

UNITED NATIONS

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



GENERAL ASSEMBLY
OFFICIAL RECORDS : ELEVENTH SESSION
SUPPLEMENT No. 13 (A/3172)

New York, 1956

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.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
<u>Introduction</u>		v
<u>Chapter I. Organization and activities of the Commission and its Committee</u>		
A. Consideration of the Commission's report by the General Assembly at its tenth session	1 - 2	1
B. Organization and present position	3 - 4	1
<u>Chapter II. The Korean question and the armistice</u>	5 - 15	1
<u>Chapter III. Representative government in the Republic of Korea</u>		
A. Introduction	16 - 17	3
B. The Executive	18	3
(a) Presidential and vice-presidential elections	19 - 24	3
(b) Observation of the elections by the Committee	25 - 30	4
C. The Legislature	31 - 36	4
D. Party structure	37 - 39	5
E. Local government	40 - 42	5
<u>Chapter IV. Economic situation and progress of reconstruction in the Republic of Korea</u>		
A. General review of the economic and financial situation	43 - 49	5
B. International aid to the Republic of Korea	50 - 51	7
1. United States aid	52 - 55	7
2. The UNKRA programme	56 - 60	7
(a) Investment projects	61 - 62	8
(b) Other programmes	63 - 65	8
(c) Joint programmes	66 - 67	9
(d) Voluntary agencies	68	9
(e) Technical assistance	69	9
(f) Future plans of UNKRA	70 - 72	9
3. Other United Nations aid	73 - 81	9

ANNEXES

	<u>Page</u>
I. Delegations to the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea, and United Nations Secretariat	
A. Delegations to the Commission	
1. List of delegations	11
2. Roster of Chairmanship	11
i. The Commission	11
ii. The Committee of UNCURK	11
B. United Nations Secretariat	12
C. Organization	12
II. The Government of the Republic of Korea	
A. The Executive	12
B. The National Assembly	13
III. International relations of the Republic of Korea	
A. Diplomatic representation of the Republic of Korea	13
B. Accessions by the Republic of Korea to international organizations and international treaties	13
C. Major conferences attended by the Republic of Korea	14
IV. Official returns of the elections for President and Vice-President of the Republic of Korea (15 May 1956)	
A. Returns of the presidential election	14
B. Returns of the vice-presidential election	15
V. Statistical information on the elections held under the Local Autonomy Law	
A. Elections for mayors of cities and heads of towns and townships (8 August 1956)	15
B. Elections for city, town and township councils (8 August 1956)	16
C. Elections for the Council of the Special City of Seoul and Provincial Councils (13 August 1956)	16

INTRODUCTION

The present report covers the period from 7 September 1955, the date of the Commission's last report, to 24 August 1956.

The United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea was established by General Assembly resolution 376 (V) of 7 October 1950, and its functions in the economic sphere were further defined in General Assembly resolution 410 (V) of 1 December 1950.

The report should be read in conjunction with the previous reports submitted by the Commission to the sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth sessions of the General Assembly covering the period from 7 October 1950 to 7 September 1955 (A/1881, A/2187, A/2441, A/2711 and A/2947).

The report was signed on 24 August 1956.

Chapter I

ORGANIZATION AND ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMISSION AND ITS COMMITTEE

A. Consideration of the Commission's report by the General Assembly at its tenth session

1. At its tenth session, the General Assembly had before it the fifth report of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea in which the Commission stated that it was "still unable at present to contribute to the realization of its fundamental objective, the unification of Korea". The Commission also indicated that it remained "convinced of the pressing need for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question".¹

2. The General Assembly discussed the Korean question and, at its 549th meeting on 29 November 1955, adopted resolution 910 A (X) by 44 votes to none, with 11 abstentions. In this resolution, the Assembly noted the Commission's report, recalled that in resolution 811 (IX) of 11 December 1954, in approving the report of the fifteen Governments participating in the Geneva Conference on behalf of the United Nations, the Assembly had expressed the hope that it would soon prove possible to make progress towards the achievement by peaceful means of a unified, independent and democratic Korea under a representative form of government and of full restoration of international peace and security in the area; it noted also that paragraph 62 of the Armistice Agreement of 27 July 1953 provided that the Agreement

¹See Official Records of the General Assembly, Tenth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/2947, para. 4). The Assembly also had before it the reports of the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission in Korea and the problem of ex-prisoners of the Korean war. Consideration of the former sub-item was postponed and, on the latter, the Assembly adopted resolution 910 B (X) at its 549th plenary meeting on 29 November 1955.

"shall remain in effect until expressly superseded either by mutually acceptable amendments and additions or by provisions in an appropriate agreement for a peaceful settlement at a political level between both sides". The Assembly reaffirmed its intention to continue to seek an early solution of the Korean question in accordance with the objectives of the United Nations and urged that continuing efforts be made to achieve these objectives. The Secretary-General was requested to place the Korean question on the provisional agenda of the eleventh session.

B. Organization and present position²

3. As a matter of internal organization the Commission, on 7 September 1955, decided to establish in Korea, from 1 January 1956, a Committee consisting of the representatives of Australia, the Philippines, Thailand and Turkey, with authority to act on behalf of the Commission in Korea in pursuit of the Commission's objectives. It decided to adjourn sine die upon establishment of its Committee, but also provided that the full Commission could be reconvened at any time if circumstances should render it necessary.

4. The Committee of UNCURK held its first meeting on 1 January 1956 and established its headquarters in Seoul. It assumed the functions and responsibilities entrusted to the Commission and has discharged these within the existing limitations. The Committee reconvened the Commission to consider its annual report to the General Assembly.

²The composition of the delegations and of the Secretariat is set out in annex I.

Chapter II

THE KOREAN QUESTION AND THE ARMISTICE

5. The Korean question has to do with the fundamental objective of the United Nations in Korea, which is to establish a unified, independent and democratic government for the whole peninsula. The division in 1945 at the 38th parallel was from all points of view unacceptable to all parties concerned except as a temporary measure. The Korean conflict was started by the North Korean attack on 25 June 1950. With the armed intervention of the People's Republic of China, the fundamental objectives of General Assembly resolution 376 (V) could not be achieved. The Commission has consistently taken the view that the Armistice Agreement, which brought the conflict to a halt on 27 July 1953, was not a peace settlement but only a step towards ultimate ends that should be sought in a peace settlement. So far this search has

been in vain. The position still is that the Armistice remains in operation and the Korean question as such is unsettled. There has in fact been no basic change in the position since the Commission reported last year.

6. The Commission itself has no part in the implementation of the Armistice. It can merely observe its effects and reactions to it and report on these.

7. The Republic of Korea refused to sign the Armistice Agreement, but agreed at the time not to hinder it while the due search for a political settlement went on. Its attitude of opposition to the Armistice has remained unshaken, and its impatience with the lack of progress so far towards a political settlement has been emphatically expressed. The Republic

still contends that the Armistice is being observed by the United Nations side alone, and that a menacing build-up of men and particularly weapons, including modern varieties, is taking place north of the truce line. In support of this, it has continued to produce evidence from its own sources, as well as to quote statements made by the United Nations Command in the Military Armistice Commission. The Republic continues, therefore, to press strongly for denunciation by the United Nations side of the Armistice Agreement. It seeks also the withdrawal of the Communist forces from Kaesong, the Ongjim Peninsula and the Han River delta.

8. The Republic stresses the need in the circumstances as it sees them for increased United Nations forces and the strengthening of these and its own forces with the most up-to-date weapons in order to match the reported build-up in the north. As regards a solution of the Korean question in general, the Republic takes the view that a peaceful solution of the problem can come about only when the Chinese Communist forces have withdrawn completely from the territory of North Korea. It maintains that, in the meantime, it must itself remain strong and prepared for the possibility, though not necessarily the inevitability, of resort to armed force.

