ernment officials and the people to resolve their personal or party differences in presenting a united front to the Communists, and on the ability of the government to insure a minimum standard of living for both the farmer and the urban worker.

COMMUNIST CAPABILITIES IN SOUTH KOREA

1. SIZE AND ORGANIZATION OF THE SOUTH KOREAN COMMUNIST PARTY.

(3) *Militant Groups.*

Underground militant organizations under Communist control and leadership, the most important tools for the USSR's long-range program, are combat groups known collectively as the People's Liberation Army or the Action Vanguard Corps, consisting of separate guerrilla units. A Military Bureau, parallel with the Provincial Central Committee of the SKLP, is responsible for the organization and activities of the various forces within each province. In some provinces, at least, each town and village is in turn directly subordinate to the Provincial Bureau, and all directives emanating from the Bureau are rapidly disseminated to the local units. The existence of a centralized coordinating authority higher than the Provincial Bureaus has not been confirmed, nor is it known to what extent the SKLP issues specific directives to the guerrillas. However, as in South Korean Communist activities in general, it is known that important orders originate in Pyongyang and are transmitted to South Korea through agents who cross the 38th parallel daily. Trained organizers are dispatched from the North to assist in planning activities and in teaching guerrilla tactics.

Guerrilla strength fluctuates widely, depending on activities. South Korean groups are being steadily reinforced by special units infiltrating from the North. Casualties during periodic police actions serve to reduce their numbers, and, during periods of inactivity, many non-party guerrillas return to their homes and resume an outward appearance of normal life. During active periods, the guerrillas are likely to gain spot recruits among non-Communists who may be aroused by police brutality or unpopular government measures such as forced rice collections.

The island of Cheju-Do has long been a center of guerrilla strength and activity. Police brutality, the venality of public officials, and the historic clannishness of the islanders contribute to the discontent which trained Communists have fanned into chronic revolt. Recently, indiscriminate guerrilla activity against villages has caused many formerly sympathetic civilians to assist security forces in combing the hills, and the first mass surrenders of guerrillas on Cheju-Do have since been reported.

▪ 조병옥 유엔 연설 요지(1949년 5월 18일)

Republic of Korea Determined Not To Surrender to Communistic Totalitarianism

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOSEPH R. FARRINGTON
DELEGATE FROM HAWAII
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, May 18, 1949

Mr. FARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I wish to include a statement made by Dr. Pyung Ok Chough, special representative of President Rhee, and Chief Korean Delegate to the United Nations under date of May 16.

The statement follows:

By mutual agreement between the Government of the Republic of Korea and the Government of the United States, and in consultation with the United Nations Commission on Korea, measures are being promulgated for the final withdrawal of the American armed forces in Korea. The withdrawal will be effected within a reasonably definite period of time. On that eventful day the Korean people will recall with sad but grateful memory the three full years in which they and the American people fought, shoulder to shoulder, with patience, understanding, and cooperation, for the noble ultimate objective of establishing a unified, democratic, and independent Korea.

This coming withdrawal bears important significance for both countries. As for the United States, it will testify to the world that in spite of all destructive communistic propaganda, she has had no other motive in occupying south Korea than to redeem her solemn promises pledged in the declaration of Cairo in which the United States, China, and the United Kingdom pledged to make Korea free and independent. The withdrawal of United States forces is not to be construed as implying that the United States has no further interest in Korea. On the contrary, it means only a change of form and method in assisting Korea to the realization of her complete independence and sovereignty.

On the part of Korea, the withdrawal of the American armed forces will prove to the world that she is capable of managing her own affairs, provided that she is not overrun by hostile foreign forces, or foreign-supported domestic elements. The Korean people will witness the withdrawal of American forces with gratitude to those American friends, military and civilian, who assisted in laying the political, economic, and educational foundations upon which the modern democracy of Korea is built. They also firmly believe that continued political, economic, and military support will be forthcoming from the United States.

The Republic of Korea will face the new situation with greater determination and a sense of greater responsibility. It realizes that its responsibility is great and its path is strewn with great obstacles. The nationally compelling task, the unification of Korea, is still an unsolved tragic problem. It has to achieve democracy in both political and economic life. The south Korean economy has to be further strengthened even before achievement of unification. Political stability must be maintained.

To insure the stability of the Government is the most urgent problem. The communistic forces have been, are, and will be carrying on activities to overthrow the Government. Even under American military government, hundreds and thousands of good citizens were killed by communistic terrorists. In the period from February 1948 to February 1949, in Jei Ju Island alone, 12,000 people were murdered, and 15,000 houses or buildings were burned. On another occasion more than 3,000 people were massacred within a week's time. Even now, by utilizing mountain and sea-coast entrances, illicit persons, and contraband are smuggled in to carry on guerrilla warfare and terroristic activities. At least 30 to 40 citizens are being killed every day. To this, an unfortunate international situation has been added. The Russians and the northern regime have entered into a practical alliance, north Korea being assured of military and economic aid. Further the north Korea regime and the expanding Chinese Communists have made a military alliance. Three divisions of the north Korea army are fighting in China now, and aggression from the north into south Korea is expected any time.

In the face of these dangers, I believe the American people will realize how critical and important are south Korea's problems of national defense. Present armed strength is far less than that of the north. All our armed services have to be strengthened. The withdrawal of the American forces and our national preparedness must go hand in hand. The Korean people are grateful for American economic aid, but they must also have further military aid.

We Koreans feel that the United States, and the United Nations have a joint responsibility in the destiny of the Republic of Korea. It was through the leadership of the United States that the problems of Korean independence were laid before United Nations. It was the United Nation that sponsored its birth; the Government of the Republic of Korea looks to that august body for collective security, and it is hoped that all the member nations of the United Nations which supported the General Assembly resolutions of December 12, 1948, will accord full recognition to it. Already the United States, China, the Philippines, the United Kingdom, and France have granted their full recognition. My Government also expects from the United States a definite assurance of military support in case of aggression by foreign forces or by foreign-supported domestic elements.

It also urges that a new military agreement be made between the Republic of Korea and the United States, reviving the friendly spirit and tradition embodied in the Treaty of Friendship and Commerce of 1882, which was entered into with Korea under the administration of President Arthur, the first clause of which reads:

"If other powers deal unjustly or oppressively with either Government, the other will exert their good offices, on being informed of the case, to bring about an amicable arrangement, thus showing their friendly feelings."

The only existing military agreement, which was signed on August 24, 1948, by President Syngman Rhee and Lieutenant General Hodge, must be replaced with a new one.

The Republic of Korea desires to assure all democratic nations of the world that the Korean people are determined not to surrender to Communist totalitarianism. They will fight to the end. They will faithfully discharge their duty as the bastion of democracy in the Far East.