



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

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL RECORDS: TWENTY-SIXTH SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 27 (A/8427)

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New York, 1971

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.

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

Seoul, 5 August 1971

Excellency,

..... I have the honour to inform Your Excellency that the report of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea, covering the period from 14 August 1970 to 4 August 1971, was signed today and is being dispatched by air mail. It is submitted to you in accordance with paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 2668 (XXV) of 7 December 1970. Should an item on the Korean question be included in the draft agenda of the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly, I should appreciate your transmitting the report to the General Assembly for its consideration.

(Signed) Chote KLONGVICHIA
Chairman

His Excellency
U Thant
Secretary-General of
the United Nations
United Nations Headquarters
New York

INTRODUCTION

The present report of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea, covering the period from 14 August 1970 to 4 August 1971, is submitted to the Secretary-General in accordance with paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 2668 (XXV) of 7 December 1970. It should be read in conjunction with the previous report to the General Assembly, dated 13 August 1970. 1/

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 26 (A/8026).

I. OBJECTIVES OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN KOREA, AND TERMS
OF REFERENCE AND ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMISSION

A. Objectives of the United Nations in Korea

1. The principal objectives of the United Nations in Korea are to bring about by peaceful means the establishment of a unified, independent and democratic Korea under a representative form of government, and the full restoration of international peace and security in the area. These objectives have been repeatedly affirmed by the General Assembly in a number of resolutions, the latest of which, resolution 2668 (XXV), was adopted on 7 December 1970.

B. Terms of reference and activities of the Commission

2. By resolution 376 (V) of 7 October 1950, the General Assembly established the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea, consisting of Australia, Chile, the Netherlands, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand and Turkey.

3. The Commission was to assume the functions previously exercised by the United Nations Commission on Korea ^{2/} and to represent the United Nations in bringing about the establishment of a unified, independent and democratic government of all Korea.

4. In January 1956, the Commission established a Committee with authority to act on its behalf when the Commission was not in session, consisting of the representatives of Australia, the Philippines, Thailand and Turkey, who reside in Seoul. In 1968, the Commission decided to include the alternate representative of the Netherlands, who resides in Seoul, on the Committee, and the alternate representative of Chile, resident in Seoul, was also included in the membership of the Committee in December 1969.

5. In a letter dated 14 November 1970 (A/8168), the Permanent Representative of Chile to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General of the decision of the Government of Chile to withdraw from the Commission. The last session of the Commission attended by the Representative of Pakistan was in August 1967.

6. Under General Assembly resolution 2668 (XXV) of 7 December 1970, the Commission is requested: (a) to encourage the exercise of restraint and the easing of tensions in the area; (b) to secure maximum support, assistance and co-operation in the realization of the peaceful unification of Korea; (c) to pursue these and other efforts to achieve the objectives of the United Nations in Korea; (d) to continue to carry out the tasks previously assigned to it by the General Assembly; and (e) to keep members of the Assembly informed on the situation in the area and on the results of these efforts through regular reports submitted to the Secretary-General, and to the General Assembly as appropriate.

^{2/} See General Assembly resolutions 195 (III) of 12 December 1948 and 293 (IV) of 21 October 1949.

7. During the period under review, the Commission held six sessions: two in Japan, in November 1970 and in June 1971; and four in Seoul, in February, April, May and August 1971. The Committee held thirty-four meetings in Seoul.

8. The Commission also observed the presidential election on 27 April and the National Assembly elections on 25 May 1971, during which its teams toured the nine provinces and their major cities, and the two special cities of the Republic, Seoul and Pusan.

II. THE QUESTION OF UNIFICATION

9. The question of the unification of Korea continued to be one of the primary objectives of the Commission. Since its last report to the General Assembly on 13 August 1970, ^{3/} the Commission has noted a renewed interest in this question particularly from pronouncements and statements of policies made by the leaders of the Governments of the Republic of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. This question has also featured prominently in the Republic of Korea during the 1971 presidential and parliamentary elections.

10. In his commemorative address on the occasion of the twenty-fifty anniversary of the national liberation, on 15 August 1970, the President of the Republic of Korea, Park Chung Hae, proposed the "easing of tensions" between South and North Korea as a first step towards the peaceful unification of the country, and said that once this was done he would be ready to suggest "epochal and realistic measures with a view to removing, step by step, various artificial barriers existing between South and North Korea". At the same time, he called upon North Korea to accept "a bona fide competition in the field of economic development and construction" to prove which society provides a better standard of living for its people.

11. Elaborating further on this question, the President wrote in the 1971 edition of the Britannica Book of the Year that if the North Korean régime recognized the United Nations efforts for democracy, unification, independence and peace in Korea and accepts its competence and authority in this regard, his Government would not be opposed to the presence of a North Korean communist at the United Nations deliberations on the Korean question. As to the immediate prospects for peaceful unification, the President expressed the view in the same article that he was not pessimistic about this problem and that a breakthrough would soon come. The key to unification, he said, lay in how much the liberalizing trend, already too great a force in the communist world, would eventually affect North Korea.

12. The President received members of the Commission on 30 July 1971 and reiterated his Government's acceptance of the United Nations authority and its adherence to the methods as set forth in the appropriate United Nations resolutions on Korea, namely the achievement of unification by peaceful means through nationwide elections under the supervision of the United Nations. He regretted the lack of positive response by the North Koreans to his proposals as stipulated in his statement of 15 August 1970 and stated that, in spite of the negative attitude adopted by the North Koreans, the Government of the Republic of Korea was, nevertheless, giving serious consideration to approaches and avenues other than political and diplomatic, such as steps of a humanitarian nature. He also expressed the hope that the changing situations in Asia would induce the North Koreans to soften their attitude.

^{3/} Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 26 (A/8026).

13. The degree of interest in the Republic of Korea concerning the question of unification was also felt during the 1971 presidential and parliamentary elections. The presidential candidate of the opposition New Democratic Party, Mr. Kim Dae Jung, proposed peaceful exchanges between North and South Korea, such as the exchange of mail, athletes and journalists, and called for the renunciation of force as a means towards achieving unification. The campaign platform of the ruling Democratic Republican Party also pledged a flexible policy on this question.

14. The reaction of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the address made by President Park Chung Hee on 15 August 1970 was published on 22 August 1970 in the official newspaper of the North Korean Workers' Party, Rodong Sinmun. Commenting on that address, the paper said that it was "devoid of any practical ways for the solution of the unification question" and that it was nothing but the "old words of marching North wrapped up in a kerchief of peaceful unification". The article reiterated the official position of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that the only way to unify the Korean peninsula was to withdraw all foreign troops from South Korea and let the Korean people alone decide their own future.