9. There has been no evidence during the year that the attitude of the authorities in North Korea has undergone any basic change. They have been reported as expressing a wish for contacts between the north and south, but have shown no signs of acceptance of the principles on which the United Nations believes progress can be based. They have supported moves for a conference outside the framework of the United Nations to discuss settlement of the Korean question.

10. A more recent move by the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China, in its own name and also that of the North Korean régime, for a conference of the nations concerned to discuss the question of the withdrawal from Korea of all foreign forces and of the peaceful unification of Korea was not accepted by the Governments of the United Nations Command, as it failed to indicate a willingness to negotiate on the basis of the principles already laid down by the United Nations. These Governments restated their readiness to discuss unification on the basis of such principles.

11. One particular development during the year has concerned the position of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission. UNCURK reported last year on the vigorous protests of the Republic of Korea against this piece of the Armistice machinery on the grounds of its evident ineffectiveness in carrying out its function of ensuring that no change took place in the strength of forces and the nature of weapons as they stood at 27 July 1953.

12. As stated in the Commission's previous report (A/2947, paras. 17 to 19), demonstrations began in August 1955 against the presence in the Republic of Korea of NNSC teams. These demonstrations con-

tinued throughout the remainder of the year, though on a reduced scale. In a statement issued on 10 December 1955, President Rhee urged an end to the demonstrations in order to facilitate the reaching of a solution of the NNSC problem. The demonstrations then subsided. Previously, in September 1955, NNSC teams at Taegu and Kangnung had been discontinued in accordance with recommendations submitted to the Military Armistice Commission by NNSC, and there had also been a reduction in the personnel of corresponding teams at Pusan, Kunsan and Inchon.

13. The attitude of the United Nations Command to the Armistice generally was shown in its approach to the NNSC problem. Its statements showed its concern likewise over the consequences of the apparent failure of NNSC to achieve its objectives so far as North Korea was concerned, but it also believed at the same time that every effort should be made to maintain the Armistice Agreement. As a practical measure in the circumstances, the United Nations Command, on 31 May 1956, announced in the Military Armistice Commission that it was entitled to take steps necessary to protect itself from the consequences of the conduct of the North Korean-Chinese Communist side and the failure of the Czech and Polish members of NNSC to carry out the important provisions of the Armistice within their undertaking. The United Nations Command therefore notified the other side and NNSC that it would "provisionally suspend" the inspection teams in the Republic of Korea areas under its command as long as the Communist side continued to default in its adherence to the relevant provisions of the Armistice. It also indicated that it could see no purpose in the NNSC teams remaining in North Korea. The United Nations Command pointed out that it continued to regard the Armistice Agreement as being in force, and that it would limit its action to the suspension indicated. The action of the United Nations Command had the support of the sixteen nations that had contributed forces to the United Nations side in the Korean conflict.

14. On 9 June 1956, the inspection teams were withdrawn from South Korea into the Demilitarized Zone; by 12 June 1956, the inspection teams in North Korea had likewise been withdrawn. This action followed a decision of NNSC for the temporary withdrawal of the inspection teams to the Demilitarized Zone. The Republic of Korea welcomed the steps taken, but, for the reasons given previously, it maintained its objections to continued observance of the Armistice Agreement.

15. Despite the failure so far to reach a solution to the Korean question, the Republic of Korea has succeeded during the period under review in further consolidating its position as a national state. It has expanded considerably its diplomatic representation and has been taking an increasingly active part in international organizations and conferences.³

³See annex III.

REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT IN THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

A. Introduction

16. The sovereign Republic of Korea was established with a democratic constitution in 1948⁴ and, as previous reports of United Nations Commissions in Korea have shown, it has in succeeding years been occupied in developing the democratic structure of the nation. There has been, since the establishment of the Republic, progressive evidence of the deepening of the democratic roots notwithstanding many hardships and setbacks, including the inexperience of the early days, the invasion and devastation of the country, the post-war problems of rehabilitation and reconstruction, and the division of the country. The past year has seen the pattern of progress maintained.

17. UNCURK (from 1 January 1956 through its Committee) has continued, in accordance with its terms of reference, to be available to assist in the development of representative government in the Republic of Korea. It has, however, been conscious of the increasing ability of the Republic to stand on its own feet in regard to its system of government and administration, and it feels that the assistance which it is possible for the Commission to give seven years or so after the establishment of the Republic is clearly limited.

B. The Executive

18. During the year under review the only noteworthy changes in the position of the Executive, apart from those brought about by the elections, have been a move towards reorganization of the Government (which had not crystallized at the time of writing this report) and two Cabinet reshuffles. The first, on 16 September 1955, resulted in the change of three Ministers⁵ and the second followed the presidential and vice-presidential elections of 15 May 1956 when the President changed six Ministers.⁶

(a) Presidential and vice-presidential elections

19. The major political event during the year was the election of the third President and fourth Vice-President of the Republic. The elections were held on 15 May 1956. They resulted in the re-election of Dr. Syngman Rhee (Liberal Party) for a third term as President and the election of Dr. Chang Myun (Democratic Party) as the fourth Vice-President. Their inauguration took place on 15 August 1956.

20. Before the elections, the President had stressed his hope that a President and Vice-President would be elected from the same party and, when the results

were declared, he did not disguise his regret over the election of a President and Vice-President from opposing parties, for which he said there was no precedent. However, he issued a statement on 25 May 1956 indicating his belief that he and the Vice-President-elect would be able to find common ground for co-operating in the interests of the nation. Dr. Chang also made a statement pledging his wish to co-operate.

21. The election⁷ date had been announced on 28 March 1956, and between 29 March and 7 April 1956 three presidential and eight vice-presidential candidates were registered. The registered candidates are given below in the order in which they appeared on the ballot paper.

For President:

Mr. Cho Pong Am	(Progressive Party)
Mr. Shin Ik Hi	(Democratic Party)
Dr. Syngman Rhee	(Liberal Party)

For Vice-President:

Dr. Chang Myun	(Democratic Party)
Mr. Lee Ki Poong	(Liberal Party)
Mr. Yoon Chi Yung	(Independent)
Dr. Pak Ki Chul	(Progressive Party)
Mr. Lee Yoon Yung	(Chosun Democratic Party)
Mr. Lee Chong Tae	(Independent)
Mr. Paik Sung Wook	(Independent)
Mr. Lee Bum Suk	(Independent)

22. The number of presidential candidates was reduced to two by the death of Mr. Shin Ik Hi, the Democratic Party candidate, on 5 May 1956 while on a campaign tour. Dr. Pak Ki Chul and Mr. Lee Chong Tae withdrew from the vice-presidential contest.⁸

23. The period between 7 April and 14 May 1956 was devoted to an intensive election campaign, in which all major parties and the candidates took part. The elections were conducted under the Law for the Election of President and Vice-President and arrangements in general were in the hands of the Central Election Committee; on the provincial and local levels they were handled by the provincial election committees, electoral district election committees and voting district election committees.

24. The results of the elections were proclaimed by the National Assembly on 22 May 1956. Of 9,067,063 votes cast for President, Dr. Syngman Rhee received 5,046,437 and was re-elected for a third term. Dr. Chang Myun was elected Vice-President, leading the runner-up, Mr. Lee Ki Poong, by over 200,000 votes. Official election returns are contained in annex IV.

⁴The Constitution of the Republic of Korea was promulgated on 17 July 1948. Amendments to the Constitution were passed by the National Assembly on 4 July 1952 and promulgated on 7 July 1952. Further amendments were passed on 27 November 1954 and promulgated on 29 November 1954.

⁵The Ministers of Commerce and Industry, Communications and Justice.

