

SUMMARY RECORD OF FIFTH DAY OF OBSERVATION⁸

Present : Mr. Manet (France); Mr. Singh (India); Mr. Villalva (Philippines); Mr. Milner (Deputy Principal Secretary).

*Capitol, Cheju, Cheju-Do,
Friday, 9 April 1948, at 2.25 p.m.*

Interview with Cheju Do provincial election committee

Mr. SINGH (India) invited the governor of the province to give a general outline of the existing situation, and the chairman of the provincial election committee to give some general information on the progress of registration.

Mr. RYU Hai Chin, Governor of Cheju Do, explained that the *Do* was divided into North Gun, with two electoral districts, A and B, and South Gun with one electoral district. The population of the entire *Do* totalled 270,000, of whom one-third were estimated to be eligible voters. Of the 90,000 eligible voters, 71,893 had already registered up to 7 p.m. on 8 April, which represented approximately 80 per cent.⁹

There were three political parties in the *Do* : the Democratic Independence Party of Mr. Hong Myung Hi, which was the strongest; the Korean Independence Party of Mr. Kim Koo, which was the next strongest; and the South Korea Labour Party, which was an underground movement of destructive elements.

The Democratic Independence Party and the Korean Independence Party, as organizations, were officially in opposition to the elections but individual members of both parties had nevertheless registered. The South Korea Labour Party, on the other hand, opposed the elections both individually and as an organization.

Mr. MILNER, Deputy Principal Secretary, asked on what basis the figure of 90,000 eligible voters had been estimated.

Mr. RYU replied that the estimate was based on the average age of the population and the death rate.

Mr. CHAI Won Sun, chairman of the provincial election committee, said that, as far as he knew, one member of the Korean Independence Party, Mr. Kim Chung, was canvassing for 200 signatures and would probably register as a candidate. There was no candidate from the Democratic Independence Party, and the South Korea Labour Party, in view of its anti-election policy, would certainly not put forward a candidate.

Mr. RYU said that the closing date for registering candidates was 16 April.

The recent disturbances in Cheju Do had taken place about 2 a.m. on 3 April and 4 April. There had been eight attacks on police boxes; one police box had been set on fire; six policemen had been killed; seven policemen had been wounded and two had been kidnapped. There had also been attacks on members of the Dai Dong Youth Group, of

which nine members had been killed, twenty-nine wounded and five kidnapped. Three houses belonging to members of the Dai Dong Youth Group had been burned. So far three of the miscreants had been killed. The police believed that the miscreants were communists. There had been no disturbances before 3 April; after 4 April there had been some disturbances, on which no detailed reports were yet to hand. On the previous night, for example, the police box at Song San had been attacked. As far as he knew only one registration place had been attacked and set on fire; fortunately, the registration documents had been removed as registration had been completed in that locality.

Mr. CHAI believed that communist elements of the South Korea Labour Party were responsible for the disturbances. The communists were against the elections mainly because they maintained that the purpose of the elections was to divide Korea. On the other hand, they had caused similar disturbances after liberation, which led him to think that they were carrying out destruction only for its own sake.

Kwang Ju and Yosu, in Cholla Nam Do, were believed to be the seats of the communist elements; rich communists in those areas were supposed to finance the disruptive elements in Cheju Do. So far, eleven arrests had been made. One of those arrested had declared that he had committed murder, and four others had been found in his company. Six people were under investigation.

In reply to a question by Mr. SINGH (India), he added that attacks were made principally against police premises rather than registration places.

Mr. RYU said that the miscreants fell into two categories : those who opposed separate elections and the establishment of a separate government in South Korea, and those who aimed at destroying what they termed the "puppets of the extreme right" which meant especially the Dai Dong Youth Group and the police. He added that the one registration place which had been attacked was normally the office of the Dai Dong Youth Group.

Both the chairman of the Provincial election committee and he believed that the disturbances were caused by members of the South Korea Labour Party and that they were instigated by elements outside Cheju Do. The communists had adopted the tactics of telling the people that the mainland of Korea had been entirely communized, that a People's Republic, with its capital in Seoul, had been set up, and that it was necessary for the people of Cheju Do to follow the example of the mainland.

Mr. CHAI said that both Japanese weapons and dynamite had been used by the rioters.

Apart from the eleven arrests which had been made when the rioting began, writs of court had been made out on 7 April for the arrest of ten people accused of killing policemen after 3 April. Five of these came from outside Cheju Do.

