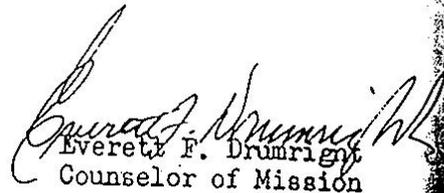


the "Letter of Thanks" to Stalin penned on silk. Such "memorials", which have been reported by the Moscow radio to total many millions from South Korea alone, reflect that the Communist party is still able to manufacture a certain amount of evidence for support of its programs by the "South Korean people." As a reflection of the popular will, however, it is probably as inaccurate as the display of millions of "ballots" which South Koreans allegedly cast for delegates to the August 1948 "People's Assembly" (in Haejoo, Wunghae Province) which in turn "selected" South Korean representatives for the "Supreme People's Council" of North Korea.

The long list of suggested propoganda slogans for diverse groups and classes in South Korea emphasizes that the Communist effort aims at the broadest possible target. The fact that some of the slogans for different classes are inconsistent or that agitation for most of them would be a crime "against the people and Government" if carried on in North Korea, is, of course, no deterrent to spreading them as widely as possible in an effort to disrupt South Korea.

The "Seoul News" prints more baldly, the some type of appeals, distortions, and propoganda which the Communist press in Seoul printed before it was forced to cease publication. It is not known whether or not the "News" has printed and distributed issues regularly, but, in all probability, some Communist publication is still continuing. Clandestine handbill distribution, although severely punished, is still made in Seoul and provincial towns on frequent occasions. Limiting factors in these Communist efforts are felt to be scarcity of paper, printing presses, and South Korean currency, rather than a shortage of willing and available hands to attempt distribution of such output as produced.

Respectfully yours,

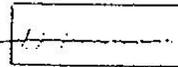

 Everett F. Drumright
 Counselor of Mission

• 유엔 대표단의 국회방문(1949. 2. 28)

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
 OF THE
 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ACTION
 is assigned to

RECEIVED UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF STATE
 FILE
 FEB 28 1949
 UNCLAS



No. 105

American Mission in Korea

RESTRICTED

Seoul, February 28, 1949

Subject: Visit by United Nations Delegates to the Korean National Assembly

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15.03.7



The American Mission in Korea refers to its telegram No. 181 of February 22, and has the honor to transmit copies of the speech of Chairman Shin Ik Hi of the Korean National Assembly in welcoming the United Nations delegates to the Assembly on the occasion of their visit on February 23, and the response to this speech given by Mr. A. B. Jamieson, the Australian alternate delegate, chairman of the United Nations Commission on Korea.

Several delegates and staff members of the United Nations Commission on Korea who were present on this occasion have indicated to an officer of the Mission that they had been most favorably impressed by this session of the Assembly, as in their minds it tended to dispel any ideas which they might have had of Korea as a police state. Several members stated that they intended to visit the Assembly while it was in session as individuals in order to further examine the legislative practices of the Korean Government.

Enclosure: *att*

Copies of the speeches made by Chairman Shin Ik Hi and Mr. Jamieson

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<첨부문서> 신익희와 제이미슨의 연설문

RESTRICTED

Enclosure No. 1 to Despatch No. 105 dated February 28, 1949, from the American Mission in Korea, Seoul.

(Mr. Chang Ki Yung, Liaison Officer of the Korean Government to the United Nations Commission, introduced the UN delegates to the Assembly one by one.)

Chairman Shin Ik Hi delivered a welcoming speech, as follows:

"Honorable delegates: In behalf of thirty million Korean people, I extend our heart-felt welcome to your Commission, the apostle of world peace. Reflecting upon the events of a year ago, I am very much moved by your coming to Korea. Although it is only the short period of a year since the Temporary Commission on Korea was here, things are now drastically changed from what they were.

The Temporary Commission on Korea performed excellently the duty it assumed, pursuant to the resolution of the Little Assembly of the United Nations, in giving birth to the Republic of Korea, using the May 10th General Election as a midwife. Now your Commission is here to carry out an obligation assumed under the resolution of the United Nations General Assembly that Korea should be unified in a peaceful way.

"Although the Government of the Republic of Korea is recognized as the only government in Korea, to the great regret of our nation, it has been unable to achieve its full function owing to the unnatural and unreasonable 38th parallel line. I sincerely hope that you will bring us freedom and peace by means of unification.

"Through the very democratic elections which took place on 10th of May, 1948, this legislative body was chosen. It consists of 198 representatives; all but two from Chejoo-do and 100 from North Korea assembled. In the period from the convening of the National Assembly until today, 260 days, we convened 166 times and enacted 27 laws including the Constitution, ratified two agreements and passed 71 resolutions and petitions and measures. Thus we have been striving to establish a legal basis for the Republic of Korea.

"It is our earnest hope that, in the near future, we will see 100 representatives in this Assembly from North Korea, and we affirm that we will do the best we can in cooperating with your Commission to this end, that is, for the achievement of peaceful unification.

"I would like to stress that without the freedom and peace at thirty million Korean people, that of the world cannot exist. At the conclusion of my welcoming speech, may God bless you with success and health. I thank you."

In response to this welcoming speech, the Australian delegate, Mr. A. S. Jamieson, Chairman of the UN Commission, delivered the following speech:

"Mr. President and members of the National Assembly:

"On behalf of the United Nations Commission on Korea I wish to thank you very sincerely for the warm welcome you have given us. Today is the first time that I and some members of the Commission have had the honor of visiting this legislature, but the memories of others will go back to June 30th of last year, when you welcomed the Temporary Commission on Korea here. On that occasion the chairman announced the text of a unanimous resolution concerning the elections which brought into being this Korean National Assembly. The resolution was the first step in the chain of events leading to our presence here now in Seoul.

"In the light of these events we take a special pride in coming here to watch your proceedings. For this body, which is perhaps the youngest legislative organ in the world, is in a peculiar sense the child of the United Nations. The Temporary Commission was present at its birth, but unhappily that Commission was unable to fulfill completely the task with which it had been charged. The

task will not be completed until Korea achieves unification and it is to complete that task that we have been sent to Korea by the General Assembly of the United Nations.

"We believe that the welfare of your country and the peace of the world require the unity of Korea and an end to the unhappy differences which divide Korean from Korean. To the accomplishment of that purpose, democracy, as represented in the deliberations of the National Assembly, has much to contribute. It is our task to help you, if you so desire, to make that democratic contribution to the unity of your country more effective.

"The support of your infant Republic by democratic nations throughout the world rests largely on the knowledge that you have made a beginning in the development of representative institutions in Korea. It is a democratic belief that differences of opinion are best solved by open discussion between freely elected representatives. We are glad to hear that in your short history you have shown such healthy signs of developing into a free forum for the interchange of ideas and opinions. To our mind, along those paths lie the way to a state founded firmly on the freely expressed will of the people.

"The older democracies have all had their difficulties. Democracy evolves by a process of trial and error with the mistakes and accomplishments on record before the bar of public opinion. You have accomplishments to your credit and we know that you will add to these in growing measure as time goes by. You have your problems, too, as do the other democracies of the world, and in the solution of these problems, the experience of the older democracies may serve as a guide or aid.

"Representative government is a keystone for any country that hopes to enjoy prosperity and peace. In your efforts in this direction you have the sincere goodwill of this Commission whose earnest desire is to see you join with all Koreans in the achievement of Korean unification. Every one of us hopes that the time is not far distant when all Koreans will be represented in one responsible legislature. I thank you."

• 한국의 일간지 목록과 논평(1949. 3. 11)