⁶The Ministers of Home Affairs, Finance, Defence, Reconstruction, Health and Social Affairs, and Education.

⁷Article 56 of the Constitution of the Republic of Korea provides: "The election for President and Vice-President shall be held not later than thirty days prior to the expiration of the terms of the preceding President and Vice-President." These terms were due to expire on 15 August 1956.

⁸Article 34 of the Law for the Election of President and Vice-President provides in part: "After a decision on the symbols has been made, even if candidates have withdrawn candidacy or have died, the names and symbols of such candidates shall not be removed from the ballot."

(b) Observation of the elections by the Committee

25. The Committee of UNCURK, acting on behalf of the Commission, considered that, in keeping with its terms of reference, it should undertake observation of the elections. After consultation with the other members of the Commission it was decided that, in the circumstances, the Committee itself could best undertake the observation, which should be on a limited basis. The Government of the Republic of Korea was kept informed of these plans, and welcomed the action contemplated and offered co-operation. The Chairman of the Central Election Committee, upon invitation of the Committee of UNCURK, attended a meeting to explain the procedures.

26. The Committee of UNCURK had five observation teams, which were in the field some days before 15 May 1956, on election day itself and for a day or two afterwards. The teams covered certain areas in all Provinces within the territory of the Republic of Korea (except the island Province of Cheju-Do) as well as the Special City of Seoul, and on election day itself they were centred in Seoul, Pusan, Taegu, Kwangju and Samchok. The teams observed on-the-spot pre-election campaigning, voting arrangements and vote-counting procedures.

27. During their observation of the campaign, some of the teams heard of complaints of pressure and intimidation, mostly lodged by opposition parties against the Liberal Party or, more particularly, its supporters. The Committee did not have the means to investigate these complaints thoroughly. It felt that they were not such as to influence materially the results.

28. With the qualification that its observation was limited, the Committee in general found that the elections were fairly and freely held. Campaigning was widely and freely carried out in areas visited and election day, as observed, was quiet and peaceful with the people casting their votes freely and in a secret manner.

29. The Committee was impressed by the wide interest shown in the elections, and by the knowledge on the part of the voters of the candidates, the issues and the processes of the elections. This and the approach to and conduct of the elections generally convinced the Committee, as it stated publicly after the results were announced, that the elections represented another example of the encouraging progress made in the development of representative government in the Republic of Korea.⁹

30. The Committee would like to place on record its appreciation of the co-operation it received from the Government of the Republic of Korea, on all levels, and from campaigners. As the Committee noted at the time, this was in itself a tribute to the democratic approach to the elections.

C. The Legislature

31. As the Commission has pointed out in previous reports, the Constitution as amended provides for a

⁹As officially announced, the number of votes cast averaged 94.4 per cent of the registered electorate.

Legislature of two Houses - a House of Representatives and a House of Councillors. However, all legislative functions are still being exercised by the House of Representatives alone in pursuance of an interim provision of the Constitution. Although the Administration has submitted a bill to provide for election to the House of Councillors, no action has yet been taken on this by the National Assembly, notwithstanding the several reminders of the President. Of late the Democratic Party has vigorously urged action on this issue.

32. On the existing basis of a single House, the National Assembly has continued to function as a major democratic organ in the Republic. As in the past, and as is to be expected in any democratic system, certain differences have continued to mark the relations between the executive and legislative organs of the State. These have, however, in the last twelve months tended to be more composed, due largely to the predominant position held in the National Assembly by the Liberal Party, headed by the President. Nevertheless, the Assembly has shown a spirit of independence of the Executive and a determination reflected in all parts of the House to maintain the full position accorded to it under the Constitution. The Assembly's initiative has evoked some unfavourable comment from the President, who has also expressed a dislike for too frequent interpellation of his Ministers by the Assembly.

33. In the Assembly itself, the Liberal Party has consolidated its hold. It was able to fill the chairmanships of all the Assembly committees in the elections held during the year and to have its nominees elected to the positions of Speaker and the two Vice-Speakers. Nevertheless, the Liberal Party strength has not prevented the opposition from taking due advantage of opportunities to delay proceedings and to embarrass or divide the Liberal Party or the Government by the use of various parliamentary manoeuvres.

34. A section of the Legislature, particularly opposition members, still favours the introduction of a cabinet-responsibility type of government. This has, up to the present, been supported by neither the President nor the Liberal Party.

35. The political activity in the Assembly continues to be carried on through negotiating groups in accordance with Assembly rules. The position of these groups is as follows:

	LP	CASC ¹⁰	DP	CGCA ¹¹	IND	TOTAL
1 September 1955 . . .	123	44			36	203
15 May 1956	136		35	20	11	202
31 July 1956	127		36	20	18	201 ¹²

¹⁰The Comrades Association for Safeguarding the Constitution was dissolved with the registration of the Democratic Party on 4 October 1955 with a membership of 33.

¹¹The Constitutional Government Comrades Association was registered on 16 December 1955 with a membership of 27.

¹²The membership of the National Assembly was reduced to 202 with the death of Representative Shin Ik Hi (DP) and to 201 with the death of Representative Chey Soon Joo (LP).

36. The Assembly has given legislative effect to several important bills and a large number of minor ones during the year and has passed numerous resolutions on a variety of questions. The output of useful legislation has been restricted primarily by the amount of distracting business introduced and this, in turn, springs from a certain looseness in the rules of procedure of the House. There are signs that some of these defects are being recognized and steps being taken to overcome them.

D. Party structure

37. During the year under review, the party structure of the Republic of Korea has been inclined to solidify on the basis of a pro-Government Liberal Party and a minority opposition of which the Democratic Party is now the main organized group. This party, which is a coalition of former members of the Democratic Nationalist Party and other opposition forces both inside and outside the National Assembly, was inaugurated on 19 September 1955 under the leadership of the late Mr. Shin Ik Hi, Dr. Chough Pyung Ok and Dr. Chang Myun. Although growing in strength and influence, the Democratic Party does not embrace all major elements of opposition, which continues in general to suffer from lack of unity. The Liberal Party too has found its cohesion subject to some strain and, following the presidential elections, has been undergoing some changes in organization and outlook.

38. During the year a new opposition party, called the Progressive Party, was formed under the leadership of Mr. Cho Pong Am and Mr. Suh Sang Il. Certain political groups with ambiguous leanings took steps to form a Republican Party under the leadership of General Lee Bum Suk, Mr. Chang Taek Sang and Mr. Pae Un Hui. It had not succeeded in being registered by the time of the 15 May 1956 elections, and General Lee Bum Suk contested the vice-presidency as an independent. Other parties and groups have been referred to in previous reports.

39. The presidential elections produced evidence of the tendency towards consolidation of two or three parties and the corresponding lack of support for candidates of minor political groupings and independents. This same development has brought with it the testing of party discipline more sternly, but the present position is still that rather more importance is given to personalities than to party policies and a disciplined attachment to them.

E. Local government

40. The first elections in the Republic of Korea held under the Local Autonomy Law took place on 25 April and 10 May 1952 and were observed by UNCURK. They provided for four-year terms of office. The Law was amended twice during 1956.¹³ The second elections on a national scale under the amended Law were held on 8 August (for mayors of cities, and heads of towns and townships and for local councils), and on 13 August 1956 (for provincial councils and the Council of the Special City of Seoul).

41. Because of their importance as the second such elections held in the Republic and the first under the amended Law, some observation of them was undertaken by UNCURK through its Committee along the lines of the Committee's observation of the May presidential elections. Again, five observation teams were in the field in various parts of most Provinces and in Seoul for the period of the campaigns and the elections. The fullest possible co-operation was received by the teams from all concerned. Prior to the elections, the Chairman of the Central Election Committee attended by invitation a meeting of the Committee of UNCURK to outline the arrangements.

