

로스엔젤레스 한인들의 견해와 제안(1949. 4. 2)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

APR 12 1949

DIV OF PUBLIC LIAISON
PVI

DIVISION OF SECURITY

1442 West 34th Street
Los Angeles 7, California
April 2, 1949

DIVISION OF

NORTHEAST ASIAN AFFAIRS

1949 APR 12 AM 9 50

No acknowledgment - see

APR 14 1949

The Honorable Harry S. Truman
President of the United States of America
The White House
Washington, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

RESPECTFULLY REFERRAL
TO THE
ATTENTION OF THE

Your Excellency:

Anticipating the present session of the U. N. General Assembly will again bring up for discussion the Korean question, we, the undersigned, have the honor to hereunder submit to you our humble views and proposals in this connection.

What is, then, the Korean question which must be settled during the present session of the U. N. General Assembly?

We are of the opinion that the first and last question which vitally concerns the Korean people is the speediest unification of Korea under a united democratic Korean government. By a united democratic Korean government we mean a government which is capable of unifying Southern and Northern Korea. In order to unify Southern and Northern Korea this government must command an absolute respect and confidence of the majority of the Korean people. In order to command an absolute respect and confidence of the majority of the Korean people this government must become an instrument of serving the interests of the people. And in order to become an instrument of serving the interests of the people this government must be founded upon the genuine democratic will of the Korean people and composed of those true Korean democratic patriots who risked their lives in their heroic struggle for freedom and independence of their fatherland from the yoke of Japanese imperialism.

How can, then, Korea, which is arbitrarily dissected into two across the 38th Parallel, be unified under a united democratic Korean government?

To this, we venture to reply that there is only one way whereby the unification of Southern and Northern Korea under a democratic people's regime can be achieved. That is and must be the absence of outside intervention in internal affairs of the Korean people. This means the Korean people will be able to enjoy, for the first time, their free and independent political, economic and cultural life under a united democratic people's regime--only when the soil of Korea is completely free from foreign occupation troops as speedily as possible. For we are firmly convinced that the Korean people will be capable of effecting the unification of Southern and Northern Korea without resorting to civil war as soon as foreign occupation troops evacuate from the soil of Korea. And also we are firmly convinced that as a fifty-centuries old civilized, proud nation with a rich cultural heritage we Korean people are intelligent and wise enough to choose, without relying on outside intervention, the form of government under which we are willing to serve freely.

What is, then, the reality of Korea today?

Under a progressive program and policy of the Korean Democratic People's Republic the people in Northern Korea are already reaping and enjoying the fruits of various epochal democratic reforms, for the standard of their political, economic and cultural life is being rapidly elevated. As a matter of fact, they have finally realized their age-old dream by establishing the Korean Democratic People's Republic under the leadership

of those proven true Korean democratic patriots whom they hold in high esteem. Their jubilation has grown all the greater because of completion of the evacuation of the Soviet occupation troops from Northern Korea by December 25, 1948. In this connection, it is interesting to learn from Mr. Edmund Stevens, Moscow correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor that to Premier Joseph Stalin has been recently sent a letter of gratitude, embroidered on silk and signed by 16,767,680 Koreans both in Northern and Southern Korea, for completion of the evacuation of the Soviet occupation forces from Northern Korea.

On the contrary, under a feudalistic program and policy of the Southern Korea separate government the people in Southern Korea are shivering and groaning in fear under the police reign of terror which is, in actuality, more beastly than what they experienced under the Japanese tyrants. All democratic and patriotic forces in Southern Korea resisting new tyranny are being savagely persecuted with wholesale slaughters, arrests, imprisonment, and tortures, all elementary democratic freedoms and rights having been virtually sealed. For example, in 1948 on the Cheju Island 17,000 patriotic Koreans and more than 40,000 others throughout South Zulla province were slaughtered, without discrimination, by the police and army of the Southern Korea separate government, trained and aided by the U. S. occupation forces, while many tens of thousands of Korean democratic patriots were arrested and imprisoned and tortured to death. Their only crime is their participation in the nation-wide people's struggle for democratic reforms in Southern Korea and for complete unification and independence of their fatherland without outside intervention. The police reign of terror under which the Southern Korea separate government is mercilessly slaughtering an innumerable number of innocent people, is so hideous that even the so-called "National Army," trained by the American militarists in Southern Korea, of the Southern Korea separate government revolted in Yosu and Soonchun, South Zulla Province, on October 20, 1948. Besides, the economic life of the people in Southern Korea, not to mention their political and cultural life, is now practically on the verge of complete bankruptcy.

For this tragedy of the people in Southern Korea it is the United States Government and the United Nations which must be held responsible, for they were instrumental in creating a monster of political power to rule over the Korean people in Southern Korea which if left unchecked is destined to destroy every seed of democratic growth of the Korean people.

▪ 제주도 재선거의 부적당성(1948. 5. 26)

ORIGINAL: KOREAN

26 May 1948

(Received: 27 May 1948)

To: General Hodge;
General Dean;
UN Commission on Korea.

From: NO Pyong-yul; CHA Myong-taek,
Cheju-do.

Subject: Re-election in Cheju-do inadvisable.