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NATIONS

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**ADDENDUM TO THE
REPORT OF THE
UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION
FOR THE
UNIFICATION AND REHABILITATION
OF KOREA**

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL RECORDS : SIXTEENTH SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 13A (A/4900/Add.1)

NEW YORK

(7 p.)

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NOTE

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION FOR THE UNIFICATION AND REHABILITATION OF KOREA

A. Introduction

1. In the report of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea submitted on 11 September 1961,^{1/} it was noted in paragraphs 77 and 78 that numerous arrests on political and other grounds were made by the military Government, that a number of details concerning persons arrested and the charges against them were not available, that the Commission was continuing to seek information on this subject and that it would submit a supplementary report.

2. The Commission has taken steps to obtain such information with a view to making it available to the General Assembly prior to consideration of the Korean question. The present supplementary report covers such information as the Commission has obtained.

B. Persons arrested and detained

3. Persons arrested and detained after 16 May 1961 may be classified under different headings:

(i) On political grounds

4. This group could be described broadly as "political detainees", comprising politicians and officials of the former Government, including Prime Minister Chang Myun, members of his Cabinet and members of the National Assembly.

5. In September and October several political figures were released.^{2/} On 10 November 1961, the military Government announced the release of former Prime Minister Chang Myun from house arrest and dropped charges or suspended indictments against twenty-three prominent politicians, comprising members of the former Cabinet, of the Democratic Party and of the Opposition.^{3/} In announcing such action, the spokesman of the Supreme Council for National Reconstruction said that "the military Government, which has been successfully carrying out its tasks with full support and co-operation, both domestic and external, takes pleasure in granting leniency even on the person who is solely responsible for the maladministration which had brought the nation at the brink of disintegration and crisis, as well as on other leaders".

6. Thus, with the announcement on 10 November, the majority of "political detainees" had been released. Nevertheless, at the time of writing the present report, some cases involving persons who had occupied prominent positions were still under investigation.

7. Some others, who would normally be classified as "political detainees", have been indicted on other charges. Among these is the former Finance Minister, Kim Young Sun, who was originally accused of "contributing money to a pro-communist organization,

sheltering a communist agent on 26 April 1961, and also of bringing into the country illegal communist literature" was brought to trial on 25 November on charges of "illicit fortune making".

(ii) On grounds of anti-revolutionary activities

8. In this group can be placed those, mostly military personnel, who have been charged with "anti-revolutionary activities" under article 5 of the Special Law for Punishment of Specific Crimes. A number of those arrested and detained in this category have already been released. In other cases, charges have been dropped or indictments suspended. Some have been sentenced to imprisonment, while others are still under investigation. One sentence of death has been passed.^{4/}

(iii) On other grounds

9. A third group covers: (a) persons indicted under article 6 of the Special Law concerning Punishment of Specific Crimes^{5/} for engaging in "Special Anti-State Activities"; ^{6/} (b) persons charged with official corruption; (c) "illicit fortune makers"; and (d) persons detained for what is described as "hoodlum" activity.

^{4/} See footnote 6 below.

^{5/} The text of this article reads as follows (unofficial translation): "Article 6 (Special Anti-State Activities): Senior staff members of political or social organizations, who are aware of the fact that their activities will benefit anti-State organizations as provided in article 1 of the National Security Law, praise, encourage or co-operate in the activities of the organization or its members, or take actions aimed at fulfilling the objectives by other means, shall be subject to death, or imprisonment ranging from life to ten years."

^{6/} Four sentences of death under this article have been passed by the Revolutionary Court (see A/4900, para. 72); the execution of these sentences remains subject to the provisions of article 9 of the Revolutionary Court and Prosecution Organization Law (Law No. 630) as amended on 24 August 1961 (Law No. 690). This article reads in part as follows (unofficial translation):

"Article 9, II (Execution of Punishment)

"Paragraph 1. To execute the punishment in accordance with the adjudication rendered by the Revolutionary Court, a confirmation thereof by the Chairman of the Supreme Council for National Reconstruction must be obtained in advance.