Mr. VILLALVA (Philippines) asked whether any individuals or groups had attempted to discourage people from registering.

⁸ Document A/AC.19/SC.5/SR.5.

⁹ For day-to-day registration figures, as supplied by the provincial election committee, see Appendix, page 192.

Mr. RYU replied that on one occasion members of the South Korea Labour Party had frightened a member of a local election committee into tendering his resignation. Two members of the election committee had also been killed.

Mr. CHAI said that, on 31 March and 1 April, he had received instructions from the national election committee in Seoul concerning the composition of the provincial election committee, which had ten members and ten alternates. He had submitted a list of the twenty prospective members of the latter committee to the national election committee, and the appointments had been made by the latter.

There were three members of the Korean Independence Party and three members of the Democratic Independence Party in the provincial election committee; the remainder were independent.

Mr. CHAI added that the pattern of party membership in the provincial election committee was not generally repeated in the subordinate election committees, where there were more independents.

Mr. MANET (France) noted that, according to what had been said, it appeared that the members of Mr. Kim Koo's Korean Independence Party did not necessarily oppose the elections, although the organization as a whole was against them. The fact that three members of the election committee belonged to that party seemed to indicate that they were free to play an active part in the elections.

Mr. RYU said that the same discrepancy between the attitude of individual members and policy of the organization applied to the Democratic Independence Party. Although such a situation might appear anomalous, the reason could be found in the fact that the two parties in question opposed the elections for different reasons from those of the South Korea Labour Party, which insisted that elections should be held only after the evacuation of United States and Soviet troops from Korea. The latter consideration did not form part of policy of the other two parties, which insisted on the unification of Korea but felt that their individual members, by participating in the elections, could fight for such unification. He felt that members of the Korean Independence Party would also stand as candidates.

He added that he himself was a member of the Democratic Independence Party.

Mr. CHAI said that there were 221 registration places in Cheju Do, of which eleven were in Cheju Eup.

He did not know the percentage of women registrants or of illiterates.

Mr. SINGH (India) asked what methods had been employed to publicize the elections and encourage the registration.

Mr. KIM Too Hyun, a member of the provincial election committee, said that election propaganda had been passed down from the *Do* administration through the administrations of the *Eups*, *Myuns* and *Ris* to individual households. After 3 April, propaganda had decreased because of the disturbances.

Mr. CHAI said that the national election committee had instructed him to postpone the closing of the registration period for one day to 7 p.m. on 9 April.

To his knowledge, there had been no fraudulent registration so far. Outsiders, for example immigrants from the mainland, were entitled to register if they possessed a certificate of residence.

Electoral District A, North Gun Cheju, Cheju Do, Friday, 9 April 1948, at 4.25 p.m.

Mr. RHEE Yun Ee, chairman of the electoral district election committee, said that he was a landowner. This election committee had been appointed by the chairman of the provincial election committee and the head of the *Gun*. Two of its members belonged to the Korean Independence Party and two to the Democratic Independence Party; the remainder were independent.

There were 53 voting districts in the electoral district.

Pan leaders had been instructed to visit each household in their areas and publicize the elections. Up to 7 p.m. on 8 April, 17,510 people had registered. He estimated the number of eligible voters to be 30 per cent of the total population of the electoral district, which was 127,197; the percentage was based on the fact that, in most families, 30 per cent of the members were over twenty-one. About one-third of the registrants were women; more than one-third were illiterates.

The closing date for filing the names of candidates was 16 April, but no names had been submitted so far.

Mr. SINGH (India) remarked that the figure of 17,510 people already registered was less than half the total of eligible voters estimated on the basis of 30 per cent of the total population. He asked what steps had been taken to urge the remainder to register.

Mr. RHEE replied that *pan* leaders had been instructed to visit individual households again. Members of the electoral district election committee had also visited local election committees to stimulate greater efforts.

Mr. MANET (France) asked if there had been any disturbances or anti-election activity.

Mr. RHEE replied that there had been disturbances on 3 April in voting district No. 38, Ee Ho Ri. At 2 p.m. forty persons had entered the registration place and destroyed the windows, but the members of the election committee had salvaged the registration documents. At 2 p.m. on 3 April, registration place No. 215 had been set on fire. The premises were also used by the police. One janitor, one policeman and his wife were killed. Registration having been completed, the registration documents had been removed beforehand. As transport and communication facilities had been disrupted on that date, no reports had been received from other areas.