42. The conclusions which the Committee of UNCURK had reached in regard to the development of representative government as shown in the May elections were in the main supported also by its observation of the local elections. Public interest in the elections was keen, if not in general quite so sustained as in the presidential and vice-presidential elections. Local issues and personalities seemed to take on more importance in the August elections than membership and policies of national parties. Results of the local elections are given in annex V.

¹³The amendments provided, *inter alia*, for direct elections by local residents of mayors of cities (excluding Seoul) and heads of towns and townships instead of election by the respective council, and reduced the terms of office of local autonomous bodies from four to three years. The amendments extended the terms of office of local autonomous bodies which were due to expire before 15 August 1956, and also provided that officials whose terms of office did not expire as of election day would remain in office for the remainder of their terms. Close to one-half of mayors of cities and heads of towns and townships and about 2 per cent of members of local and provincial councils remained in office and were not affected by the elections. Under the Law, governors of Provinces and the Mayor of the Special City of Seoul are appointed by the President.

Chapter IV

ECONOMIC SITUATION AND PROGRESS OF RECONSTRUCTION IN THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

A. General review of the economic and financial situation

43. In the year under review, the major economic difficulties of the Republic of Korea have remained substantially unchanged, though the efforts of the Gov-

ernment itself, of the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency and other agencies and of the United States of America, with its most generous assistance, to restore and improve the economy, have been encouragingly apparent in several fields. There is no doubt, however, that commensurate efforts will have

to continue for a considerable time to come if the country's economy is to approach sufficiency and provide for the growing population.

44. A change in the budgetary system of the Republic of Korea was made on 27 June 1956, when the National Assembly approved a modification of the country's financial year to make it coincide with the calendar year. The Government hopes that by this change the necessity of supplementary budgets which have been frequent in recent years can be reduced, as aid expected in any year can be more accurately estimated at the beginning of a calendar year than in mid-year.

45. However, the change itself necessitated a supplementary budget to cover the period from July to December 1956. The Government's proposal for this, which was approved by the National Assembly on 4 August 1956, was essentially to expand the budget for July 1955 - June 1956 by half. An earlier supplementary budget had been approved on 18 February 1956, and this had adjusted the earlier budgets estimates in the light of experience (including that of the official hwan-dollar exchange rate of 500-1 established in August 1955). As a result of the two supplementary budgets, the budget for the 18-month period (July 1955 - December 1956) is as follows:¹⁴

	<u>Revenues</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>
	<u>Hwan</u>	<u>Hwan</u>
General account	158,280,406,300 ^a	100,063,837,800
Defence budget	51,200,000,000	
(transferred from the Counterpart Fund)		
(miscellaneous revenue)	300	109,416,568,800
	<u>Total</u>	<u>209,480,406,600</u>
Rehabilitation budget (Counterpart Fund).....	182,754,310,800	182,754,310,800

^aSurplus of hwan 58,216,568,500 in the general account will be used to fund deficit in the defence budget.

46. Such factors as deficit financing, deficits in public services, excessive bank credit, the demands of reconstruction and development and the requirements of the armed forces continue to exert inflationary pressure, although this pressure is perhaps less than in recent years as a result of the import of consumer goods and the Government's efforts. The whole bank note issue at 30 June 1956 was up 38 per cent over the previous year, and the total money supply up more than 50 per cent. Prices again rose but, compared with the previous year's large increases, the year's rise to 30 June 1956 was on a smaller scale. Grain prices rose, especially that of rice, and continue to give cause for concern, being the only factor in the general index to have increased substantially from January to June 1956. Wage levels for non-governmental workers have improved but continue to lag behind prices.

47. In the field of production, the gross national product in constant value increased nearly 5 per cent in the year ending 30 June 1956. In primary production, the total crop of the principal cereals in 1955-1956 is estimated at about 3.5 million metric tons; with the completion of projected irrigation and other agricultural programmes this figure may increase slightly. There has also been some improvement in forestry, and in livestock, fishery and marine production. Shortage of equipment, however, continues to hamper the fishing industry. On the industrial and mining side, production, assisted by better power supplies and transportation, has shown an upward trend and gains have been reported particularly in the field of textiles as well as other consumer goods. Coal production reached 1.44 million metric tons in the twelve months ending on 30 June 1956. The total production of other minerals has slightly increased during the same period. The partial recovery of the tungsten market was a hopeful sign. Thanks largely to United

States assistance the supply of electricity is now approaching adequacy, being over 100,000 kilowatts capacity, and having real prospects of reaching 190,000 kilowatts capacity - more than the present estimated demand - when current projects are completed. Transportation facilities have improved, particularly with the rehabilitation and construction of railway lines, some of which offer improved access to coal supplies. There have also been some signs of increased confidence on the part of private individuals and capital in the economy. During the year a stock exchange was established.

48. Exports have not increased appreciably and efforts are being made - and will continue to be necessary - to expand production and to find further markets and sources of foreign exchange. However, planned exports of consumer goods such as textiles will encounter strong competition in foreign markets, and rapid gains are not to be expected. Imports of commodities for anti-inflationary purposes, referred to above, have kept the import level up as compared with the previous year. It cannot be said that there is any near prospect of ending the unfavourable balance of trade while present conditions prevail in Korea. The reduction of the unfavourable balance will depend largely on the efforts of the Government itself and on the most realistic development that can be made of the country's resources with the help of outside aid.

49. The basic aim in the rehabilitation and development of the economy of the Republic at this stage being the maintenance of the country as a political entity, it is clear that vigilance must continue in order to ensure that further plans are made on a sound basis with due regard to the country's resources and potential and, in particular, that efforts to ensure economic stability

¹⁴Figures supplied by the Bureau of the Budget of the Republic of Korea.

in the country are intensified. Some economic progress has been made, and more may be expected when projects scheduled for completion in 1957 supplement those already in operation. Under conditions of continued financial and technical assistance, a sound stabilization programme, constant and realistic appraisals of the economic problems and vigorous action taken whenever necessary, it can be expected that the prospects of the Republic will continue to improve.

B. International aid to the Republic of Korea

50. Aid to the Republic of Korea has been a joint international effort. It has embraced the Republic of Korea Government, the United Nations Command, the United States, UNKRA and other United Nations organs, such as the specialized agencies, and many voluntary groups. Agreements were reached with the Republic of Korea on the implementation of the programmes and their co-ordination with the over-all national reconstruction plans. The problems of co-ordination have necessarily not been the easiest to solve, but the basic agreements have in the main worked effectively.

51. The aid programmes have had to take into account the need for due balance between, on the one hand, the amount allocated to sustain the South Korean economy by the import of raw materials for use of industry and farmers and of certain salable goods and, on the other hand, that allocated to long-range investment projects. There is no doubt that an essential prerequisite to the success of such projects is the adoption of steps to maintain adequate stability within the economy. The United States, with its self-sustaining import programmes, has helped very substantially in this way by keeping down inflationary trends and helping to hold prices at a reasonably stable level. UNKRA, consequently, has been able to confine its expenditures on essential commodity imports to some 25 per cent of its funds, sufficient to finance the local labour and material costs of its investment projects, which have been proportionately on a larger scale.