15. In his report to the fifth session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly in Pyongyang, on 12 April 1971, the Foreign Minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ho Dam, made public a peaceful unification programme which suggested, inter alia, the following eight points as a means of achieving the unification of Korea:

(1) The withdrawal of the United States forces from South Korea as a condition to relax tension and to remove the threats of war in the Korean peninsula.

(2) The reduction of the armed forces in North and South Korea to 100,000 or less each after the withdrawal of the United States troops from South Korea.

(3) To abolish and declare invalid the "South Korea - United States Mutual Defence Pact", "the South Korea - Japan Treaty" and all other "subordinate treaties and agreements" the South Korean Government had concluded with foreign countries.

(4) To establish a unified central Government by holding free North-South general elections independently on a democratic basis. The elections should be held following the withdrawal of the United States troops from South Korea on the principles of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot in a completely free and democratic atmosphere and without any interference from outside forces.

(5) To guarantee for all political parties, public organizations and independent personages complete freedom of political activity in the whole areas of North and South Korea for free North-South general elections and unconditionally release all the political detainees and patriots arrested and imprisoned in South Korea.

(6) To establish a confederation of North and South Korea as a transitional step, while keeping the present differing social systems in the North and the

South intact, if need be, prior to complete unification. However, if the South Korean authorities do not accept the establishment of a unified democratic government through free North-South general elections, it is suggested that a supreme national committee be organized to promote mutual co-operation and interchange between both sides for the common interest of the nation, while retaining the existing social systems in North and South Korea.

(7) To promote trade and economic co-operation, mutual interchange in various spheres such as science, culture, arts and physical culture between North and South, the exchange of letters and travel of people between the North and the South. If the idea of the establishment of a confederation is unacceptable to South Korean authorities, an economic committee should be organized with representatives of North and South Korea in order to ensure economic co-operation independently of the political problems for the time being.

(8) To hold a political consultative meeting of North and South Korea with the attendance of all political parties and public organizations at any place and at any time agreed upon by both sides.

The programme also formally proposed that "the representatives of political parties, public organizations and individual persons in North and South Korea sit together at Panmunjom or in a third country at any time to have a heart-to-heart consultation with each other".

16. Commenting on this programme, the Foreign Minister of the Republic of Korea, Choi Kyu Hah, stated on 14 April that it appeared to have been made with a view to creating confusion and disturbances on the occasion of the presidential and parliamentary elections in the Republic of Korea. He made it clear that the North Korean side had rejected the declaration of 15 August 1970 by the President of the Republic of Korea on peaceful unification and called upon the North Koreans to renounce their schemes of communizing the whole of Korea by force and to accept the responsibilities and principles of the United Nations on unification of Korea. At the same time, he reiterated his Government's stand to uphold and abide by all the international treaties and agreements which it has concluded with other nations.

17. The Commission considers that, while the above-mentioned moves point to a genuine desire to bring about the unification of Korea, no real and meaningful progress has been made in this regard. The Government of the Republic of Korea has consistently co-operated with, and accepted the authority of, the United Nations and the resolutions of the General Assembly, while the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has equally consistently denied the authority of the United Nations to deal with the Korean question.

III. REVIEW OF SECURITY PROBLEMS IN THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

A. General

18. During the period under review, the question of United States troop reduction in the Republic of Korea has been an important issue. Following a series of conferences between the United States and the Republic of Korea military officials, Mr. Jung Nae Hiuk, Minister of Defence of the Republic of Korea, announced on 26 January 1971 that both the United States and the Republic of Korea Governments, in connexion with the reduction of United States forces in the Republic, had agreed on a redeployment of troops accompanied by a five-year programme for the modernization of the armed forces in the Republic of Korea.

19. In a joint statement issued simultaneously in Seoul and Washington on 6 February 1971, it was stated that the United States Government had agreed to assist the Government of the Republic of Korea in its efforts to modernize its defence forces through a long-range military assistance programme and that the two Governments had agreed on a redeployment of troops following the reduction by 20,000 of United States troop strength in Korea. The statement also pointed out that such reduction in the level of United States forces in Korea would not in any way "affect the determination of the United States Government to meet any armed attack against the Republic of Korea in accordance with the Republic of Korea - United States Mutual Defence Treaty of 1954".

20. Following the publication of this joint statement, the President of the Republic of Korea, Park Chung Hee, announced on 6 February 1971 that, as a result of the reduction of the United States troops in the Republic of Korea, his country's forces will assume the responsibility of guarding and defending the entire length of the 155-mile front line. At the same time he stated that, although the decision of the United States Government to reduce its troops in Korea was "ill-timed and detrimental not only to the security of Korea but also to peace and security of Asia", he nevertheless accepted it on the understanding that it would be accompanied by efforts on the part of the United States to help his Government modernize its armed forces.

21. The reduction of the United States forces in the Republic of Korea took effect in April 1971 when the Seventh United States Infantry Division was withdrawn from the Republic of Korea. Following this, major elements of the Second United States Infantry Division withdrew from a large section of the Demilitarized Zone and were replaced by the army troops of the Republic of Korea. The United States Air Force also moved a number of its jet fighter squadrons from bases in Japan to the Republic of Korea.

22. The annual security consultative meeting between the Governments of the Republic of Korea and the United States, held in Seoul on 12 July 1971, was attended by Defence Minister Jung Nae Niuk of the Republic of Korea and Secretary of Defence Melvin R. Laird of the United States. According to a joint statement issued on 13 July 1971, the two sides expressed satisfaction at the progress made in the modernization programme for the Republic of Korea forces and the United States side agreed to expedite its scheduled delivery of F-5A aircraft to the

Republic of Korea. On the other hand, the Secretary of Defense of the United States assured the Korean side of his Government's readiness and determination to render prompt and effective assistance to the Republic of Korea in accordance with the Mutual Defence Treaty in the event of an armed attack against the Republic of Korea.

B. Level of incidents 1970-1971

23. The Commission noted that there continued to be a lessening of tension. According to the information received from the United Nations Command, which appears in the table below, the level of incidents has significantly decreased in 1971 as compared with those of 1969 and 1970.

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
		(up to 22 July)	
Significant incidents south of the Military Demarcation Line in the Demilitarized Zone	87	66	20
Significant incidents, interior of the Republic of Korea	24	47	3
Exchanges of fire in the Demilitarized Zone	55	42	18
Exchanges of fire, interior of the Republic of Korea	22	26	2
North Koreans killed in the Republic of Korea	55	46	8
North Koreans captured in the Republic of Korea	6	3	2
United Nations Command military personnel killed in the Republic of Korea	15	9	12
United Nations Command military personnel wounded in the Republic of Korea	44	22	20
Republic of Korea national police and other civilians killed in the Republic of Korea	19	7	1
Republic of Korea national police and other civilians wounded in the Republic of Korea	17	17	2

24. While there was a noted decrease in the number of incidents along the Demilitarized Zone, the Government of the Republic of Korea reported, during the period under review, engagements with armed North Korean agents in the rear areas of the Republic, notably in the vicinity of the islands off Inchon. On 19 September 1970, the Counter-Espionage Operations Headquarters announced that several North Korean infiltrators were killed in the mountainous areas of Yongjong island off Inchon and, on 27 September, two North Korean armed espionage agents were killed by the Republic of Korea police and the Homeland Reserve Force on Kadok island off the south coast. The police and the Homeland Reserve Force personnel also sustained casualties during both engagements.

