



A/931*
19 July 1949

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION ON KOREA

SEVENTH INFORMATION REPORT**

(Period 5 June - 2 July 1949)

Note by the Secretary-General: The Secretary-General has the honour to communicate to the Members of the General Assembly, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 5 (f) of General Assembly resolution 195 (III) of 12 December 1948, the seventh information report of the United Nations Commission on Korea.

Seoul, 9 July 1949

- I. ORGANIZATION OF THE COMMISSION
- II. MAIN ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMISSION AND ITS SUB-COMMITTEES
- III. OTHER ACTIVITIES RELATING TO THE WORK OF THE COMMISSION

I. ORGANIZATION OF THE COMMISSION

(a) Meetings of the Commission and Sub-Committees

- 1. (i) Commission.....5 plenary meetings (33rd - 37th)
- (ii) Sub-Committee I.....4 business meetings (33rd - 36th)
- (iii) Sub-Committee II.....4 business meetings (22nd - 25th)
- (iv) Sub-Committee III.....6 business meetings (1st - 6th)

(b) Office of the Chairman

2. Mr. Anup Singh (India) succeeded Mr. Henri Costilhes (France) in the Chair on 10 June 1949.

(c) Membership of the Commission

3. Mr. Patrick Shaw rejoined the Commission on 2 July 1949 as alternate representative of Australia.

II. MAIN ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMISSION AND ITS SUB-COMMITTEES

(a) Plenary meetings of the Commission

(1) Troop withdrawals

4. At its thirty-second meeting, the Commission had agreed on the desirability of a meeting with the Ambassador of the United States of America in order to discuss practical aspects of the Commission's observation duties.***

* First issued at Seoul as document A/AC.26/38.

** For the last report see A/928.

See sixth information report (A/928, paragraph 14).

5. A hearing of Ambassador Muccio of the United States, accompanied by Brigadier General Roberts, then commanding United States Army Forces in Korea, was held at the thirty-third meeting on 9 June 1949. It was learned from the Ambassador that the withdrawal of United States occupation forces had been proceeding for some time, and that it was to be completed by the end of June 1949.

6. On behalf of his Government, the Ambassador offered to co-operate fully with the Commission in respect of its observation duties and to extend all facilities to it.

7. At the thirty-fourth meeting on 13 June 1949, the Commission took note of a letter from the Ambassador of the United States, confirming his verbal statement that his Government "was prepared to co-operate to the fullest with the Commission in order to assist it in observing and verifying the withdrawal of United States troops" (Annex 1).

8. The Commission then adopted a resolution (Annex 2) recording its decision to observe the withdrawal of the United States occupation forces and establishing a sub-committee to examine and report on the procedures to be employed in this connexion. The sub-committee was composed of the representatives of Australia, China, El Salvador and India.

9. A report of the Sub-Committee on Withdrawal of Occupation Forces (Sub-Committee III) was approved by a resolution of the Commission at its thirty-fifth meeting on 20 June 1949 (Annex 3). The resolution enlarged the powers of the Sub-Committee to authorize it to perform the actual observation and verification of the withdrawal from Korea of the occupation forces of both occupying Powers.

10. In approving the report of the Sub-Committee the Commission agreed:

- (i) To notify the Governments of the United States of America and of the Republic of Korea of the decisions taken by the Commission in its resolution of 13 June 1949;
- (ii) On certain information requirements derived from the interpretation of paragraph 4 (d) of General Assembly resolution 195 (III) of 12 December 1948 as requiring the observation and verification of the withdrawal of occupation forces in respect of both personnel and material;
- (iii) To ask no assistance of military experts, which it was authorized to request under paragraph 4 (d) of the General Assembly resolution, and to obtain instead the technical assistance provided for in paragraph 6 of that resolution, by engaging the services of Colonel C. C. Liu of the Chinese Army.

(ii) Reports of Sub-Committee I

11. At its thirty-fourth meeting on 13 June 1949, the Commission considered a report of Sub-Committee I recommending a radio broadcast to North Korea and a press release regarding hearings.

12. The report (Annex 4) was adopted, after discussion, with some changes in the texts of the broadcast (see Appendix I) and of the press release (see Appendix II).

13. At its thirty-sixth meeting on 22 June 1949 the Commission adopted, by 5 votes to 1, a report of Sub-Committee I (Annex 5) recommending four different field visits. The representative of the Philippines registered his opinion that one of the trips recommended was outside the Commission's terms of reference.