	<u>1954-1955 fiscal year</u>		<u>1955-1956 fiscal year</u>	
	<u>Project</u>	<u>Non-project</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Non-project</u>
Programme obligations.	146,464	108,417	109,481	229,422
Arrivals.	87,724	105,173	7,092	74,775
<u>Balance</u>	<u>58,740</u>	<u>3,244</u>	<u>102,389</u>	<u>154,647</u>

55. During the period covered by this report, the most important organizational development was the termination in November 1955 of the Korean Civil Assistance Command (KCAC), whose duties were assumed by OEC. KCAC had been set up under the United Nations Command to deal with the emergency needs of the civilian population. It continued to function following the cessation of hostilities, and worked closely with the Republic of Korea in providing technical ad-

1. United States aid

52. The United States continues to supply assistance to the Government of the Republic of Korea under its mutual security programme in the Far East, and its aid programme for Korea is still the largest single aid programme currently being conducted by the United States. Following the signing of the Armistice Agreement the United States, which was already giving substantial aid to the Republic, inaugurated an expanded programme of reconstruction and rehabilitation. This programme was designed to help meet local costs of the Republic's armed forces through provision of the proceeds of sales goods to restore and expand the Republic's economy, to reduce excessive inflationary pressures and to improve the effectiveness of public services. The present programme lays emphasis on transportation, communications, power, mining, agriculture and some manufacturing projects which can increase the country's capacity for self support.

53. United States assistance continues to be given, in line with the broad concepts adopted in the past, through the Office of the Economic Coordinator (OEC) which was established under the United Nations Command. This Office supervises over-all economic and fiscal policies within which programmes are carried out and aid is co-ordinated to ensure maximum results and integration with the resources of the Republic of Korea. Implementation of the programme of international aid is now chiefly the responsibility of OEC. Co-ordination of planning and operations is still carried out through the Combined Economic Board, composed of a representative of the Commander in Chief United Nations Command (CINCUNC) and a representative of the Republic of Korea. Assistance also continues to be channelled through the Armed Forces Assistance to Korea (AFAK), an organization under United States military control.

54. In the period covered by the present report, the figures of United States economic aid (in thousands of dollars) are as follows:¹⁵

vice and assistance and in supervising relief supplies in Korea.¹⁶

¹⁵"Project" imports include project investment and some commodities for support of railroads. "Non-project" imports are largely industrial raw materials and equipment - both are salable. The figures on aid goods arrivals (up to 30 June 1956) were supplied by the Office of the Economic Co-ordinator. They represent the goods which were received in Korea during the period under review.

¹⁶The Commission paid tribute to the work accomplished by KCAC and to the nationals of fourteen countries who served on the staff of KCAC with devotion and ability.

2. The UNKRA programme

56. In keeping with its terms of reference, UNCURK and its Committee have continued to follow closely the activities of UNKRA and to be available to the Agent-General for appropriate consultation. The past twelve months have witnessed the most vital and constructive period in the Agency's history - to the extent that it has been able to contribute usefully to reconstruction in South Korea and to the strengthening of the economy of the country generally.

57. The General Assembly, on 25 October 1955, adopted resolution 920 (X) expressing appreciation of UNKRA's work and requesting that it implement expeditiously its approved programmes within the resources available. The Agent-General (General John B. Coulter) has followed that directive during this year. When his term of office was about to expire in May 1956, he was asked by the Secretary-General to continue for a further twelve months, and he agreed to do so. The Commission was consulted on this arrangement.

58. Members of the Commission have visited numerous UNKRA projects and have kept in touch with the Agent-General and his representatives regarding progress. The Committee of UNCURK was consulted during the year when a difference arose between the Agency and the Government of the Republic of Korea over the interpretation of a provision of General Assembly resolution 410 (V)¹⁷ in so far as it affected the imposition of local import duties on aid goods imported under the UNKRA programmes. The Committee was able to assist in the reaching of a solution in support of the Assembly's policy on Korean relief.

59. The Agent-General's report to the General Assembly will give full details of his operations which have been subject to the approval of the Advisory Committee of UNKRA in New York, and to the supervision of UNCURK in certain political aspects in the field.

60. It may now be both useful and timely to give a brief summary of the UNKRA effort. UNKRA was set up on 1 December 1950. The total resources available to the Agency have amounted to approximately \$146 million, of which \$139.9 million¹⁸ has been contributed on a voluntary basis by the Governments of thirty-one Member States of the United Nations and the Governments of five non-members as tangible support on the aid and reconstruction fronts for the principles of collective security that brought the United Nations into Korea on the military front in 1950. The present position of the Agency's resources is as follows: The unobligated balance is \$6.35 million, but the Agency has various planned projects amounting to \$4.85 million, leaving an operational reserve of \$1.5 million.¹⁹

(a) Investment projects

61. One of UNKRA's most marked contributions has been in the sphere of new investment projects. The

¹⁷Resolution 410 (V) concerns the relief and rehabilitation of Korea.

¹⁸The balance of \$6.1 million arises from miscellaneous income comprising mainly income from investments and the staff assessment scheme.

¹⁹Round figures, as of 30 June 1956, supplied by UNKRA.

continued division of the country has called for some diversification of the economy with, at the same time, the necessity to strike a balance between secondary and primary development in a predominantly agricultural country. UNKRA has coped in particular with this problem, but its efforts, effective as they have been in many ways, would not have been nearly as effective outside the context of the direct United States aid to the Republic of Korea (see paras. 50 to 55 above).

62. As explained in last year's report, an essential feature of the Agency's operations has been the self-supporting resources derived from the Counterpart Fund, whereby the local currency proceeds from the sale of the relief and rehabilitation supplies are funded to meet the local labour and material costs of the investment projects. For the most part the relevant agreement of 31 May 1954 with the Government of the Republic of Korea and the later memorandum of understanding relating to this Fund have worked satisfactorily. The Agency has had to take care to keep mechanism of receipts and disbursements in balance and to ensure that there remain sufficient funds in its final stages to see projects through to completion.

(b) Other programmes

63. Limitations on the Agency's resources have meant that it has not been able to carry out its other programmes of aid to the extent it would have wished. It has had to be selective, in many cases confining itself to initiating and stimulating action. For example in the major field of agriculture, a suggested programme (based on a report of the Food and Agriculture Organization) would have required some \$300 million to carry out and was clearly beyond UNKRA's ability to handle. This field was transferred to the Office of the Economic Co-ordinator, although UNKRA has carried out, in co-operation with local authorities, a modest but useful project of irrigation and flood control. Attention has been paid to other primary fields, as for example fisheries, through the provision of fishing boats, equipment and small loans as well as technical aid. In another area of great need - forestry - a useful programme of aid and technical assistance was completed by UNKRA before its responsibilities were transferred to OEC in February 1956.

64. An outstanding effort has been made in helping the coal industry. The great improvement in the coal (and power) situation over the past twelve months owes much to the UNKRA aid, which has taken almost 10 per cent of the Agency's resources. Mining generally has been recognized by the Agency as a field where much can and should be done, especially in developing the mineral potential of the country which holds most promise for expanding trade and earning foreign exchange. The Agency has helped considerably in the assaying and developing of mineral resources, and has constructed at Taejon a Mineral Assay Laboratory of high excellence.

65. In the very wide fields of education and health, in which the Agency has been guided by reports of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and of the World Health Organization, the selective policy has had to be severely applied. In education much has been done by UNKRA in the

building of classrooms, equipping schools, especially technical ones, and in completing outstanding individual projects such as the Merchant Marine Academy at Yong-Do Island near Pusan and a textbook plant in Seoul.

(c) Joint programmes

66. In the field of health, in particular, UNKRA has adopted the useful technique of developing joint programmes with UNKRA-aiding foreign Governments and with the Government of the Republic of Korea. The rehabilitation of the Taegu Medical College and Teaching Hospital was undertaken by UNKRA in co-operation with the Swiss Government, which provided originally a fourteen member team of experts and at present a continuing smaller team. An up-to-date national medical centre is now under way in Seoul as a joint venture by UNKRA, the Government of the Republic of Korea and the Governments of Denmark, Norway and Sweden. UNKRA established and equipped the Tongnae Rehabilitation Centre for the physically handicapped (especially veterans) and has enlisted the enthusiastic support of the Government of the Republic of Korea in the project.

