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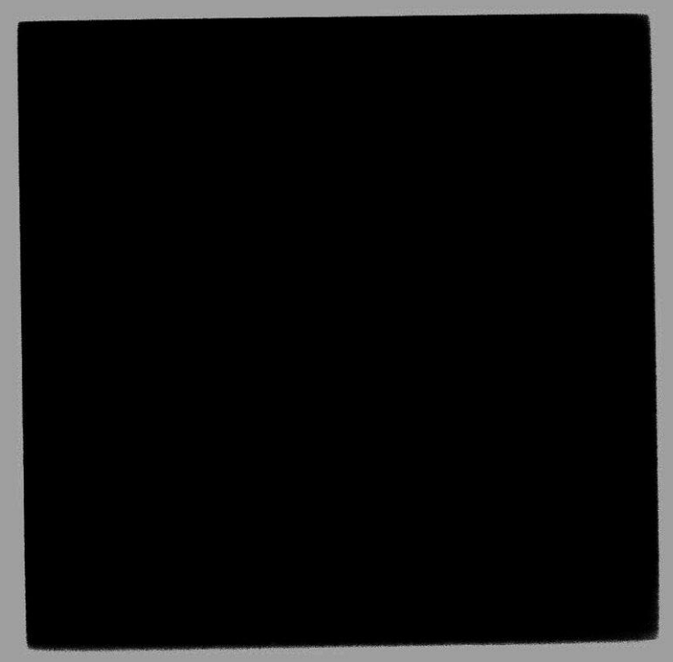

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NND 760090
By NARS, Date

26 April 1948

[illegible] Mr. PETRUS J. SCHMIT
Principal Secretary
[illegible]GOR

Sir [illegible]: [illegible]AY, Jai Hong.

The National Election Committee on 21 April 1948, after consideration of the case of [illegible], Jai Hong, a candidate registered in Sub-Area [illegible], Um Tee Din, Wing Lane Namoo, decided that Mr. [illegible] is not eligible to run as a candidate. I enclose a copy of the English translation of the National Election Committee's decision in this case.

I understand that Mr. [illegible] called at the Secretariat Office on Saturday, 24 April, and requested that the United Nations Observers reconsider this decision. I immediately took this matter with the National Election Committee on Mr. Myers' representations and later furnished Mr. Myers a complete copy of the decision of the Wing and Sub-Area Provincial Election Committee in case which I understand Mr. Myers is having translated.

JOHN [illegible]LING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

Inc.

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NATIONAL ELECTION COMMITTEE ACTION No. 2

April 21, 1948

Action

Permanent Address: 17-52 Su San Chung.
Kum Hae Up. Kum Hae Gun.
Kyung Sang Namdo.

Present Address: Same.

Name of applicant for
candidate Registration: Pak Jai Hong

Born: Jan. 1, 1234 (Korean)

The above-mentioned person's application for candidate registration was refused by the 21st. Election Committee Kum Hae Gun on April 13, 1948. After considering the applicant's protest, this Committee made the following decision:

1. That the applicant is not qualified to be a candidate.

Reasons:

According to the applicant's protest, he was imprisoned and he was released upon liberation not completing his sentence. However, he was imprisoned because he criticized the Police Chief (Japanese) for recruiting Koreans for forced labor while the Japanese citizens were not. This attack was made in a round-table discussion meeting of citizens sponsored by the Police Chief and Kum Goo. When the Police Chief (Onishi) had tried to arrest him, he resisted with force.

The applicant claims that he was a political prisoner and that he should be qualified to be a candidate in accordance with the provisions of Article 2 section 1.1 of the Election Law.

He also states that there were several hundred witnesses on his case. He states that he made the criticism because the poor farmers were fearful of the forced labor and the farms were suffering a great deal from shortage of man power.

However, according to the records on his case and reports from the local Committee, the applicant was sentenced to one year and six months imprisonment for violation of Price Control regulation, Total Mobilization Order, receiving money with false pretences, and threatening.

He was released on August 15, 1945 without finishing the term.

Therefore, his offence can not be defined as political crime and he is disqualified from being a candidate according to the terms of Article 2, Sec.1.1 Election Law.

Ko Chin Sul
Chairman.
National Election Committee

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28 April 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PETRUS J. SCHMIDT
Principal Secretary
UNTCOK

SUBJECT:

I have your memorandum dated 27 April 1948 concerning the above subject.

I am informed by the South Korean Interim Government that Mr. PAK, Jae Hong is not included in the pardon orders of the Military Governor for the reason that he was imprisoned by the Japanese and released on or shortly after Liberation Day in 1945.

JOHN WICKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

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UNITED NATIONS

TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

C O P Y

27 April 1948

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Brigadier General John Weckerling

FROM: Petrus J. Schmidt,
Principal Secretary

SUBJECT: Pak Jae Hong

With reference to your memorandum on the above subject dated 26 April 1948, I am instructed to inform you that the above case was discussed briefly in the Main Committee of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea on 27 April 1948.

During this discussion the question was raised whether complainant was not subject to the executive clemency promulgated recently by the Military Governor. It was the understanding of the Commission that those affected by the Military Governor's pardon were restored to their full civil rights and were entitled to register for voting and to become candidates.

I would greatly appreciate it if you would be good enough to inform me whether Mr. Pak Jae Hong is included in the pardon orders of the Military Governor.

C O P Y

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By NARS, Date

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA • COMMISSION TEMPORAIRE POUR LA CORÉE

27 April 1948

MEMORANDUM

TO: Brigadier General John Weckerling

FROM: Petrus J. Schmidt,
Principal Secretary

SUBJECT: Pak Jae Hong

With reference to your memorandum on the above subject dated 26 April 1948, I am instructed to inform you that the above case was discussed briefly in the Main Committee of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea on 27 April 1948.

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I would greatly appreciate it if you would be good enough to inform me whether Mr. Pak Jae Hong is included in the pardon orders of the Military Governor.

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By NARS, Date

6 May 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. J. F. ENGERS
Assistant Secretary
UNTCOK

SUBJ CT: Reapplication of PAIK Jai Hong as a Candidate.

1. Inclosed herewith is the decision of the National Election Committee on the reapplication of PAIK Jai Hong as a candidate.

2. While there is considerable sympathy and admiration for Mr. PAIK because of his anti-Japanese position, the members of the National Election Committee stated that the record of his conviction for fraud and other related civil crimes is so clear that they cannot, in good conscience, confirm his eligibility as a candidate for the National Legislative Assembly. Those members say, and I agree with them, that the present grave hour for Korea is no time to lower the standards required for members of the Legislative Assembly or to give excessively liberal interpretations to the Election Law which would make a mockery of that law.

JOHN [illegible]
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

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TO: Brigadier General John Weckerling

FROM: National Election Committee

SUBJECT: Decision of the National Election Committee on the Rearrlication of PAIK JAI-hong as a Candidate.

1. The National Election committee has decided to uphold the original decision rade on the arrlication of Paik Jai Hong as a candidate. After a careful exarination of the objections and the court records the National Election Committee has decided that he would not be eligible to be elected for the following reasons:

In as much as he has committed "fraud," "threat," and "usurrtion" crimes and violated the National Mobilization Law and the Price Control Law under the Jaranese regime, a sentence of 12 months penal servitude was imposed on 7 November 1944, by the Fusan District Court, not because of hatred he has received by the Japanese as he states, and, at the time of Liberation, he was released. The Section 3, No. 1, Elect on Law provides for that "persons who have received a sentence of one or more years of penal servitude or imprisonment, and three or more years have not elapsed since the completion of sentence, are not eligible to be elected." For such reasons, he is not eligible to be elected. The National Election Committee has on file the complete records of the court which sentenced Paik Jai Hong and will submit them on request.

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UNTCOK
(Report to the General Assembly)

41-B

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Report

File

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Report File

THE CASE FOR KOREAN INDEPENDENCE

I - JAPANESE DOMINATION 1904 - 1945

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1. Wilson's "Self-determination of Small Nations" Policy.

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III - [illegible]

1. [illegible]

2. [illegible]

3. [illegible]

4. [illegible]

a. [illegible]
in South Korea.

b. [illegible]

c. [illegible]

d. [illegible]

e. [illegible]

f. [illegible]

g. [illegible]

h. [illegible]

i. [illegible]
to the [illegible]

j. [illegible]
lation in South Korea.

k. [illegible]

l. [illegible]
[illegible]

m. [illegible]

5. [illegible]

a. [illegible]

b. [illegible]

c. [illegible]

d. [illegible]

e. [illegible]

f. [illegible]

6. [illegible]

a. [illegible]

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1. Continued Division of Korea and Possible Economic Chaos.

2. Koreans Want a United, Independent Korea Not Dominated by Any Foreign Power as a Member of the UN Organization.

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UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

FIRST PART OF THE REPORT TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

VOLUME I

INTRODUCTION

The United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, established by the Resolution of the General Assembly of 14 November 1947, has the honour to present herewith in two volumes the First Part of its Report to the General Assembly, covering the period 12 January - 24 May 1948.

Volume I consists of the following six chapters:

Chapter I deals with the creation of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, its terms of reference and composition.

Chapter II describes the organization of the Commission, i.e. Chairmen and Rapporteur of the Commission, Chairmen of the Sub-Committees; establishment of field observation groups.

Chapter III gives a brief review of the political situation in Korea.

Chapters IV and V deal with the main activities of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies during the period 12 January - 24 May 1948:

Chapter IV
- A. Approaches to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Military Authorities in North Korea;
- B. Consultation with the Interim Committee of the General Assembly.

Chapter V
- C. Work of the Sub-Committees:
- D. Date of the Elections;
- E. Observation of the Elections;
- F. Preparation of the First Part of the Report to the General Assembly

/Chapters I - V

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Chapters I - V present a chronological and historical survey of the activities of the Commission during the period 12 January - 24 May 1948, together with a review of the basic factors of the situation in Korea.

Chapter VI, containing Summary and Conclusions on the First Part of the Report, deals mainly with the technical aspects of the elections observed by the Commission in South Korea on 10 May 1948.

Volume II of Part I comprises a number of annexes containing the texts of basic documents referred to in the Report.

The Second Part of the Report will deal with additional aspects, relevant to the Commission's terms of reference and other conclusions in the light of post-election developments in Korea. This part of the Report will be submitted in time for the third regular session of the General Assembly in Paris.

Seoul, Korea,
21 July 1948.

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D R A F T

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

FIRST PART OF THE REPORT TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

VOLUME I

INTRODUCTION

The United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, established by the Resolutions of the General Assembly of 14 November 1947, has the honour to present herewith the First Part of its Report to the General Assembly, covering the period 12 January - 24 May 1948. This part of the Report has been divided into two volumes.

Volume I consists of six chapters, as follows:

Chapter I deals with the creation of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, its terms of reference and composition.

Chapter II describes the organization of the Commission, i.e. Chairmen and Rapporteur of the Commission; Chairmen of the Sub-Committees; establishment of field observation groups.

Chapter III gives a brief review of the political situation in Korea.

Chapter IV summarizes the main activities of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies during the period 12 January - 24 May 1948:

A. Approaches to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Military Authorities in North Korea;

B. Consultation with the Interim Committee of the General Assembly.

Chapter V continues the main activities of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies during the period 12 January - 24 May 1948:

C. Work of the Sub-Committees;

D. Date of the Elections;

E. Observation of the Elections;

F. Preparation of the First Part of the Report to the General Assembly.

/Chapter VI

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Chapter VI contains the conclusions of the Commission.

Chapters I-V present a chronological and historical survey of the activities of the Commission, together with the political background in Korea which served as a basis for the work of the Commission during the period 12 January - 24 May 1948. These chapters are introductory to the main part of the Report, embodied in Chapter VI, which contains the conclusions of the Commission.

Volume II comprises a number of annexes containing the texts of basic documents referred to in the Report of the Commission.

It is the intention of the Commission to complete the second part of this report in time for submission to the Third Session of the General Assembly in Paris.

Seoul, Korea, July 1948.

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A/AC.19/72
4 June 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

OUTLINE OF THE CONTENTS OF THE FIRST PART OF THE REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, ADOPTED AT THE FORTY-EIGHTH AND FIFTY-THIRD MEETINGS, 28 MAY AND 1 JUNE 1948

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CHAPTER II	Organization of the Commission (Chairmen and Rapporteur of the Commission: Chairmen of the Sub-Committees: establishment of Field Observation Groups)
CHAPTER III	The Political Situation in Korea - A Brief Review.
CHAPTER IV	Summary of the Main Activities of the Commission and its Subsidiary Bodies during the Period 12 January - 24 May 1948: A. Approaches to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Military Authorities in North Korea; B. Consultation with the Interim Committee of the General Assembly.
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/Volume II

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A/AC.19/12	Letter from the Chairman to Lieutenant General John R. Hodge, Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, and Guard Lieutenant General G.P. Korotkov, Commanding General, Soviet Forces in Korea, dated 16 January 1948.
- - -	Cable from United Nations Headquarters dated 23 January 1948.
- - -	Cable to the Secretary-General of the United Nations dated 16 January 1948.
- - -	Note to Liettenant General John R. Hodge, Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, and Guard Lieutenant General G.P. Korotkov, Commanding General, Soviet Forces in Korea, enclosing the texts of a speech and a broadcast made by Mr. K.P.S. Menon, Chairman of the Commission, dated 22 January 1948.
A/AC.19/6	Resolution to urge the participation of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic in the work of the Commission.
A/AC.19/14	Reply from the Ukrainian representative to the United Nations to the telegram of 16 January 1948 received 25 January 1948.
A/AC.19/SR.7 pages 6 and 7	Summary of the action taken by the Secretariat with respect to contacting the Soviet authorities in North Korea.
A/AC.19/17	Memorandum from the United States Liaison Officer informing the Commission that the Russians would neither sign for nor accept the letters addressed to the Soviet Commander.

/Note

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	Note from the United States Liaison Officer enclosing memorandum of a conversation between the American Liaison Officer in Pyongyang and the Chief of Staff, Soviet Headquarters, Pyongyang.
- - -	Letter dated 10 February 1948 from Lieutenant General John R. Hodge enclosing copy of a letter from the United States Liaison Officer in Pyongyang to the Commanding General, Soviet Forces in Korea, concerning the delivery of letters from the Commission.
A/AC.19/29	Statement concerning cooperation from the military authorities in North Korea adopted by the Commission.
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A/AC.19/47/Rev.1/Add.2	Regulations for implementing the Election Law (Regulations attached).
A/AC.19/W.11	Law concerning elections in South Korea (Public Act No.5 of the South Korean Interim Government).
A/AC.19/W.15	Comparative chart of the law for election of members of the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly, Public Act No.5, of the South Korean Interim Government, and of the Election Regulations for North Korea.
Annex V	Texts of main documents concerning a free atmosphere for elections.
A/AC.19/9/Corr.1	Resolution establishing Sub-Committee 1.
A/AC.19/52	Recommendations for a free atmosphere for elections, adopted at the twenty-sixth meeting, 17 March 1948.
A/AC.19/53/Add.1	Recommendations for the attainment of a free atmosphere for elections: Letter from the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, to the Chairman of the Commission.
A/AC.19/W.40	Ordinance No. 176 on "Criminal Procedure", South Korean Interim Government.
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A/AC.19/61	Release of Prisoners: Communication from the United States Liaison Officer.
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/A/AC.19/62

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A/AC.19/62	Proclamation of the Rights of the Korean People: Letter from the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, to the Chairman of the Commission.
Annex VI	Texts of main documents concerning the hearings of Korean personalities and communications from Korean sources.
A/AC.19/11	Resolution adopted at the fifth meeting of the Commission, 17 January 1948, establishing Sub-Committee 2.
A/AC.19/60/Rev.1	Final report of Sub-Committee 2, adopted at the thirtieth meeting of the Commission, 31 March 1948.
A/AC.19/SC.2/1	Press communiqué adopted at the second meeting of the Sub-Committee concerning oral or written statements from Korean sources, 21 January 1948.
A/AC.19/SC.2/4	Questionnaire for hearings of Korean personalities, adopted at the fourth meeting of the Sub-Committee, 23 January 1948.
A/AC.19/SC.2/5	Resolution adopted at the tenth meeting of the Sub-Committee concerning freedom of access to hearings of Korean personalities, 28 January 1948.
A/AC.19/26	Exchange of letters between the Chairman of the Commission and the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, concerning the hearing of Korean personalities who are in prison or are subject to arrest or police surveillance, 2 and 5 February 1948.
A/AC.19/26/Add.2	Letter from the Acting Chairman of the Commission to the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, concerning freedom to submit written communications, 6 March 1948.
A/AC.19/26/Add.3	Reply from the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, to the letter of the Acting Chairman, concerning freedom to submit communications, 11 March 1948.
Annex VII	Complete list of United Nations documents (titles and numbers) issued at Lake Success and at Seoul.
A/AC.19/W.4	United Nations documents concerning the problem of the independence of Korea.
A/AC.19/39 A/AC.19/39/Add.1 A/AC.19/39/Add.2 A/AC.19/39/Add.3	Complete list of documents of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea.

/Note

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Note by the Secretariat of the Commission

The Commission decided at its fifty-third meeting, on 1 June 1948, to refer at the end of Volume II to the records of oral or written statements made during the observation period by the field observation groups: documents A/AC.19/SC.4/SR.4 and annexes (documents A/AC.19/SC.5/SR.1 to SR.6; A/AC.19/SC.6/SR.1 to SR.5; A/AC.19/SC.7/SR.1 to SR.5); A/AC.19/SC.5/SR.7, A/AC.19/SC.5/SR.8; A/AC.19/SC.6/SR.6, A/AC.19/SC.6/SR.7; A/AC.19/SC.7/SR.6, A/AC.19/SC.7/SR.7; A/AC.19/SC.8/SR.1, A/AC.19/SC.8/SR.2; A/AC.19/SC.9/SR.1; A/AC.19/SC.10/SR.1; A/AC.19/SC.11/SR.1; A/AC.19/SC.12/SR.1; A/AC.19/SC.13/SR.1. These records were attached to the seventh, eighth and ninth information reports issued by the Commission and distributed to the Governments Members of the United Nations.

The Commission further decided that the following documents should be attached to the report in mimeographed form:

(a) Records of hearings and oral statements before Sub-Committee 1 (Free Atmosphere for Elections): documents A/AC.19/SC.1/PV.5; A/AC.19/SC.1/PV.6; A/AC.19/SC.1/PV.8 (and Corr.1); A/AC.19/SC.1/PV.11; A/AC.19/SC.1/PV.12.

(b) Records of hearings and oral statements made before Sub-Committee 2 (Hearings of Korean Personalities): documents A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.5 (and Corr.1); A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.6; A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.7 (and Corr.1); A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.8 (and Corr.1); A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.9 (and Corr.1 and 2); A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.11; A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.12 (and Corr.1); A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.13; A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.14 (and Corr.1); A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.15 (and Corr.1); A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.16; A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.21; A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.23; A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.24 (and Corr.1); A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.25 (and Corr.1); A/AC.19/SC.2/SR.26; A/AC.19/SC.2/9 (and Corr.1).

(c) Document A/AC.19/W.27 - Summary of opinions expressed by Korean personalities on election laws and regulations.

- - -

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OLD Yale

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

15 June 1948

Memorandum:

To: Members of the Commission

From: Principal Secretary

Subject: Revised Second Draft of Chapter VI of the First Part of the Report to the General Assembly.

I attach herewith the revised second draft of Chapter VI submitted by Mr. Wang in accordance with the suggestions and directions of the Commission at its fifty-eighth and sixty-first meetings.

