

• 장면이 버크너에게 보내는 서한(1949년 5월 16일)

EMBASSY OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA
WASHINGTON

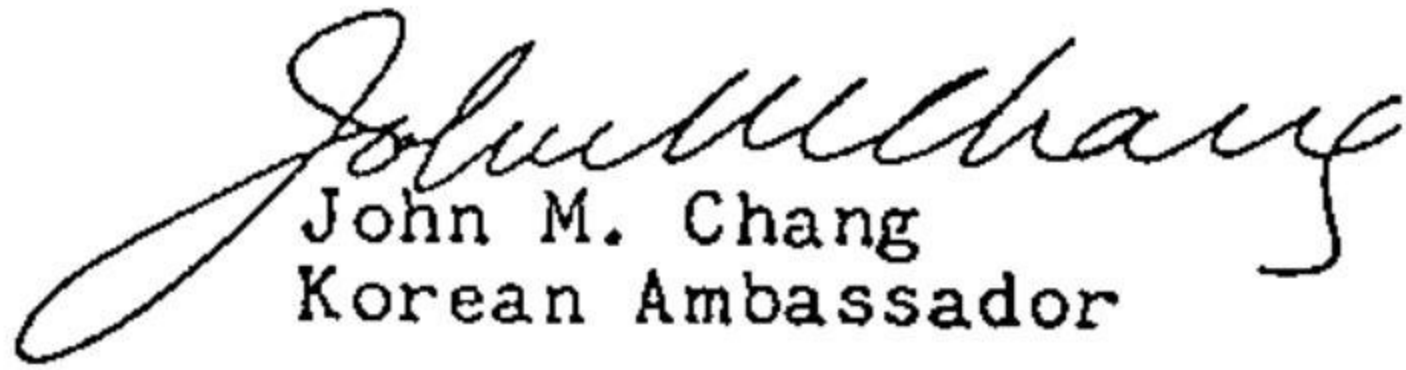
May 16, 1949

My dear Mr. Berkner:

I take pleasure in sending you herewith a copy of a statement released to the press at a meeting in Washington today by Dr. Chough, Pyung Ok, Special Representative of President Rhee, and Chief Korean Delegate to United Nations.

I hope that Dr. Chough's statement will receive your consideration and support.

Sincerely yours,


John M. Chang
Korean Ambassador

Enclosure:
Dr. Chough's statement

Mr. Lloyd V. Berkner

Special Assistant to the
Secretary of State

Co-Ordinator, Military Assistance
Program

<첨부문서> 조병옥의 성명서

A statement made by Dr. P. O. Chough
Personal Representative of the President of the Republic of Korea and
Chief Delegate from Korea to the
United Nations

May 16, 1949

By mutual agreement between the Government of the Republic of Korea and the Government of the United States, and in consul-

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tation 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 Jai 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 guerilla 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 Nations 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 Lt. 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.

• 이승만 대통령 서한(1949년 9월 30일)

Excerpts from letter for information to: Ambassador Chough
Ambassador Chang

September 30, 1949

To: Dr. Robert T. Oliver
From: President Syngman Rhee

I received your letters and thank you for them.

I wish I had time to write out from time to time some of my thoughts relating to the changing events both here and in America. So far it has been impossible. I will try however. One thing is that I want to tell you briefly concerning our situation.

I feel strongly that now is the most psychological moment when we should take an aggressive measure and join with our loyal communist army in the north to clean up the rest of them in Pyongyang. We will drive some of Kim Il Sung's men to the mountain region and where we will gradually starve them out. They our line of defense must be strengthened along the Truman and Yalu Rivers. We will be in a 100% better position. The natural boundary line along the river and the Paikdoo Mts can be made almost impenetrable with sufficient number of planes and two or three fast running naval vessels standing at the mouths of the two rivers with fighting planes defending all the coast lines including Cheju Island. What Koreans of old did repeatedly during the last 2,000 years in defending their nation against great invasions of Anporary Tang, Emperor Soo, the Mongols and the Japs. I believe we are ready to repeat the successful defense of our nation against forcing invasions. All the Chinese, Japanese and the Korean communist army in Manchuria and Siberia may do all they want to but we will be able to fight them off. We want to do regardless of what outside nations may do against us. I believe the Soviet Union will not be foolhardy enough to start invasions at the present time. Our people are clamoring for it. Our people in the north want us to let them do it now but we are doing everything we can to quiet them down and it is a mighty difficult task. I want you to express this situation very clearly and convincingly and show a copy to Ambassador Chang and Ambassador Chough. We will all quietly work together, you in Washington and in New York and our two Ambassadors and other friends, and we here in Seoul and Tokyo toward one end: that they agree to our cleaning up and setting out house in order. Use the old phrase that Churchill used once: "Give us the tools and we will do the job." Convince the American statesmen and the general public and let them quietly agree that we go ahead and carry out our program and give us all the material