67. UNKRA has also done a lot in the field of housing with the introduction of new and improved building techniques, and its efforts have set an example followed by the Government of the Republic of Korea, Army and voluntary groups.

(d) Voluntary agencies

68. A great number - over fifty - of non-governmental bodies have been active in working for the welfare and rehabilitation of South Korea, and it has been of mutual value for UNKRA to work in close support of, and in some respects in a co-ordinating capacity with, these groups, many of which are of long standing in the Korean community. Most of them are linked in membership of the Korea Association of Voluntary Agencies (KAVA) with which UNKRA has close liaison. UNKRA has been able by this means to provide grants-in-aid, equipment and building materials and, in general, to reach areas of need that might otherwise have been overlooked. Appropriate supervision has been maintained, and the results have been beneficial all round.

(e) Technical assistance

69. Technical assistance has been one of the most fruitful forms of aid. Even before UNKRA itself began operations in the field it was able, through the United Nations Command, to help aid agencies already active by the recruitment of technical experts in a wide variety of spheres such as health, education, mining, public administration and so on. This has remained an important element of the Agency's own programme as well as a valuable contribution to the programmes of KCAC (until it closed down), OEC and the Government of the Republic of Korea. In all, UNKRA has seconded 147 experts in this way.

(f) Future plans of UNKRA

70. The Agent-General has discussed with the Com-

mittee of UNCURK the plans that he has put before the Advisory Committee in New York for the completion of UNKRA's programmes within the resources available. The Commission, which has no competence on the operational side, believes that these plans from its point of view are basically sound. The plans provide for the substantial running down of the Agency and the termination of a great number of its staff by the end of 1956. Fields of responsibility, so far as new activity is concerned, were transferred to OEC in February 1956. UNKRA's remaining construction activity will finish in the next eighteen months, including the longer-term investment projects such as a cement plant and a flat glass plant. Its technical assistance activities will continue in some cases for a longer period (for example, in mining) and in other cases will be carried on by the Governments directly co-operating such as the Scandinavians with the national medical centre.

71. The Commission believes that UNKRA has contributed impressively to the joint United Nations assistance to South Korea. It has demonstrated in concrete terms not only the readiness of United Nations Members to follow their military commitments with equally important aid commitments, but also the effectiveness of United Nations aid applied on a large scale in an area of special need. The Commission believes, too, that both the goodwill built up and the practical and concrete benefits introduced will continue in their effect for a long time to come. One of the best tests of the position UNKRA has attained lies in the high regard in which it is held in the eyes not only of the Government of the Republic of Korea but of the Korean people on all levels.

72. The Commission has not been unaware of reports of mistakes made in the Agency's operations and of examples of extravagance arising mostly from an unrealistic appreciation of the country's needs and capabilities. However, from being on the spot it has been able to appreciate the practical difficulties met with in carrying out the Agency's operations. These have included the unsettled conditions in the country in the early period, the formidable problems of co-ordination where many agencies (both civilian and military) have been concerned, inexperience of local conditions and outlook, recruitment delays and contractual upsets. The members of the Commission have found the Agent-General and his staff frank in discussing difficulties and shortcomings and ready to take active steps with those concerned to improve matters.

3. Other United Nations aid

73. The major United Nations assistance to the Republic of Korea has been channelled through UNKRA as just described. Other United Nations agencies have been able to co-operate in this.

74. UNESCO aid to the Republic of Korea has taken various forms. In 1950, after the war had begun, it voted \$100,000 for aid to Korea which has been absorbed in the excellent textbook printing plant in Seoul. In 1953, a UNESCO educational team made a full report on rehabilitating the Korean educational system. The organization has also awarded several fellowships

to Koreans for overseas study. There are two ways in which UNESCO is presently active in Korea. One is through the UNESCO gift coupon scheme, operated by UNKRA staff members, and providing much equipment and many books to schools, orphanages and institutions. Secondly, following the recommendations of its 1953 team, UNESCO has associated itself with UNKRA in a fundamental education project at Suwon.

75. The United Nations Children's Fund has also carried on certain programmes of modest but useful extent in the Republic of Korea. Its major project has been the provision of powdered milk for children - some 1,500,000 in the age-groups two to ten - in co-operation with the Korean authorities. Another of the Fund's programmes concerns courses for mid-wife training in co-operation with the Ministry of Health and the American-Korean Foundation.

76. The United Nations Technical Assistance Board in New York has as yet played no great part in assisting the Republic of Korea. Its 1956 programme, however, provided for some nineteen scholarships in advanced studies in various fields. The Far Eastern Representative of the Board paid a visit to Seoul in March.

77. Although it operates no direct programmes in the Republic of Korea, WHO maintains an interest in the progress made in the field of health. Its East Asian Regional Director has visited the country. As already pointed out, FAO made an earlier report on the agricultural needs of the Republic and during the year the Regional Director on Nutrition visited Korea. Also a team from the International Monetary Fund visited the Republic of Korea and examined matters in its field. In June 1956 the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East made a familiarization visit to Seoul.

Future prospects

78. The planned reduction of UNKRA may leave gaps into which the regular specialized agencies and other organs of the United Nations may be able increasingly to step. It is possible that future needs for rehabilitation and reconstruction are likely to be felt less than those for normal economic development and improvement of living standards in the Republic of Korea. There will still be ample room for specific projects under United Nations auspices (as with the Scandinavian medical centre) and for particular programmes as with UNICEF. Such continued United Nations interest and support will be welcomed by the Government of the Republic of Korea. The fundamental economic development plans can perhaps be further assisted in the future through a commission such as ECAFE.

79. The possibility exists that the handling of further aid for certain projects undertaken by UNKRA might best be transferred to other agencies. These include the Suwon Fundamental Education Centre, the Foreign

Language Institute and the gift coupon scheme (to UNESCO), the Tongnae Rehabilitation Centre and possibly the Taegu Hospital (to WHO). The continuing role of the voluntary agencies might also be kept in mind in plans for the future.

80. One field of continued and wide opportunity is that of technical assistance. The needs here can be expected to remain acute for a number of years. This assistance may well be co-ordinated on the United Nations plane through the Technical Assistance Board.

81. In view of the fundamental role that the United Nations has played in the establishment and then in the defence of the Republic of Korea the responsibilities for continued assistance from the United Nations remain great, the needs still extensive and the continuing challenge one not to be ignored.

*

* * *

The present report is transmitted to the Secretary-General for submission to the eleventh regular session of the General Assembly pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 2 (c) of General Assembly resolution 376 (V) of 7 October 1950.

The Commission places on record its appreciation of the services rendered by the Secretariat during the year.

Done at Commission Headquarters, Seoul, Korea, this twenty-fourth day of August, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-six.

(Signed)

H. MARSHALL, Australia

Chile²⁰

A. D. VAS NUNES, Netherlands²¹

O. H. MALIK, Pakistan

T. G. de CASTRO, Philippines

Jotisi DEVAKUL, Thailand

Kamil IDIL, Turkey

Witnessed

Dantas de BRITO

Principal Secretary

²⁰The representative of Chile was absent from Korea at the time of the signing of the report.

²¹The representative of the Netherlands was absent from Korea at the time of the signing of the report, but subsequently notified the Secretary-General of his agreement with it and appended his signature.

