

Canada had played in the world wide struggle resulting in the liberation of Korea and for our accepting membership on the United Nations Temporary Commission.

2. Dr. Chough said that the newly established Government of the "Republic of Korea" wished to have at the earliest possible time recognition by all friendly governments. He asserted that in the Agreement of September 13th signed by Dr. Syngman Rhee and Mr. John Muccio, Special Representative of President Truman, effective governmental powers had in fact been transferred to the new "Republic of Korea" Government. After that date the United States Military Government in Korea had been dissolved.

3. While he had no definite information on the subject, Dr. Chough was given to believe that Dr. Patterson, the Canadian Representative on the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, held the view that the establishment of the "Republic of Korea" Government would perpetuate the division between North and South Korea. Dr. Patterson was also thought to hold the legalistic view that the General Assembly Resolution of November 14th, 1947 envisaged the establishment of a National Government of Korea. As it had not been possible to hold elections in North Korea, Dr. Patterson was believed to be opposed to recognizing the new "Republic of Korea" Government as the National Government of Korea.

4. The continued division of Korea was the cause for great heartache among the Korean people generally. Their ethnic, linguistic and historical unity could not easily be divided. Furthermore, it was urgent from an economic point of view that the country be reunited. However, the Koreans had to face the brutal fact that the world today was divided into two hostile camps. The Soviet Russians were bent upon imposing an alien social and economic system on Korea. Communism was only thirty years old, but Russian strategic designs upon Korea were far older than that. Ever since the extension of the Russian empire to the Pacific the Russians had realized that Korea occupied a strategic position in North-East Asia and wanted to dominate the peninsula.

5. So long as the Soviet Union was bent upon bringing Korea under its strategic control and so long as the Soviet Union was determined to impose an alien social and economic system on Korea, which the Korean people themselves did not want, then those Koreans who could escape Soviet control would resist the unification of Korea on Russian terms. There were twenty million people in South Korea. They preferred to have an independent state in South Korea rather than run the risk of being subjugated by the Russians. Gradually they would be able to build up the economy of South Korea and strengthen the national spirit there in such a way that it would, in time, have an influence over the residents of North Korea and even convince the Russians of the determination of the Koreans to have an independent country of their own.

6. Dr. Chough compared the position of South Korea to that of Western Germany. He thought that all Germans wished to see a united Germany. However, if the condition for unification was ultimate subjection to the Soviet Union then the people of Western Germany were opposed to unification. Dr. Chough thought that the people in the western world were probably more familiar with and concerned with the German problem than they were with the Korean problem. It was his