Copied & distributed

Attach. 1

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14 June 1948

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

DRAFTING SUBCOMMITTEE: DRAFT CHAPTER VI

(Revised 2nd draft)

Purpose, Formation and Scope of Commission*

1. The Commission was formed for the purpose of re-establishing the independence of Korea and of drawing the country together into a re-united nation. It had its genesis in the failure of the Joint US-USSR Commission which finally reached a deadlock in September 1947.** At the eighty-second plenary meeting of the General Assembly on 17 September 1947, the problem of the independence of Korea was submitted by the United States Government. Following considerable debate, the General Assembly, on 14 November 1947, adopted two Resolutions which recognized "the urgent and rightful claims to independence of the people of Korea" and expressed the belief that "the national independence of Korea should be re-established and all occupying forces then withdrawn at the earliest practicable date."

2. Resolution I expressly gave to the Commission the right "to travel, observe, and consult throughout Korea." Resolution II speaks of a "National Assembly" and the establishment by it of a "National Government", whose task would be to "take over the functions of Government from the military commands and civilian authorities of North and South Korea."

3. Consequently, the Commission made it clear from the beginning, in its Resolutions and public statements, that it was concerned with Korea as a

/whole

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* Suggested by Mr. Jackson and reserved by Mr. Paul-Boncour

** Suggested by Mr. Jackson

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whole and not with any part thereof. The fact that the Commission decided at a later stage to observe the elections in South Korea on 10 May 1948, according to the advice of the Interim Committee, does not imply any essential change in the opinion of the members of the Commission on this point.

4. The Commission recognizes that Koreans from both North and South Korea belong to the same race, speak the same language - though with slight variations in pronunciation - have the same customs and traditions and the same fervent love of country.

5. There is no doubt that Koreans are deeply conscious of their unity and are unanimous in fervently claiming it, justly considering that the 38th parallel is an entirely artificial demarcation line, arbitrarily dividing their country into two parts, and having the most disturbing effects on their political and economic life.

6. In this spirit, the Commission felt it to be its first duty on arriving in Seoul to make special efforts (as outlined in Chapter IV) to obtain the co-operation of the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic,

7. These efforts were unfortunately unsuccessful. As contrasted with the attitude of the United States authorities in Korea, who afforded every assistance and facility to the Commission in the fulfilment of its responsibilities, the Governments of both the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic gave a negative answer, re-affirming the attitude they had adopted at the United Nations General Assembly.

8. The Commission, therefore, regretfully drew the conclusion that it would not be possible to exercise, for the time being, the functions conferred upon it by the General Assembly in that part of Korea occupied by the forces of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

9. Under these circumstances, the Commission felt that it could not proceed with the implementation of its terms of reference before fully explaining the situation to the Interim Committee for the purpose of obtaining its views on the course to be followed in the light of developments (see Chapter IV).

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10. The Interim Committee, on 26 February 1948, expressed the view that "it is incumbent upon the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea" to implement the programme, as outlined in Resolution II of the General Assembly, "in such parts of Korea as are accessible to the Commission." The Commission, accordingly, decided to continue its work in South Korea only, taking into account as much as possible the recommendations contained in the letter of the Chairman of the Interim Committee to the Chairman of the Commission (document A/AC.19/45).

The Background of the Korean Situation*

11. In the course of acquainting itself with the background of the situation in Korea since its arrival in January 1948, the Commission had noted certain salient features bearing upon the political development which might be enumerated as follows.

12. In spite of a long history of feudalistic rule and of 40 years of Japanese occupation, the people of Korea still retain an ardent nature and a political passion which often manifest themselves in sudden and violent outbursts.**

13. Sometimes oblivious of the past, so that they have hardly retained any sentimental links of allegiance to an imperial dynasty which is not extinct, they have nevertheless kept close to their hearts their family and artistic traditions, and the Japanese occupant was never able to erase their language, national dress and way of life.

14. In spite of a modern tendency to accord equality of rights to lessen the paternal power on family life, the family is still substantially dominated by the principle of the superiority of the male and by a considerable respect for the authority of the "pater familias".

15. To this principle is added, in rural areas, the established rule according to which all important decisions concerning agricultural, social and political life are referred to the village headman, whose authority is usually not questioned.

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* The former par. 11 was deleted as recommended by the Commission (See document A/AC.19/SR.58).

** Document A/AC.19/SR.58

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16. On this basis the Japanese occupation did not find it too difficult, in spite of occasional outbursts of patriotic revolt on the part of the Koreans, to establish an administrative and police network, supported by a spy organization and patterned after the "Japanese neighbourhood association" system. So strongly rooted was this system that even after the liberation of the country, the administrative organization of Korea is still under the influence of traditions of vertical authority.*

17. In spite of indigenous democratic practices in Korea, the Japanese deliberately reduced the country to a position of permanent subordination so that on the eve of liberation, the Korean people were not prepared for an immediate and general application of modern democracy.**

18. Thus are explained the difficulties which the United States Military Government met in this field and which must be attributed more to an inadequate political maturity supported by the vivid consciousness that theirs is a liberated country, than to ill-will on the part of the Koreans. Such difficulties have naturally induced the Military Government to leave a broad measure of authority to the Japanese trained elements which it thought fit to maintain in the interest of public order.

19. This absence of political acumen also explains the weakness in organization of the political parties, their multiplicity, and the tendency of political parties and organizations to gravitate toward personalities rather than toward issues, resulting in a constant shifting in political alignments. An uninformed observer is likely to place on the same level political parties on the one hand and unions and professional, or welfare, or even religious organizations on the other.

20. Those parties closely associated with the Korean administration have been able to extend their influence - particularly with respect to the police - throughout the whole of South Korea. This privilege is now for

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* See document A/AC.19/SR.58
** Suggested by Mr. Singh and Mr. Jackson

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obvious reasons exclusively reserved to certain Right-wing parties, while the extreme Left, brought to the foreground following the liberation of the country by the "People's Committees", has lost all power since the dissolution of the latter. Having been deprived of its former widespread political network and being forced to go underground, the extreme Left has been forced to rely only upon sporadic elements which presently seek to compensate by recourse to violence their ineffectiveness in influencing the masses.

21. With regard to the means of public information available to the people it must be pointed out that the Korean Press, having been deprived of the experience of freedom under the Japanese occupation, and having had since September 1945 to develop itself, has not yet acquired the necessary political maturity nor a full awareness of its responsibilities. Coupled with the inadequacy of facilities of public information, the Commission has deemed fit to express the importance of freedom of press as well as to make a number of recommendations concerning propaganda, information, distribution of newsprint and radiotime. No complaints of any importance on any of these subjects have since reached the Commission.*

IMMEDIATE PROBLEMS BEFORE THE ELECTIONS

Freedom of Atmosphere

22. In this political atmosphere the Commission sought to bring about a measure of greater freedom before the election and to expedite as much as possible the democratisation process in South Korea, without hindering the policy of the United States authorities, responsible for the security of the country and for public order.

23. Extensive Sub-Committee recommendations toward obtaining a freedom of atmosphere were adopted by the Commission at its twenty-sixth meeting, 17 March 1948, and transmitted to the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea. As a result of these recommendations, the United States Command in Korea took a number of steps in the direction the Commission had advocated as desirable.

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* See document A/AC.19/SR.58

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24. Two important changes were effected in the realm of civil liberties during the stay of the Commission in South Korea and to a major extent under its influence:

(a) A Korean Bill of Rights issued by the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, enumerated the inherent liberties of the Korean people. The proclamation contained the ordinary constitutional rights and freedoms such as generally prevailed in democratic countries (document A/AC.19/62);

(b) Substantial changes in the criminal procedure away from the Japanese system and in the direction of western systems, were effected when, on 20 March, the Military Governor approved Ordinance 176, effective 1 April 1948 (document A/AC.19/W.40). Among other things, the new ordinance provided that there would be no arrests without warrant, or in certain specified cases, where arrests without warrant were permitted, no detention would be for longer than forty-eight hours without subsequent warrant. It also contained provisions for bail, counsel, and punitive measures for abuse of power, all new features for Korea.

25. The Commission has not hesitated to designate this ordinance as an important step in the direction of guaranteeing civil liberties.

26. The Commission has been aware of the fact that neither laws, ordinances nor proclamations in themselves would provide sufficient guarantees for a free atmosphere for elections if they were devoid of adequate means of implementation. Thus the attitude of both the police and the youth organizations has been a matter of concern to the Commission.

27. With respect to youth organizations, it appeared that with the exception of the "National Youth Organization" - a group supported by the United States Military Government - they were dependent on private initiative only, and most of them were affiliated with political parties. Almost all of them

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were markedly prone to organize bellicose demonstrations against their political opponents, thus giving frequent proofs of a dangerous lack of tolerance towards the ideas they did not share. The Commission noted moreover that despite their name, the membership of these youth organizations included a large number of adults.

28. A number of recommendations have been made in this connexion, and the respective parties were informed that their behaviour would constitute an important element in the decision of the Commission as to the free atmosphere.

29. Finally, while a number of complaints have been received regarding the behaviour of the police and the youth groups during the pre-election campaign, their number and the evidence produced did not impress the Commission as having substantially affected the outcome of the election, the more so when the extreme-Left parties, which the police and youth organizations were trying to suppress, were abstaining.

30. From the outset, the Commission has been concerned with the problem of political prisoners. The question was first raised by the Syrian representative at the opening meeting on 12 January 1948. In its recommendations to the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, the Commission, being conscious of the ambiguity of the term "political prisoners", indicated its attitude by specifying those categories of prisoners on whose behalf it did not feel itself justified in interceding. On the other hand, it advocated the release of all those who had been imprisoned for crimes of a political nature and "had not been guilty of any act of violence or fraud", and furthermore recommended that prisoners of the latter category, provided their release did not endanger public order, should benefit by a special pardon.

31. As a result of those recommendations, on 31 March 1948, the Military Governor signed 3,140 pardons restoring to those released full civil rights and allowing them to register as voters and stand as candidates if they so desired (document A/AC.19/61/Add.1). In this regard, on 15 April 1948, the Commission expressed its gratification to the Commanding General, United States Army

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Army Forces in Korea (document A/AC.19/61/Add.2).

Examination of the Electoral Laws

32. The Commission undertook a detailed examination of the electoral laws of North and South Korea. The Commission was unable to consult with North Korean or Soviet authorities or receive information with respect to the electoral law in force in North Korea. On the other hand, the Commission transmitted its recommendations with respect to the revision of the electoral law and regulations of South Korea to the United States authorities, and with minor exceptions, its recommendations were embodied in the revised electoral law.

33. The Commission, in observing the election programme in South Korea, sought to determine whether these recommendations had been complied with at all levels of authority.

OBSERVATION OF THE ELECTION

34. By extensive field observations, the Commission witnessed the election programme during the period of pre-election preparations and on the date of election itself.

35. The observation groups created for that purpose were distributed over the most important areas to which the Commission had access.

36. The groups found that the election programme which had been submitted to the Commission had generally been applied with an effectiveness which the Commission could not have anticipated from a people insufficiently acquainted with democratic practices. The election procedure was carried out in an orderly fashion. The members of the various Election Committees seemed to be reasonably well informed concerning the procedures which they had to implement. Their task was, moreover, facilitated by the fact that each citizen was registered in the family register (Hojuk), a civil register regularly kept up to date.

37. Elements which were opposed to the election in principle submitted numerous complaints to the Commission during its tour concerning the "pressure

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exerted on the population by the authorities, including the police, or by youth organizations to make them register.* When interrogated on the subject, members of the various election committees denied these allegations. It was probable however, that a number of those who opposed the elections registered because they did not wish their friends or neighbours to doubt their patriotism at a time when the issue of election was being presented as a decisive step toward national independence.

38. The Observation Groups were unable to collect much concrete evidence of threats or violence against non-participants. Representations were made to them to regard the advice or suggestion to register, given to the people by the police or street headman, as "threats" and "intimidation".

39. The attention of the Observation Groups was also called to certain minor infractions, such as having the registration take place in the premises of local administrative offices, which, among other functions, issued rice-ration cards. On the alleged use of ration cards as a means to compel registration, the Commission did not find any evidence of rice ration cards being confiscated. In a number of instances, when the Commission informed Election Committee members of other minor irregularities, it appeared, at a repeated visit later in the day, that all efforts had been made to remedy the situation It should be pointed out that when the fact was reported to the Military Governor, who was invited to appear before the Main Committee, instructions were immediately issued by him to remedy the situation.

40. As a result of a second series of observation tours, the Commission was able to verify the intervention on the part of the United States authorities and even the effects of the intervention. Furthermore, the Commission found that the number of registered voters had reached an impressive figure before registration ended, often exceeding ninety per cent of the eligible voters.

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* Issues of social "pressure" and moral burdens are left to the discretion of the Commission.

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41. With the exception of Cheju Island, where local guerrillas - whose whose motives were perhaps not exclusively political - were committing acts of violence against the police, registration places and election officials which caused some anxiety, the opposition gave little sign of its effectiveness. The extreme Left seemed to have restricted itself to threatening candidates, registration officials and voters themselves. In certain areas those threats had, in fact, been carried out, poll registers had been stolen or burned, registration offices set on fire, murder committed, and village populations were forced to follow armed bands to mountain hideouts.

42. There were 942 candidates originally registered for 200 available seats, ranging from eleven candidates in Cheju-Do to 142 in Kyongsang Namdo. It was not unusual for four or five candidates, in some instances as many as ten or more, contesting for one available seat in a district. This was confusing to the electorate especially when on several occasions two or more candidates from the same party contested the election in the same district.

43. Another confusing factor was the great number of "independent" candidates. This fact may be attributed to several factors:

(a) Candidates affiliated with a political party but not standing as the official nominee of the party in a given district, tended to try their luck by campaigning as independents notwithstanding orders from their party headquarters in Seoul;

(b) It is possible that certain Rightist parties, in view of the high number of registered voters, tried to gain additional seats by putting forward their candidates as independents;

(c) Certain parties opposing the elections might have allowed or secretly encouraged their supporters to attempt to "infiltrate" into the future elected assembly by concealing their true party affiliations and standing as independent candidates;

(d) It seemed that a certain number of independents, motivated by idealistic considerations, sought elections from sections of the Korean youth dissatisfied with the existing parties,

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The splitting of votes which resulted from this situation led candidates in many instances to forecast that their seats could be won with twenty-five to thirty per cent of the votes.

44. While the Commission's Observation Groups made every effort to acquain themselves with the political platforms of the candidates, few seemed to be able to propound their views in concrete and detailed terms, apart from statin their opposition to Communism and to the existence of the thirty-eighth parallel.

45. Nowhere did the Commission find heated debate on rival issues, ideas or platforms. Electi n campaigning was too frequently restricted to local rivalry between competing candidates whose personalities seemed to play a major part. Organized campaigning was local in nature, rather than nationally co-ordinated. In this connexion it might be noted that certain elected candi-dates spent only insignificant sums, whereas defeated candidates had devoted sizeable sums to their campaigns.

46. A number of candidates, especially those not directly connected with the extreme Rightist groups, complained about the role of election committees and the police favouring one candidate over the other. Complaints were heard from the candidates of the National Association for the Rapid Realization of Korean Independence that the police favoured the Hankook Democratic Party.

47. These activities indirectly resulted in the National Police Force being primarily concerned with the maintenance of public order and with its own security, so that it had neither the time nor the means to employ its influence in the purely political field. On the other hand, members of youth organizations, whose activities were tolerated and who belonged for the most part to the extreme Right, seem to have contrived to assist the authorities in the protection of polling places and the protection of voters, leaving to the extreme Left the monopoly of violence.

48. The position of the Korean Independence Party and, to some extent, tha of the M ddle-of-the-road groups was, for many reasons, the most interesting.

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The parties as such were not participating in the elections. However, a number of their members and ex-members were standing as "independent" candidates and frankly stated that they expected Leftist votes in addition to those of their own persuasion. This might be explained by a patriotic desire not to accentuate the division of the country into two parts by the elections, in South Korea, of an assembly which might establish a régime directly opposed to that of the North. However, there seems to be no doubt that some hesitancy implied [illegible] United States policy contributed to that attitude, and this was further encouraged by rumours of an impending evacuation of United States armed forces.

49. The only serious opposition to the elections seemed to be coming from the South Korea Labour Party, which, while small in numbers, conducted an active campaign of intimidation and violence in most of the provinces.

50. The Commission, having taken into account the facts noted above, is of the opinion that there existed in South Korea, during the period of preparation for the elections, a reasonable degree of free atmosphere, wherein democratic rights of freedom of speech, press, and assembly were recognized and respected. This view was re-affirmed by the Commission on 28 April 1948 when it confirmed its previous resolution of 12 March to observe the elections on 10 May as announced by the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea. (See document A/AC.19/68, Resolution of 28 April 1948).

51. The Commission observed that a large percentage of the electorate, often as much as 90 per cent, voted during the first four hours and that by late afternoon most of the voting had been completed.

52. This remarkable phenomenon seems to indicate a real enthusiasm of the people to do something for the independence of Korea. The novelty of the elections and the organizational ability of those who directed the work of the election committees, as well as of those who actually served on the committees, must also be taken into account.

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53. The impression of the Commission, taking into account hundreds of facts and situations witnessed and others reported to it, is that the election has been according to the law and the recommendations of the Commission. The Commission recognizes, on the whole, the general compliance by the American authorities and the Korean Interim Administration with its recommendations on electoral procedures.

Boycott of the Elections

54. With regard to the results of the boycott of the elections by elements of the Left and the extreme Left, and of the more or less real abstention of one Rightist party and of the Moderate groups, the Commission wishes to stress that the opposition had, under the conditions in which the elections were held, three different methods of protesting at its disposal:

(a) by abstaining from registering on the poll lists;

(b) by registering and not voting;

(c) by voting and casting a blank or void ballot.

55. A certain percentage of Koreans in the South, for political reasons, chose one or the other, but taking into account the relatively high degree of illiteracy, the inexperience and the normal disabilities of old age and sickness, not all who did so acted from political motives.

CONCLUSIONS

56. Regarding election day itself, the Commission wishes to point out that, on the whole, the election procedure was carried out in an orderly and methodical fashion and in an atmosphere of calm which the Commission had little reason to anticipate in view of the acts of violence committed in various areas in the course of the preceding weeks.

57. Having taken into account the reports of its Observation Groups and bearing in mind the traditional and historical background of the Korean people, the Commission considers that the results of the ballot of 10 May 1948 are valid expressions for the present of the will of the Korean electorate in those parts of Korea accessible to the Commission.

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NEW

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21 June 1948

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

DRAFTING SUB-COMMITTEE: DRAFT CHAPTER VI

(Third Draft*)

Purpose and Formation of Commission

1. The Commission was formed for the purpose of re-establishing the independence of Korea and of drawing the country together into a re-united nation. It had its genesis in the Cairo Declaration of 1 December 1943, the Potsdam Conference of July 1945, and the Moscow Agreement in December 1945, which led to the formation of the US-USSR Joint Commission. The Commission, after a series of inconclusive meetings, finally reached a deadlock in September 1947.

2. At the eighty-second plenary meeting of the General Assembly on 17 September 1947, the problem of the independence of Korea was submitted by the United States Government. Following considerable debate, the General Assembly, on 14 November 1947, adopted two Resolutions which recognized "the urgent and rightful claims to independence of the people of Korea", expressed the belief that "the national independence of Korea should be reestablished and all occupying forces then withdrawn at the earliest practicable date" and established forthwith a Temporary Commission on Korea, with right to travel, observe and consult throughout Korea.

3. The Commission arrived at Seoul on 8 January, with the

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* Submitted in accordance with the directions of the Commission at its 64th meeting, 21 June 1948.