ANNEXES

I. Delegations to the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea, and United Nations Secretariat

A. Delegations to the Commission

1. List of delegations

AUSTRALIA

Representative

Mr. E. R. Walker,²² Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary

Mr. Harold Marshall²³

Alternate representative

Mr. John H. Brook²⁴

Mr. Hugh A. Dunn²⁵

Mr. Charles R. Ashwin²⁶

CHILE

Representative

Mr. Gonzalo Montt, Ambassador

NETHERLANDS

Representative

Jonkheer O. Reuchlin, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary

Mr. A. D. Vas Nunes²⁷

PAKISTAN

Representative

Mr. O. H. Malik, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary

PHILIPPINES

Representative

Mr. Maximino G. Bueno,²⁸ Minister Plenipotentiary

Mr. Tomas G. de Castro,²⁹ Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary

THAILAND

Representative

Prince Pridi Debyabongs Devakula,³⁰ former Minister of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Chitti Sucharitakul,³¹ Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary

Alternate representative

Mr. Jotisi Devakul³²

Assistant

Mr. Prayud Nawongs³³

²²Until 28 September 1955.

²³From 29 September 1955.

²⁴Until 21 June 1956.

²⁵From 22 June until 18 July 1956.

²⁶From 19 July 1956.

²⁷Appointed on 1 August 1956 to replace Ambassador Reuchlin during the latter's leave of absence.

²⁸Until 27 February 1956.

²⁹From 28 February 1956.

³⁰Until 12 January 1956.

³¹From 13 January 1956. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and now Ambassador to the Philippines.

³²Appointed on 20 December 1955.

³³Until 19 January 1956.

TURKEY

Representative

Mr. Tevfik K. Kemahli,³⁴ Minister Plenipotentiary
Dr. Kamil Idil³⁵

2. Roster of Chairmanship

(i) The Commission

In accordance with the rules of procedure, the chairmanship of the Commission, until it adjourned sine die upon the establishment of the Committee of UNCURK on 1 January 1956, was held as follows:

1955

September

Prince Pridi Debyabongs Devakula, Thailand;

October

Mr. Harold Marshall, Australia;³⁶

November

Mr. Gonzalo Montt, Chile;

December

Mr. Maximino G. Bueno, Philippines.³⁷

When the Commission reconvened on 23 August 1956 to approve and sign the report, the Chairmanship was assumed by the representative of Thailand.

(ii) The Committee of UNCURK³⁸

1956

January

Prince Pridi Debyabongs Devakula, Thailand;

Mr. Jotisi Devakul, Thailand;³⁹

February

Mr. Harold Marshall, Australia;⁴⁰

³⁴Until 13 February 1956.

³⁵Appointed 14 February 1956.

³⁶The representative of Australia assumed the Chairmanship in the absence of the representative of Turkey.

³⁷The representative of the Philippines assumed the Chairmanship in the absence of the representatives of the Netherlands and Pakistan.

³⁸The Committee's rules of procedure concerning Chairmanship read as follows:

"Rule 12: The Chairmanship of the Committee shall be held in turn for a period of one month by the representatives on the Committee in the English alphabetical order of the names of their respective States. The first Chairman shall be chosen by drawing lots. If an alternate representative is acting for a representative not residing in Korea, he shall be empowered to take turn as Chairman."

"Rule 13: If the Chairman is not in a position to perform his functions the representative, who, in accordance with rule 12, would be Chairman in the succeeding month, shall act as Chairman."

³⁹Upon the departure of Prince Pridi Debyabongs Devakula, Mr. Jotisi Devakul assumed the Chairmanship.

⁴⁰The representative of Australia assumed the Chairmanship in the absence of the representative of Turkey.

March
Mr. Tomas G. de Castro, Philippines;
April
Mr. Jotisi Devakul, Thailand;
May
Dr. Kamil Idil, Turkey;
June
Mr. Harold Marshall, Australia;
July
Mr. Tomas G. de Castro, Philippines;
August
Mr. Jotisi Devakul, Thailand.

B. United Nations Secretariat

Principal Secretary

Mr. John P. Gaillard (until 5 December 1955)
Mr. Dantas de Brito (from 6 December 1955)

Political Affairs Officer

Mr. Irshad H. Baqai (until 3 February 1956)
Mr. Ali Nekunam (from 28 February 1956)

Administrative Officer

Mr. Julien W. Denys (until 15 April 1956)
Mr. Fred Babinowich (from 16 April 1956)

Secretaries

Mr. Domingo Sueiras (until 29 June 1956)
Mr. William G. Nixey

Mr. Robert Bruce (from 27 October 1955 until 30 December 1955)

Mr. James D. P. Whyte (from 11 May 1956)

Telecommunications Unit

Senior Field Service Radio Officer:

Mr. Einar Michalsen

Radio Officers:

Mr. Joseph Anzarut

Mr. Noubar Pechtimaldjan (until 3 January 1956)

Mr. Valiyampath P. Menon (from 6 January 1956)

Korean Interpretation and Translation Section

Mr. Kim Yoon Yul (Chief)

Mr. Kye Kwang Kil

Administrative Assistant

Mr. Chun Ki Poong

C. Organization

The delegations of the Committee of UNCURK and the Secretariat are established in Seoul.

Logistical support continues to be furnished by the United Nations Command.

The Commission and its Committee have received effective co-operation and assistance from the liaison officer provided by the Republic of Korea.

II. The Government of the Republic of Korea

A. The Executive

President of the Republic

Syngman Rhee

Elected by National Assembly 20 July 1948. Assumed office 15 August 1948. Re-elected by popular vote 5 August 1952. Assumed office 15 August 1952. Re-elected by popular vote 15 May 1956. Assumed office 15 August 1956.

Vice-President of the Republic

Ham Tae Yung

Elected by popular vote 5 August 1952. Assumed office 15 August 1952.

Chang Myun

Elected by popular vote 15 May 1956. Assumed office 15 August 1956.

Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs

Cho Chung Whan

Appointed Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, 30 July 1955.

Minister of Home Affairs

Kim Kyung Kun

Appointed 23 April 1955. Resigned 21 May 1956.

Lee Ik Hung

Appointed 22 May 1956.

Minister of Finance

Kim Hyun Chul

Appointed 11 July 1955. Resigned 26 May 1956.

In Tae Sik

Appointed 26 May 1956.

Minister of Justice

Cho Yong Soon

Appointed 30 June 1954. Resigned 16 September 1955.

Lee Ho

Appointed 16 September 1955.

Minister of National Defence

Sohn Won Il

Appointed 30 June 1953. Resigned 26 May 1956.

Kim Yong Woo

Appointed 26 May 1956.

Minister of Education

Lee Sun Keun

Appointed 21 April 1954. Resigned 5 June 1956.

Choe Kyu Nam

Appointed 8 June 1956.

Minister of Reconstruction

Yoo Wan Chang

Appointed 16 February 1955. Resigned 26 May 1956.

Kim Hyun Chul

Appointed 26 May 1956.

Minister of Agriculture and Forestry

Chung Nak Hoon

Appointed 30 August 1955. Resigned 17 November 1955.

Chung Woon Kap

Appointed 17 November 1955.

Minister of Commerce and Industry

Kang Sung Tae

Appointed 5 July 1954. Resigned 16 September 1955.

Kim Il Hwan

Appointed 16 September 1955.

Minister of Public Health and Welfare

Choi Jai Yoo

Appointed 16 February 1955. Resigned 26 May 1956.

Chung Joon Mo

Appointed 26 May 1956.

Minister of Transportation

Lee Jong Lim

Appointed 10 February 1954.

Minister of Communications

Lee Kwang

Appointed 30 June 1954. Resigned 16 September 1955.

Lee Eung Joon

Appointed 16 September 1955.

B. The National Assembly

Chairman

Lee Ki Poong

Elected 9 June 1954. Re-elected 8 June 1956.

Vice-Chairman

Kwak Sang Hoon

Elected 9 June 1954. Served until 8 June 1956.

Hwang Sung Soo

Elected 8 June 1956 to replace Kwak Sang Hoon.

Cho Kyung Kyoo

Elected 2 March 1955. Re-elected 8 June 1956.