25. In addition to the above incidents, the local press reported the sinking of North Korean agent boats by the Republic of Korea forces between October 1970 and August 1971. On 12 October 1970, a North Korean agent boat was sunk near Solcho off the east coast, and on 14 May 1971 a North Korean armed espionage vessel was sunk about eight kilometres south of the sea extension of the Military Demarcation Line off the east coast. On 1 June 1971, the Counter-Espionage Operations Headquarters reported the sinking of a North Korean armed agent boat about 96 kilometres south-west of Sohuksan island off the west coast. During this engagement, a Republic of Korea air force C-46 transport plane with its eight crew members was reported lost. Other incidents involving the killing and capturing of a number of North Korean armed infiltrators took place on 8 November 1970 on Yuldo island off the port of Inchon, and on 21 June 1971 at Songmo island, also off the port of Inchon. On 6 January 1971, one North Korean boat was reported sunk following an exchange of fire with the Republic of Korea navy within the fishing control line on the west coast, west of Paengyong island.

C. Espionage cases

26. The Republic of Korea national police announced that a number of North Korean espionage rings had been discovered, one based on the Cheju island which had been in operation since 1957 and another based in Japan which had been operating throughout the Republic of Korea since 1953. During the months of April and May 1971, the national police announced the discovery of eight espionage rings said to be operating throughout the country.

D. Military Armistice Commission affairs

27. The Commission noted with interest the proposal made on 12 June 1971 by the senior member of the United Nations Command on the Military Armistice Commission that all military personnel and weapons be removed from the Demilitarized Zone, military installations and fortifications destroyed and the land in that area reclaimed for peaceful civil pursuits free from any threat or armed interference. It considered that such a step could eliminate the source of tension along the Demilitarized Zone and could help to convert that area into arable land, which the Koreans on both sides could use for farming purposes, and to create conditions conducive to peaceful contacts. However, on 17 June 1971, the Foreign Minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement rejecting this proposal. The statement said that the proposal contained nothing new but "political tricks and propaganda".

28. In the same vein, the Commission took note of the seven-point proposal presented by the Democratic People's Republic at the meeting of the Mixed Armistice Commission on 29 July 1971 which that Government considered necessary to restore peace in Korea. The proposals are that the United States should: (1) give up its aggressive policy and withdraw from Korea; (2) refrain from bringing "Japanese militarists" into Korea; (3) withdraw from Korea all modern weapons brought in since paragraph 13 (d) of the Armistice Agreement 4/ was "unilaterally abrogated"

4/ Official Records of the Security Council, Eighth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1953, document S/3079, appendix A.

in 1957; (4) cease "armed provocations and aggressive acts" by ground, sea and air forces; (5) withdraw all weapons from the Demilitarized Zone and destroy all installations; (6) stop acts which are "wrecking order and security in the Joint Security Area and paralysing the functions of the Mixed Armistice Commission"; (7) stop obstructing Koreans from North and South from crossing the Military Demarcation Line to visit their own country. The United Nations Command described this proposal as "unrealistic" and stated that it could not be "the basis for serious discussion".

29. An informal suggestion was made on 3 July 1971 that the Military Armistice Commission might play a role in permitting contact to be made between North and South, on matters which could become basically political, by appointing an officer of the Republic of Korea Armed Forces as senior member of the United Nations Command. While this suggestion raised certain procedural and other problems, the Prime Minister, Kim Jong Pil, said that it should be seriously considered, adding that the Republic of Korea was facing a turning point in various fields, particularly in diplomacy.

IV. POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS AND EXTERNAL RELATIONS OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

A. Political developments

1. Developments prior to the 1971 elections

30. The major political events that took place in the Republic of Korea since the last report of the Commission were the presidential and the National Assembly elections, which were held in April and May 1971 respectively. The Commission paid particular attention to the political developments and activities preceding those elections and kept close contacts with the leaders of the major political parties. The Commission, which observed those elections, is of the view that despite certain reported irregularities during the elections, the outcome generally confirmed the adherence of the people of the Republic of Korea to democratic processes.

(a) Executive

31. On 9 December 1970, President Park Chung Hee reorganized his executive branch and established a nine-man office composed of special assistants with ministerial and vice-ministerial ranks. Among the new assistants to the President were members of the academic community and some career diplomats. He also appointed a new director of the Republic of Korea Central Intelligence Agency.

32. On 19 December 1970, following the resignation of Prime Minister Chung Il Kwon and his Cabinet, the President appointed Mr. Paik Too Chin, a former Prime Minister and Assemblyman, to form a new Cabinet. In addition to a number of the former cabinet members who returned to their posts, the new Cabinet includes new ministers to the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Following his nomination, the new Prime Minister stated in a press interview that his Government was committed to holding the 1971 elections with the utmost impartiality.

(b) Legislative

33. The seventy-fifth regular session of the National Assembly was held from 1 September to 24 December 1970. During the session, members of the Cabinet were interpellated at some length in connexion with a number of important foreign and domestic issues, including the questions of unification and national security.

34. On 29 March 1971, the National Assembly convoked its seventy-sixth extraordinary session at the request of the opposition New Democratic Party, but it was not held because of the lack of a quorum.

35. On 17 and 18 December 1970 the National Assembly approved the amendments to the Presidential Election Law, the Election Management Committee Law and the National Assembly Election Law. It also adopted the 1971 budget bill, reducing by ₩4,000 million the Government estimates proposed by the administration.

36. The following illustrates the composition of the National Assembly as of the closing of its seventy-fifth regular session on 24 December 1970.

Democratic Republican Party.	112
New Democratic Party	41
Chong-U Hoe	10 (see paragraph 37)
Independents	6

(c) Political parties

The Democratic Republican Party (Minju Kong Hwa Dang)

37. The Democratic Republican Party continued to be the major party in the National Assembly. On 26 December 1970, President Park Chung Hee, in his capacity as leader of the party, reorganized the party leadership and appointed three personal advisers. The Chong-U Hoe group dissolved itself and its ten members rejoined the Democratic Republican Party on 6 January 1971.

38. At its national convention on 17 March 1971, the party nominated, by acclamation, President Park Chung Hee as its presidential candidate. The convention also approved an amendment to the party's constitution to create a vice-presidency. On 18 March 1971, President Park Chung Hee, in his capacity as the president of the Democratic Republican Party, appointed Mr. Kim Jong Pil as the vice-president of the party.