(iii) Final Report of Sub-Committee II

14. At the thirty-sixth meeting on 22 June 1949, the Chairman of Sub-Committee II presented the final report of his Sub-Committee to the Commission. It consisted of a brief review of the terms of reference and activities of the Sub-Committee, and contained general conclusions to the effect "that since the establishment of the Government of the Republic of Korea, many concrete steps have been taken and progress has been made in the development of representative government" in that Republic.

15. Annexed to the report were a summary and analysis of hearings and a report on trips to the provinces.

16. The discussion of the report, which extended over the thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh meetings, dealt solely with its general conclusions. One representative questioned the authority of the Sub-Committee under its terms of reference to determine the degree of progress achieved in the development of representative government.

17. One representative took issue with what he considered to be unjustifiable criticism of the Government. To meet his point, a reference in the general conclusions to restrictions of civil liberties in emergencies was later re-worded by Sub-Committee II.

18. Two representatives felt that the conclusions had not taken account of the record of police persecutions, recent arrests of National Assembly members, and curtailment of the freedom of the Press in the Republic of Korea. These representatives reserved their right to file a dissenting report, or to dissent when the question was reviewed in connexion with the Commission's report to the General Assembly.

19. The report* was adopted by 4 votes to 2 at the thirty-seventh meeting on 23 June 1949.

* This document will be reproduced as an annex to the report of the Commission to the General Assembly.

(iv) Programme of work of the Commission

20. At the thirty-fifth meeting on 20 June 1949, the Commission considered its programme of work, paying particular attention to the preparation of its report to the General Assembly. In this connexion, it discussed the time schedules for the submission of final reports of the Sub-Committees, and for the drafting of different parts of the report.

21. An outline for the report was presented by the Rapporteur and discussed by the Commission.

22. The Commission took note of the fact that, in order to be processed and distributed on time at Headquarters, the report would have to be completed by the end of July. A time schedule for the completion of parts of the report in accordance with that deadline was announced by the Secretariat at the thirty-sixth meeting on 22 June 1949.

23. There was general agreement that the completion of the report would not necessarily mean a suspension of the activities of the Commission.

(b) Work of the Sub-Committees

(i) Sub-Committee I

24. In addition to the subject-matter dealt with under II (a) (ii) of the present report, the Sub-Committee discussed, at its thirty-third and thirty-fourth meetings, measures to be taken with a view to promoting north-south trade. It decided to request information from official sources on the present status and extent of such trade.

25. The Sub-Committee, at its thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth meetings dealt with its final report.

(ii) Sub-Committee II

26. Sub-Committee II devoted its four meetings to the discussion and preparation of its final report.

27. At the twenty-fourth meeting on 17 June 1949, the Sub-Committee also considered a questionnaire submitted to the Chairman of the Commission by the Korean Press. Some of the questions concerned the problem of representative government.

28. The Sub-Committee did not feel that it was incumbent upon it to answer these questions.

(iii) Sub-Committee III

29. The Sub-Committee, established by resolution of the Commission on 13 June 1949 and composed of the representatives of Australia, China, El Salvador and India, held its first meeting on 14 June 1949.

Mr. A. B. Jamieson, Australia, was elected Chairman.

30. Subsequent to the adoption of the resolution of the Commission of 20 June 1949 (see Part II (a) (1)), the Sub-Committee engaged in the

/observation

observation and verification of the withdrawal of United States occupation forces from Korea.

31. On 14 June 1949, it visited the headquarters of the United States Army Forces in Korea for a briefing on withdrawal operations and, on 15 June, a party witnessed the embarkation of a battalion of United States troops at the port of Inchon.

32. On 21 and 29 June 1949, Sub-Committee III witnessed the last scheduled embarkations of United States troops at Inchon.

33. Under date of 23 June 1949, the Sub-Committee addressed to the Ambassador of the United States and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea, requests for information required to enable it to verify the fact of withdrawal.

34. On 30 June 1949, it visited the sites of former major military establishments of United States forces in the Yonsan, and on 1 July in the Ascom City-Inchon areas.