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following terms of reference from the General Assembly:

(a) To resolve the question of Korean independence with the participation of the elected representatives of the Korean people*;

(b) To observe elections on the basis of adult suffrage and secret ballot**;

(c) That the elected representatives, constituting a National Assembly, may establish a national government of Korea**;

(d) Upon the establishment of a national government, that government should, in consultation with the Commission:

(i) constitute its own national security forces and dissolve all military or semi-military formations not included therein;

(ii) take over the functions of government from the military commands and civilian authorities of north and south Korea;

(iii) arrange with the occupying Powers for the complete withdrawal from Korea of their armed forces as early as practicable and if possible within ninety days**;

(e) To report with its conclusions to the General Assembly and may consult with the Interim Committee**.

4. The Commission made it clear from the beginning, in its Resolutions and public statements, that it was concerned with Korea as a whole and not with any part thereof. However it found that the occupying Power in South Korea, the United States authorities, were ready to extend facilities and assistance to the Commission while the Soviet authorities in the North and

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* See Resolution I of the General Assembly, 14 November 1947.

** See Resolution II of the General Assembly, 14 November 1947.

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the Government of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, a member of the Commission, had not yet expressed themselves one way or another. The Commission felt it to be its first duty to make special efforts to obtain the co-operation of these two governments.

5. These efforts were unfortunately unsuccessful. The Commission, therefore, regretfully drew the conclusion that it would not be possible, for the time being, to exercise the functions conferred upon it by the General Assembly in that part of Korea occupied by the forces of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

6. Under these circumstances, the Commission felt that it could not proceed with the implementation of its terms of reference before fully explaining the situation to the Interim Committee for the purpose of obtaining its views on the course to be followed in the light of developments (see Chapter IV).

7. The Interim Committee, on 26 February 1948, expressed the view that "it is incumbent upon the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea" to implement the programme, as outlined in Resolution II of the General Assembly, "in such parts of Korea as are accessible to the Commission." The Commission, accordingly, decided to continue its work in South Korea only, taking into account as much as possible the recommendations contained in the letter of the Chairman of the Interim Committee to the Chairman of the Commission (document A/AC.19/45).

8. The fact that the Commission decided at a later stage to observe the elections in South Korea on 10 May 1948, according to the advice of the Interim Committee, did not imply any essential change in the opinion of the members of the Commission that its scope of activities related to Korea as a whole.

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9. This opinion of the Commission was reinforced by the fact that Koreans from both North and South Korea belong to the same race, speak the same language, cherish the same customs and traditions and have the same fervent love of country. Furthermore, they are deeply conscious of their unity and are unanimous in their condemnation of the 38th parallel* as an entirely artificial demarcation line arbitrarily dividing their country into two parts, and having the most disturbing effects on their political and economic life.

The Background of the Situation in Korea

10. In the course of acquainting itself with the background of the situation in Korea since its arrival in January 1948, the Commission had noted certain salient features bearing upon the political development which might be enumerated as follows.

11. Forty years of Japanese occupation and traditions of feudalistic rule have neither dampened the fervour and political passion of the Korean people nor weakened their historical, ethnic, economic and cultural unity as a people. Both this passion and this unity have periodically manifested themselves in patriotic outbursts.

12. Having discarded certain aspects of their past, they nevertheless continued to conform to old patterns insofar as their cultural and family life was concerned. Language, nationa dress and way of life outlived the Japanese occupation. The modern tendency to accord equality of rights to women has not detracted from the paternal power on family life which is still substantially exercised by the influence and authority of the "pater familias".

/ 13. In addition

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* In accordance with the understanding concerning military operations in Korea reached by the respective chiefs of staff at Potsdam in July 1945, the Soviet forces subsequently carried out their operations vis-a-vis the Japanese forces north of the 38th parallel while the American forces undertook similar activities south of the parallel. In due time the 38th parallel became an artificial demarcation line arbitrarily dividing the country into two parts.

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13. In addition to this concept, in rural areas, the village headman continues to speak and decide for his community on important matters relating to agricultural, social and political life.

14. On this context, the Japanese occupation did not find it too difficult to establish an administrative and police network which had so entrenched itself that even after the liberation of the country, the administrative organization of Korea continued to be influenced by the traditions of vertical authority.

15. On the eve of liberation therefore, the subordination of the Korean people to Japanese authority had become so marked that in spite of indigenous democratic practices in Korea, the Korean people were not prepared for an immediate and general application of the modern systems of democracy.

16. Following the disappearance of Japanese rule, the American occupation authorities were faced in the initial stages with the prospect of either a complete breakdown of government or a continued use of Japanese-trained personnel. This embarrassment was heightened by the fact that Korea was a liberated and not a conquered country. Nevertheless the Military Government were compelled to leave a broad measure of authority to such elements as were necessary for the maintenance of law and order.

17. In addition, the Japanese suppression of political activities had deprived the Koreans of opportunities to acquire adequate political experiences. This explains the weakness in organization of political parties, their multiplicity and the tendency of such parties and organizations to gravitate more towards personalities than towards issues, resulting in constant shifting of political alignments.

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18. The Korean administration to a large extent consisted of officials sympathetic to certain right-wing parties. Consequently, these parties have been able to extend their political influence throughout the whole of South Korea. In the political sphere their influence was reflected in their control of youth organizations, and in the administrative sphere by the alleged close association with the National Police. These advantages were denied to the Extreme-Left, who, having been brought to the foreground by the establishment of a "People's Republic"* at the time of the liberation, had lost most of its power since the replacement of this organization by a Military Government. With their former widespread political network suppressed, they were forced to operate underground. As a result, their effectiveness as a political party was evidenced by their sporadic attempts to sabotage the administration by acts of violence.

19. Lack of experience in political matters was also reflected in the immaturity of the Korean press. Denied access to accurate sources of information and deprived of the freedom usually associated with the press, the Koreans under Japanese occupation have spent a number of years in a state of unawareness particularly with reference to international affairs. During the short time which has elapsed since liberation, the Koreans have not had sufficient opportunities to remedy the situation. The Commission therefore felt it necessary to stress the importance of freedom of the press as well as to make a number of recommendations concerning public information, distribution of newsprint and radiotime.

THE PROBLEMS OF ELECTIONS

Freedom of Atmosphere

20. In this political atmosphere the Commission sought to bring about a greater measure of freedom before the election / and to expedite

* See Chapter III, paragraph 8.

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and to expedite as much as possible the democratization process in South Korea.

21. A number of complaints made to the Commission indicated that civil liberties in South Korea had been compromised by certain phases of the activities of the National Police and youth organizations. As a matter of fact, an undetermined number of persons had already been detained for alleged political offences.

22. Extensive Sub-Committee recommendations towards obtaining a freedom of atmosphere were adopted by the Commission at its twenty-sixth meeting, 17 March 1948, and transmitted to the Commanding General United States Army Forces in Korea. These recommendations were made in conformity with the responsibility of the United States authorities for the maintenance of law and order in the country. The United States Command in Korea subsequently took a number of steps in the direction the Commission had advocated as desirable.

23. The following changes regarded as an important step in ensuring civil liberties were affected by the American authorities:

(a) A Korean Bill of Rights issued by the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, enumerated the inherent liberties of the Korean people. The proclamation contained the ordinary constitutional rights and freedoms such as generally prevailed in democratic countries (document A/AC.19/62);

(b) Substantial changes in the criminal procedure away from the Japanese system and in the direction of Western systems, were effected when, on 20 March,

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the Military Governor approved Ordinance 176, effective 1 April 1948 (document A/AC.19/W.40). Among other things the new ordinance provided that there would be no arrests without warrant, or in certain specified cases, where arrests without warrant were permitted, no detention would be for longer than forty-eight hours without subsequent warrant. It also contained provisions for bail, counsel, and punitive measures for abuse of power, all new features for Korea.

24. Realizing that neither laws, ordinances nor proclamations in themselves provide sufficient guarantees for a free atmosphere for elections, the Commission continued to regard the attitude of both the police and the youth organizations as a matter of special concern.

25. The Commission recognized that the National Police played an important role in the application and execution of laws and ordinances relating to elections. In this connexion the Commission decided to watch the attitude of the Police very closely during the pre-election and the election periods and to regard the results of its observation on this point as an important factor in determining whether the elections were held in a free atmosphere.

26. With respect to youth organizations*, it appeared that with the exception of the "National Youth Organization" - a group supported by the United States Military Government - they were dependent on private initiative only, and most of them were affiliated with political parties. Almost all of them were markedly prone to organize bellicose demonstrations against their political opponents, thus giving frequent indications of a dangerous lack of tolerance towards the ideas they did not

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* The proper translation of "Chong Yon Dan" should be "Young Men's Organization".

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share. The Commission noted moreover that the membership of these youth organizations included a large number of adults.

27. A number of recommendations have been made in this connexion, and the respective youth organizations were informed that their behaviour would constitute an important element in the decision of the Commission as to the free atmosphere.

28. From the outset, the Commission had been concerned with the problem of political prisoners. The question was first raise by the Syrian representative at the opening meeting on 12 January 1948. In its recommendations to the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, the Commission, recognizing the ambiguity of the term "political prisoners", indicated its attitude by specifying those categories of prisoners on whose behalf it did not feel itself justified in interceding. On the otehr hand, it advocated the release of all those who had been imprisoned for crimes of a political nature and "had not been guilty of any act of violence or fraud". Furthermore, the Commission recommended that prisoners of the latter category, provided their release did not endanger public order, should benefit by a special pardon.

29. As a result of those recommendations, on 31 March 1948, the Military Governor signed 3,140 pardons restoring to those released full civil rights and allowing them to register as voters and stand as candidates if they so desired (document A/AC.19/61/Add.1). In this regard, the Commission, on 15 April 1948, expressed its gratification to the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea (document A/AC.19/61/Add.2).

30. The Commission undertook a detailed examination of the electoral laws of North and South Korea. The Commission was

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unable to consult with North Korean or Soviet authorities or receive information with respect to the electoral law in force in North Korea. Consequently, the Commission transmitted its recommendations with respect to the revision of the electoral law and regulations of South Korea to the United States authorities. With minor exceptions, these recommendations were embodied in the revised electoral law.

31. The Commission, in observing the election programme in South Korea, sought to determine whether these recommendations had been complied with at all levels of authority.

OBSERVATION OF THE ELECTION

32. By extensive field observations, the Commission witnessed in the most important areas the election programme during the period of pre-election preparations and on the date of election itself.

Registration (First Observation Tour)

33. At all levels of authority connected with the election programme at this stage, the groups found an efficiency and organization conforming to standards obtaining in democratic countries. The members of the various election committees were reasonably well informed on the procedures they had to implement and all their work in this respect was carried out in orderly fashion.

34. This was the first active contribution that the Korean people were asked to make towards the re-establishment of their independence and the whole administrative hierarchy were mobilized to acquaint qualified voters of the necessity to register. At the end of the registration period, out of an estimated population in South Korea of 19,947,000, as of 1 April 1948, [illegible],3% or 9,834,000 were potential voters. Of

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this number, 7,837,504 or 79.7% had actually registered.

35. The two major political parties officially supporting the election were the Hankook Democratic Party and the National Association for the Rapid Realization of Korean Independence. Followers of some of the other political parties complained to the Commission about malpractices in the conduct of the registration. These complaints were:

(a) that in some cases registration was taking place in local administrative offices which among other functions issued rice ration cards.

(b) that the threatened confiscation of rice ration cards resulted in forceful registration.

(c) that in the background of Japanese rule, the advice given by the Police and youth organizations to register was regarded as a form of coercion.

All of these complaints were brought to the notice of the Military Governor who was invited to appear before the Main Committee. His intervention and that of the election committees themselves remedied the minor infractions. The election committees, however, repudiated any suggestion of pressure whether through confiscation of rice ration cards or compulsion through youth groups or the Police.

36. The Observation Groups were not able to collect any concrete evidence of threats or violence against non-participants or the confiscation of rice ration cards.

37. It is probable, however, that such pressure as was exerted could be described as "social pressure", for a number of people who might have been disposed to oppose the elections, registered because they did not wish their friends and neighbours to doubt their patriotism at a time when the issue of election

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was being presented as a decisive step towards national independence.

38. The Extreme-Left seemed to have restricted themselves to threatening members of the election committees, registration offices and voters themselves. In certain areas, those threats had in fact been carried out: poll registers had been stolen or burnt, registration offices set on fire and murder committed. This pattern of opposition was continued by those elements throughout the election period.

Registration of Candidates (Second Observation Tour)

39. There were 942 candidates* originally registered for 200 available seats, ranging from eleven candidates in Cheju-Do for three available seats, to 145 in Kyonggi-Do for twenty-nine available seats**.

40. It was not unusual for four or five candidates, in some instances as many as ten or more, to contest for one available seat in a district. This was confusing to the electorate especially when on several occasions two or more candidates from the same party contested the election in the same district.

41. The nomination of the great number of "independent" candidates may be attributed to several factors:

(a) Candidates affiliated with a political party but not standing as the official nominee of the party in a given district, tended to try their luck by campaigning as independents notwithstanding orders from their party headquarters in Seoul; / (b) It is

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* Of 942 candidates originally registered for 200 seats, 57 did not stand for election. Of this figure, 50 withdrew their candidacy, 2 were assassinated, 1 died of natural causes, 3 were disqualified, 1 was cancelled by the National Election Committee.

** For detailed classifications of registered candidates and subsequent elections, see par. 53.

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(b) It is possible that certain Rightist parties fearing that their nominees would be prejudiced by the local prevailing political situation, tried to gain additional seats by putting forward some of their candidates as independents;

(c) Certain parties opposing the elections might have allowed or secretly encouraged their supporters to attempt to "infiltrate" into the future elected assembly by concealing their true party affiliations and standing as independent candidates;

(d) It seemed that a certain number of independents, motivated by idealistic considerations, sought elections from sections of the Korean electorate dissatisfied with the existing parties.

42. A number of candidates, especially those not directly connected with the extreme Rightist groups, complained about the role of election committees and the police favouring one candidate over the other. Complaints were heard from some candidates of the National Association for the Rapid Realization of Korean Independence that the police favoured the Hankook Democratic Party.

43. While the Commission's Observation Groups made every effort to acquaint themselves with the political views of the candidates, nowhere did they find heated debate on rival issues, ideas or platforms. The only view held in common by the candidates was their opposition to Communism and the artificial division of their country.

44. During the period of campaigning, the holding of elections in South Korea was regarded as a step to the re-establishment of Korean independence and as such was placed

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as the only and irresistible issue before the electorate. All the candidates who stood for election were in favour of this method of effecting the unity and independence of Korea. Inasmuch a no other alternatives were placed before them, the electorate at no time were faced with any substantially conflicting issues.

45. Organized campaigning was local in nature, rather than nationally co-ordinated. It was frequently restricted to local rivalry between competing candidates whose personalities seemed to play a major part. Because of this, certain elected candidates spent only insignificant sums, whereas defeated candidates had devoted sizeable sums to their campaigns.

The Election (Third Observation Tour)

46. The Commission divided itself into nine observation groups which visited the City of Seoul and all the provinces in South Korea for the purpose of observing the conduct of the election.

47. Of 7,036,750 registered voters in South Korea, 95.2 per cent or 71.5 per cent of the total potential electorate voted*. The Commission observed that a large percentage of the registered voters often as much as 90 per cent, had cast their ballots during the first four hours and that by late afternoon most of the voting had been completed.

48. The preparations made for the actual mechanics of voting were generally satisfactory. Although the arrangements in some cases were makeshift and primitive, the secrecy of balloting was on the whole maintained. Such minor defections

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* This figure includes all of South Korea except North Cheju Gun.

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as were discovered by the observation groups were immediately rectified by the election committees.

49. These features seem to indicate a real enthusiasm on the part of the people as well as the election officials to do something for the independence of Korea.

50. As to the attitude of the National Police and the youth organizations towards the elections, a number of complaints had been received by the Commission. The evidence produced did not impress the Commission as having substantially affected the outcome of the election, the more so when the Extreme Left parties which the National Police and the youth organizations were trying to suppress were abstaining.

51. It might also be pointed out that the active campaign of violence conducted by the Extreme-Leftists resulted indirectly in the National Police being primarily concerned with the maintenance of public order and with its own security so that it had neither the time nor the money to employ its energy in the purely political field. The members of the youth organizations who belonged mostly to the Extreme Right, directed their activities mainly towards assisting the authorities in the protection of polling places and the protection of voters, leaving to the Extreme-Left the monopoly of violence.

THE MEANING OF THE ELECTIONS

52. This section will consider the extent to which the representatives elected on 10 May 1948 may be regarded as the true representatives of the electorate and the further question as to whether the response of the people offers direct evidence on their attitude towards the re-establishment of Korean independence.

53. The official analysis of registered candidates and elected representatives indicates the following affiliations:*

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* Documents A/AC.19/66 and A/AC.19/75.

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Candidates' Affiliations	No. of Candidates	No. of elected representatives
Independents	413	85
Hankook Democratic Party	91	28
National Association for the Rapid Realization of Korean Independence	239	55
Tai Dong Youth Corps	89	12
Hankook Independence Party	7	1
Tai Han Labours League	22	2
National Youth Corps	21	6
Tai Sung Association	4	1
Christian Mission Work Association	10	1
Women's National Party	2	-
Buddhist Organization	5	-
Chungyou Youth Group	1	-
Chosan Democratic Party	34	1
Tai Han Farmers League		1
Tan Min Party		1
General Headquarters for Korean National Unification		1
Education Association		1
Korea Republic Party		1
No. 15 Club, Pusan		1

54. In interpreting the significance of party affiliations of elected representatives, it must be borne in mind that party discipline in Korea seems relatively loose. Of 85 independents elected, an indefinite number were alleged to have belonged to either the Rightist or opposition parties. Approximately 50 of them were reported to have grouped themselves together in "Independent (unaffiliated) members club" in the Assembly. Nevertheless due to constant shiftings in party alignments, the extent to which representatives will conform to party lines cannot now be foreseen.

55. The two major political parties in South Korea, the National Association for the Rapid Realization of Korean Independence and the Hankook Democratic Party, neither alone nor together, had polled a clear majority of the seats.

56. The Korean Independence Party and the Middle-of-the-road groups had announced their opposition to the elections in South Korea and has consequently abstained from taking any part therein. However a number of their members and ex-members were standing as independent candidates and stated frankly that they expected leftist votes in addition to those of their persuasion. This might be explained by a patriotic desire not to accentuate

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a further division of the country by an elected assembly which might establish a régime directly opposed to that of the North.

57. As a contrast to the abstention of the other parties, the only serious opposition to the elections seemed to have come from the South Korea Labour Party*, which though small in numbers, conducted an active campaign of intimidation and violence in most of the provinces.

58. With regard to the boycott of the elections by Leftists, Middle-of-the roaders and the Korean Independence Party, three different methods of protest were available to them under the conditions in which the elections were held:

(a) by abstaining from registering;

(b) by registering but abstaining from voting;

(c) by registering and voting a blank or a void ballot.

59. No doubt a certain percentage of South Koreans. for political reasons, had done one or the other, but having regard to the relatively high degree of illiteracy, the inexperience and the normal disabilities of old age and sickness, not all who did so acted for political reasons.

60. The fact that 71.5 per cent** of the potential voters actually went to the polls, would be regarded in most countries as an impressive popular response. However, the abstention of 28.5 per cent is of some importance. With full provision for those who failed to vote for insignificant reasons, this total would still allow for large numbers who may have been intelligently and firmly opposed to elections in South Korea alone. Thus the assertions made by representatives of Leftist and Moderate groups and by Mr. Kim Koo that their views were shared by large numbers of their fellow countrymen can hardly be called into question by the results of the election.

61. In this connexion it might be pointed out that the parties boycotting the elections, having in mind the non-cooperation between the United States

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* Formerly the Communist Party - see Chapter III, paragraph 15.