The New Democratic Party (Sin Min Dang)

39. On 29 September 1970, the New Democratic Party held its national convention and nominated Assemblyman Kim Dae Jung as its candidate for the 1971 presidential election. The convention also adopted a five-point resolution aimed at curbing the excessive power exercised by the Democratic Republican Party and at putting an end to corruption among government officials. The party's political programme also recommended the revision of the Republic of Korea-Japan Treaty of 1965, and suggested exchanges between North and South Korea in non-political fields, the withdrawal of the Republic of Korea troops from the Republic of Viet-Nam, the introduction of "mass economy" and the abolition of the Homeland Reserve Force. Elaborating further on these points, Mr. Kim Dae Jung, presidential candidate of the New Democratic Party, proposed at his press conference on 21 January 1971 the adoption of measures conducive to the exchanges of journalists and athletes between the two Koreas, the establishment of quasi-diplomatic relations with the East European countries, including the Soviet Union.

The splinter parties

40. While there were five splinter parties which entered the presidential election, only four of them contested the National Assembly elections. They were the Democratic Nationalist Party, the Party of the Masses, the People's Party and the United Socialist Party. Early in May 1971, the Central Election Management Committee declared the three remaining splinter parties, namely the Liberal

Democratic Party, the United Korea Party and the Justice Party, disqualified for the National Assembly elections owing to their failure to meet the legal requirements.

2. The 1971 elections

(a) The presidential election

41. The presidential election, which was held in the Republic of Korea on 27 April 1971 and which was observed by the members of the Commission, marked an important development in the political history of the country.

42. Under article 64 of the Constitution, the president is to be elected by universal, direct and secret ballot in accordance with the provisions of the Presidential Election Law; the election was set for 27 April 1971. The candidates in the order of their listing on the ballot were:

<u>Names of candidates</u>	<u>Political parties</u>
Mr. Park Chung Hee	Democratic Republican Party
Mr. Kim Dae Jung	New Democratic Party
Mr. Park Ki Chul	Democratic Nationalist Party
Mr. Song Po Kyong ^{5/}	People's Party
Mr. Lee Chong Yun	Liberal Democratic Party
Mr. Chin Bok Ki	Justice Party
Mr. Kim Chul ^{6/}	United Socialist Party

43. The election campaign was conducted in a free and orderly manner. Public rallies were held throughout the country and both the major political parties, the Democratic Republican Party and the New Democratic Party, mobilized their resources to support their presidential candidates. Accusations were made by both parties of illegal campaigning and violations of the election law during the campaign.

44. The Democratic Republican Party conducted its election campaign on the basis of the achievements made by President Park Chung Hee's administration including the rapid economic development of the country and its political stability. The election pledges of the party contained promises to reduce taxation, to improve the welfare of the workers, to establish a ministry for labour and to improve the conditions of the farmers.

45. On its part, the major opposition New Democratic Party appealed to the voters not to elect President Park Chung Hee for a third term as this would tend towards the perpetuation of a one-man rule and because of the failure of his administration to root out corruption and also because of its restriction on the freedom of the press and the academic communities. The party further advocated a more flexible

^{5/} Candidacy withdrawn on 25 April 1971.

^{6/} Candidacy withdrawn on 24 April 1971.

foreign policy which would permit peaceful exchanges with North Korea and obtain international guarantees from the four Powers (Japan, the People's Republic of China, the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) for the security of the Republic of Korea. At the same time, the party called for the abolition of the Homeland Reserve Force and the reorganization of the Central Intelligence Agency.

46. The Commission observed the presidential election throughout the Republic of Korea on 27 April 1971. Its 10 observation teams travelled throughout the country and were able to interview senior officials of the Government of the Republic of Korea, the members of the election management committees at all levels and the representatives of the political parties. On election day, the teams visited numerous voting and vote-counting stations and the members availed themselves of the widest possible opportunity to meet representatives of the political parties and officials of the election management committees and discuss with them the conduct of the election.

47. In its comment on the presidential election, the Commission stated in its press release No. 71/5 that, while charges of irregularities that were alleged to have been committed both before and during the election had been brought to its attention, it was not in a position to verify the validity of those charges. However, the Commission considered, on the basis and to the extent of its observation, that the election had been conducted in an orderly manner and in accordance with the provisions of the relevant laws and regulations. Moreover, the Commission was impressed by the fact that the election proceeded in a calm atmosphere and almost entirely without violence or disturbance.

48. The results of the voting were as follows: President Park Chung Hee, candidate of the Democratic Republican Party, was re-elected by a vote of 6,342,828; Mr. Kim Dae Jung, candidate of the opposition New Democratic Party, received 5,395,900 votes; the candidate of the Democratic Nationalist Party, Mr. Park Ki Chul, received 43,753 votes; Mr. Lee Chong Yun of the Liberal Democratic Party 17,823 votes; and Mr. Chin Bok Ki of the Justice Party received 122,914 votes. There were 15,552,236 registered eligible voters, of whom 12,417,824 cast their ballots. A total of 494,606 votes was declared invalid. Statistical data on the results of the election will be found in annex I below.

49. According to an announcement made on 26 July 1971 by the Office of the Attorney-General of the Ministry of Justice, 1,542 persons were accused on charges of violating the Presidential Election Law. Of these, 341 were indicted.

50. The President-elect was sworn in on 1 July 1971. In his inaugural address, he stated that he would pursue his efforts to eliminate social injustice, implement the third five-year economic development plan, ensure the expansion of Korea's exports and reduce the income gap between the urban and the rural areas.

(b) Elections to the National Assembly

51. Under article 91 of the National Assembly Law the elections are to be held from 60 to 20 days prior to the expiration of the terms of office of the assemblymen. The National Assembly election day in 1971 was set for 25 May.

52. The National Assembly Election Law, as amended on 22 December 1970, increased the number of electoral districts from 131 to 153. The number of seats in the National Assembly increased by 29 (22 seats under the electoral districts and seven under the proportional representation system), thus bringing the National Assembly membership from 175 to 204.

53. The list of parliamentary candidates who have officially registered with the General Election Management Committee on 6 May 1971 comprised 575 candidates for the 153 constituencies. There were also 151 candidates for the 51 additional seats provided under the proportional representation system.

54. The election campaign was mainly concentrated on local issues.

55. The Commission formed eight observation teams for the National Assembly elections and they were able to interview representatives of the political parties, officials of the Government of the Republic of Korea and members of the election management committees at all levels, and were given access to all voting and vote-counting stations. In its press release No. 71/6, the Commission stated that, to the extent of its observations, the conduct of the elections was calm and orderly, and in accordance with the relevant laws. The attention of the members of the Commission was drawn to a number of alleged irregularities, but it noted that many of those complaints were being investigated by the competent authorities.