35. In connexion with the question of the application of the Commission's resolution of 20 June 1949 to the occupation forces of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Sub-Committee agreed to recommend to the Commission to convey to the Government of the USSR, through the Secretary-General of the United Nations, information on the Sub-Committee's activities and on its readiness to carry out its duties in respect of occupation forces of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

III. OTHER ACTIVITIES RELATING TO THE WORK OF THE COMMISSION

(a) Declarations and petitions concerning troop withdrawals

36. At the thirty-fourth meeting, the Commission was informed of a mass meeting held at Seoul Stadium on 11 June under the sponsorship of the National Federation of Patriotic Organizations. After adopting a resolution which requested the United States of America to fulfil its obligations in respect of the protection of Korea prior to withdrawing its troops, the meeting had appealed to the United Nations General Assembly for new measures to ensure the security of the Republic of Korea. A group of demonstrators had assembled before Duk Soo Palace after the meeting and, on the suggestion of a representative of the Government's Liaison Committee, the Chairman of the Commission had addressed them briefly.

37. At the thirty-fifth meeting, the Commission learned that, on 17 June 1949, a Vice-President of the National Assembly, Kim Yak Soo, accompanied by five members of the Assembly, had called on the Principal Secretary and submitted a petition (Annex 6, A). The petition criticized the Commission for its resolution of 23 May 1949* (disclaiming responsibility

* See A/928, Annex 4.

for the timing of the withdrawal of troops), and urged it to abolish military missions of the United States and the USSR in Korea.*

38. This had been followed by a "Joint Declaration for United States Military Aid to Korea" (Annex 6, B), welcoming the establishment of the United States Military Mission, submitted on 20 June 1949 by Kim Dong Won, also a Vice-President of the National Assembly, and signed by 141 members.

(b) Trips, visits and public pronouncements

39. On 10 June 1949, a party of the Commission visited Chohan on the occasion of by-elections** held in that district.

40. On 15 June 1949, a party visited Choonchon, in the vicinity of the 38th parallel (Annex 7).

41. On 26 and 27 June 1949, a visit was paid to the Onjin area under the auspices of Sub-Committee I (Annex 8).

42. On 28 June 1949, the Chairman of the Commission visited the home of the assassinated opposition leader, Kim Koo, and addressed letters of condolence to the President of the Republic of Korea and to the son of the victim.

43. On 29 June 1949, the Chairman made the radio broadcast referred to under II (a) (ii). The Korean version was subsequently re-broadcast.

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* Kim Yak Soo and the other five Assemblymen were arrested shortly after the filing of the petition and charged with violation of the National Security Law.

** The elections were subsequently invalidated and the successful candidate arrested.

ANNEX 1*

WITHDRAWAL OF OCCUPATION FORCES

Communication from the ambassador of the United States of
America to the Chairman of the Commission

Seoul, 11 June 1949.

I have the honor to refer to the appearance of myself and the Commanding General USAFIK before the Commission on 9 June 1949, and to confirm herewith my verbal statement that my Government was prepared to co-operate to the fullest with the Commission in order to assist it in observing and verifying the withdrawal of United States troops from Korea in accordance with paragraph 4 of the General Assembly resolution of 12 December 1948.

The Commanding General USAFIK will be glad to furnish the Commission with the services of any United States military experts which the Commission may feel that it requires, and in addition will make available full details of the troop withdrawal operation.

(Signed) John J. MUCCIO
Ambassador

* A/AC.26/14/Add.2.

ANNEX 2*

WITHDRAWAL OF OCCUPATION FORCES

Resolution adopted by the Commission at
its thirty-fourth meeting, 13 June 1949

The Commission,

Mindful of the duty entrusted to it by paragraph 4 (d) of the General Assembly resolution of 12 December 1948 to observe the withdrawal from Korea of the forces of the occupying Powers and to verify the fact of withdrawal when such has occurred,

Decides:

1. To observe the withdrawal of the remaining occupation forces of the United States of America and to verify the fact of withdrawal when such has occurred;

2. To establish a Sub-Committee, composed of the representatives of Australia, China, El Salvador and India, to examine and report to the Commission on the procedures to be employed in observing the withdrawal of the occupation forces of the United States.

* A/AC.26/29.

ANNEX 3*

WITHDRAWAL OF OCCUPATION FORCES

Resolution adopted by the Commission at
its thirty-fifth meeting, 20 June 1949

The Commission,

Consequent on its resolution of 13 June 1949,

1. Approves the report of the Sub-Committee established by that resolution;
2. Empowers the said Sub-Committee, hereafter to be known as Sub-Committee III, to observe and verify the withdrawal of occupation forces from Korea;
3. Directs Sub-Committee III to report to the Commission from time to time on the progress of its work.