** See document A/AC.19/66/Add.3

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the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the attitude of the North Korean régime, felt that an election in South Korea alone could not contribute material - to the unification of the country.

62. In their interviews before the members of the Observation Groups most candidates indicated their belief that a national government should be quickly established. However, in view of the absence of that issue in the election campaign, it can hardly be maintained that they have a clear mandate on the question from their electorate.

CONCLUSIONS.

63. The Commission is of the opinion

(a) that, having taken into account the facts noted above, there existed in South Korea during the period of preparation for the elections and on election day itself, a reasonable degree of free atmosphere wherein democratic rights of freedom of speech, press and assembly were recognized and respected;

(b) that the American authorities and the Korean Interim Administration, on the whole, complied with its recommendations on electoral procedures;

(c) that taking into account the facts and situations witnessed and others reported to it, elections conformed generally to the electoral laws and regulations and the recommendations of the Commission;

(d) that the election was regarded as a step in the re-establishment of the independence of Korea and as such it was placed as the only substantial issue before the electorate, resulting in the large percentage reached both in the registration and balloting periods; that the candidates who stood for elections were in favour of this method of effecting the unity and independence of Korea and therefore did not place any fundamentally conflicting issues before the electorate.

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(e) that opposition to the issues involved in the election, took the form of a boycott of the election leaving the voters to express their choice on the question of personalities and local loyalties rather than on the means of effecting independence;

(f) that those voters who desired to associate themselves with the boycott of the elections and yet were not able to resist the social pressure of their communities, satisfied themselves by invalidating ballot papers;

(g) that, having taken into account the reports of its Observation Groups, the conclusions noted above, and bearing in mind the traditional and historical background of the people of Korea, the results of the ballot of 10 May 1948 are valid expressions of the free will of the electorate, constituting two-thirds of the people of Korea, living in those parts of Korea as were accessible to the Commission.

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ANNEX

The following points presented by the representative of Australia in a memorandum dated 21 June 1948, have not been included in the Third Draft of Chapter VI and might be incorporated at the discretion of the Commission.

1. The effect on the work of the Commission as a result of the non-cooperation of the Soviet authorities with the United States authorities and with the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea itself. (See Australian memorandum, paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 15).

2. The Commission's sources of information in relation to its work. (Australian memorandum, paragraphs 5 - 10).

3. The relation between the Assembly and the future of Korea as a whole. (Australian memorandum, paragraph 17(a)).

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22 June 1948

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

DRAFT CHAPTER VI

SUPPLEMENTARY MEMORANDUM TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA FROM THE REPRESENTATIVE OF AUSTRALIA

/ ter further consideration of my memorandum of 20 June 1948 I would like to make the following additional observations:

1. From the general tenor of my remarks it may appear that the Australian delegation has been adversely critical of the United States Military Government. This is not intended. On the contrary in the opinion of the Australian delegation they have followed what I have termed the "national" course. Over a period of three years they have evolved a line of action which they consider best for Korea. They would have done less than their duty, had they not endeavoured to inform us fully and to influence us towards support of their plans. In addition they have assisted us in every way to gain direct information from Korean sources. They have also sought and accepted our advice in matters concerning the elections and the freedom of the individual. My delegation believes that, had representatives of other parties nominated for the election to the Assembly, Military Government would have ensured that they were given just and even liberal treatment.

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2. I wish to say that, in common with otehr delegations, we have always been fully sympathetic towards the Korean people and have viewed the efforts of their political leaders in a friendly manner.

The fact that we voted against the plan for holding elections in South Korea alone indicated only that we thought that was not the best plan. We therefore offered what we considered a better alternative.

When the former plan was accepted we gave it our full co-operation.

I feel however that I should emphasize that we will not recommend any procedure which in our opinion temporarizes with the problem or fails to contribute definitely towards the attainment of the Korean aims.

My delegation considers that the Assembly which was elected on May 10 is probably the best available under the circumstances. We emphasize however that in our opinion, in its present form, it should not be accepted as a national body to control the whole of Korea.

3. As I shall have little further opportunity to take part in the discussions of the Commission I would ask the indulgence of members to allow me to offer advice on points

(a) Our report - Chapter VI - should indicate our great sympathy and friendliness towards the Korean people and to their leaders who have reached this first stage in the formation of a government. It should also mark our appreciation of the work done by United States Military Government and the co-operative attitude of that body towards the Commission.

The Commission has not considered the situation in North

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Korea. The report should therefore make no reference to Military Government in that area.

(b) The whole report should be examined finally by a small group of Commission members under the Rapporteur. It should be considered from the point of view of the General Assembly, to ascertain whether everything possible has been done within the scope of our terms of reference, to assist the General Assembly in its future handling of the Korean problem.

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1 July 1948

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

MEMORANDUM

To: Members of the Commission

From: Principal Secretary

SUBJECT: Revised Third Draft of Chapter VI of the Report to the General Assembly.

Attached are paragraphs 1 to 24 of the Revised Third Draft of Chapter VI, as redrafted by the Drafting Sub-Committee.

Attachment

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UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

DRAFTING SUB-COMMITTEE: DRAFT CHAPTER VI

(Revised Third Draft)

Purpose and Formation of Commission

1. Before going into the subject matter of the present Chapter, it may be useful to recall that the problem of the re-establishment of Korean independence had its genesis in the Cairo Declaration of 1 December 1943, the Potsdam Conference of July 1945 and the Moscow Agreement in December 1945.* The latter agreement established the US-USSR Joint Commission on Korea,** which, after a series of inconclusive meetings, finally reached a deadlock in September 1947. Subsequently the United States Government submitted the problem to the General Assembly of the United Nations in September 1947.***

2. Following considerable debate, the General Assembly on 14 November 1947, adopted two resolutions**** which recognized "the urgent and rightful claims to independence of the people of Korea" and laid down the principle of the participation of Korean representatives in the discussion of the problem. For that purpose a temporary commission on Korea was established with the right to travel, observe and consult throughout the country.

3. The terms of reference of the Commission, as stated in the Resolutions may be summarized as follows:

(a) To facilitate and expedite the participation of Korean representatives in the consideration of the problem, the Commission shall observe that these representatives be duly elected;

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* See Chapter III, paragraph 2(a).
** See Chapter III, paragraphs 18 - 21.
*** See Chapter I, paragraphs 1 - 6.
**** See Chapter I, paragraph 34.

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(b) To facilitate and expedite the fulfilment of the programme laid down for the attainment of the independence of Korea and the withdrawal of the occupying forces, the elected representatives constituting a National Assembly, may establish a national government and enter into consultations with the Commission.

4. Since the Resolutions referred clearly to Korea as a whole, the Commission, having had no opportunity to meet previously outside of Korea, felt it its first duty, following its arrival in Seoul in January 1948, to make special efforts to obtain the co-operation of both occupying forces.

5. In response to these efforts, the United States Military authorities in South Korea declared themselves ready to extend facilities and assistance. The Soviet representative to the United Nations however reaffirmed the negative attitude of his Government on the matter.*

6. The Commission therefore regretfully drew the conclusion that it would not be possible, for the time being, to implement its terms of reference in that part of Korea occupied by the forces of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

7. Under these circumstances, the Commission decided to consult the Interim Committee for the purpose of obtaining its views on the course to be followed in the light of developments.**

8. The Interim Committee, on 26 February 1948, expressed the view that "it is incumbent upon the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea" to implement the programme as outlined in Resolution II of the General Assembly, "in such parts of Korea as are accessible to the Commission". The Commission accordingly decided to observe the elections in South Korea as announced by the United States Commanding Officer to be held on 10 May 1948,*** taking into account the recommendations contained in the letter of the Chairman of the Interim Committee to the Chairman of the Commission. (document A/AC.19/45).

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* See Chapter IV, paragraphs 1 - 12.
** See Chapter IV, paragraphs 15 - 17.
*** See Chapter IV, paragraphs 23 - 34.

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9. This decision did not imply any essential change in the opinion of the members of the Commission that they were primarily concerned with Korea as a whole.

10. In the course of acquainting itself with the background of the situation in Korea since its arrival in January 1948, the Commission had noted certain salient features, bearing upon the political development, which might be enumerated as follows.

11. The Koreans from both North and South Korea belong to the same race, speak the same language, cherish the same customs and traditions, and have the same fervent love of country. Forty years of Japanese occupation and traditions of feudalistic rule have neither dampened the fervour and political passion of the Korean people nor weakened their historical, ethnic, economic and cultural unity as a people. Both this passion and this unity have periodically manifested themselves in patriotic outbursts.

12. Having discarded certain aspects of their past, they nevertheless continued to conform to old patterns insofar as their cultural and family life was concerned. Language, national dress and way of life outlived the Japanese occupation. The modern tendency to accord equality of rights to women has not detracted from the paternal power on family life which is still substantially exercised by the influence and authority of the "pater familias".

13. In addition to this concept, in rural areas, the village headman continues to speak and decide for his community on important matters relating to agricultural, social and political life.

14. In this context, the Japanese occupation did not find it too difficult to establish an administrative and police network which had so entrenched itself that even after the liberation of the country, the administrative organization of Korea continued to be influenced by deeply-rooted systems of vertical authoritarian rule.

15. On the eve of liberation, therefore, the Korean people, in spite of certain traces of indigenous democratic practices, were not prepared for an immediate and general application of modern systems of democracy.

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16. Following the disappearance of Japanese rule, the development of the political situation in the part of Korea occupied by the USSR Military Forces and in the part occupied by the United States Military Forces took divergent courses. The situation in the Northern zone, on the basis of such information as the Commission was able to gather from Seoul, is described in Chapter III, paragraph 4. As for South Korea, the American occupation authorities were faced in the initial stages either with the prospect of a complete breakdown of government or with a continued use of Japanese-trained personnel. This embarrassment was heightened by the fact that Korea was a liberated and not a conquered country. Nevertheless, the Military Government was compelled to leave a broad measure of authority to such elements as were necessary for the maintenance of law and order. Thus this artificial division of the country into two parts by the 38th parallel*, which the Korean people considered as disquieting from the very beginning, was sharpened by the drifting of North and South Korean politics in opposite directions. This unfortunate situation could not but have the most disturbing effects on the political and economic life of the country.

17. In addition to a long history of feudalistic rule, the suppression of political activities during 40 years of Japanese occupation had deprived the Koreans of opportunities to acquire adequate political experience. This helps to explain the existing weakness in organization of political parties in South Korea, their multiplicity and - possibly - the tendency of such parties and organizations to gravitate more towards personalities than towards issues, resulting in constant shifting of political alignments.

18. Certain Rightist parties associated with the Korean administration have been able to extend their political influence in South Korea. These advantages were shared to a lesser extent by the moderate groups. The Extreme-Left, having been brought to the foreground by the establishment of a "People's Republic" at the time of the liberation, had lost most of their power since the

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* See Chapter III, paragraphs 2(b) and 3.

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replacement of this organization by a Military Government. Subsequently, they were forced to operate underground and to confine their activities to sporadic attempts of sabotage and violence.*

THE PROBLEM OF ELECTIONS

Freedom of Atmosphere

19. In this political atmosphere, the Commission sought to bring about a greater measure of freedom before the election and to expedite as much as possible the democratization process in South Korea. Through its hearings of Korean personalities and interviews with competent American authorities, such issues as civil liberties, reform of criminal procedure, certain phases of the activities of the police and youth organizations, political prisoners, electoral procedures, and means of public information, came to the attention of the Commission.

20. In due time, extensive recommendations towards obtaining a freedom of atmosphere were transmitted to the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, by the Commission. These recommendations were made in conformity with the recognition of the responsibility of the United States authorities for the maintenance of law and order in the country. The United States Command in Korea subsequently took a number of steps in the direction the Commission had advocated as desirable.

21. The following changes regarded as an important step in ensuring civil liberties were effected by the American authorities:

(a) A Korean Bill of Rights issued by the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, enumerated the inherent liberties of the Korean people. The proclamation contained the ordinary constitutional rights and freedoms such as generally prevailed in democratic countries (document A/AC.19/62);

(b) On 20 March, the Military Governor approved an ordinance on criminal procedures (Ordinance 176, effective 1 April 1948,

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* See Chapter III, paragraphs 36, 38.

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document A/AC.19/W.40) which had been under consideration for some time by the United States Command. Among other things, the new ordinance provided that there would be no arrests without warrant, or in certain specified cases, where arrests without warrant were permitted, no detention would be for longer than forty-eight hours without subsequent warrant. It also contained provisions for bail, counsel, and punitive measures for abuse of power, all new features for Korea.

22. Realizing that neither laws, ordinances nor proclamations in themselves would provide sufficient guarantees for a free atmosphere for elections, the Commission directed its attention on the national police and the youth organizations, which had been described, in a number of complaints, as often resorting to abusive practices (arbitrary arrests, threats or pressure, etc...).

23. Though concrete evidence of such abuses was not actually presented by the complainants, the Commission nevertheless recognized that the National Police might play an important role in the application and execution of laws and ordinances relating to elections. For this reason, it took the decision to observe the attitude of the police very closely during the pre-election and the election periods.*

24. With respect to youth organizations**, it appeared that with the exception of the "National Youth Organization" - a group supported by the United States Military Government - they were dependent on private initiative only, and most of them were affiliated with political parties. Almost all of them were markedly prone to organize bellicose demonstrations against their political opponents, thus giving frequent indications of a dangerous lack of tolerance towards the ideas they did not share. The Commission noted moreover that the membership of these youth organizations included a large number of adults.

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* See Chapter III, Paragraph 74.

** The proper translation of "Chong Yon Dan" should be: "Young Men's Organization".

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

TO: Members of the Commission

FROM: The Rapporteur.

RESTRICTED
2 July 1948

MEMORANDUM NO. 2*

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

PROVISIONAL OUTLINE OF THE CONTENTS OF THE RAPORT OF THE COMMISSION TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

(Circulated by the Rapporteur, Mr. Liu Yu-Wan)

FIRST PART*

VOLUME I

INTRODUCTION	Outline of the various Chapters and Annexes.
CHAPTER I	Creation of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, its Terms of Reference and Composition.
CHAPTER II	Organization of the Commission (Chairmen and Rapporteur of the Commission; Chairmen of the Sub-Committees: establishment of Field Observation Groups).
CHAPTER III	The political Situation in Korea - A brief review.
CHAPTER IV	Summary of the Main Activities of the Commission and its Subsidiary Bodies during the Period 12 January - 24 May 1948. A) Approaches to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Military Authorities in North Korea; B) Consultation with the Interim Committee of the General Assembly.
CHAPTER V	Summary of the Main Activities of the Commission and its Subsidiary Bodies during the Period 12 January - 24 May (continued): C) Work of the Sub-Committees; D) Date of the Elections; E) Observation of the Elections; F) Preparation of the First Part of the Report to the General Assembly.
CHAPTER VI	Conclusions of the Commission on its Observation of the Elections of 10 May 1948.
CHAPTER VII	Reservations and Observations of Representatives.

* Document A/AC.19/72.

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VOLUME II

ANNEX I — As set out in document A/AC.19/72, pages 2 - 4

ANNEX II — do

ANNEX III — do

ANNEX IV — do

ANNEX V — do

ANNEX VI — do

ANNEX VII — Texts of main documents concerning the results of the election of 10 May 1948.

ANNEX VIII — As set out in document A/AC.19/72, page 4.

Texts of documents set out in page 5 of document A/AC.19/72*

SECOND PART

CHAPTER I — Summary of the Main Activities of the Commission and its Subsidiary Bodies during the period 25 May - 15 July 1948.

CHAPTER II — Conclusions of the Commission on the Problem of the Independence of Korea:

A) General Considerations.
B) Post-Election Developments

CHAPTER III — Reservations and Observations by Representatives.

ANNEXES

I. Texts of main documents concerning implementation of the terms of reference of the Commission during the period after 10 May 1948.

II. List of documents issued subsequently to those listed in Volume II, Annex VIII, of the First Part of the Report.

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* If possible, these documents will be printed as Volume III. Otherwise they will be attached to Volume II in mimeographed form, as indicated in document A/AC.19/72, page 5.

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

6 July 1948

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

MEMORANDUM

To: Members of the Commission

From: Principal Secretary

Subject: Revised Third Draft of Chapter VI of the Report of the Commission to the General Assembly.

I attach herewith for second reading, paragraphs 1 - 49 inclusive of the Revised Third Draft of Chapter VI, as redrafted by the Drafting Sub-Committee.

This redraft replaces paragraphs 1 - 24 of the Revised Third Draft distributed 1 July 1948.

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UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

DRAFTING SUB-COMMITTEE: DRAFT CHAPTER VI

(Revised Third Draft)

1. Before going into the subject matter of the present Chapter, it may be useful to recall that the problem of the re-establishment of Korean independence had its genesis in the Cairo Declaration of 1 December 1943, the Potsdam Conference of July 1945 and the Moscow Agreement in December 1945.* The latter agreement established the US-USSR Joint Commission on Korea,** which, after a series of inconclusive meetings, finally reached a deadlock in September 1947. Subsequently the United States Government submitted the problem to the General Assembly of the United Nations in September 1947.***

2. Following considerable debate, the General Assembly on 14 November 1947, adopted two resolutions**** which recognized "the urgent and rightful claims to independence of the people of Korea" and laid down the principle of the participation of Korean representatives in the discussion of the problem. For that purpose a temporary commission on Korea was established with the right to travel, observe and consult throughout the country.

3. The terms of reference of the Commission, as stated in the Resolutions may be summarized as follows:

(a) To facilitate and expedite the participation of Korean representatives in the consideration of the problem, the Commission shall observe that these representatives be duly elected;

/(b)

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* See Chapter III, paragraph 2(a)
** See Chapter III, paragraphs 18 - 21
*** See Chapter I, paragraphs 1 - 6
**** See Chapter I, paragraph 34

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(b) To facilitate and expedite the fulfilment of the programme laid down for the attainment of the independence of Korea and the withdrawal of the occupying forces, the elected representatives constituting a National Assembly, may establish a national government and enter into consultations with the Commission.

4. Since the Resolutions referred clearly to Korea as a whole, the Commission, having had no opportunity to meet previously outside of Korea, felt it its first duty, following its arrival in Seoul in January 1948, to make special efforts to obtain the co-operation of both occupying forces.

5. In response to these efforts, the United States Military authorities in South Korea declared themselves ready to extend facilities and assistance. The Soviet representative to the United Nations, however, reaffirmed the negative attitude of his Government on the matter.*

6. The Commission therefore regretfully drew the conclusion that it would not be possible, for the time being, to implement its terms of reference in that part of Korea occupied by the forces of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

7. Furthermore, its efforts to secure the co-operation of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, a member of the Commission, did not prove successful and it had to hold its plenary meetings with eight members only, instead of nine as originally decided by the General Assembly.

8. Under these circumstances, the Commission decided to consult the Interim Committee for the purpose of obtaining its views on the course to be followed in the light of developments.**

9. The Interim Committee, on 26 February 1948, expressed the view that "it is incumbent upon the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea" to implement the programme as outlined in Resolution II of the General Assembly, "in such parts of Korea as are accessible to the Commission". The Commission

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* See Chapter IV, paragraphs 1 - 12.
** See Chapter IV, paragraphs 15 - 17

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accordingly decided to observe the elections in South Korea as announced by the United States Commanding Officer to be held on 10 May 1948,* taking into account the recommendations contained in the letter of the Chairman of the Interim Committee to the Chairman of the Commission (document A/AC.19/45).

10. This decision did not imply any essential change in the opinion of the members of the Commission that they were primarily concerned with Korea as a whole.

11. In the course of acquainting itself with the background of the situation in Korea since its arrival in January 1948, the Commission had noted certain salient features, bearing upon the political development, which might be enumerated as follows.