56. According to the official election returns, out of 15,610,258 registered eligible voters, 11,430,202 cast their votes. The Democratic Republican Party received 5,460,581 votes and the New Democratic Party 4,969,050 votes. The distribution of these seats including those under the proportional representation system was as follows:

	<u>Electoral</u> <u>representatives</u>	<u>Proportional</u> <u>representatives</u>	<u>Total</u>
Democratic Republican Party	86	27	113
New Democratic Party	65	24	89
Democratic Nationalist Party	1	-	1
People's Party	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>
TOTAL	<u>153</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>204</u>

Statistical information on the results of the elections will be found in annex II.

57. Charges of irregularities during the National Assembly elections were made by the defeated candidates of the Opposition Party who alleged that the Government had used its power to support the candidates of the Democratic Republican Party. Complaints were also made by some candidates of the Democratic Republican Party. The Office of the Attorney-General, Ministry of Justice, announced on 4 June 1971, that 1,370 persons were accused throughout the country on charges of violation of the National Assembly Election Law.

3. Post-election developments

58. Following the re-election of President Park Chung Hee a new cabinet headed by Mr. Kim Jung Pil, vice-president of the Democratic Republican Party, was formed on 3 June. It included new Ministers for Foreign Affairs, Home Affairs, Health and Social Affairs, Education, Culture and Information Construction, and Science and Technology.

59. The President, in his capacity as Chairman of the Democratic Republican Party, also announced on 9 June 1971 a reshuffle in the party's leadership by appointing a new secretary-general to the party as well as new members to its Executive Council.

60. The New Democratic Party national convention on 20 and 21 July elected Representative Kin Hong Il as party president, replacing Yu Chin San who was forced to resign as president of the party in May 1971.

61. The Eighth National Assembly was formally inaugurated at a ceremony on 26 July with 201 of its members present. At its opening meeting the Assembly elected Representative Paik Too-chin, the former Prime Minister, as speaker, and Representative Chang Kyung-soon (Democratic Republican Party) and Chung Hae-yong (New Democratic Party) as the two vice-speakers.

62. In his address before the Eighth National Assembly, President Park Chung Hee called upon the members to honour their obligation under the constitutional framework to function as a unified body and establish a new tradition for a democratic constitutional government.

4. Students' demonstrations

63. Students from leading universities in Seoul staged demonstrations in protest against the inclusion in the curriculum of compulsory military training on the campuses as well as against the Government's alleged suppression of the press. These demonstrations intensified and assumed a political character during the middle of May 1971. The students also denounced the Government's alleged interference in the 27 April presidential election and a number of their leaders were arrested while classes were suspended in the leading universities and colleges.

64. In June 1971, the Ministry of Education promised to revise the pertinent laws related to compulsory military training on the campuses. The Ministry also announced new measures for shortening the training hours from three to two per week; the abolition of the field training course; and the restoration of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps. Consequently, a number of colleges were re-opened and at the end of June the student leaders who had been arrested earlier were released.

B. External relations

65. The foreign policy of the Republic of Korea continued to be based on security considerations, mainly on strengthening the Republic's ties with the United States Government and on the continued presence of the United Nations in the Republic of Korea. However, there have been some discernible trends pointing to a certain

relaxation in its attitude towards the socialist countries. On 24 December 1970, the National Assembly passed a bill amending the trade transaction law to allow the government enterprises to conduct trade with the socialist countries which are to be specified under presidential decree.

66. The Vice Foreign Minister of the Republic of Korea announced on 23 June 1971 that the socialist countries with whom his Government would permit the exchange of trade were those in Eastern Europe. In addition, the Ministry of Transportation announced on 2 June 1971 that the Government of the Republic of Korea would lift its ban on merchant ships of the socialist countries to enter the South Korean ports as a means to help improve its international trade. On the other hand, it would continue to prohibit the entry into the Republic of Korea waters of ships belonging to North Korea, the People's Republic of China, North Viet-Nam and Cuba.

67. The Republic of Korea continues to maintain troops in the Republic of Viet-Nam. The question of their continued presence however is a matter currently under consideration.

68. The Republic of Korea was represented at the sixth annual Ministerial meeting of the Asian Pacific Council in July 1971. In the course of his opening statement, the Foreign Minister Kim Yong-Shik praised the Council for its record of economic co-operation between its members, but stressed that this activity should be enlarged.

69. The diplomatic move initiated in the middle of July 1971 by the United States and the People's Republic of China with a view to improving relations between them have been widely commented on by the Korean press. The official view was made known by foreign Minister Kim Yong Shik of the Republic of Korea on 19 July 1971, when he expressed the hope that the rapprochement between the United States and the People's Republic of China could contribute towards easing tension not only in the Korean peninsula but also in other parts of Asia.

V. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS IN THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

A. Introduction^{7/}

70. During the period under review, the fourth year of the second five-year economic development plan of the Republic (1967-1971), the economy was marked by a sustained growth although it continued to be accompanied by certain strains in some sectors: a lower rate of growth in agriculture, a growing deficit in foreign trade and the goods and services account, a steady increase in the wholesale price index and an increasing foreign debt; stabilization measures to slow down the rate of growth have, however, been taken for the benefit of a better-balanced economy oriented towards financial stability.

71. The trend of the increasing participation of domestic savings in capital formation continued during 1970; the contribution of external resources, meanwhile, was decreasing, indicative of the Republic's shrinking dependence on foreign assistance for its capital formation.

72. The Republic's third five-year economic development plan (1972-1976), made public this year, aims at an annual average rate of growth of 8.6 per cent as well as a per capita gross national product (GNP) of \$389 by 1976. To achieve these, the plan calls for an annual gross investment of 24.9 per cent to reach by its projected deadline in 1976 a total of \$3.5 billion ^{8/} in exports and \$3.6 billion in imports, practically sealing the continuous gap in the foreign trade deficit.

B. Rate of growth

73. According to the Bank of Korea, the GNP (at 1965 constant market price) increased from ₩1,306 billion in 1969 to ₩1,422 billion in 1970. The growth rate decreased from the high record of 15.9 per cent attained in 1969 to 8.9 per cent in 1970. The following figures reflect the participation of the various monetary resources in capital formation during the period 1968-1970:

	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
	(percentage)		
Public savings	27	30	26.1
External resources	45	37	35.4
Private savings	28	33	38.5

74. In the light of the stabilization policy, the budget for the fiscal year 1970, unlike previous ones where emphasis was placed on economic growth, called for reduced provisions for investments and loans and the allocation of a higher

* The word "billion" in the present report means a thousand million.