* A/AC.26/29/Add.1.

ANNEX 4*

BROADCAST TO NORTH KOREA AND PRESS

RELEASE REGARDING HEARINGS

Report of Sub-Committee I adopted by the Commission
at its thirty-fourth meeting, 13 June 1949

Sub-Committee I submits, for the consideration of the Commission, the following report:

Broadcast to North Korea

Sub-Committee I recommends that a broadcast be made by the Chairman of the Commission to North Korea, in English and in Korean, as early as possible and that it be repeated several times on several days, at short intervals. A tentative draft of this broadcast is attached herewith as Appendix I.

Press release regarding hearings

Sub-Committee I feels that now that both Sub-Committees have completed their official hearings it might be desirable to inform the public that this does not preclude their consideration of any comprehensive suggestions which bona fide citizens would care to make to the United Nations Commission for the unification of their country. At the same time, it might be useful to dispel the idea that this Commission is only interested in the views of officials or important personalities, and Sub-Committee I feels that this opportunity might be taken to invite organizations, associations and other groups to make their collective views known to the Commission. Sub-Committee I therefore recommends that a Press release be issued by the Commission on the line tentatively drafted in the text herewith attached as Appendix II.

* A/AC.26/30.

APPENDIX I

TENTATIVE DRAFT OF PROPOSED RADIO BROADCAST TO NORTH KOREA

1. The United Nations Commission has been in Seoul, Korea, since February of this year. It is here under the General Assembly resolution of 12 December 1948 to help facilitate the unification of North and South Korea and to break down social and economic barriers between the two zones.
2. Last year, the Temporary Commission was here to observe the holding of elections in the whole of Korea, on the basis of which a central, national Government was to be established. Unfortunately, the Commission could not secure facilities to contact the north and to sponsor and observe elections there. We are back here in Korea again to further the same objectives, as the unification of Korea still remains the paramount issue.
3. We are convinced, as the people of Korea are convinced, that this division of this ancient land is unnatural and tragic. The division was caused by the exigencies of the Second World War, and there is no reason why, during peace time, it should persist any longer. The people of Korea are a homogeneous race with the same cultural heritage, the same traditions, the same language, customs and manners.
4. Since our arrival in Korea, we have interviewed a large number of representative Koreans in the south, both official and non-official, to ascertain their respective views about unification. We have visited a large number of key industrial centres, cultural and educational institutions. We found everywhere an ardent and passionate desire among all sections of the people for unification by peaceful means, although individual opinions slightly varied in emphasis regarding the exact means of realizing unity.
5. From the very moment of our arrival here, we began to explore the possibilities of contacting you people in the north. We transmitted a cable through the United Nations Headquarters in Lake Success, requesting the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to lend its good offices for contacting you. Subsequently, on the instructions of the Commission a letter was sent on 18 March 1949 by the Principal Secretary to General Kim Il Sung, via Hong Kong, requesting facilities for a visit to North Korea; unfortunately, the letter has been returned undelivered.

The text of the letter follows:

(For the text of the letter, see A/928, Annex 2, B).

/We regret

We regret that there has so far been no response to our approaches. We have not despaired, however, because we firmly believe that nothing should be left undone to realize the object of unification which we are sure you desire as strongly as the people in the south.

6. We take this opportunity of announcing that the Commission at its thirty-fourth meeting adopted the following resolution:

(For the text of the resolution, see Annex 2 to the present report). We are now observing and verifying the actual withdrawal of the United States occupation forces. We should like to come to the north to observe and verify the withdrawal of Soviet forces also.

7. May we repeat that we are here to render what ever little help we can to achieve the unification of Korea. We are responsible to the United Nations General Assembly, and are here to serve the interest of the Korean people.

We are anxious and ready to meet representatives of the north to discuss the problem of unification. We are prepared to come to the north for this purpose any time such facilities are provided. Moreover, we will welcome and consider with an open mind any suggestions you and your representatives might have for unification.

8. The people of Korea have recently emerged from a dark, dismal forty years of subjugation to Japan. We have noticed among the people here in the south a sense of pride and happiness over the termination of that foreign domination, as must also be the case among people in the north. The problem now for all Koreans is to work together shoulder to shoulder to build up a happier and united Korea.