12. The Koreans from both North and South Korea belong to the same race, speak the same language, cherish the same customs and traditions, and have the same fervent love of country. Forty years of Japanese occupation and traditions of feudalistic rule have neither dampened the fervour and political passion of the Korean people nor weakened their historical, ethnic, economic and cultural unity as a people. Both this passion and this unity have periodically manifested themselves in patriotic outbursts.

13. Having discarded certain aspects of their past, they nevertheless continued to conform to old patterns insofar as their cultural and family life was concerned. Language, national dress and way of life outlived the Japanese occupation. The modern tendency to accord equality of rights to women has not detracted from the paternal power on family life which is still substantially exercised by the influence and authority of the "pater familias".

14. In addition to this concept, in rural areas, the village headman continues to speak and decide for his community on important matters relating to agricultural, social and political life.

15. In this context, the Japanese occupation did not find it too difficult to establish an administrative and police network which had so entrenched itself that even after the liberation of the country, the administrative

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* See Chapter IV, paragraphs 23 - 34

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organization of Korea continued to be influenced by deeply-rooted systems of vertical authoritarian rule.

16. On the eve of liberation, therefore, the Korean people, in spite of certain traces of indigenous democratic practices, were not prepared for an immediate and general application of modern systems of democracy.

17. Following the disappearance of Japanese rule, the development of the political situation in the part of Korea occupied by the USSR Military Forces and in the part occupied by the United States Military Forces took divergent courses. The situation in the Northern zone, on the basis of such information as the Commission was able to gather from Seoul, is described in Chapter III, paragraph 4. As for South Korea, the American occupation authorities were faced in the initial stages either with the prospect of a complete breakdown of government or with a continued use of Japanese-trained personnel. This embarrassment was heightened by the fact that Korea was a liberated and not a conquered country. Nevertheless, the Military Government was compelled to leave a broad measure of authority to such elements as were necessary for the maintenance of law and order. Thus this artificial division of the country into two parts by the 38th parallel,* which the Korean people considered as disquieting from the very beginning, was sharpened by the drifting of North and South Korean politics in opposite directions. This unfortunate situation could not but have the most disturbing effects on the political and economic life of the country.

18. In addition to a long history of feudalistic rule, the suppression of political activities during 40 years of Japanese occupation had deprived the Koreans of opportunities to acquire adequate political experience. This helps to explain the existing weakness in organization of political parties in South Korea, their multiplicity and - possibly - the tendency of such parties and organizations to gravitate more towards personalities than towards issues, resulting in constant shifting of political alignments.

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* See Chapter III, paragraphs 2(b) and 3.

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19. Certain Rightist parties associated with the Korean administration have been able to extend their political influence in South Korea. These advantages were shared to a lesser extent by the moderate groups. The Extreme-Left, having been brought to the foreground by the establishment of a "People's Republic" at the time of the liberation, had lost most of their power since the replacement of this organization by a Military Government. Subsequently, they were forced to operate underground and to confine their activities to sporadic attempts of sabotage and violence.*

THE PROBLEM OF ELECTIONS

Freedom of Atmosphere

20. In this political atmosphere, the Commission sought to bring about a greater measure of freedom before the election and to expedite as much as possible the democratization process in South Korea. Through its hearings of Korean personalities and interviews with competent American authorities, such issues as civil liberties, reform of criminal procedure, certain phases of the activities of the police and youth organizations, political prisoners, electoral procedures, and means of public information, came to the attention of the Commission.

21. In due time, extensive recommendations towards obtaining a freedom of atmosphere were transmitted to the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, by the Commission. These recommendations were made in conformity with the recognition of the responsibility of the United States authorities for the maintenance of law and order in the country. The United States Command in Korea subsequently took a number of steps in the direction the Commission had advocated as desirable.

22. The following changes regarded as an important step in ensuring civil liberties were effected by the American authorities:

(a) A Korean Bill of Rights issued by the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, enumerated the inherent

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* See Chapter III, paragraphs 36, 38.

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liberties of the Korean people. The proclamation contained the ordinary constitutional rights and freedoms such as generally prevailed in democratic countries (~~document A/AC.19/62~~);

(b) On 20 March, the Military Governor approved an ordinance on criminal procedures (Ordinance 176, effective 1 April 1948, document A/AC.19/W.40) which had been under consideration for some time by the United States Command. Among other things, the new ordinance provided that there would be no arrests without warrant, or in certain specified cases, where arrests without warrant were permitted, no detention would be for longer than forty-eight hours without subsequent warrant. It also contained provisions for bail, counsel, and punitive measures for abuse of power, all new features for Korea.

23. Realizing that neither laws, ordinances nor proclamations in themselves would provide sufficient guarantees for a free atmosphere for elections, the Commission directed its attention on the national police and the youth organizations which had been described, in a number of complaints, as often resorting to abusive practices (arbitrary arrests, threats or pressure, etc.).

24. Though concrete evidence of such abuses was not actually presented by the complainants, the Commission nevertheless recognized that the National Police might play an important role in the application and execution of laws and ordinances relating to elections. For this reason, it took the decision to observe the attitude of the police very closely during the pre-election and the election periods.*

25. With respect to youth organizations**, it appeared that with the exception of the "National Youth Organization" - a group supported by the United States Military Government - they were dependent on private initiative only, and most of them were affiliated with political parties. Almost all of them were markedly prone to organize bellicose demonstrations against their

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* See Chapter III, paragraph 74
** The propoer translation of "Chong Yon Dan" should be: "Young Men's Organization".

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political opponents, thus giving frequent indications of a dangerous lack of tolerance towards the ideas they did not share. The Commission noted moreover that the membership of these youth organizations included a large number of adults.

26. A number of recommendations have been made in this connexion, and the respective youth organizations were informed that their behaviour would constitute an important element in the decision of the Commission as to the free atmosphere.

27. From the outset, the Commission had been concerned with the problem of political prisoners. The question was first raised by the Syrian representative at the opening meeting on 12 January 1948. In its recommendations to the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, the Commission, recognizing the ambiguity of the term "political prisoners", indicated its attitude by specifying those categories of prisoners on whose behalf it did not feel itself justified in interceding. On the other hand, it advocated the release of all those who had been imprisoned for crimes of a political nature and "had not been guilty of any act of violence or fraud". Furthermore, the Commission recommended that prisoners of the latter category, provided their release did not endanger public order, should benefit by a special pardon.

28. As a result of those recommendations, on 31 March 1948, the Military Governor signed 3,140 pardons restoring to those released full civil rights and allowing them to register as voters and stand as candidates if they so desired (document A/AC.19/61/Add.1). In this regard, the Commission, on 15 April 1948, expressed its gratification to the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea (document A/AC.19/61/Add.2).

29. The Commission undertook a detailed examination as well as a comparative study of the electoral laws of North and South Korea.* It was however unable to consult the North Korean and Soviet authorities on the

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* See Chapter V, paragraphs 41, 54.

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matter. Such hearings and interviews as conducted by the Commission were thus confined to competent American authorities and a group of representatives of the Legislative Assembly of South Korea.* Subsequent recommendations with respect to the revision of the electoral law and regulations were transmitted to the United States authorities; their purpose was to bring the electoral provisions into greater conformity with the General Assembly's resolution concerning adult suffrage, secret ballot and, in general, to promote as complete and as free expression of popular will as possible.** With minor exceptions, these recommendations were embodied in the revised electoral law.

30. The Commission, in observing the election programme in South Korea, sought to determine whether these recommendations had been complied with at all levels of authority.

OBSERVATION OF THE ELECTION

31. By extensive field observations, the Commission witnessed the election programme in the most important areas during the period of pre-election preparations and on the date of election itself.

Registration (First Observation Tour)

32. The Observation Groups found a fair standard of efficiency and organization at all levels of authority. The members of the various election committees were reasonably well informed of the procedures they had to implement and their work in this respect was carried out in orderly fashion.

33. This was the first formal occasion since the liberation when the Korean people had the opportunity of demonstrating their desire for independence through the medium of elections. The whole administrative machinery was mobilized to acquaint qualified voters with the procedure of registration and with the significance of the elections. At the end of the registration period, 7,837,504 voters had actually registered,***

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* See Chapter V, paragraphs 42, 45.
** See Chapter V, paragraphs 41, 52.
*** From the figures compiled by the office of Administration (Census Division South Korea Interim Government, the estimated population in South Korea as of 1 April 1948 was 19,947,000. The total possible registrants, based on the percentage of 49.3 as derived from the 1947 National Registration (7-1/2 million sample) were 9,834,000. On this basis,

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34. The Observation Groups were not able to collect any concrete evidence of threats or violence against non-participants. However, the following complaints about malpractices in the conduct of the registration were received:

(a) that in some cases registration was taking place in local administrative offices which among other functions issued rice ration cards;

(b) that the threatened confiscation of rice ration cards resulted in forceful procedure of registration;

(c) that in the background of Japanese rule, the advice given by the police and youth organizations to register was regarded as a form of coercion.

35. Of the alleged use of ration cards as a means to compel registration, the Commission did not find any evidence of actual confiscation. As to the so-called compulsion through the police or youth groups, the election committees repudiated any suggestion of unlawful pressure being exerted on the people. It would appear, however, that a number of those who were opposed to the elections registered because they did not wish their friends and neighbours to doubt their patriotism at a time when the election was being widely publicized as a decisive step towards national independence. Other minor infractions as were noted by the Observation Groups were remedied by the election committees.

36. Following the first observation period, the Military Governor was invited to appear before the Main Committee for an extensive exchange of views. Members of the Commission gave a detailed account of their impressions of registrations and of deficiencies observed and received assurances from the Military Governor that he would do everything within his power to remedy the situation. The effect of his intervention in the direction desired by the Commission was noted by the field groups in their subsequent observations.

37. The Extreme-Left seemed to have confined themselves to threatening members of the election committees, registration officials and voters. A number of these threats had been carried out as evidenced by scattered

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instances of poll registers being stolen or burnt, registration offices being set on fire and persons associated with the registration being murdered. However, in spite of these threats and acts of violence, - the extent of which was in some instances exaggerated by the law-enforcement officers, - the registration was duly completed in accordance with the electoral provisions, with the exception of North Cheju Gun.

Registration of Candidates (Second Observation Tour)

38. There were 942 candidates* originally registered for 200 available seats, ranging from eleven candidates in Cheju-Do for three available seats, to 145 in Kyonggi-Do for twenty-nine available seats.** Furthermore, it was not unusual for four or five candidates, in some instances as many as ten or more, to contest for one available seat in a district. There were also instances where two or more candidates from the same party contested the election in the same district.

39. The nomination of the great number of "independent" candidates may be attributed to several factors:

(a) Candidates affiliated with a political party but not standing as the official nominee of the party in a given district, tended to try their luck by campaigning as independents notwithstanding orders from their party headquarters in Seoul;

(b) It is possible that certain Rightist parties, fearing that their nominees would be prejudiced by the local prevailing political situation, put forward some of their candidates as independents;

(c) Certain parties opposing the elections might have allowed or secretly encouraged their supporters to attempt to "infiltrate" into the future elected assembly by concealing their true party affiliations and standing as independent candidates;

/(d)

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* Of 942 candidates originally registered for 200 seats, 57 did not stand for election. Of this figure, 50 withdrew their candidacy, 2 were assassinated, 1 died of natural causes, 4 were disqualified.

** For detailed classifications of registered candidates and subsequent elections, see paragraph 51.

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(d) It seemed that a certain number of independents entered the contest relying on their appeal to certain sections of the Korean electorate dissatisfied with the existing parties.

40. The Commission's Observation Groups made every effort to acquaint themselves with the political views of the candidates. As the campaign was overshadowed by the all important issue of election as a step to the re-establishment of Korean independence, discussions on domestic issues and party platforms, which might be expected under normal circumstances, were noticeably absent. Most candidates, in addition to voicing their opposition to communism and the artificial division of their country, were in favour of the election as the method of effecting the unity and independence of Korea. Substantially conflicting issues had not been clearly placed before the electorate.

41. Organized campaigning was local in nature, rather than nationally co-ordinated. It was frequently restricted to local rivalry between competing candidates whose personalities seemed to play a major part. Because of this, certain elected candidates spent only insignificant sums, whereas defeated candidates had devoted sizeable funds to their campaigns.

42. During the second observation tour, the candidates, on the whole, declared that they were able to campaign freely and without interference. However, many complaints did later reach the Commission. Specific ones were duly transmitted to the National Election Committee whose subsequent decisions were regarded as confirming generally to the electoral procedures.

<u>The Election</u> (Third Observation Tour)

43. The Commission divided itself into nine Observation Groups which visited the City of Seoul and all the provinces in South Korea for the purpose of observing the conduct of the election.

44. Of the 7,837,504 who had registered, 7,036,750 - or 95.2 per cent - actually took part in the voting. This represents 71.5 per cent of the total potential electorate.* The Commission observed that a large percentage of

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* 9,834,000: See foot-note on page 8. Figures mentioned are based on statistics compiled by the Census Division, South Korean Interim Government (document A/AC.19/66/Add.3). Figure of actual voters is

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the registered voters, often as much as 90 per cent, had cast their ballots during the first four hours and that by late afternoon most of the voting had been completed.

45. The preparations made for the actual mechanics of voting were generally satisfactory. Although the arrangements in some cases appeared to be makeshift, and might be described as rudimentary, the secrecy of the balloting was, on the whole, ensured. Such minor defections as were noted by the Observation Groups were immediately rectified by the election committees.

46. These features seemed to indicate a real enthusiasm on the part of the people, as well as of the election officials. There can be little doubt that the Korean electorate responded willingly to the appeal that had been made to them by those interested in the success of the elections, and that the election officials, in spite of the threats made by the opposition - and often carried out - performed their duties with a zeal and a degree of efficiency that the Commission could hardly expect to find in a country recently opened to modern forms of democracy. This might be explained to a large extent by patriotic motives, although an undeniable curiosity for an entirely new experience in a general election on the part of the electorate and of the election officials themselves might have been a contributing factor. The Observation Groups also found a general display of good-will and eagerness to perform electoral duties.

47. As to the administrative and electoral authorities, complaints were again received that they had interfered with the normal course of the elections These complaints were, however, even more vague in character than those received during the period of registration. Concrete facts were rarely reported. Such words as "threats", "violence", were again freely used to describe irresponsible acts which constitute, even in the most advanced democracies, the quasi-ritual accompaniment of individual or even party propaganda. It should be noted that, while these complaints were still numerous on the eve of the elections, their number decreased substantially after the results had been made known. As a whole, the evidence produced did

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the Commission as having appreciably affected the outcome of the election, the more so when the Extreme-Left parties - which the Police and the Youth Organizations were accused of trying to suppress - were abstaining. Those cases which appeared to be serious enough to deserve careful consideration were, however, referred to the United States military authorities who gave to the Commission a detailed account of the results of the enquiries conducted at their request.

48. As regards the National Police as a whole, it might be pointed out that, had they ever thought of interfering with the course of the elections, in spite of the Military Governor's specific instructions not to do so, they would have had, neither the time, nor the means, to exert their influence on the days preceding the elections, and on election day itself. The active campaign of violence conducted by the Extreme-Leftists created among the Police a feeling of apprehension and watchfulness. They had thus practically no respite during that period. Being primarily occupied with the maintenance of order, they gave no grounds to criticism from the Commission. Few among the complaints received were connected with their activities on election day.

49. As to the youth organizations, which belonged mostly to the Extreme-Right, they appeared to have also refrained from active interference with the course of the elections. Their attitude seemed to have been rather passive, and their activities were directed towards assisting the authorities in the protection of polling places and the protection of voters or even of candidates. A good number of their members had volunteered in the "Community Protection Groups" created in view of the elections to assist the police in maintaining order. These groups were not allowed to carry arms and were placed under the supervision of the police. It would thus appear that, having been warned by the authorities of the concern of the Commission regarding their activities, the youth organizations cleverly refrained from any unlawful interference, leaving to the Extreme-Left the monopoly of violence.

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CHAPTER VI

As Adopted Wed 21 July '48

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS ON THE FIRST PART OF THE REPORT
(Technical Aspects of the Elections)

PRELIMINARY CONSIDERATIONS

1. Before going into the subject matter of the present Chapter, it may be useful to recall that the problem of the re-establishment of Korean independence had its genesis in the Cairo Declaration of 1 December 1943, the Potsdam Conference of July 1945 and the Moscow Agreement in December 1945*. The latter agreement established the US-USSR Joint Commission on Korea**, which, after a series of inconclusive meetings, finally reached a deadlock in September 1947. Subsequently the United States Government submitted the problem to the General Assembly of the United Nations in September 1947***.

2. Following considerable debate, the General Assembly on 14 November 1947, adopted two resolutions**** which recognized "the urgent and rightful claims to independence of the people of Korea" and laid down the principle of the participation of Korean representatives in the discussion of the problem. For that purpose a temporary commission on Korea was established with the right to travel, observe and consult throughout the country.

3. The terms of reference of the Commission, as stated in the Resolutions, may be summarized as follows:

(a) To facilitate and expedite the participation of Korean representatives in the consideration of the problem, the Commission shall observe that these representatives be duly elected;

/ (b) To facilitate

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* See Chapter III, paragraph 2 (a).
** See Chapter III, paragraphs 18 - 21.
*** See Chapter I, paragraphs 1 - 6.
**** See Chapter I, paragraph 34.

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(b) To facilitate and expedite the fulfilment of the programme laid down for the attainment of the independence of Korea and the withdrawal of the occupying forces, the elected representatives constituting a National Assembly, may establish a national government and enter into consultations with the Commission.

4. Since the Resolutions referred clearly to Korea as a whole, and since the United States Government had formally made known its intention to co-operate, the Commission felt it to be its first duty, following its arrival in Seoul in January 1948, to make special efforts to ascertain the degree of co-operation that would be accorded to it by the interested Powers through their occupying forces.

5. The United States military authorities in the South declared themselves ready to extend facilities and assistance. On the other hand, no answer was received to that effect from the Soviet Military Commander in North Korea but the negative attitude of the Government of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics was reaffirmed by the Soviet representative to the United Nations*.

6. The Commission therefore regretfully drew the conclusion that it would not be possible, for the time being, to implement its terms of reference in that part of Korea occupied by the forces of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

7. Under these circumstances, the Commission decided to consult the Interim Committee for the purpose of obtaining its views on the course to be followed in the light of developments**.

8. The Interim Committee, on 26 February 1948, expressed the view that "it is incumbent upon the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea" to implement the programme as outlined in Resolution II of the General Assembly, "in such parts of Korea as are accessible to the Commission". The Commission thereupon decided to observe the elections in South Korea as announced by the United States Commanding Officer to be held on 10 May 1948***, taking into

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* See Chapter IV, paragraphs 1 - 12.

** See Chapter IV, paragraphs 15 - 17.

*** See Chapter IV, paragraphs 23 - 34.

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account the recommendations contained in the letter of the Chairman of the Interim Committee to the Chairman of the Commission (document A/AC.19/45).

9. This decision did not imply any essential change in the opinion of the members of the Commission that they were primarily concerned with Korea as a whole.

The Background of the Situation in Korea

10. In the course of acquainting itself with the background of the situation in Korea since its arrival in January 1948, the Commission had noted certain salient features, bearing upon the political development, which might be enumerated as follows.

11. The Koreans from both North and South Korea belong to the same race, speak the same language, cherish the same customs and traditions, and have the same fervent love of country. Forty years of Japanese occupation and traditions of feudalistic rule have neither dampened the fervour and political passion of the Korean people nor weakened their historical, ethnic, economic and cultural unity as a people. Both this passion and this unity have periodically manifested themselves in patriotic outbursts.