He added that the figure of 17,510 registered voters was based on reports from districts in the vicinity of Cheju, as the disruption he had just mentioned had prevented the forwarding of reports from outlying districts.

To a question by Mr. VILLALVA (Philippines), he replied that there had been no cases of fraudulent registration. The various voting district election committees would presently examine registration forms to ensure that they were valid. If protests were made against their findings, the

cases would be considered by the electoral district election committee.

After the termination of the registration period, the electoral district election committee envisaged three tasks; the examination of registration forms to ensure validity; consideration of applications from registered voters; and encouraging registered voters to vote on election day.

Registration Place No. 7, Cheju, Cheju Do, Friday, 9 April 1948, at 5 p.m.

Mr. KIM Chong Heun, chairman of the voting district election committee, said that, up to the present, 485 out of a total population of 1,250 had registered in the voting district; he did not know the number of eligible voters. Fifty per cent of the registrants were women; eighty per cent of the women registrants and fifty per cent of the men were illiterate. In the case of illiterates, the registration clerk filled out the form, signed it and sealed it. Two witnesses, who could be members of the election committee, then added their signatures. The chairman of the election committee checked the completed form and sealed it, if it was in order.

Registration documents were kept in a safe at night. There had been no anti-registration disturbances.

With regard to the eligibility of registrants, he remarked that most members of the election committee knew the registrants personally. They also referred to birth and residence certificates, which were kept in the registration place.

He explained that the registration place was normally used as the *Gun* administration office.

Registration Place No. 8, Electoral District A, Cheju, Cheju Do, Friday, 9 April 1948, at 5.55 p.m.

Mr. KIM Chang Jin, a member of the voting district election committee, said that 420 out of a total of 500 eligible voters had already registered; the population of the district was 1,500. About one-third of the total registrants were illiterate; nearly all women registrants were illiterate and approximately twenty per cent of the men.

The election committee was composed of nine regular members, including the chairman, and nine alternates and had been appointed by the provincial election committee. No members of the election committee belonged to any political organization or group.

The registration place was the private house of one member of the election committee who was a rice-polisher.

So far there had been no case of fraudulent registration.

To encourage registration, members of the election committee had visited individual households. The attitude of the local residents was enthusiastic. He believed all registered voters would vote on election day.

There was so far no candidate in the district.

Registration was due to end at 7 p.m. that evening, but he had heard an unofficial rumour that the closing might be postponed till the following evening.

There had been no disturbances in the area.

APPENDIX

REGISTRATION FIGURES FOR CHEJU DO (as supplied by the provincial election committee)

Date	South Gun	North Gun District A	North Gun District B	Total
2 April	—	9,320	19,497	28,817
3 April	—	—	—	—
4 April	10,378	2,803	2,055	15,236
5 April	1,102	3,163	9,358	13,623
6 April	2,798	1,847	906	5,551
7 April	3,232	526	2,101	5,859
8 April	921	1,393	493	2,807
	18,431	19,052	34,410	71,893 ¹⁰

¹⁰ Total registration returns as of 9 April (but not including all voting districts) were stated to be 74,178.

SUMMARY RECORD OF SIXTH DAY OF OBSERVATION ¹¹

Present: Mr. Manet (France); Mr. Singh (India); Mr. Villalva (Philippines); Mr. Milner (Deputy Principal Secretary).

Electoral District Office B, Hallim, North Gun, Cheju Do, Saturday, 10 April 1948, at 9.55 a.m.

Mr. SINGH (India) explained the nature of the Group's mission and requested information on the local situation.

Mr. YANG Doo Ok, vice-chairman of the electoral district election committee, said that registration had ended at 7 p.m. on 9 April. In electoral district B, 20,316 people had registered out of a total of 26,000 eligible voters. The population totalled approximately 74,000. Those were the final figures, based on a census of people over twenty-one years of age taken before the registration period commenced. Women registrants amounted to approximately 50 per cent and illiterates to approximately 30 per cent.

¹¹ Document A/AC.19/SC.5/SR.6.

In the case of illiterates, the registration clerk filled out the form, and the registration was witnessed by two persons who were generally members of the election committee.

In voting districts 31, 32, 14 and 28, destructive elements had endeavoured to attack the registration places which had been closed on 3 April. He added that the registration figures which he had given included the figures for districts 31 and 32 which were as follows : in voting district 31, 278 out of a total of 350 eligible voters had registered; in voting district 32, 148 out of a total of 180 eligible voters had registered.