"Paragraph 2. The Chairman of the Supreme Council for National Reconstruction may, if he determines the case falls under one of the following sub-sections, remit or mitigate the whole or part of the punishment:

"1. Those whose contribution or service to the nation is prominent;

"2. Those whose offence is light in nature;

"3. Those whose repentance is evident and [it is] deemed [that] there is no fear of repetition of offence.

"Paragraph 3. As to the procedure for the execution of sentences, except those to which the foregoing two (2) paragraphs apply, the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

"Provided, however, that the execution of punishment of persons to whom military law is applicable shall be governed by the provisions of the (military) law and decree concerned."

^{1/} Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixteenth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/4900).

^{2/} See annex I.

^{3/} See annex II.

10. In relation to the total of those detained, the number in category (d) was by far the largest; but, in the main, action against these offenders was summary and most of those arrested have since been released.

11. The military Government has also announced "leniency" for twenty-five students who had been under arrest on charges of pro-communist activities.

12. The Commission views the statement^{7/} of the spokesman of the Supreme Council for National Reconstruction on the release of former Prime Minister Chang Myun and other leaders and members of the former Government as a promising act of moderation in the right direction. The continuation of this spirit is still desirable in bringing this whole phase of developments to an end. The Commission has gained the impression that this act met with the general approval of the people and the press.

C. Significant developments

13. Apart from the matters covered above, the Commission feels it should note two statements which relate directly to the United Nations.

14. The first of these statements was made in Seoul on 24 October 1961 on the occasion of United Nations Day by General Park Chung Hi, Chairman of the Supreme Council for National Reconstruction. In this statement, General Park said:

"We have solemnly promised in our Revolutionary Pledges that we would respect the United Nations Charter. I have a firm belief that we will be able to achieve our national unification and establish a

lasting world peace, if we sincerely carry out the Revolutionary Pledges and if the United Nations continues to maintain its original status and function as an assembly for human civilization."

15. The second statement is contained in the joint communiqué issued in Washington following talks with President Kennedy on 14 November on the occasion of General Park's visit to the United States. In this communiqué, General Park reaffirmed his faith in the United Nations, and his determination to seek the unification of Korea in freedom through peaceful means under the principles laid down and reaffirmed by the United Nations General Assembly.

This supplement to the annual report is transmitted to the Acting Secretary-General for submission to the General Assembly at its sixteenth regular session pursuant to the provisions of sub-paragraph 2 (c) of resolution 376 (V) of 7 October 1950.

DONE at Commission Headquarters, Seoul, Korea, this fourth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and sixty-one.

(Signed) J. D. PETHERBRIDGE, *Australia*

R. SUAREZ BARROS, *Chile*

G. J. DISSEVELT, *Netherlands*

Mohammed ALI, *Pakistan*

Juan M. ARREGLADO, *Philippines*

Chan ANSUCHOTE, *Thailand*

Muammer BAYKAN, *Turkey*

David HALL

Principal Secretary

^{7/} See paragraph 5 above.

ANNEX I

Release of former government officials and political figures

On 8 September, the Supreme Council for National Reconstruction announced the release of the following persons who had been arrested after the May 16 Military Revolution on charges of "anti-State activities".

Kim Tok Chun, Prosecutor, former Special Prosecution

Pak Chong Hu, Prosecutor, former Special Prosecution

Kim Hang Sok, Prosecutor, former Special Prosecution

Lee Taek Kyu, Prosecutor, former Special Prosecution

Kim Ik Po, Prosecutor, former Special Prosecution

Kim Chae Chu, Prosecutor, former Special Prosecution

Lee Sang Chin, Prosecutor, former Special Prosecution

Kang Un Hyon, Prosecutor, former Special Prosecution

Moon Sang Ik, Prosecutor, former Special Prosecution

Kim Sung Kyu, Prosecutor, former Special Prosecution

Kim Sun Chae, Prosecutor, former Special Prosecution

Kim Pyong Soo, Prosecutor, former Special Prosecution

Kim Tae Sun, former Mayor of Seoul (under Rhee régime)