III. International Relations of the Republic of Korea

A. Diplomatic representation of the Republic of Korea

The Republic of Korea has established the following overseas diplomatic representation:

Washington	Embassy
Taipei	Embassy
London	Legation
Paris	Legation
Saigon	Legation
Manila	Legation
Tokyo	Mission
New York	Observer at United Nations
Hong Kong	Consulate-General
San Francisco	Consulate-General
Los Angeles	Consulate-General
Honolulu	Consulate-General
Sydney	Consulate-General
Bonn	Consulate-General

In addition the Republic of Korea and Turkey announced on 8 March 1956 an agreement to establish diplomatic representation.

B. Accessions by the Republic of Korea to international organizations and international treaties

<u>Organization or treaty</u>	<u>Date of accession</u>
World Health Organization (WHO)	17 August 1949
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	14 June 1950
International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)	11 November 1952
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	31 December 1952
International Telecommunication Union (ITU)	28 December 1954
Universal Postal Union (UPU)	28 December 1954
International Monetary Fund (IMF)	27 August 1955
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)	27 August 1955
World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	16 March 1956

Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE)	20 October 1954
Office of International Epizootics (OIE)	18 November 1953
Constitution of the International Rice Commission (IRC)	21 November 1953
Rules and Regulations of the International Cotton Advisory Commission (ICAC)	1 March 1954
International Load Line Convention (ILLC)	11 September 1954

The Republic of Korea has pending an application for membership of the United Nations.

C. Major conferences attended by the Republic of Korea

The following are major international conferences at which the Republic of Korea has been represented during the past year:

- Tenth session of the United Nations General Assembly - Observer (New York);
- Tenth session of the Assembly of ICAO (Caracas);
- Tenth annual meeting of Boards of Governors of IMF and IBRD (Istanbul);
- Sixth session of the Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council (Tokyo);
- Regional conference of representatives of National Commissions for UNESCO in Asia (Tokyo);
- Twelfth session of ECAFE (Bangalore).

In addition, the Republic of Korea has been represented at eleven other conferences, symposiums and working parties held during the year under the auspices of WHO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO and ECAFE.

IV. Official Returns of the elections for President and Vice-President of the Republic of Korea (15 May 1956)⁴¹

A. Returns of the presidential election

<u>Special City of Seoul and Provinces</u>	<u>Cho Pong Am</u>	<u>Syngman Rhee</u>
Seoul	119,129	205,253
Kyunggi-do	180,150	607,757
Choongchung Pukto	57,026	353,201
Choongchung Namdo	157,973	530,531
Cholla Pukto	281,068	424,674
Cholla Namdo	286,787	741,623
Kyungsang Pukto	501,917	621,530
Kyungsang Namdo	502,507	830,492
Kangwon-do	65,270	644,693
Cheju-do	11,981	86,683
Total	2,163,808	5,046,437

⁴¹Information received from the Ministry of Home Affairs.

B. Returns of the vice-presidential election

<u>Special City of Seoul and Provinces</u>	<u>Chang M.</u>	<u>Lee K. P.</u>	<u>Yoon C. Y.</u>	<u>Lee Y. Y.</u>	<u>Paik S. W.</u>	<u>Lee B. S.</u>
Seoul	451,037	95,454	12,445	2,285	3,802	21,530
Kyunggi-do	450,140	424,104	40,720	6,768	25,216	55,621
Choongchung Pukto	159,310	245,218	14,411	1,847	24,727	28,264
Choongchung Namdo	374,209	364,750	29,054	4,675	32,895	51,589
Cholla Pukto	428,410	338,283	25,430	2,738	15,596	28,954
Cholla Namdo	529,341	549,279	25,979	3,294	70,628	33,890
Kyungsang Pukto	715,342	475,754	38,188	5,303	40,544	41,037
Kyungsang Namdo	778,903	623,409	38,288	4,575	7,899	30,264
Kangwon-do	103,493	611,704	14,046	3,225	7,052	23,612
Cheju-do	22,469	77,547	2,717	216	2,196	2,818
<u>Total</u>	4,012,654	3,805,502	241,278	34,926	230,555	317,579

V. Statistical Information on the elections held under the local autonomy law⁴²

A. Elections for mayors of cities and heads of towns and townships (8 August 1956)

<u>Provinces</u>	<u>Number of cities, towns and townships where elections were held</u>	<u>Number of candidates registered</u>	<u>Political parties and organizations of elected candidates</u>					
			<u>LP</u>	<u>DP</u>	<u>NS</u>	<u>FA</u>	<u>OTH.</u>	<u>IND.</u>
Kyunggi-do	110	337	46	1	-	1	-	62
Choongchung Pukto	47	148	46	-	-	-	-	1
Choongchung Namdo	86	296	16	3	-	1	-	66
Cholla Pukto	47	184	31	1	-	-	-	15
Cholla Namdo	47	162	28	1	-	-	-	18
Kyungsang Pukto	103	335	47	4	3	-	1	48
Kyungsang Namdo	71	285	25	-	3	1	-	42
Kangwon-do	63	159	48	-	1	-	-	14
Cheju-do	6	17	5	-	-	-	-	1
<u>Total</u>	580	1,923	292	10	7	3	1	267

Abbreviations: LP (Liberal Party); FA (Farmers' Association);
 DP (Democratic Party); OTH. (Others);
 NS (National Society); IND. (Independents)

⁴²Information received from the Ministry of Home Affairs.

B. Elections for city, town and township councils (8 August 1956)

Provinces	Number of cities, towns and townships where elections were held	Number of seats	Number of candidates registered	Political parties and organizations of elected candidates					
				LP	DP	NS	FA	OTH.	IND.
Kyunggi-do	195	2,245	3,276	1,586	50	30	8	13	558
Choongchung Pukto	107	1,231	1,813	1,185	16	-	-	-	30
Choongchung Namdo	171	2,003	3,187	879	67	23	4	2	1,026
Cholla Pukto	166	1,926	3,465	1,272	61	4	1	9	579
Cholla Namdo	235	2,747	4,651	2,115	71	13	2	7	539
Kyungsang Pukto	248	2,893	4,833	1,872	48	47	-	6	918
Kyungsang Namdo	237	2,749	4,482	1,557	25	60	5	4	1,095
Kangwon-do	86	1,003	1,546	900	4	15	-	3	81
Cheju-do	13	164	271	124	-	14	-	-	26
Total	1,458	16,961	27,524	11,490	342	206	20	44	4,852

Abbreviations: LP (Liberal Party); DP (Democratic Party); NS (National Society); FA (Farmers' Association); OTH. (Others); IND. (Independents)

C. Elections for the Council of the Special City of Seoul and Provincial Councils (13 August 1956)

Seoul and Provinces	Number of seats	Number of candidates registered	Political parties and organizations of elected candidates						
			LP	DP	NS	FA	OTH.	IND.	TOTAL
Seoul	47	302	1	40	-	1	-	5	47
Kyunggi-do	45	183	14	22	1	-	-	8	45
Choongchung Pukto	30	98	29	-	-	-	-	1	30
Choongchung Namdo	45	124	27	6	-	-	-	12	45
Cholla Pukto	44	168	22	6	-	-	-	16	44
Cholla Namdo	58	236	47	10	-	-	-	1	58
Kyungsang Pukto	61	211	40	7	1	-	-	13	61
Kyungsang Namdo	67	258	21	6	4	-	-	36	67
Kangwon-do	25	87	23	1	-	-	-	1	25
Cheju-do	15	35	15	-	-	-	-	-	15
Total	437	1,701	239	98	6	1	-	93	437

Abbreviations: LP (Liberal Party); DP (Democratic Party); NS (National Society); FA (Farmers' Association); OTH. (Others); IND. (Independents)