12. Having discarded certain aspects of their past, they nevertheless continued to conform to old patterns insofar as their cultural and family life was concerned. Language, national dress and way of life outlived the Japanese occupation. The modern tendency to accord equality of rights to women has not lessened the influence and authority of the "pater familias".

13. In addition to this concept, in rural areas, the village headman continues to speak and decide for his community on important matters relating to agricultural, social and political life.

14. In this context, the Japanese occupation did not find it too difficult to establish an administrative and police network which had so entrenched itself that even after the liberation of the country, the administrative organization of Korea continued to be influenced by deeply-rooted systems of vertical authoritarian rule.

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15. Moreover, denied access to accurate sources of information and deprived of the freedom usually associated with the press, the Korean people, under Japanese rule, had spent a number of years in a state of unawareness particularly with reference to international affairs.

16. On the eve of liberation, therefore, the Korean people, in spite of certain traces of indigenous democratic practices, were not prepared for an immediate and general application of modern systems of democracy.

17. Following the disappearance of Japanese rule, the development of the political situation in the part of Korea occupied by the USSR military forces and in the part occupied by the United States military forces took divergent courses. Thus, this artificial division of the country into two parts by the 38th parallel*, which the Korean people considered as disquieting from the very beginning, was sharpened by the drifting of North and South Korean politics in opposite directions. This unfortunate situation could not but have the most disturbing effects on the political and economic life of the country.

The situation in the Northern zone, on the basis of such fragmentary information as the Commission was able to gather, is described in Chapter III, paragraph 4. As for South Korea, the American occupation authorities were faced in the initial stages either with the prospect of a complete breakdown of government or with a continued use of Japanese-trained personnel. This embarrassment was heightened by the fact that Korea was a liberated and not a conquered country. The Military Government, while being compelled to leave a broad measure of authority to such elements as were necessary for the maintenance of law and order, introduced gradually whenever possible, reforms directly inspired by the American conception of democracy**.

18. In addition to a long history of feudalistic rule, the suppression of political activities during 40 years of Japanese occupation had deprived the

/ Koreans

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* See Chapter III, paragraphs 2 (b) and 3.

** See Chapter III, paragraphs 46, 47 and 48.

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Koreans of opportunities to acquire adequate political experience. This helps to explain the existing weakness in organization of political parties in South Korea, their multiplicity and - possibly - the tendency of such parties and organizations to gravitate more towards personalities than towards issues, resulting in constant shifting of political alignments.

19. Certain rightist parties, having the support of some elements in the Korean administration, had been able to build up an extensive network of provincial and local party organizations*. The moderate groups, being of recent origin, were not as successful as the Rightists in extending their party organizations in the provinces, in spite of the fact that some of their outstanding members had, until recently, occupied high positions in the Korean Interim Government**. The Extreme Left whose political machinery was brought to the foreground by the establishment of a "People's Republic" at the time of liberation, had already lost their advantages since the establishment of a Military Government. Subsequently, they were forced to operate underground and to confine their activities to sporadic attempts at sabotage and violence ***.

PROBLEMS OF THE ELECTIONS

20. In this political atmosphere, the Commission sought to bring about a greater measure of freedom before the election and to expedite as much as possible the democratization process in South Korea. Through its hearings of Korean personalities and interviews with competent American authorities, such issues as civil liberties, reform of criminal procedure, certain phases of the activities of the police and youth organizations, political prisoners, means of public information, and electoral procedures, came to the attention of the Commission.

21. In due time, extensive recommendations towards obtaining a freedom of atmosphere were transmitted by the Commission to the Commanding General,

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* See Chapter III, paragraph 36.

** See Chapter III, paragraph 42.

*** See Chapter III, paragraphs 8, 15, 25, 31, 45.

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United States Army Forces in Korea. These recommendations were made in conformity with recognition of the responsibility of the United States authorities for the maintenance of law and order in the country. The United States Command in Korea subsequently took a number of steps in the direction the Commission had advocated as desirable.

22. The following changes regarded as an important step in ensuring civil liberties were effected by the American authorities:

(a) A Korean Bill of Rights, issued by the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, enumerated the inherent liberties of the Korean people. The proclamation contained the ordinary constitutional rights and freedoms such as generally prevail in democratic countries (document A/AC.19/62);

(b) On 20 March, the Military Governor approved an ordinance on criminal procedures (Ordinance 176, effective 1 April 1948, document A/AC.19/W.40), which had been under consideration for some time by the United States Command. Among other things, the new ordinance provided that there would be no arrests without warrant, or in certain specified cases, where arrests without warrant were permitted, no detention would be for longer than forty-eight hours without subsequent warrant. It also contained provisions for bail, counsel, and punitive measures for abuse of power, all new features for Korea.

23. Realizing that neither laws, ordinances nor proclamations in themselves would provide sufficient guarantees for a free atmosphere for elections, the Commission directed its attention on the national police and the youth organizations which had been described, in a number of complaints, as often resorting to abusive practices (arbitrary arrests, threats or pressure, etc.).

24. Though concrete evidence of such abuses was not actually presented by the complainants, the Commission nevertheless recognized that the National Police might play an important role in the application and execution of laws and ordinances relating to elections. For this reason, it took the decision

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to observe the attitude of the police very closely during the pre-election and the election periods*.

25. With respect to youth organizations**, it appeared that with the exception of the "National Youth Organization" - a group supported by the United States Military Government - they were dependent on private initiative only, and most of them were affiliated with political parties. Almost all of them were markedly prone to organize bellicose demonstrations against their political opponents, thus giving frequent indications of a dangerous lack of tolerance towards the ideas they did not share. The Commission noted moreover that the membership of these youth organizations included a large number of adults.

26. A number of recommendations were made in this connexion, and the respective youth organizations were informed that their behaviour would constitute an important element in the decision of the Commission as to the free atmosphere.

27. From the outset, the Commission had been concerned with the problem of political prisoners***. In its recommendations to the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, the Commission, recognizing the ambiguity of the term "political prisoners", indicated its attitude by specifying those categories of prisoners on whose behalf it did not feel itself justified in interceding. On the other hand, it advocated the release of all those who had been imprisoned for crimes of a political nature and "had not been guilty of any act of violence or fraud". Furthermore, the Commission recommended that prisoners of the latter category, provided their release did not endanger public order, should benefit by a special pardon.

28. As a result of those recommendations, the Military Governor, on 31 March 1948, signed 3,140 pardons restoring to those released full civil rights and allowing them to register as voters and stand as candidates if they so

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* See Chapter III, paragraph 74.

** The proper translation of "Chong Yon Dan" should be "Young Men's Organization".

*** The question was first raised by the Syrian representative at the opening meeting on 12 January 1948.

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desired (document A/AC.19/61/Add.1). In this regard, the Commission, on 15 April 1948, expressed its gratification to the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea (document A/AC.19/61/Add.2).

29. Although some efforts had been made since the liberation to improve means of public information, the Commission felt it necessary to stress the importance of recognizing and respecting the freedom of the press. Furthermore, in view of the elections, it made a number of recommendations concerning the dissemination of information, distribution of newsprint and radio time.

30. The Commission undertook a detailed examination as well as a comparative study of the electoral laws of North and South Korea*. It was however unable to consult the North Korean and Soviet authorities on the matter. Such hearings and interviews as conducted by the Commission were thus confined to competent American authorities and a group of representatives of the Legislative Assembly of South Korea**. Subsequent recommendations with respect to the revision of the electoral law and regulations were transmitted to the United States authorities; their purpose was to bring the electoral provisions into greater conformity with the General Assembly's resolutions concerning adult suffrage, secret ballot and, in general, to promote as complete and as free an expression of popular will as possible***. With minor exceptions, these recommendations were embodied in the revised electoral law.

31. The Commission, in observing the election programme in South Korea, sought to determine whether these recommendations had been complied with at all levels of authority.

OBSERVATION OF THE ELECTIONS OF 10 MAY 1948

32. By extensive field observations, the Commission witnessed the election programme in the most important areas during the period of pre-election preparations and on the date of election itself.

/ Registration

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* See Chapter V, paragraphs 41, 54.

** See Chapter V, paragraphs 42, 45.

*** See Chapter V, paragraphs 41, 52.

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Registration of the Electorate (First Observation Tour)

33. The Observation Groups found a fair standard of efficiency and organization at all levels of authority. The members of the various election committees were reasonably well informed of the procedures they had to implement and their work in this respect was carried out in orderly fashion.

34. This was the first formal occasion since the liberation when the Korean people had the opportunity of demonstrating their desire for independence through the medium of elections. The whole administrative machinery was mobilized to acquaint qualified voters with the procedure of registration and with the significance of the elections. At the end of the registration period, 7,837,504 voters had actually registered*.

35. The Observation Groups were not able to collect any concrete evidence of threats or violence against non-registrants. However, the following complaints about malpractices in the conduct of the registration were received:

(a) that in some cases registration was taking place in local administrative offices which among other functions issued rice ration cards;

(b) that threatened confiscation of rice ration cards resulted, in some instances, in compulsory registration;

(c) that in the background of Japanese rule, the advice given by the police and youth organizations to register was regarded as a form of coercion.

36. Regarding the complaints noted in paragraph 35, sub-paragraphs (a) and (b), the Commission did not find any evidence of actual confiscation of rice ration cards as a means to compel registration. As to the so-called compulsion through the police or youth groups, the election committees repudiated any suggestion of unlawful pressure being exerted on the people. It would appear, however, that a number of those who were opposed / to the

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* From the figures compiled by the Office of Administration (Census Division), South Korean Interim Government, the estimated population in South Korea as of 1 April 1948, was 19,947,000. The total possible registrants, based on the percentage of 49.3 as derived from the 1947 National Registration (7-1/2 million sample) were 9,834,000. On this basis, the number of registrants would appear as representing some 79.7 per cent of the potential electorate. See also document A/AC.19/66/Add.3.

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to the elections registered because they did not wish their friends and neighbours to doubt their patriotism at a time when the election was being widely punlicized as a decisive step towards national independence. Such minor infractions as were noted by the Observation Groups were remedied by the election committees.

37. Following the first observation period, the Military Governor was invited to appear before the Main Committee for an extensive exchange of views. Members of the Commission gave a detailed account of their impressions of registrations and of deficiencies observed and received assurances from the Military Governor that he would do everything within his power to remedy the situation*. The effect of his intervention in the direction desired by the Commission was noted by the field groups in their subsequent observations.

38. The Extreme-Left seemed to have confined themselves mostly to conducting a vigorous campaign of anti-election activities, many of which were of a violent nature. In addition to threats to members of the election committees, registration officials, and voters, there were scattered instances of poll registers being stolen or burnt, registration offices being set on fire and persons associated with registration being wounded or murdered. These activities - exaggerated in some instances by the law-enforcement officers in their reports - were continued throughout the election period. From 7 February to 9 May 1948 inclusive, acts of violence resulted in 245 persons being killed and 559 wounded**. Similarly on election day itself 44 persons were killed and 62 wounded***. Means of transportation and communication were disrupted in a number of places.

These threats and acts of violence, however, were not as a whole supported by the people. With the exception of North Cheju Gun****, where

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* Documents A/AC.19/SC.4/SR.4, A/AC.19/SC.4/SR.5, A/AC.19/SC.5/SR.9, paragraph 13, A/AC.19/SC.8/SR.1.

** Documents A/AC.19/W.39/Add.4, Add.6 and Add.8.

*** Documents A/AC.19/W.39/Add.7 and Add.8.

**** Documents A/AC.19/SC.5/SR.5 and 6, A/AC.19/SC.4/6/Add.3, and A/AC.19/66/Add.3.

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the situation was rather confused, registration was duly completed in accordance with the electoral provisions.

Registration of Candidates (Second Observation Tour)

39. There were 942 candidates* originally registered for 200 available seats ranging from eleven candidates in Cheju-Do for three available seats, to 145 in Kyonggi-Do for twenty-nine available seats**. In an electoral district, it was not unusual for four or five candidates, in some instances as many as ten or more, to contest for one available seat. There were also instances where two or more candidates from the same party contested the election in the same district.

40. The nomination of the great number of "independent" candidates may be attributed to several factors:

(a) Candidates affiliated with a political party but not standing as the official nominee of the party in a given district, tended to try their luck by campaigning as independents notwithstanding orders from their party headquarters in Seoul;

(b) It is possible that certain Rightist parties, fearing that their nominees would be prejudiced by the local prevailing political situation, put forward some of their candidates as independents;

(c) Members of certain parties opposing the elections might have attempted to seek election by standing as independent candidates;

(d) It seemed that a certain number of independents entered the contest relying on their appeal to certain sections of the Korean electorate dissatisfied with the existing parties.

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* Of 942 candidates originally registered for 200 seats, 57 did not stand for election. Of this figure, 50 withdrew their candidacy, 2 were assassinated, 1 died of natural causes, 4 were disqualified.

** For detailed classifications of registered candidates and subsequent elections, see paragraph 51.

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41. The Commission's Observation Groups made every effort to acquaint themselves with the political views of the candidates. In addition to voicing their opposition to Communism and the artificial division of their country, most of these declared themselves in favour of the elections as the method of effecting the unity and independence of Korea. During those interviews it also appeared that many candidates favoured the establishment of a national government following the elections.

In actual campaigning before the electorate, all candidates pleaded for the support of the elections as a step towards achieving the independence of Korea. This aspect of the campaign was of such overriding importance that discussions on domestic issues and party platforms were noticeably absent. Beyond this question of supporting the elections, the electorate was rarely faced, by the candidates, with other views as to how unity and independence were to be attained. However, most of the people were fully aware of the meaning of the campaign led by the opposition against the elections.

42. Organized campaigning was local in nature, rather than nationally co-ordinated. It was frequently restricted to local rivalry between competing candidates whose personalities seemed to play a major part. Because of this, certain elected candidates spent only insignificant sums, whereas defeated candidates had devoted sizeable funds to their campaigns.

43. During the second observation tour, the candidates, on the whole, declared that they were able to campaign freely and without interference. However, many complaints did later reach the Commission. Specific ones were duly transmitted to the National Election Committee whose subsequent decisions were regarded as conforming generally to the electoral procedures.

The Elections (Third Observation Tour)

44. The Commission divided itself into nine Observation Groups which visited the City of Seoul and all the provinces in South Korea for the purpose of observing the conduct of the elections.

45. The preparations made for the actual mechanics of voting were

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generally satisfactory. Although the arrangements in some cases appeared to be makeshift, and might be described as rudimentary, the secrecy of the balloting was, on the whole, ensured. Such minor defections as were noted by the Observation Groups were immediately rectified by the election committees.

46. Of the 7,837,504 who had registered, 7,036,750, or 95.2 per cent of the total registrants*, actually took part in the voting. This represents 75 per cent** of the total potential electorate. The Commission observed that a large percentage of the registered voters, often as much as 90 per cent, had cast their ballots during the first four hours so that in many cases voting was practically completed hours before closing time.

47. These features seemed to indicate a real enthusiasm on the part of the people, as well as of the election officials. There can be little doubt that the Korean electorate responded willingly to the appeal that had been made to them by those interested in the success of the elections, and that the election officials, in spite of the threats made by the opposition - and often carried out - performed their duties with a zeal and a degree of efficiency that the Commission could hardly expect to find in a country recently opened to modern forms of democracy. This might be explained to a large extent by patriotic motives, although an undeniable curiosity for an entirely new experience in a general election on the part of the electorate and of the election officials themselves might have been a contributing factor. The Observation Groups also found a general display of good-will and eagerness to perform electoral duties.

48. As to the administrative and electoral authorities, complaints were

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* Figures mentioned are based on statistics compiled by the Census Division, South Korea Interim Government (document A/AC.19/66/Add.3). Computation of percentage is exclusive of 445,622 registrants in non-contested areas. See also foot-note on page 9.

** It should be kept in mind that registration was neither automatic nor compulsory. Thus, 25 per cent represents the total abstention.

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again received that they had interfered with the normal course of the elections. These complaints were, however, even more vague in character than those received during the period of registration. Concrete facts were rarely reported. Such words as "threats", "violence", were again freely used to describe irresponsible acts which constitute, even in the most advanced democracies, the quasi-ritual accompaniment of individual or even party propaganda. It should be noted that, while these complaints were still numerous on the eve of the elections, their number decreased substantially after the results had been made known. As a whole, the evidence produced was not such as to impress the Commission that the outcome of the elections had been appreciably affected, the more so when the Extreme-Left parties - which the Police and the Youth Organizations were accused of trying to suppress - were abstaining. Those cases which appeared to be serious enough to deserve careful consideration were, however, referred to the United States military authorities who gave to the Commission a detailed account of the results of the enquiries conducted at their request.

49. As regards the National Police as a whole, it might be pointed out that, had they ever thought of interfering with the course of the elections, in spite of the Military Governor's specific instructions not to do so, they would have had neither the time nor the means to exert their influence on the days preceding the elections and on election day itself. The active campaign of violence conducted by the Extreme-Leftists created among the Police a feeling of apprehension and watchfulness. They had thus practically no respite during that period. Being primarily occupied with the maintenance of order, they gave no grounds to criticism from the Commission. Few among the complaints received were connected with their activities on election day.

50. As to the youth organizations, which belonged mostly to the Extreme-Right, they appeared to have refrained from active interference in the course of the elections. Their activities were directed towards assisting the authorities in the protection of polling places and the protection of voters or even of candidates. A good number of their members had volunteered in

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the "Community Protection Groups" created in view of the elections to assist the police in maintaining order. These groups were not allowed to carry arms and were placed under the supervision of the police. It would thus appear that, having been warned by the authorities of the concern of the Commission regarding their activities, the youth organizations adroitly refrained from any unlawful interference, leaving to the Extreme-Left the monopoly of violence.

51. The party affiliations of registered candidates and elected representatives were officially listed as follows:*

Candidates' Affiliations	No. of candidates	No. of elected representatives
Independents	366	85
National Association for the Rapid Realization of Korean Independence (NARRKI)	247	55
Hankook Democratic Party	100	28
Tae Dong Youth Group	90	12
National Youth Corps	22	6
Dae Han Labour League	22	2
Christian Organization	13	1
Korean Independence Party	8	1
Buddhist Organization	5	-
Patriotic Women's Association	3	-
Farmer's Party	1	1
Chungyou Youth Group	1	-
Former Members of Korean Interim Legislative Assembly	6	-
Military Government Officials	6	-
Confucian Organization	5	-
Liberals	4	-
People's Independence Party	2	-
YMCA	1	-
Catholic	1	-
Korean Youth Association	1	-
Gold Miners' Association	1	-
Chundo Religion	1	-
Korean Agriculture	1	-
Chosun Democratic Party		1
Tan Min Party		1
General Headquarters for Korean National Unification		1
Education Association	31	1
Korea Republic Party		1
No. 15 Club, Pusan		1
Tai Sun Association		1
Others		-

* Documents A/AC.19/66/Add.5, A/AC.19/75 and A/AC.19/W.54

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52. In attempting to interprete the significance of party affiliations of elected representatives, the following factors should be given careful consideration:

(a) Party discipline in Korea seemed relatively loose. The candidates had at their disposal a certain amount of leeway to act independently of the parties to which they were affiliated.

(b) Personalities played an important role in Korean politics. Constant shiftings in party affiliations were not uncommon. It is difficult, therefore, to determine to what extent the people, in electing a candidate to the Assembly, were influenced by his personality and to what extent by his party.

In view of the above, just how and how far the elected representatives may conform to party lines cannot now be foreseen.

53. Of 85 independents elected, allowance should be made for the fact that an indefinite number belonged to either the Rightist or Opposition parties. The actual alignments of independents can only be ascertained by analyzing their forthcoming votes in the Assembly on specific issues.