Lee Sang Chol, former Secretary General, Democratic Party

Kim Chung Ho, former Representative

Choe Yong Kon, former Vice-Minister of Health and Social Affairs

Woo Hui Chang, former Vice-Minister of National Defence

Shin Ki Bok, former Representative

Chang Chun Taek, former Senior Judge, Seoul Appellate Court

Chong Kon Soo, former Governor, First City Bank of Korea

Lee Kun Bong, former 3rd Section Chief, 1st Bureau, Board of Audit

Sok Yong Chan, former 2nd Section Chief, 4th Bureau, Board of Audit

Kim Ki Hwan, former 2nd Section Chief, 3rd Bureau, Board of Audit

On 26 September, the Revolutionary Prosecution dropped charges against the following former Government officials:

Kim Yong Shik, former Head of the Special Prosecution

Ryom Chang Yol, former Prosecutor of the Special Prosecution

Min Un Shik, former Prosecutor of the Special Prosecution

No Chong Hyon, former Prosecutor of the Special Prosecution

Choi Yoon Chol, former Prosecutor of the Special Prosecution

Kim Yong Bok, former Prosecutor of the Special Prosecution

Chae Hoon Chan, former Prosecutor of the Special Prosecution

Yang Keun Soo, former Prosecutor of the Special Prosecution

Park Soo Hee, former Governor of Agricultural Bank (indictment dropped)

Choi Ha Young, former Director of Board of Audit (indictment dropped)

On 14 October, the Supreme Council for National Reconstruction announced the release of the following persons arrested after the military coup on charges of "anti-State" or "counter-revolutionary activities":

Indictment dropped

Hyon Sok Ho, Defence and Home Minister under the Chang Myun Government

Cho Chae Chon, Justice and Home Minister under the Chang Myun Government

Released upon admonition

Chong Chae Sol, Agriculture-Forestry Minister under the Rhee Government

Indictment dropped

Hah Tae Hwan, Chairman of the Committee of Defence, House of Representatives

Indictment suspended

Kim Chae Soon, Vice-Minister of Finance under the Chang Myun Government

On 2 November, the Supreme Council for National Reconstruction announced the release of Chon Taek Kun, who had been arrested on charges of "anti-revolutionary activities".

ANNEX II

Names of leaders of the Democratic Party and the New Democratic Party covered by the announcement issued on 10 November 1961 by the Supreme Council for National Reconstruction

Charges dropped (released from house arrest)

Chang Myun, former Prime Minister

Charges dropped

Lee Sang Chul, former Communications Minister

Tae Wan Sun, former Reconstruction Minister

Park Jae Hwan, former Agriculture-Forestry Minister

Ra Jong Gwyn,^{a/} former Health and Social Affairs Minister

Kim Pan Sool, former Health and Social Affairs Minister

Kim Hak Joon, former Communications Vice-Minister

Choi Yong Keun, former Health and Social Affairs Vice-Minister

Lee Byong Hak, former Health and Social Affairs Vice-Minister

Chung Chin Dong, former Transportation Vice-Minister

Chung Hun Joo, former Chief of Cabinet Secretariat

Cho Han Baek,^{a/} former Communications Minister

Park Chan Hyon, former Transportation Minister

Hong Ik Pyo, former Home Minister

Yun Myong Wun, former Home Vice-Minister

Park Hae Yun, former Representative

Cho Tae Yong, former Governor of Choongchung Pukdo

Indictment suspended

Han Tong Sook, former Communications Minister

Oh Wi Yung, former Minister Without Portfolio

Chu Yo Han, former Commerce-Industry Minister

Wang Ho Yong, former Representative

Choi Hi Song, former Councillor

Yoo Chin San,^{a/} former Secretary-General, New Democratic Party

Suh Min Ho,^{a/} former Vice-Speaker of the House of Representatives

^{a/} Leaders of the New Democratic Party.