With regard to the other districts where disturbances had taken place, he estimated that about 58 out of a total of 300 eligible voters had registered in voting district 14, and 200 out of 300 in voting district 28. Those estimates had been included in the total registration figure which he had quoted.

No steps had been taken to allow further eligible voters to register in those areas because the people had been frightened by the disturbances. Some of the attackers had been killed and others arrested. Two civilians who had helped to defend a police-box had been killed.

He explained that registration places 31 and 32 were normally used as the offices of the local administration, and not by any youth organization.

There had been no fraudulent registration. Reference documents to check eligibility were kept in the registration place; if a registrant's period of residence had to be checked specially, reference was made to the central authority.

Mr. KIM Chung Su, chairman of the election committee, said that the committee was composed of a chairman, alternate chairman, eight members and eight alternates. He was a member of the Korean Independence Party; two members and three alternates belonged to the National Association for the Rapid Realization of Korean Independence; the remainder were independents. The committee had been appointed partly by the chief judge of the District Court and partly by the chief of the *Gun*.

He further stated that he was a land-owner.

Mr. YANG said that no candidates had registered so far. According to the instructions from the provincial election committee, the registration of candidates ended on 16 April. He felt that the Dai Dong Youth Organization and the National Association for the Rapid Realization of Korean Independence would each put forward a candidate.

There had been a meeting of *Gun* chiefs and the chairmen of the election committees in each voting district, at which they were instructed to send their subordinates from house to house to encourage people to vote; however, no pressure had been used.

To a question by Mr. VILLALVA (Philippines), he replied that the chairmen of the election committees of voting districts 14 and 28 had salvaged the registration documents. He believed that the attackers were communists who opposed the elections.

There were two youth organizations in the district : the Dai Dong and the National Youth Group, which was a branch of the National Association for the Rapid Realization of Korean Independence. He did not know the membership.

In reply to Mr. SINGH (India), he explained that the youth groups had been of assistance, because when people came to register, the youth groups

had emphasized the desirability of registering and the significance of the elections. They had also assisted at meetings convened by the *Gun* chiefs.

Registration Place No. 8, Hallim, Cheju Do, Saturday, 10 April 1948, at 10.50 a.m.

Mr. Ko Yu Cheun, chairman of the voting district election committee, said that the period of registration had been from 31 March to 8 April. Of a total of approximately 300 eligible voters 258 had registered. The population of the district was 200 families. *Pan* leaders had been instructed to visit individual households and tell the members that it was their duty to register.

There had been no disturbances in the area.

In reply to a question by Mr. MILNER (Deputy Principal Secretary) concerning the procedure for making public the poll register, Mr. LEE Ool Sung, registration clerk, said that the *pan* leaders would be instructed to tell all the people in their areas to come and inspect the poll register, which would be kept at the registration place.

In reply to a question by Mr. VILLALVA (Philippines) he stated that, during the registration period, the register had not been open for public inspection; inspection was due to start on the following day.

Provincial Police Headquarters, Cheju, Cheju Do, Saturday, 10 April 1948, at 12.40 p.m.

Interview with local police officers

Mr. KIM Jung Ho said that he had been dispatched to Cheju Do by the national police department in Seoul to investigate local incidents.

Approximately 1,000 rioters, whose headquarters was in Haila San,¹² had been causing disturbances in the island. Their leader showed exceptional commanding ability. They were armed with Japanese rifles (marks 38, 44 and 99), United States carbines, machine-guns, improvised hand-grenades, dynamite and bamboo spears. They also had Japanese helmets, water-bottles and mess-tins.

Policemen and their families, including babes-in-arms, members of the Dai Dong Youth Group and their families, school teachers and superintendents has been murdered. He added that the schools had been used to help in the registration process.

One registration place had been attacked. Others had probably been attacked but there were no details. Thirteen police-boxes had been attacked and three burned. Twenty civilians, including the wives of school superintendents or of those who collaborated with the United States Military Government and the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly, had been killed and twenty-four wounded. Six of the rioters had been killed.

He emphasized the extreme difficulties of combating the rioters, as a result of the nature of the terrain with its stone walls and small bushes, which offered excellent cover.

Approximately one hundred arrests had been made and twenty persons had been subsequently released. Most of them appeared to be members of the South Korean Labour Party and certificates of membership had been found on their persons.

¹² Mountains in the neighbourhood of Cheju.