We shall await your early response.

APPENDIX II

PRESS RELEASE NO. 21, 13 JUNE 1949

Over the past three months Sub-Committee I of the United Nations Commission on Korea has been continuously engaged on the important task of gathering information from leading Korean personalities concerning the problems arising out of the division of Korea. It has obtained opinions from both official and unofficial sources regarding the problem of unification and the possibility of removing existing economic and other barriers in Korea.

A very wide range of views has been placed before the Sub-Committee, which is now studying and analyzing the records of its hearings. Because of the comprehensiveness of the material now before it, the Sub-Committee has decided to call a halt to its formal hearings. This does not mean and cannot mean, however, that the Sub-Committee, as an organ of the Commission, and ultimately of the United Nations, is closing its doors or shutting its ears. There may well be Koreans who feel that they have positive and practical suggestions for the unification of Korea. Suggestions of this type from individuals or organizations will be welcomed. They are of value irrespective of the name of their sponsor, and any genuine wish for anonymity will be respected.

The Chairman of Sub-Committee I (Dr. Anup Singh (India)) welcomes communications or calls and can be contacted at the Duk Soo Palace.

ANNEX 5*
FIELD VISITS

Report of Sub-Committee I adopted by the Commission at
its thirty-sixth meeting, 22 June 1949

At its thirty-fourth meeting, Sub-Committee I decided to make the following trips and submits this report for the approval of the Commission:

1. To Onjin, to observe the conditions in that area where fighting between north and south is currently taking place.
2. To the east coast, in order to visit some industrial plants and naval installations.
3. To Korean army installations which have not yet been visited.
4. To military hospitals, in order to visit soldiers wounded in clashes between north and south.

* A/AC.26/32.

ANNEX 6

ESTABLISHMENT OF MILITARY MISSIONS IN KOREA

A.*

Communication from Kim Yak Soo, Vice-President
of the National Assembly

The Vice-President of the National Assembly, Mr. Kim Yak Soo, accompanied by five members of the National Assembly, Messrs. Noh Il Whan, Park Yun Won, Kang Wook Choong, Kim Ik Ju and Kim Pyung Hoi, called on the Principal Secretary on 17 June 1949 in order to present the following petition. In submitting the petition, Mr. Kim further stated:

"We are very happy to see that the members of the Commission are very busy observing the withdrawal of the United States troops from South Korea. But we have learned that the Soviet Union left a military advisory group in North Korea and that the United States is going to do the same in South Korea. If that is the case, the form of occupation is merely changed into the establishment of Military Missions and, in essence, the foreign troops, though small in number, will be staying on Korean soil just the same. So long as the foreign troops remain in Korea, the international aspect of the Korean problem is still retained. We, therefore, request the United Nations to do away with the United States and Soviet Military Missions in Korea."

(Text of the Petition)

"Dear members of the United Nations Commission on Korea,

We pray for your good health. Under date of 19 March 1949 we submitted to you a petition signed by 62 members of the National Assembly requesting withdrawal of the foreign troops from Korea.** We regret that we have not yet received any reply to this petition from you.

We were also surprised to see the resolution of 23 May as reported in the United Nations Commission on Korea News Release No. 18. At the time of the adoption of this resolution, the delegates of France and Australia abstained, the Syrian delegate was absent, and the Indian delegate opposed it. How could the Commission pass the resolution in that manner? We Koreans are very much disappointed in the Commission, and we fear that the Commission lost its prestige.

On the other hand, we express our heart-felt gratitude to the Commission for the fulfilment of one of its tasks by observing the United States troops' withdrawal from Korea. The establishment of the United States and Soviet Military Missions in Korea may make a second Greece out of Korea; and we oppose it. For the sake of international obligation and prestige we request the Commission to abolish those two nations' Military Missions.

Humbly submitted by
KIM YAK SOO (Seal)"

* A/AC.26/NC.7

** See A/904, paragraphs 9 and 10.

B.*

Communication from Kim Dong Won, Vice-President of the
National Assembly

On 20 June 1949, Mr. Kim Dong Won, Vice-President of the National Assembly accompanied by three members of the National Assembly, Messrs. Chin Hun Sik, Chung Do Young and Park Soon Suk, called on the Principal Secretary to present the following petition. When submitting the petition, Mr. Kim made these remarks:

"We, the members of the National Assembly, were surprised to read the petition submitted to the United Nations Commission on Korea by Mr. Kim Yak Soo, requesting the Commission to abolish the United States Military Mission in Korea.