^{7/} The figures in this chapter are based on the publications of the Bank of Korea and the Economic Planning Board.

proportion of the central government budget for civil and national defence expenditures; this trend has also been reflected in the 1971 budget. The 1970 budget amounted to ¥441.3 billion and that projected for 1971 amounts to ¥524 billion and is allocated as follows:

	<u>1970</u> <u>(percentage)</u>	<u>1971</u>
General expenditures	43.2	44.8
Defence outlays	23.1	24.4
Investments and loans	33.7	30.7

75. The Government's continued efforts to check the increase in the rate of expenditures and the acceleration of the tax and non-tax revenues, which rose to 15.9 per cent of the GNP in 1970 as compared to 15.3 per cent in 1969, resulted in the conclusion of the 1970 budget with a total surplus of ¥4.5 billion. The tax revenues were augmented through increased tax rates on luxury and non-essential goods and foreign rawmaterials; but the tax rates on wages and salaries were readjusted to reduce the burden on the low-wage earners.

C. Production trends

1. Agriculture

76. Agriculture has shown an annual growth rate of 4.5 per cent, which should be considered satisfactory in the light of the annual average growth rate of 1.9 per cent in the total population since 1966. However, the food-grains production in 1970 was lower than the record high crop in 1969, owing mainly to unfavourable weather conditions, and this, coupled with the three times higher growth rate in the GNP which had intensified food consumption, kept the demand above the domestic production of grains. The production of rice stood at 3,939,000 metric tons and summer grains at 2,352,000 metric tons. To supply the demand the Government imported 770,000 metric tons of rice and 1,178,000 metric tons of wheat. The bad effects of the lower crop are still felt in 1971 and the Government has already authorized the importation of 1,100,000 metric tons of rice. This sector's contribution to the GNP in 1970 was 25.8 per cent.

77. The Government continued the implementation of its large- and small-scale irrigation and underground water resources exploration projects; at the end of 1970 it announced plans for the development of the biggest project to control and develop the Republic's four main river basins. The Government also stepped up its programmes for land reclamation, distribution of fertilizers, mechanization and electrification of farms, has introduced new high-yield varieties of rice and is encouraging the development of a more extensive livestock industry. Along with this and as a means of helping the farmers the Government increased the official purchase prices of rice and barley twice, in 1970 and 1971; but the food production remained deficient.

2. Fishery

78. Fishery has shown an approximate average annual growth rate of 8 per cent since 1962. The output - 816,000 metric tons in 1970 - has been boosted by a progressive replacement of non-power boats with motor boats for coastal and off-shore fishing and by the purchase and construction of bigger and well-equipped ocean-going vessels for deep-sea fishing. The increase was also made possible through improved national marketing, transportation and the construction of cold storage facilities. Deep-sea-fishing, however, is still hampered by problems at an international level.

3. Mining, manufacturing and energy

79. Mining production, stagnant since 1966, increased in 1970 mainly because of increased coal, limestone and salt production; its contribution to the GNP, however, declined from 1.7 per cent in 1962 to 1.3 per cent in 1970.

80. Manufacturing has maintained its leading position in the national economy with its growth rate of almost twice the GNP rate. Emphasis continued to be placed on the expansion and rapid development of new and existing heavy and chemical industries; nevertheless the light industries continued to outstrip the heavy and chemical industries and accounted for two thirds of the Republic's total industrial production. The construction of an integrated iron and steel mill capable of producing annually a million metric tons of raw steel has been commenced in Pohang.

81. In the field of energy, the Republic may be described as well prepared to meet the growing demand. With a bigger coal production and the expansion of the petroleum - refining and power - generating plants capacities, the national generating capacity increased in 1970 to 2,600 megawatts. The construction of the first atomic power plant with a capacity of 600,000 kilowatts has been started in Tongnae in March 1971 and new hydro-power plants are projected with the development of the Republic's main river basins.

82. As a result of the completion of the Seoul-Pusan expressway last year, highway trucks accounted for 60 per cent of the total freight tonnage hauled in 1970 by road, rail and coastal shipping, with the latter accounting for 39 per cent. New diesel locomotives and freight cars were acquired and the electrification of the Seoul-Inchon line and the construction of a subway system in Seoul were begun in April 1971. Work continued for the improvement of the main ports throughout the Republic of Korea.

D. Stabilization measures

83. The fiscal and monetary policies implemented by the Republic in November 1969 in order to restrain inflationary pressures also aimed at slowing the high economic growth rate. The expansion of money supply, which fluctuated between the first and second halves of 1970 and the first quarter and April 1971, was only 26 per cent as compared to 46 per cent in 1969; this is nearly equal three times the rate of the growth of the GNP and stood at ₩306.5 billion at the end of 1970 and ₩300.1 billion at the end of June 1971, reflecting a slight decrease since

December 1970. Domestic credit, which was ₩908 billion at the end of 1970, expanded by 32 per cent, which is lower than the 40 per cent ceiling fixed for 1970. In 1971 it has been planned to expand domestic credit by no more than 25 per cent over that of 1970; at mid-1971 it has reached ₩1,023.7 billion and may increase to ₩1,130 billion by the end of the year.

84. Short-term credits and foreign cash loans for the purpose of generating won or financing the domestic counterpart expenditures on projects previously stimulated inflationary credit expansion. Since the end of 1969 the Government put foreign cash loans under drastic control and during 1970 a substantial amount of short-term credits was repaid thus reducing the impact of these two factors on inflationary credit expansion.

85. From 1965 through June 1971 the Government retained the floating exchange rate system. The won-dollar rate stood at ₩304.45 to the dollar as at end 1969, following a gradual monthly process of depreciation approximating an annual average of 4 per cent; this continued during 1970 and the first half of 1971 but not at a rate reflecting the annual average rate of increase of about 8 per cent in the wholesale price index. At the end of May 1971 the exchange rate stood at ₩326.35 and on 28 June 1971 the Government announced the new rate at ₩371.60 to the dollar.

E. Prices

86. At the end of 1970, after an approximate monthly fluctuating average increase of 1 per cent, the wholesale price index had risen by 9.1 per cent and the Seoul price index by 12.7 per cent as compared, respectively, to 6.8 per cent and 10.1 per cent in 1969. The tempo was slow during the first quarter of 1971 but was accelerated during the second quarter by the inflationary pressure of the two national elections of April and May. By the end of June the wholesale index stood at 159.7 and the Seoul consumer index at 192.7, reflecting an increase of 4.7 per cent and 4.1 per cent respectively. According to the all-urban and the Seoul consumer price indices the prices of certain food-stuffs like meat, fish fruits and beverages and social services like house rents, transportation and school fees have more than doubled since 1965. The inflationary price trend would likely be accelerated by the upward readjustment in June 1971 of the won-dollar exchange rate and could affect adversely the prices of all imported commodities and raw materials. The wholesale price index for 1971 may exceed the 9.1 per cent increase registered in 1970.