Most of the trouble was instigated from the mainland. The intention was to attract the police to the island and then to cause disturbances on the mainland.

Captain KIM Tong Shik, in reply to a question by Mr. MILNER (Deputy Principal Secretary), said that prior to 3 April two prisoners had died during investigation, but not as a result of torture. A post-mortem examination had shown that death was due to lung trouble and other illness. The maximum corporal punishment inflicted by the police during investigations was face-slapping.

Mr. KIM Yong Bai, chief of the Cheju Do police, said that the persons arrested had received instructions from the South Korea Labour Party.

Captain KIM Tong Shik said that rioting was on the increase and that the rioters were concentrated in the central mountainous part of the island.

Mr. KIM Jung Ho felt that one cause of the rioting might be attributed to the fact that, after rioting on the mainland on 7 February, certain leaders had escaped and sought refuge in Cheju Do.

Recently there had been more disturbances. On 7 April one police-box was burnt down and one village plundered. Rightist leaders and persons collaborating with the Military Government were killed. On 8 April one police-box was attacked. On 9 April there had been no disturbances because the police had taken preventive measures.

Captain KIM Tong Shik exhibited a box of capture weapons, signal flags and documents. He explained that some of the items had been found on the persons of the prisoners and others in caches revealed by the prisoners after interrogation.

Passages from a document containing 38 regulations for members of the organization were read. The first three regulations called upon the members to put party interests and comradeship before individual interests.

Another document defined categories of pro-Japanese elements and national traitors.

Mr. MANET (France) asked whether he was right in summarizing the situation thus: destructive elements had fled from the mainland to the island and were fighting the police. There seemed to be little connexion between the rioting and the elections.

Mr. KIM Jung Ho said that the rioting was, to a certain extent, obviously aimed at hindering the elections. The police, who were considered to be puppets of the Military Government, were the main target. He agreed that when the miscreants had first come to the island there had been no question of elections, but since then the instructions received from the superior authorities of the South Korea Labour Party included an anti-election aspect.

Captain KIM Tong Shik said that 20 per cent of the hundred persons investigated were not residents of Cheju Do.

He explained that before 1 April the police were legally authorized to arrest suspects without a writ of court. After that date a writ was necessary but he stressed the difficulty of arresting a person even with a writ. There were at present two types of arrest: arrest of persons in the process of rioting, and arrest on the basis of a prisoner's revelation of the position of rioting elements.

Writs were not issued in the second case, because a prisoner's confession might be false, or because the rioting elements might have moved elsewhere in the meanwhile.

Mr. KIM Jung Ho exhibited a document issued by the Self-Government Council of Cheju High School advocating opposition to the Military Government and the withdrawal of the United Nations Commission. He felt that the students in question were the tools of irresponsible persons.

Mr. KIM Yong Bai, said that many senior students were absent from school and also from their homes and were possibly participating in the riots.

Mr. KIM Jung Ho said that instigators from the mainland visited houses on the island and told the men of the house to follow them and join the rioting groups. In a mountainous area the men were trained to attack police-boxes, etc. After the first crime of that nature, the men were blackmailed into continuing with the group.

United States Military Government Headquarters, Cheju, Cheju Do, Saturday, 10 April 1948, at 2.25 p.m.

Interview with the United States adviser to the Cheju Do police

Captain BURNS, United States adviser to the local police, said that he had accompanied the local police on 3 April to investigate the first of the recent incidents. He had seen the bodies of one policeman and two leaders of the Dai Dong Youth Group. Approximately 15 arrests were made later.

He had personally investigated two cases of arrest occurring in March 1948 in which the prisoners had died in the police substations as a result of beating during police interrogation. He displayed the lethal weapon which had been used. Other methods of third degree were: to tie a prisoner's legs to the chair and beat the soles of his feet; to tie a prisoner between two chairs and beat him on the body; to hang a prisoner upside down; and to force a prisoner to drink excessive quantities of water. He believed those forms of torture to have been inherited from the Japanese police system. Most of the police officers in Cheju Do had come from the mainland. Some of them, including the present local chief of police, had been officers in the Japanese Army. He had been told that the methods used were similar to those used on the mainland.

In his opinion the disturbances were not exclusively differences between the police and the civilian population; they had a political aspect also. In Hak Ku Ri, for example, rightist elements as well as the police had been attacked.