54. As long as the party affiliations of the independents remain uncertain, the two major political parties in South Korea, the National Association for the Rapid Realization of Korean Independence and the Hankook Democratic Party, would appear, neither alone nor together, to have polled a clear majority of the seats.

55. With regard to the boycott of the elections by various parties and organizations*, three different methods of protest were available under the conditions in which the elections were held:**

(a) abstaining from registering;

(b) registering but abstaining from voting

(c) registering and voting a blank or a void ballot.

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* See Chapter III, paragraphs 56, 57, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63 and 64.

** From the data compiled by the Census Division of the South Korean Interim Government about 20.3 per cent of the potential electorate failed to register, 4.8 per cent of those who registered failed to vote, and 3.8 per cent of those who voted cast blank or void ballots.

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56. No doubt a certain number of South Koreans, for political reasons, followed one or other of the above-mentioned courses. However, having regard to the inexperience of voters, relatively high degree of illiteracy, and normal disabilities of old age and sickness, not all who did so acted for political reasons.

57. The fact that 75 per cent* of the potential voters actually went to the polls would be regarded in most countries as an impressive popular response. Even after making full allowance for the possible effects of social pressure on some of the voters and for the habits of subordination to authority in producing a large vote, this response still signified on the part of the people a widespread endorsement of the elections as a means of achieving Korean independence, and an acceptance of those parties and individuals that campaigned for the elections. Of the 25 per cent who abstained from voting, how many did so for political reasons and how many for non-political reasons could not be ascertained. However, such an abstention, whatever the percentage for political reasons may be, might serve as a basis for those who opposed the elections to claim that their views were shared by large numbers of their fellow countrymen. At the same time, it might be pointed out that this abstention constituted a refutation of the charges made by certain circles that the free will of the electorate could not be exercised at all.

CONCLUSIONS ON THE ELECTIONS OF 10 MAY 1948

58. The Commission having taken into account the facts noted above, is of the opinion:

(a) that there existed in South Korea during the period of preparation for the elections and on election day itself, a reasonable degree of free atmosphere wherein democratic rights of freedom of speech, press and assembly were recognized and respected;

(b) that the United States Army Forces in Korea and the South Korean Interim Government complied with the recommendations of the Commission

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* See foot-notes of paragraph 46

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on electoral procedures and that the conduct of the elections conformed generally to the electoral laws and regulations;

(c) that the elections were regarded as a step in the re-establishment of the independence of Korea and as such were the only substantial issue placed before the electorate, resulting in the large percentage both of registration and balloting; that the candidates who stood for election were in favour of this method of effecting the unity and independence of Korea and therefore did not place any fundamentally conflicting issues before the electorate; and that opposition to the issues involved in the elections took the form of a boycott of the elections themselves;

(d) that, having taken into account the reports of its Observation Groups, the conclusions noted above, and bearing in mind the traditional and historical background of the people of Korea, the results of the ballot of 10 May 1948 are a valid expression of the free will of the electorate in those parts of Korea which were accessible to the Commission and in which the inhabitants constitute approximately two-thirds of the people of all Korea.

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30 July 1948

1st REVISED DRAFT

SECOND PART

REVISED DRAFT CHAPTER I

(Circulated by Rapporteur)

SUMMARY OF THE MAIN ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMISSION AND ITS SUBSIDIARY BODIES DURING THE PERIOD 25 MAY - AUGUST

A. COMPLETION OF THE FIRST PART OF THE REPORT TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND PREPARATION OF SECOND PART OF THE REPORT

B. CONSTITUTION OF THE KOREAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

C. PROCEDURE FOR CONSULTATION WITH THE ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES

D. RESOLUTION ON THE ELECTIONS OF 10 MAY 1948

E. WORK OF THE MAIN COMMITTEE

A. COMPLETION OF THE FIRST PART OF THE REPORT TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND PREPARATION OF SECOND PART OF THE REPORT

1. In accordance with the decisions of its thirty-ninth and forty-fifth meetings, the Commission, having completed in Shanghai five chapters of the first part of its Report to the General Assembly, returned to Seoul on 7 June 1948. At its sixty-first meeting, the Commission directed the Drafting Sub-Committee to prepare a revised text of the second draft of Chapter VI bearing in mind the views of the representatives expressed at the previous meetings.

2. At its sixty-second meeting the representative of Canada submitted a draft outline of Chapter VI which was subsequently referred to the Drafting Sub-Committee for its guidance in preparing a revised draft.

3. At its sixty-fourth meeting the Commission referred an Australian

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memorandum concerning draft Chapter VI to the Drafting Sub-Committee for study in connexion with the preparation of the revised draft.

4. At the sixty-sixth meeting, the Drafting Sub-Committee submitted the third draft of Chapter VI, which combined the drafts formerly submitted by the representatives of Syria and France, followed the outline proposed by the Canadian representative, and partly included the views expressed in the Australian memorandum. In view of the imminent departure of Mr. Jackson, representative of Australia, the Commission continued the general debate on the Australian memorandum at its sixty-seventh meeting.

5. At its sixty-ninth meeting, the Commission proceeded with the first reading of the third draft of Chapter VI and completed it at its seventy-seventh meeting.

6. At its seventy-sixth meeting, the Commission adopted the provisional outline of the contents of the Report to the General Assembly as submitted by the Rapporteur. It also decided to fix 15 July as a tentative date for completing the first part of the Report.

7. The Commission began the second reading of draft Chapter VI of the first part of the Report to the General Assembly at its seventy-eighth meeting and completed it at its eighty-second meeting.

8. At its eighty-fifth meeting, the Commission completed its final consideration of Chapter VI and approved the text of the Introduction to the first part of the Report to the General Assembly. These were duly transmitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations by letter dated 21 July 1948, signed by Mr. Jean Paul-Boncour, Chairman, and Mr. Liu Yu-Wan, Rapporteur.

9. At its eighty-eighth meeting, the Commission considered Draft Chapter I of the second part of the Report to the General Assembly, which dealt with the main activities of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies during the period 25 May - August 1948. After some discussion, it was decided to refer the draft chapter to the Rapporteur for further revisions.

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10. (Concluding paragraph on Chapter I of the Second Part of the Report to be added).

B. CONSTITUTION OF THE KOREAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

11. Following the announcement of the results of the elections of 10 May 1948 by the National Election Committee, Lt. General John R. Hodge, Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, issued on 25 May 1948 a proclamation authorizing the Chairman of the National Election Committee to determine and publicly announce the date for the first meeting of the elected representatives, to call the first meeting to order, and to designate the oldest member as temporary chairman. In accordance with the proclamation, the Chairman of the National Election Committee declared 31 May 1948 as the date for the opening meeting of the elected representatives.

12. The members of the National Election Committee and of a Preparation Committee of the elected representatives approached informally the Liaison Group of the Commission in Seoul requesting the Commission's representation on the opening day of the Assembly. This request was followed by invitations from Mr. Rhee Syngman, who had been designated as Temporary Chairman of the Assembly, to all members of the Commission to attend the Assembly's opening meeting.

13. At its forty-third meeting, the Commission, having received its Liaison Group's report on the forthcoming formation of the Assembly, discussed the question of its representation at the opening meeting of the elected representatives and decided at its forty-eighth meeting that Mr. Costilhes, French member of the Liaison Group, was to represent the Commission on that occasion. His subsequent report on the matter was duly noted by the Commission at its fifty-ninth meeting.

14. In a letter dated 3 June 1948*, Mr. Rhee Syngman, Chairman of the Korean National Assembly, informed the Commission of the establishment by the said assembly of a Temporary Liaison Committee. He also expressed the

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* Document A/AC.19/74.

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hope that the Commission would contact these members whenever it wished to consult the Assembly on matters deemed to be necessary.

15. Subsequently, the Commission at its fifty-ninth meeting discussed the question of its attitude towards consultation with the elected representatives. To facilitate the discussion, the representatives of Australia and the Philippine Republic respectively submitted a memorandum. The Australian memorandum read as follows:

> "The United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea places on record its opinion:
> (a) that the Assembly elected by ballot on 10 May 1948, though acceptable as an elected body for consultation purposes, is not qualified by its mandate alone to establish a national government of Korea;
> (b) that the said assembly should now endeavour to find means acceptable to both North and South Korea for the unification of all Korea;
>
> RESOLVES:
>
> THAT it will make itself available to consult with the Assembly elected on 10 May 1948 for the purpose of finding means acceptable to both North and South Korea for the unification of all Korea."

The Philippine memorandum recommended that the Commission should be ready for consultation with the duly elected representatives for the further implementation of its terms of reference as defined in the Resolutions of the General Assembly. 14 November 1947.

16. At its sixtieth meeting, the Commission, after some discussion and amendments, adopted unanimously a draft resolution submitted by the representative of the Philippine Republic concerning the readiness of the Commission to conduct such consultations as the elected representatives might request. The resolution read:

> "The UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA,
>
> HAVING OBSERVED the election held on 10 May 1948, and having returned to Seoul on 7 June 1948 to resume its sessions,
>
> RESOLVES:
>
> THAT notice be sent to the elected representatives stating that the Commission is now ready for such consultation as they may request concerning the further implementation of the Commission's terms of reference as defined in the Resolutions of the General Assembly of 14 November 1947."

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It was further decided that a copy of this resolution should be enclosed in the reply of the Chairman of the Commission to Mr. Rhee's letter of 3 June.

17. The Commission at its sixty-first meeting considered a further letter from the Chairman of the Korean National Assembly dated 11 June notifying the Commission formally of the establishment of the Korean National Assembly. The letter* in parts stated:

> "I have the honour to notify you formally of the establishment of a Korean National Assembly in the capital city of Seoul on the thirty-first day of May 1948, by the representatives of the Korean people elected on 10 May 1948, under the observation of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea.
>
> ...
>
> The establishment of the Korean National Assembly was in accordance with Part II of the 'Resolutions Adopted on Reports of the First Committee', United Nations, 14 November 1947, particularly paragraph 3 which states 'that as soon as possible after the elections, the National Assembly should convene and form a National Government and notify the Commission of its formation.'
>
> The Interim Committee after hearing the views of former Chairman K.P.S. Menon of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, stated on 27 February 1948 that it was resolved 'in the light of developments in the situation with respect to Korea since that date (14 November 1947), to implement the programme as outlined in Resolution II in such parts of Korea as are accessible to the Commission.'"

In this connexion, the representative of the Philippine Republic submitted the following draft resolution:

> "The UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA,
>
> HAVING IN MIND that the election held on 10 May 1948 was held in a reasonable degree of free atmosphere wherein the democratic rights of freedom of speech, press and assembly were recognized and respected;
>
> HAVING been formally notified by Mr. Syngman Rhee, Chairman, Korean National Assembly, in his letter dated 11 June 1948 to the Chairman, United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, that a Korean National Assembly, composed of representatives elected by the people in the election held on 10 May 1948 under the observation of the Commission, was duly organized and constituted on 31 May 1948 in the capital city of Seoul;
>
> CONSIDERING that the establishment of a Korean National Assembly by the representatives of the Korean people duly elected on 10 May 1948 under the observation of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea is in accordance with the terms of reference of the Commission as embodied in Resolution II of the General Assembly of 14 November 1947;
>
> / RESOLVES:

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* Document A/AC.19/78.

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RESOLVES:

THAT this Commission places on record its opinion that the establishment of the Korean National Assembly by the elected representatives of the Korean people on 31 May 1948, is in conformity with the programme outlined in Resolution II of the General Assembly of 14 November 1947, and constituted a forward step towards the unification and freedom of Korea."

18. The Philippine draft resolution was fully debated by the Commission at its subsequent meetings. In connexion therewith the Commission also discussed at its sixty-fifth meeting a memorandum* on the implementation of the Resolutions of the General Assembly submitted by the Chinese delegation. However, the debate on the Philippine draft resolution was adjourned.

19. The Commission at its sixty-eighth meeting continued the consideration of Mr. Rhee's letter of 11 June. Both the French and Philippine representatives submitted draft replies to this communication**. At its sixty-ninth meeting, the Commission, after some discussion and with minor modifications, unanimously adopted a draft reply to Mr. Rhee's letter of 11 June. The following is the text of the reply:

"I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 11 June 1948 in which you notify the Commission formally of the establishment of a Korean National Assembly in the capital city of Seoul on the thirty-first day of May 1948, by the representatives of the Korean people elected on 10 May 1948, under the observation of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea.

The Commission takes note of the fact that a National Assembly was constituted on 31 May 1948 by the elected representatives of the Korean people and desires to express the earnest hope that these representatives will seek to promote early attainment of the independence and unification of Korea.

Your letter further refers to the Resolutions of 14 November 1947 of the General Assembly of the United Nations and to the Resolution of the Interim Committee of 26 February 1948, which constitute the terms of reference of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea.

In this regard, the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea desires to make reference to the letter of 10 June 1948 in which the then Chairman of the Commission, Mr. G.S. Patterson, advised you that the Commission is now ready for such consultation as the elected representatives may request concerning the further implementation of its terms of reference as defined in the Resolutions of the General Assembly adopted on 14 November 1947."

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* Document A/AC.19/82.

** Document A/AC.19/SR.68, pages 5-7.

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20. Since the whole Commission, due to its work in Shanghai, was unable to attend the opening session of the Korean National Assembly, Mr. Rhee Syngman, in a letter dated 23 June, invited all members of the Commission to attend a regular session on a convenient date. At its sixty-sixth meeting, the Commission decided to accept the invitation.

21. At its seventieth meeting, the Commission took note of the text* of the address of welcome to be given by Mr. Rhee Syngman, on the occasion of the Commission's visit to the Korean National Assembly. It was further decided that in his speech of response, the Chairman of the Commission should announce the resolution on the results of the elections of 10 May 1948.** On 30 June, the full Commission attended the regular session of the Korean National Assembly. Mr. Miguel A.P. Valle, then Chairman of the Commission, delivered the following message:

> "As chairman of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, it is indeed a great honour for me in particular, to have this opportunity of greeting you gentlemen, honourable representatives of the Korean people, in the rich language of Cervantes. At the outset, I would like to say how sorry we were that we ourselves were not able to be present at the inaugural session of this distinguished Assembly. We were engaged at that time in writing the first part of our report in Shanghai, and at our request, Mr. Costilhes, a member of the French delegation to the Commission represented us on that occasion.
>
> To-day I would like to take the opportunity of announcing to you that on the 25th June, the Commission resolved unanimously to place on record its opinion that the results of the ballot of May 10th, 1948, were a valid expression of the free will of the electorate in those parts of Korea which were accessible to the Commission and in which the inhabitants constituted approximately two-thirds of the people of whole Korea. This decision was taken in the light of our observations of the elections in accordance with the terms of the Resolution of the General Assembly of 14 November 1947. These observations had previously led to our declaration that there existed a reasonable degree of free atmosphere wherein the democratic rights of freedom of speech, press and assembly were respected. Our decision was taken after the Commission had satisfied itself that the electoral procedures which it had recommended had on the whole been correctly applied by the respective authorities.
>
> In extending our congratulations to the Korean people on the spirit of patriotism they demonstrated during the elections, the Commission entertains the hope that the distinguished representatives

/who are

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* Document A/AC.19/W.53
** Document A/AC.19/84

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who are present here will exert their greatest efforts and will, in all sincerity, strive for the attainment of the unification of Korea within the shortest possible time. I am sure your efforts will receive the fullest co-operation of all Korean patriots.

In addition to announcing its resolution on the elections, the Commission wishes to reiterate the fact that in accordance with Resolution II of the General Assembly of the United Nations of 14 November 1947, it is ready for consultation with the elected representatives of the Korean people if they desire such consultation.

In expressing their sincere wishes for the peace and prosperity of the Korean people, the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea desires me to emphasize its belief and faith in the future of the Korean people - a future which will indeed remain bright so long as her sons work with patience and enthusiasm for the greatness of the country."

C. PROCEDURE FOR CONSULTATION WITH THE ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES

22. Regarding the procedure for consultation with the elected representatives, the Commission discussed at its seventieth meeting a French draft resolution authorizing the Main Committee, subject to certain conditions, to maintain liaison with the Korean representatives elected on 10 May 1948. After some discussion and amendments, the Commission, at its seventy-first meeting, adopted the French draft resolution by four votes to one with one abstention. The resolution read:

"THE UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA,

WISHING to apply to the post-electoral situation the methods of liaison with the Korean authorities and of political observation which proved valuable before and during the elections (document A/AC.19/56);

RESOLVES:

(1) TO EXTEND to this new field of action the competence of the Main Committee and the means of action that were given to it, including the observation trips in the provinces;

(2) TO REQUEST the Main Committee to maintain liaison with the representatives elected on 10 May 1948, and, when deemed appropriate, to associate with some of its discussions members of the Temporary Liaison Committee set up by the National Assembly;

PROVIDED THAT it be incumbent upon the Main Committee to refer to the plenary Commission questions of principle which may arise in the course of its work."

/Some

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Some delegations went on record that their acceptance of the French resolution should not prejudice their positions towards the nature and the terms of reference of a body to be left in Seoul if and when circumstances so warranted.

D. RESOLUTION ON THE ELECTIONS OF 10 MAY 1948

23. Following considerable debate on the nature of the Korean National Assembly at the previous meetings, the representative of El Salvador, stressing the advisability of putting the Commission's views on record concerning the results of the elections on 10 May 1948 which it observed, submitted a draft resolution at the sixty-ninth meeting. His view was generally shared by other representatives. The resolution adopted unanimously by the Commission read:

"THE UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA,

HAVING OBSERVED, in accordance with the terms of the Resolution of 14 November 1947 adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations, the elections which were held on 10 May 1948 in that part of Korea accessible to the Commission;

HAVING PREVIOUSLY DECLARED that there existed in that part of Korea a reasonable degree of free atmosphere wherein the democratic rights of freedom of speech, press and assembly were recognized and respected (document A/AC.19/68);

HAVING TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT the reports of its observation groups that such a free atmosphere existed during the elections;

HAVING SATISFIED ITSELF that the electoral procedures which it recommended had on the whole been correctly applied;

RESOLVES:

TO RECORD its opinion that the results of the ballot of 10 May 1948 are a valid expression of the free will of the electorate in those parts of Korea which were accessible to the Commission and in which the inhabitants constituted approximately two-thirds of the people of all Korea."

E. WORK OF THE MAIN COMMITTEE

24. The Main Committee at its thirteenth meeting considered complaints regarding the free atmosphere for elections contained in a further report of the National Democratic Front and replies by the United States authorities to complaints previously submitted on the same subject. On those cases which had been investigated only by Korean authorities against whom the complaints were made, the Committee expressed its desire to have the opinion of the United

/States

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States authorities in addition to the reports of the Korean authorities. The Committee also took note of the fact that the Special Board of Investigation, Headquarters United States Army Military Government in Korea, set up to ascertain and review all pertinent facts relating to the action of the National Election Committee in disqualifying Daniel (Neung-Chin) Choi's candidacy, had upheld the decision of the National Election Committee.

25. In a letter dated 12 July 1948,* the Chairman of the Temporary Liaison Committee of the Korean National Assembly requested the Commission: (1) to forward to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for transmission to North Korea through the USSR Government an Assembly resolution appealing to the Koreans in the North to send duly elected representatives to the Assembly and (2) to enter into consultations with the Korean National Assembly concerning additional ways and means to further the unification of Korea. In response to these requests the Main Committee, at its fourteenth meeting, decided: (1) to acknowledge receipt of the letter of 12 July indicating the impracticability of transmitting the resolution mentioned above to North Korea through the United Nations Secretary-General; (2) to transmit the said resolution to the Secretary-General for information purposes only; (3) to invite the members of the Temporary Liaison Committee for consultation on 19 July 1948. In a letter dated 16 July 1948,** the Chairman of the Commission advised the Temporary Liaison Committee of the above decisions.