F. Wages and employment

87. According to official statistics the 1970 wages, in real terms, slightly dipped in mining, but increased in manufacturing and agricultural sectors. Since 1965 the average wages have more than doubled in the mining sector and trebled in manufacturing, reaching at the end of 1970 the average monthly earnings of ₩18,690 in mining and ₩16,230 in manufacturing. The daily average wages in the rural sector have also trebled during the same period and stood at ₩486 at the end of 1970.

88. Compared to 1965 the unemployment rate decreased from 7.2 per cent to 4.5 per cent in 1970; employment rate showed a .3 per cent increase from 95.2 per cent in 1969. According to the October 1970 census, of the Republic's

10,020,000 economically active population in 1970, 51 per cent was in farming and 49 per cent in non-farming, as compared to 59 per cent and 41 per cent in 1965, respectively. The differential cumulative increase of 8 per cent in non-farming is attributed to the transfer from the other, primarily owing to and accelerated by the phenomenal development and greater possibilities for employment in manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade and general services. Coupled with the differences in wages and living conditions between the rural areas and the cities, this rural population movement was greatly influenced by the disparity in the employment rates of increase between farming and non-farming which stood at 1.5 per cent and 6 per cent respectively. The population of the Republic since 1960 increased by 7.8 per cent. Also, the population of Seoul registered an increase of 45.6 per cent and that of Pusan 31.5 per cent.

G. Foreign trade

89. During the period 1962-1970 the Republic's total merchandise exports, on customs clearance basis, soared 15 times, from \$54.8 million in 1962 to \$622.5 million in 1969 and to \$835.2 million in 1970. During the same period the Republic has also been converted from a producer-exporter of primary products to that of manufactured goods. Of its total merchandise exports, primary products represented 80 per cent in 1962 while 77 per cent was listed as manufactured goods in 1970. At the same time great efforts were also exerted in the search for new export outlets and to diversify production. The results, however, were not satisfactory: the original two main customer countries, Japan and the United States, have remained the same and the production of export-oriented goods has been limited to a relatively reduced number of items. Of its total merchandise exports, Japan absorbed 42 per cent in 1962 and 28 per cent in 1970 and the United States, 23 per cent in 1962 and 47 per cent in 1970. Japan imported mainly primary products like food-stuffs and mineral ores and the United States mostly manufactured goods like plywood and veneer sheets, clothing, wigs, footwear, electrical machinery and textiles.

90. Merchandise imports have registered a four and a half times increase from \$421.8 million in 1962 to \$1,823.6 million in 1969 and to \$1,984 million in 1970. This was mainly the result of the continued requirement to import foreign primary products and raw materials to supply and develop the Republic's import-substitution and export-oriented industries. The rate of increase, however, reflects a decline from 47 per cent in 1968 to 24.7 per cent in 1969 and to 8.7 per cent in 1970. Of the Republic's total merchandise imports in 1970, Japan supplied 40.7 per cent and the United States 29.4 per cent. The principal items imported in 1970 were food-stuffs, mainly food grains, and raw materials for its industries, like crude oil, lumber, pulp, raw wool and cotton and synthetic fibres, chemicals and plastic materials as well as machinery and transport equipment.

H. External resources

91. During 1970, the inflow of foreign official grants to the Republic of Korea decreased from the annual average amount of \$130 million since 1965 to about \$110 million.

92. In 1970 the total inflow of foreign capital reached \$580 million compared to \$902 million in 1969. This drastic reduction may be attributed to the decision

of the Government to restrain the increasing foreign borrowing and to the measures taken since the end of 1969 to implement the new restrictive policy. A limit of \$375 million was placed on the amount of commercial loans to be contracted during 1970. Of the total foreign capital inflow, \$159 million (27.4 per cent) represented the public loans, \$335 million (57.7 per cent) the commercial loans and \$85 million (14.6 per cent) the foreign investments.

93. The public loans were provided by foreign Governments (the United States, Japan and the Federal Republic of Germany) and by international financial institutions (the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Development Association and the Asian Development Bank). They were mostly invested in infrastructure and manufacturing projects with a small share (1.6 per cent) going into agriculture. The commercial loans were contracted and guaranteed for the most part by the commercial banks and provided by the United States, Japan, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom, France and Italy. They were absorbed into manufacturing, electricity and transportation.

94. Since 1962 the Government of the Republic of Korea has taken a great number of promotional measures to attract foreign investments directly or in joint ventures with national counterparts. At the end of May 1971 the total amount of foreign capital invested reached \$243 million on a progressive annual basis, with 57 per cent provided by the United States and 30 per cent by Japan. The Government was reported to have established in 1970 a free port processing zone at Masan with adequate incentives to attract more foreign investors.

95. Gross gold and foreign exchange holdings increased constantly since 1965 until the third quarter of 1970, reaching in October 1970 the amount of \$597 million. In the last quarter, when the pressure of the large loans contracted in 1968 and 1969 relaxed, the amount of the holdings decreased. This reversed trend continued during the first half of the current year and the gold and foreign exchange holdings stood at \$551.4 million at the end of June 1971.

96. According to the official statistics compiled by the Economic Planning Board, the total of foreign loans obtained by the Republic since 1962 to the end of May 1971 amounted to \$2,138 million, of which \$318 million have been repaid, leaving an outstanding debt of \$1,820 million, the short-term loans and trade credits with a maturity of less than three years not included. The repayment service of this important foreign debt represents a heavy burden which absorbed about 10 per cent of the merchandise export earnings during the last two years. According to non-official expert estimates, the regular repayment service calls during the coming five years for an average annual amount of \$250 million.

97. The Government of the Republic of Korea seems to be well aware of this situation and has already taken various measures to restrain any unessential increase in the foreign debt. However, the implementation of the third five-year economic development plan may require an estimated sum of \$3 billion of external resources for its execution. To achieve its planned targets the Government of the Republic of Korea may be called upon to maintain an external debt that is not beyond its repayment capability.

VI. CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS

98. During the period under review, there has been an increased interest in the question of unification, but no real progress has been made. The Commission, while having access to views and opinions in the Republic of Korea on this question, has had no opportunity of discussing the question with representatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in view of its continued refusal to accept and recognize the authority and competence of the United Nations to deal with the question of unification.

99. Nevertheless, the Commission believes that, with goodwill on both sides, some progress is possible, and the Commission stands ready to give its advice and assistance to bring about conditions which could lead to the unification of this divided country, which is the manifest aim of all Koreans.

100. The Commission has noted with some satisfaction the general lessening of provocative acts on the part of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea against the Republic of Korea, although isolated acts of infiltration and subversion continue to cause concern. Nevertheless, the Commission remains conscious of the dangers inherent in the situation and renews its appeal to both parties to refrain from any activity which would increase tension in the area. In particular, the Commission commends efforts to reduce tension in the Demilitarized Zone, and expresses the hope that proposals made to permit the Zone to be used for peaceful and productive purposes will be seriously considered.