He added that the third degree methods of the police were usually practised at night and that he had surprised the police in several instances inflicting torture. When caught, their fear was for their position. He did not think that the misdemeanours of the police were carried out with the connivance of the local chief, who punished the offenders, when discovered, and who, he believed, was co-operating with him in attempting to discourage recourse to violent methods of interrogation. However, reforms were difficult to bring about. For example, on one occasion

a police offender, who had been sentenced to five years' imprisonment, had said quite openly that he would be reinstated in his former rank when the United States troops withdrew.

The local disturbances were well organized and he believed that they would continue at least until after the elections. Approximately 1,250 persons were involved in the rioting and were spread over the island. Three of the rioters who had been killed were not residents of the island.

The rioters possessed weapons, ammunition and explosives, probably buried by the Japanese. Ninety-nine rifles and carbines had been captured, as well as knives, pistols, improvised hand grenades, clubs and bamboo spears. Some

of that material might have been brought from the mainland.

The police force had been reinforced by 200 men from the mainland and now totalled 536. So far the constabulary had not been used to combat the rioting, nor had United States military personnel.

An aerial reconnaissance had recently disclosed numerous bands of 20 to 50 people provided with clothing, bedding and rations. The police said that the women were used as supply agents.

Recently the Dai Dong Youth Organization had volunteered to help the police and were now guarding police-boxes with sticks. Their aid was permitted on the understanding that they were controlled by the police.

OBSERVATION GROUP II

SUMMARY RECORD OF FIRST DAY OF OBSERVATION¹³

Present : Mr. Patterson (Canada); Mr. Mughir (Syria); Mr. Lucas (Secretary).

*Chongju, Chung Chong Pukto,
Monday, 5 April 1948, at 1.45 p.m.*

Interview with the chairman of the provincial election committee, Mr. Su Chung Kook

Mr. SU Chung Kook, committee chairman, stated that there were twelve electoral districts and 787 voting districts in the province. Members of all electoral district election committees had already been appointed. Up to 3 April, out of 450,000 eligible voters, 47 per cent had already registered. According to the information received on 5 April, nearly 70 per cent of the eligible voters had registered.

Mr. MUGHIR (Syria) asked whether, in the opinion of Mr. SU, all those who had registered would participate in the voting.

Mr. SU replied that he did not anticipate any abstentions. He further said that he had encountered no difficulties and did not expect any.

To a question of Mr. PATTERSON (Canada), he replied that members of the provincial election committee received no salary. The national election committee had certain sums at its disposal, which were distributed to the provincial election committees in proportion to the population of the province.

The registration officials had been appointed on 23 March. They received no salary. Members of voting district committees took charge of the registration through a daily rotating system.

Interview with the provincial election committee

Mr. SU Chung Kook introduced other members of the provincial election committee.

To a question of Mr. MUGHIR (Syria), one of the members replied that, in general, the attitude of the population towards the elections was favourable. There was some opposition, which, however, could be considered as negligible and did

not represent more than 10 per cent of the voters. Some trouble might be expected on election day, but it would not be of a serious nature.

Concerning the methods of persuasion used by the committee, he added that nobody was forced to register, and no method was used to persuade people to register. Those opposing the elections were generally the supporters of Mr. Kim Koo.

To a question of Mr. LUCAS (Secretary), one of the members replied that there was only one daily newspaper in Chongju. Additional newspapers came from Seoul and were all of rightist tendencies.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) asked if it would be right to report to the United Nations Commission that no difficulties of whatever character were anticipated in the province of Chung Chong Pukto in connexion with the elections.

Mr. SU replied that no difficulties were anticipated. Few people were opposed to the elections and they were not expected to take any action.

In reply to a question of Mr. MUGHIR (Syria), Mr. SU said that there were two political parties represented in Chongju: the Hankook Democratic Party and the National Independence Party of Mr. Kim Koo.

Interview with the governor of the province and the provincial chief of police

Mr. YUN Ha Yong, governor, stated that he had no problems whatsoever with respect to the elections. There was some moderate opposition towards registration and it might be expected that some people would abstain from voting. An educational campaign was being carried on, and speakers were sent all around the country to acquaint the people with the electoral procedure.

To a question of Mr. PATTERSON (Canada), Mr. KIM Sing Bong, police chief, replied that he was not expecting any trouble with youth organizations, which were under the supervision of the police.

No instructions had been received recently concerning youth organizations and their role in the elections. He considered the present supervision sufficient. Instructions on that matter had not been received by the governor.

¹³ Document A/AC.19/SC.6/SR.1.