Although yesterday (19 June) was Sunday, all the patriotic Assembly members, considering the importance of the issue, got together and drafted this petition and signed it. It should be made known clearly that there were 150 members present in the National Assembly this morning, of whom 141 signed this petition.

We want to make it clear that Mr. Kim Yak Soo's petition does not reflect the will of the National Assembly and that it is purely his personal view. Even at the end of the adjourning ceremony of the National Assembly this morning he admitted this fact and added that there had been five other Assembly members who accompanied him while presenting his petition."

(Joint Declaration for United States
Military Aid to Korea)

"The undersigned representatives of the National Assembly, considering the existing conditions of the national defence of the Republic of Korea, which are not sufficient to guarantee the security of the nation,

Recognize the absolute need for the military aid of the friendly United States, which has the responsibility of developing and protecting the Republic of Korea, and

Welcome the establishment of the United States Military Mission.

Signed by

CHONG To Young
CHO Han Paek
CHANG Hong Tam
KIM Jun Yon
PARK Hae Chung
CH'OE Suk Hwa
KIM Moon Pyong
SUH Sang Il
SONG P'il Man
SUH Woo Suk
YOO Chin Hong

LEE Ho Suk
AN Chun Sang
LAH Yong Gyoan
KIM Sang Sun
CHO Yung Kyu
PAEK Nam Ch'ae
LEE Man Kun
SHIN Pang Hyan
CHUNG Chun
LEE Chung Iae
CHU Ki Yong

HONG Hi Chong
CH'OE Pong Sik
CHO Kook Hyon
HONG Soon Nyong
PARK Chun
OH Suk Choo
KIM Pong Cho
LEE Suk
KIM Kyong Do
KIM I-Soo
WON Yong Han

KIM Chong Sen
CHONG Kwang Ho
KIM Ik Ki
HONG Sung Ha
LEE Pyong Kwan
KIM Sang Ho
KIM Ung Chin
YOON Pyong Koo
YOO Sung Kap
WON Yong Gyun
CH'OE Un Kyo
HWANG Ho Hyun
SONG Pong Hae
CH'OE Kyu Kak
LEE Chong Soon
LEE Yoo Sun
YOO Hong Yol
SUH Sung Dal
HONG Ik Pyo
KIM Chin Koo
YOO Chun Sang
Lee Suk Choo
SUH Chong Hi
CHONG Hae Chun
LEE Chong Gun
YANG Pyong Chik
KOO Chung Hoe
KIM Chik Hyon
KWAK Sang Hoon
KIM Ch'ul
HWANG Doo Hyon
CHO Chae Myon
KIM Myong Dong
KIM Kyong Pae
KIM Ik No
KIM Chung Ki

LEE Chong Rin
CHO Hon Young
KIM Chong Moon
SHIN Hyon Mo
LEE In
KIM Chae Hak
YOO Rai Won
CHUNG Koo Sam
SUH I Hwan
PARK Hae Kuk
PARK Sang Young
KIM Kyo Chung
HAN Suk Pong
LEE Pum Kyo
PARK Kwan Soo
CH Tae Yol
PARK Woo Kyung
CHO Chong Sung
LEE I-Sang
KIM Kyo Hyon
CHONG Kyun Sik
PARK I'Woon
KIM Yong Jai
LEE I-Ki
CHONG Chin Kun
KIM Yong Dong
YUN Ch'i Young
HONG Pom Hi
KIM Ung Kwon
CH'OE Kook Hyon
PARK Ch'an Hyon
SHIN Ik Hi
LEE Ch'ong Ch'on
YOON Chae Woo
KIM Tong Won
LEE Yong Chun

PARK Soon Suk
LEE Sung Hak
SHIN Kwang Kyun
LEE Yo Han
KANG Dal Soo
LEE Kang Woo
CHONG Woo Il
KWONG Pyong Ro
CHO Pyong Han
HAN Am Kook
CH'OE Hon Kil
LEE Hang Pal
CHIN Hon Sik
CHANG Pyong Man
LEE Sung Duk
LEE Chu Hyong
KWON T'ae Hi
KWON T'ae Wook
CH'OE CH'ang Sup
CHO Kyu Kap
P'YO Hyon T'ae
CH'OE Suk Hong
KANG I-Moon
KIM Woo Sik
HUH Chuang
CHANG Ki Young
KIM To Yon
PARK Chong Hwan
MIN Kyong Sik
~~SONG~~ Chang Sik
SHIN Sang Hak
SUH Soon Young
YIM Young Sin
KIM Sang Ton
CH'OE Yoon Dong
KIM Yong Hwa"