101. The Commission commends the Government of the Republic of Korea for the generally peaceful and democratic manner in which the presidential and National Assembly elections were conducted, and for the freedom given to all parties to express their differing points of view on the important issues that confront the Republic.

The present report is submitted to the Secretary-General in accordance with paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 2668 (XXV) of 7 December 1970.

The Commission places on record its appreciation for the logistical support provided by the United Nations Command and the co-operation and assistance of the Government of the Republic of Korea.

The Commission wishes to express its appreciation for the services rendered by the Secretariat.

DONE at the Commission Headquarters, Seoul, Republic of Korea, this fifth day of August, one thousand nine hundred and seventy-one.

(Signed)	Allan H. LOOMES	<u>Australia</u>
	Iwan VERKADE	<u>Netherlands</u>
		<u>Pakistan</u> ^{8/}
	Benjamin T. TIRONA	<u>Philippines</u>
	Chote KLONGVICHA	<u>Thailand</u>
	Bulend N. KESTELLI	<u>Turkey</u>

Zouheir Kuzbari
Principal Secretary

8/ See paragraph 5 of the present report.

FINAL RETURNS OF THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION
(conducted on 27 April 1971)

(Source: Central Election Management Committee)

City and province	Eligible voters	Votes cast	VALID VOTES					INVALID VOTES		Valid vote rate		
			VALID VOTES					TOTAL	Abstentions		Voting rate	
			Park Chung Hee DRP	Kim Dae Jung NDP	Park Ki Chul DNP	Lee Chong Yun LDP	Chin Bok Ki JP					
Seoul City	2,900,024 (8,672)*	2,066,106 (7,920)	805,772	1,198,018	4,811	1,426	6,881	2,016,908	49,498	833,618	71.2	97.6
Pusan City	944,872 (2,451)	708,529 (2,375)	385,999	302,452	2,513	583	1,974	693,526	15,003	236,343	74.9	97.9
Kyunggi Do	1,796,979 (5,066)	1,457,087 (4,876)	687,985	696,582	6,547	2,995	13,770	1,407,879	49,208	339,892	81.1	96.6
Kangwon Do	1,012,794 (2,894)	875,340 (2,861)	502,722	325,556	2,985	1,390	7,326	839,979	35,361	137,454	86.4	96.0
Chungchong Pukdo	677,584 (1,808)	574,579 (1,789)	312,744	222,106	2,662	1,154	6,989	545,655	28,924	103,005	84.7	94.9
Chungchong Namdo	1,370,493 (3,455)	1,089,283 (3,420)	556,632	461,978	5,285	2,322	14,411	1,040,628	48,655	281,210	79.5	95.5
Cholla Pukdo	1,139,066 (3,530)	911,214 (3,495)	308,850	535,519	3,167	1,646	21,162	870,344	40,870	227,852	80.0	95.5
Cholla Namdo	1,872,518 (5,255)	1,496,413 (5,210)	479,737	874,974	4,362	2,122	31,986	1,393,181	103,232	376,105	79.9	93.1
Kyungsang Pukdo	2,147,658 (6,302)	1,833,063 (6,230)	1,333,051	411,116	6,438	2,374	9,838	1,762,817	70,246	314,595	85.4	96.2
Kyungsang Namdo	1,513,619 (4,662)	1,258,900 (4,599)	891,119	310,595	4,580	1,634	6,793	1,214,721	44,179	254,719	83.2	96.5
Cheju Do	176,629 (430)	147,010 (429)	78,217	57,004	398	177	1,784	137,580	9,430	29,619	83.2	93.6
TOTAL	15,552,236 (44,543)	12,417,824 (43,204)	6,342,828	5,395,900	43,753	17,823	122,914	11,923,218	494,606	3,134,412	79.8	96.0

* Figures in parentheses denote the number of absentee votes.

Abbreviations: DRP - Democratic Republican Party; NDP - New Democratic Party; DNP - Democratic Nationalist Party; LDP - Liberal Democratic Party; JP - Justice Party.

ANNEX II

FINAL RETURNS OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS
(conducted on 25 May 1971)

(Source: Central Election Management Committee)

	Number of district	Eligible voters	Votes cast	DRP	NDP	DNP	FM	PP	USP	Total	Invalid votes	Abstention	Voting date
Seoul City	19	3,022,490 (77,677)*	1,789,137 (74,232)	698,748	1,037,464	12,216	3,948	7,199	5,362	1,764,937	24,200	1,233,353	59.2
Pusan City	8	950,038 (27,572)	684,522 (26,411)	275,714	379,497	12,781	3,137	2,866	1,475	675,470	9,052	265,516	72.1
Kyunggi Do	16	1,697,587 (52,193)	1,229,060 (50,359)	608,693	489,011	48,143	6,021	44,314	9,851	1,206,033	23,036	468,518	72.4
Kangwon Do	9	870,649 (25,609)	684,683 (24,826)	357,709	238,296	51,326	4,185	7,914	10,993	670,423	14,260	185,966	78.6
Chungchong Pukdo	8	697,209 (22,263)	559,235 (21,448)	278,914	206,043	43,606	4,920	7,403	6,396	547,282	11,953	137,974	80.2
Chungchong Namdo	15	1,389,017 (45,224)	1,039,784 (43,417)	543,015	393,990	49,753	7,538	11,688	11,486	1,017,470	22,314	349,233	74.9
Cholla Pukdo	12	1,170,054 (42,618)	898,088 (41,186)	404,020	435,825	5,441	3,132	14,336	11,171	873,925	24,163	271,966	76.8
Cholla Namdo	22	1,911,446 (64,034)	1,465,709 (59,553)	755,786	595,988	38,227	5,603	16,223	14,773	1,126,600	39,109	445,737	76.7
Kyungsang Pukdo	24	2,182,666 (72,894)	1,718,701 (69,962)	848,840	649,690	138,074	15,135	16,354	15,827	1,683,920	34,781	463,965	78.7
Kyungsang Namdo	18	1,537,640 (53,198)	1,218,958 (51,175)	605,612	496,063	51,568	5,022	25,314	8,227	1,191,806	27,152	318,682	79.3
Cheju Do	2	181,462 (6,133)	142,316 (5,478)	83,530	47,183	3,122	748	1,666	1,837	138,056	4,260	39,146	78.4
TOTAL	153	15,610,258 (489,415)	11,430,202 (468,027)	5,460,581	4,969,050	454,257	59,359	155,277	97,398	11,195,922	234,280	4,180,056	73.3
Ratio of vote returns by political parties:				48.77	44.38	4.06	0.53	1.39	0.87	100			

* Figures in parentheses denote the number of absentee votes.

Abbreviations: DRP - Democratic Republican Party; NDP - New Democratic Party; DNP - Democratic Nationalist Party; FM - Party of the Masses;
PP - People's Party; USP - United Socialist Party.

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