new conditions of freedom.

Now, let me tell you about our actual talks. Each Korean attends as the honoured guest of the Sub-Committee. He knows that we will not tell what he says to anybody outside the Commission. He is quite free however to speak about it himself. Most Koreans interviewed at Duk Soo Palace have given free statements to the press immediately after their interviews.

My Sub-Committee does not express any opinion. Its duty is to obtain information through these interviews. Each guest is asked to talk to us about Korea and to tell us of matters we should know.

The most important questions we ask are about elections for all Korea.

/Can a free

Can a free atmosphere be secured so that each Korean may freely and safely name the man he would like to have elected to the government of his country or must he be compelled to vote for the man selected by a group which for the present controls any area in Korea? It may be North Korea or South Korea or a province or a town or even a village.

Can such free conditions be provided? If so what changes must first be made?

We ask concerning political prisoners. Are there any in North Korea? Are there any in South Korea? If so how many are there?

And we ask why they should not be set free before any election is considered.

To find out about these things we have asked many straight questions concerning government, administration, police, youth organizations and political parties of all kinds. We have received direct answers to most of our questions. We think that there are certain difficulties in the way of the attainment of the unified independence of Korea.

These difficulties can only be got over by the co-operation of all leaders and parties who keep the goal of a united Korea steadily before them.

We feel that we now have a very good idea of Korea's problems. For the information of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, we would like to hear more of how Koreans plan to solve these problems.