ANNEX 7

PRESS RELEASE NO. 23, 16 JUNE 1949

On 15 June, members of the United Nations Commission on Korea made two field trips. While one group composed of Dr. Liu Yu-Wan (China), Mr. M. A. Magana (El Salvador), Captain Sanchez-Hernandez (El Salvador), and Secretariat members, witnessed the embarkation of a battalion of United States troops at the port of Inchon, another group undertook an observation trip to Choonchon in order to inspect Korean army installations and a refugees receiving camp, and also in order to make an on the spot check of the present situation on the 38th parallel, about 10 miles north of Choonchon. This spot had recently been reported as a scene of some fighting.

This latter group was composed of the Chairman of the Commission, Dr. Anup Singh (India), Mr. A. B. Jamieson (Australia), the Principal Secretary and two members of the Secretariat. The group was received by the Provincial Governor, other dignitaries, military authorities, the regimental Commander, etc. The whole party proceeded by jeep to that particular spot, dismounted about one mile from the parallel and then continued on foot up to 400 yards south of the parallel, near the Mo Chi Kang bridge.

It was about 4 P.M. when the party arrived there and was fired upon; it heard five bursts within a period of approximately ten minutes. According to Korean military officers who accompanied the party the shots were fired from automatic weapons of the north and some were allegedly fired from South Korean territory. The party lay low for about half an hour. It was advised not to proceed any further, as such attempts in the past had subsequently provoked retaliations against the South Korean policemen stationed near the parallel. The party agreed and, just when it was ready to return, heard another burst. There was no casualty. The incident reflects to a certain extent the tenseness of the situation at the 38th parallel.

ANNEX 8

PRESS RELEASE NO. 25, 28 JUNE 1949

Reports of severe fighting in the Onjin area having reached the Commission, Sub-Committee I decided to make a brief visit to that region.

On the morning of 26 June, a group composed of Dr. Anup Singh (India), Chairman of the Commission, and the representatives of China and El Salvador, accompanied by Secretariat members and the Press, left Inchon by Korean naval craft for the port of Pupori.

On disembarking, they were given a rousing welcome by the whole populace who lined the streets, cheering.

The military authorities conducted the group to their observation post on the summit of Too Rok Hill. This spot had recently been occupied by the North Korean Army, but the invaders had finally been driven back.

A tour of inspection was then made to observe the damage inflicted by the invaders, and many burned houses were seen. It was said that, originally, there were 160 houses in the village of Yonbul, near Onjin, but 90 of these had been destroyed by the Northerners. Some people had been kidnapped, and three of these had succeeded in escaping and making their way back to Onjin.

It was estimated that approximately half the population of the village is now homeless.

A mass meeting was held at Onjin, and speeches were made stressing the necessity for arms. The same sentiments were evident in the many posters exhibited in the streets.

The group attended a dinner given by the local Reception Committee, and heard the Chairman of the Committee stress the necessity of arms for the defense of Korean democracy.

Two young soldiers of the North Korean Army who had surrendered recently were questioned by the Commission.

A visit was made to a military hospital where the Commission saw some fifty wounded soldiers who were receiving treatment, and the body of one young soldier who had been killed that morning.

A visit was made to the vicinity of Gahchi Hill, where heavy fighting was in progress. The Commission party proceeded on foot past the howitzer batteries, and a small group left in two jeeps to observe the situation nearer the front line. The artillery firing continued on both sides and sporadic machine gun fire was also heard. The Army of the Republic of Korea was said to be advancing and it was believed that, before nightfall, the North Korean forces would be driven out of that zone. Gahchi Hill,

/situated

situated on the south side of the 38th parallel, commanded the road to the important town of Haeju. Once Gahchi Hill and Too Rok Hill were in the hands of the Southern Army, they felt that the position of the 38th parallel in that area, would be safe.

The party returned to Inchon by Korean naval craft on the evening of 27 June.