26. At its fifteenth meeting, the Committee entered into consultation with the members of the Temporary Liaison Committee of the Korean National Assembly. The views exchanged were mainly explanatory, dealing generally with certain aspects of Korean unity and independence, the attitude of the Commission towards the nature of the Korean National Assembly, and the latter's responsibility in the formation of a government.

27. At its sixteenth meeting, the Main Committee took note of the report on consultations by the Chairman of the Temporary Liaison Committee before the

/Korean

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* Document A/AC.19/W.53/Add.1
** Document A/AC.19/W.53/Add.2

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Korean National Assembly. To clarify the Commission's position, the Committee decided to leave to the discretion of its Chairman and the Principal Secretary to take such steps as they deemed advisable. Accordingly, the Chairman held a press conference on 21 July 1948 and released the contents of his letter to the Chairman of the Temporary Liaison Committee, dated 16 July 1948. The Committee, at its seventeenth and eighteenth meetings, took note of its Chairman's report on his press conference and the press treatment of his statement to the foreign correspondents.

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RESTRICTED

3 August 1948

REVISED DRAFT

SECOND PART

REVISED DRAFT CHAPTER I

Paragraphs 19, 24, 26, and 27

(Circulated by Rapporteur)

19. The Commission at its sixty-eighth meeting continued the consideration of Mr. Rhee's letter of 11 June. The French representative offered a formula for discussion* while the Philippine representative submitted a draft reply**. At the sixty-ninth meeting, the following reply to Mr. Rhee's letter of 11 June, based mainly on the Philippine draft, was unanimously adopted:

(For text, refer to Revised Draft Chapter I, 30 July 1948, page 6, paragraph 19).

24. The Main Committee at its thirteenth meeting considered complaints regarding the free atmosphere for elections contained in a further report of the National Democratic Front and replies by the United States authorities to complaints previously submitted on the same subject. On those cases which had been investigated only by Korean authorities against whom the complaints were made, the Committee expressed its desire to have the opinion of the United States authorities in addition to the reports of the Korean authorities. In reply to the Committee's enquiry, the United States Liaison Officer stated that investigations on electoral complaints were conducted under the supervision of the United States authorities. The Committee also took note of the fact that the Special Board of Investigation, Headquarters United States Army Military Government in Korea, set up to ascertain and review all pertinent facts relating to the action of the National Election Committee in disqualifying Daniel (Neung-Chin) Choi's candidacy, had upheld the decision of the National Election Committee.

/ 26. At its

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* Document A/AC.18/SR.68, pp. 5-6

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26. At its fifteenth meeting, the Committee entered into consultation with the members of the Temporary Liaison Committee of the Korean National Assembly. The Chairman of the Committee indicated to the Temporary Liaison Committee that the Commission, while acknowledging the right of the elected representatives to constitute a national assembly and to establish a government, had carefully refrained from recognizing the Assembly as national. Regarding the ways and means of effecting the independence and unity of Korea, the Chairman drew the attention of the Temporary Liaison Committee to the Interim Committee's letter to the Commission dated 1 March 1948*. In response, the Chairman of the Temporary Liaison Committee stated that there had been no group in South Korea which had not participated in the elections and that the phrase "other Korean groups" mentioned in the said communication applied only to the people of North Korea. To this view, the Chairman of the Committee observed that the Resolution calling on the Koreans in the North to conduct a United Nations observed election was the only step to date towards effecting Korean unity. In reply, the Chairman of the Temporary Liaison Committee stated that although no immediate steps to realize the unity of Korea could be taken, the Korean people would never give up their hope for unity and that they counted on the United Nations for guidance and assistance.

27. At its sixteenth meeting, the Main Committee took note of the report on consultations by the Chairman of the Temporary Liaison Committee before the Korean National Assembly. To clarify the Commission's position, the Committee decided to leave to the discretion of its Chairman and the Principal Secretary to take such steps as they deemed advisable. Accordingly, the Chairman held a press conference on 21 July 1948 and released the contents of his letter to the Chairman of the Temporary Liaison Committee, dated 16 July 1948. The Committee, at its seventeenth and eighteenth meetings, took note of its Chairman's report on his press conference and

/ the press

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* Document A/AC.19/45.

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the press treatment of his statement to the foreign correspondents. Some delegations expressed the view that in any statement to the press the Committee should not concern itself with those issues arising from the press comments regarding which the Korean Assembly was not responsible.

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UNTCOK
(Elections - Observation)

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Confidential

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

14 July 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE:

SUBJECT: UNTCOK Reports of Observation of Pre-Election Procedures.

1. I am forwarding one copy each of the entire summary record of the reports of observations of UNTCOK in the field for the weeks 5/10 and 19/24 April 1948, during which they observed the registration and other pre-election steps of the 10 May election.

2. Only one copy of these reports is available. The results have already been compressed and placed in my previous report. However, I believe that the record of these observations will be extremely valuable to the State Department, particularly those persons who will go to the General Assembly in Paris in September, and I recommend that these reports be turned over to Mr. Jacobs for forwarding to Washington.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U.S.A.

Incl.
UNTCOK Reports of
Observation of Pre-
Election Procedures.

cc: Mr. Jacobs

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TOTAL POPULATION OF SOUTH KOREA AS OF 1 APRIL 1948

(Koreans Only)

1/	Sept. 1946	19,369,270
2/	Refugees entering South Korea Sept. 1946 through March 1948	228,369
3/	Natural increase at 1.8% per annum	523,240
	Total Population	20,120,879

1/ Source: Department of Public Health and Welfare
2/ Source: Office of Foreign Affairs
3/ Source: Department of Public Health and Welfare.

	(000)
Total	20,121
Seoul City	1,247
Kyunggi Do	2,575
Choong Chung Puk Do	1,147
Choong Chung Nam Do	1,992
Cholla Puk Do	2,093
Cholla Nam Do	3,058
Kyungsang Puk Do	3,260
Kyung sang Nam Do	3,300
Kang on Do	1,167
Cheju Do	282

SOUTH KOREA: NATIONAL ELECTION 1948
Potential Registrants, Number of Actual Registrants, and Percentage Registered by Province

Province	Possible Registrants (000)	Number Registered (000)	% Registered
Total 1/	9,834	7,837,504	79.7
Seoul City	616	568	92.2
Kyunggi Do	1,269	1,085	85.4
Choong Chung Puk Do	565	462	81.8
Choong Chung Nam Do	982	794	80.9
Cholla Puk Do	1,032	802	77.7
Cholla Nam Do	1,508	1,106	73.3
Kyungsang Puk Do	1,607	1,228	76.4
Kyungsang Nam Do	1,627	1,288	79.2
Kang Won Do	575	468	81.3
Che Ju Do 1/	53	37	69.8

1/ Excludes Puk Che Ju Gun where elections were invalidated.

Inclosure No. 4

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QUANTITIES OF MATERIALS PROCURED, MANUFACTURED, IMPORTED OR PRINTED AND DELIVERED TO PROVINCES

Province	Ballot Boxes	Locks for Ballot Boxes	Regis-tration	Poll Regis-ter Three issues	Elec. Laws	Elec. Rules
SEOUL	750	1,740	686,000	329,000	17,000	17,000
KYUNGGI DO	1,672	3,344	1,493,000	840,000	27,940	27,940
KANG WON DO	802	1,604	706,000	103,000	12,410	12,410
KYONGSANG PUKTO	2,485	4,906	1,908,000	581,000	34,910	34,910
KYONGSANG NAMDO	1,825	3,638	1,912,000	582,000	34,770	34,770
CHOLLA PUKTO	1,700	3,370	1,211,000	402,000	22,385	22,385
CHOLLA NAMDO	1,900	3,760	1,768,000	567,000	32,410	32,410
CHUNG CHONG PUKTO	810	1,582	719,000	242,000	12,530	12,530
CHUNG CHONG NAMDO	1,560	3,120	1,146,000	390,000	21,225	21,225
CHEJU DO	225	450	167,000	17,000	3,045	3,045
NAT'L ELEC-TION COMM.					5,000	5,000
DEPT OF EDUCATION					6,000	6,000
TOTAL	13,729	27,514	11,716,000	4,053,000	229,625	229,625

Inclosure No. 9

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Province	Stationery Tablets, Tissue	Stationery Tablets, Bond	Envelopes, Large	Envelopes, Small	Elec. Schedule	Women's Bureau Eight Items	Digest Laws
SEOUL	250	764	21,000	38,800	2,300	830	1,000
KYUNGGI DO	390	1,679	47,500	87,700	5,400	930	3,000
KANG WON DO	150	714	22,800	42,000	2,400	830	1,000
KYONGSANG PUKTO	610	2,054	70,800	130,800	7,200	930	3,000
KYONGSANG NAMDO	610	2,064	51,700	95,600	6,900	930	3,000
CHOLLA PUKTO	300	1,379	43,800	80,900	5,300	830	2,000
CHOLLA NAMDO	1,480	1,989	53,500	98,800	5,300	930	3,000
CHUNGCHONG PUKTO	150	714	22,500	41,500	2,500	830	1,000
CHUNGCHONG NAMDO	300	1,234	44,000	81,300	4,200	950	2,000
CHEJU DO	70	174	6,400	11,600	600	170	300
NAT'L ELEC COMMITTEE	540	500					
DEPT. OF EDUCATION							
TOTAL	3,950	13,265	384,000	709,000	42,100	8,160	19,300

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Province	Sample Ballots	Printing Instr.	Ballot Paper (Rms.)	Ballot Envelopes	Ink (gal)	Date Completed	26-29 Apr Colored Pencils
SEOUL	100 ea.	2	225	630,000		5 Apr 48	2,211
KYUNGGI DO	290 ea.	2	208	1,252,000		5 Apr 48	4,682
KANG WON DO	120 ea.	2	85	530,000		10 Apr 48	1,965
KYONG SANG PUKTO	330 ea.	2	220	1,350,000		10 Apr 48	4,216
KYONG SANG NAMDO	330 ea.	2	220	1,450,000	25	10 Apr 48	4,000
CHOLLA PUKTO	220 ea.	2	140	890,000	15	10 Apr 48	4,608
CHOLLA NAMDO	290 ea.	2	203	1,350,000	25	10 Apr 48	5,625
CHUNGCHONG PUKTO	120 ea.	2	77	510,000		10 Apr 48	2,361
CHUNGCHONG NAMDO	190 ea.	2	180	875,000	15	10 Apr 48	2,710
CHEJU DO	30 ea.	2	19	100,000		10 Apr 48	444
NAT'L EIEC-TION COMM.		2				1 Apr 48	———
DEPT OF EDUCATION						1 Apr 48	———
TOTAL	2,020	22	1,577	8,937,000	80		32,822

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Province	26-29 April Bond Pads 100 shts.	Election Pamphlet "Things to Know"	Election Posters
SEOUL	6,000	500	100
KYUNGGI DO	15,000	500	100
KANG WON DO	6,000	500	100
KYONG SANG PUKTO	20,000	500	100
KYONG SANG NAMDO	20,000	500	100
CHOLLA PUKTO	15,000	500	100
CHOLLA NAMDO	17,000	500	100
CHUNG CHONG PUKTO	6,000	500	100
CHUNG CHONG NAMDO	12,000	500	100
CHEJU DO	2,000	500	100
TOTAL	119,000	5,000	1,000

Inclosure No. 9

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By NARS Date

WAGES OF EMPLOYS OF ELECTION COMMITTEES

	CHIEF CLERKS			CLERKS			EMPLOYS			
	Total No.	Per Diem Pay	Cost	Total No.	Per Diem Pay	Cost	Total No.	Per Diem Pay	Cost	Cost Totals
National Committee	[1] A 8 B 7	300	88800 155400	A 15 B 15	250	138750 277500	A 5 B 5	200	37000 74000	264550 506900
Prov and Seoul Elec. Comm.	[2] A10	250	60000	A 20	200	96000	A 10	150	36000	192000
Elec. Dist.	[2] A200	200	960000	A 400	150	144000	A 200	150	72000	1176000
Voting Dist.	[2] B14000	200	134400000	28000	150	201600000	14000	150	100800000	436800000
TOTALS			135664200			202256250			101019000	438939450

[1] Basis of period of employment Mar 3 to May 15 --- 74 days

[2] Basis of period of employment Mar 29 to May 15 --- 48 days

A Wages of part time workers 50% of per diem pay
B Wages of full time workers

Inclosure No. 9A

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NND 760090
By NARS, Date

SPEECH OF
MILITARY GOVERNOR

TO
ASSISTANT CHIEF JUDGES, ALL DISTRICT COURTS
CHIEF PROSECUTORS, ALL DISTRICT COURTS
CHIEF JUDGES, ALL BRANCH COURTS
CHIEF PROSECUTORS, ALL BRANCH COURTS

It is a pleasure for me to meet with the Assistant Chief Judges of the District Courts, the Chief Judges of the Branch Courts, and the Chief Prosecutors of the District Courts and the Branch Courts.

The last time I attended a meeting of this kind you were holding your annual convention to discuss the work of the courts during the year 1947. Today you are looking forward to new problems which will face you in the near future. These are the problems of putting into effect the new Changes in Criminal Procedure provided in Ordinance No. 176 and the problems of discharging your official duties in connection with the forthcoming elections of members of a National Assembly under observance of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea.

These two types of problems are closely connected. The Changes in Criminal Procedures are the result of many conferences and much study for the purpose of eliminating from the administration of justice in Korea those oppressive practices which characterized the Japanese imperial regime, and introducing in their place new democratic practices intended to recognize the rights of the individual in a free democracy. Although it has taken many months to work out these important new changes and to fit them into the existing system of administering justice, they could not have been perfected and they could not have been put into effect at a more significant time in the long history of your country. These Changes in Criminal Procedure represent the same progressive spirit of democracy which underlies the highly important elections to be held in the near future and which is guiding you to your long cherished goal - a

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free and independent government.

I need not describe to you the various provisions of the new law. You have copies of it and have studied it. From this law you can see the many points which will arise during the election period with reference to the freedom of the individual to think, act, and express his opinions independently in his community without interfering with the rights of others. It is your duty to help to protect the rights of the individual under t is new law.

My message to you is to put this new law into effect during the election period in such a way as to help the people of Korea to arrive at a realization of true democracy.

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By NARS, Date

A Special Conference of All Chiefs of National Police.

(A statement issued to the press conference, held at 1000, 3 March 1948, by Dr. P. O. Chough, Director, Department of Police).

In view of the importance of the General Election, which is a historic event in the process of our national reconstruction, a special conference of all chiefs of national police is called to be held on 12 March 1948, in order to have a serious discussion on the duties imposed on national police in connection with the election. At the conference, instruction will be given or discussion will be made from the point-view of national police concerning the measures for having a free and unfettered election with the application of the principles of democracy, and the topics are as follows:

1. The prohibition of police personnel from engaging in political activities.
2. Police regulations for enforcing the election law.
3. Measures for creating a free atmosphere.
   a. Controlling organized terroristic activities, especially of the Youth Groups.
   b. Guarantee of the freedoms of speech, assembly, etc.

THE END.

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A/AC.19/W.41
27 March 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

COMPILATION OF PROCLAMATIONS, OFFICIAL STATEMENTS, POLICIES, ORDINANCES, etc., AFFECTING CIVIL LIBERTIES IN SOUTH KOREA.

(Circulated by the Secretariat)

The Secretariat has received the following communication from the United States Liaison Officer which is circulated herewith for information purposes only.

24 March 1948

"TO: Mr. Petrus J. Schmidt
Principal Secretary
United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea

SUBJECT: Compilation of Proclamations, Official Statements, Policies, Ordinances, etc. Affecting Civil Liberties in South Korea.

I attach for your information a compilation of proclamations, official statements, policies, ordinances, etc. affecting civil liberties in South Korea.

Copies of most of these documents have already been furnished to the Commission. However, the following documents are added in order to complete your records in that respect.

Inclosure No.1 - Proclamation No.1, GHQ, 7 September 1945.

Inclosure No.2 - Extract from Annex No.7 to Field Order 55 (Military Government) 29 August 1945.

Inclosure No.3 - Message to the People of South Korea by Lt Gen. J.R. Hodge, 9 September 1945.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U.S.A."

Inclosure No. 11

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

COMPILATION OF PROCLAMATIONS, OFFICIAL STATEMENTS, POLICIES, ORDINANCES, ETC. AFFECTING CIVIL LIBERTIES IN SOUTH KOREA

I - DECLARATION OF POLICIES

The declaration of civil liberties in liberated Korea has a longer history than is generally appreciated. As a matter of fact, this history begins with the Cairo Declaration of December 1943, when the United States, the United Kingdom and China joined in declaring that "mindful of the enslavement of the people of Korea," they were determined that "in due course Korea would become free and independent." This multi-lateral pledge was reaffirmed in the Potsdam Declaration of July 1945. The USSR subscribed to the Potsdam Declaration upon entering the war against Japan. Abolishing consequences of enslavement and establishing independence means much more than formal independence. The Moscow Declaration of December 1945 speaks of "creation of conditions for developing the country on democratic principles." Democratic principles include civil liberties. The US-USSR Joint Commission was to make recommendations prepared in consultation with democratic parties and social organizations. The United States did its utmost to establish a free, independent, democratic, united Korea, but was prevented in accomplishing this objective by the Soviet Delegation which insisted on a Communist-controlled government by the elimination from consultation of important rightist groups.

An occupational government necessarily must consider questions of military security, but its powers are subject to the directives of its own government and the principles of international law. From the very beginning the government of the US was mindful of the necessity of observing modern democratic principles including civil liberties consistent with military security. Early in the beginning of the occupation directives were issued to abrogate all Japanese orders and regulations which established and maintained discrimination against civil liberties on grounds of race, nationality, creed and political opinion. The formation and activation

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of democratic political parties with rights of assembly and public discussion was insured. This included encouragement of development of democratic organization of labor, industry and agriculture. Freedom of religious worship was to be proclaimed. In brief, everything was to be done to insure freedom of opinion, speech, press and assembly. All persons unjustly held in custody were to be released. The Korean people were to be encouraged to develop all media of information and to enjoy freedom of speech and the press, subject only to such minimum controls and censorship as may be necessary for military security.

Immediate steps were taken to implement the policies so declared. Proclamation No.1 (General Headquarters, United States Army Forces, Pacific, Office of the Commanding General, Yokohama, Japan, 7 September 1945) (Inclosure No.1) assured the people of Korea "that the purpose of the occupation is to enforce the instrument of the surrender and to protect them and their personal and religious rights" and "...that their property rights will be respected."

Policies of this command are illustrated by directives and statements, having in fact force of law, made by Lieutenant General John R. Hodge, Commanding General, U.S. Army Forces in Korea, at the very beginning of the occupation. Only a few illustrations will suffice to indicate the care taken by this Command for the protection of civil liberties.

Field Order No.55, 29 August 1945, (Inclosure No.2) which was the governing instrument for the occupation of South Korea directed that:

> "Freedom of religion shall be proclaimed. The freedom of the press, freedom of speech, freedom of assembly, and representative government will be encouraged to the extent that the security of the military occupation and the attainment of its objects are not prejudiced. The dissemination of Japanese Militaristic, National Shintoistic, and ultra-nationalistic ideology and propaganda in any form will be prohibited."

On 9 September 1945, in a message to the people of South Korea (Inclosure No.3), the Commanding General published a widely circulated and printed message to the people of South Korea (in both English and Korean) which said:

.../...

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"Policies of the government will be changed for your benefit just as rapidly as necessary arrangements can be made. Racial discrimination before the law, in trade, industry, and in schools will be ended. Freedom of religion, in speech and in thought will be yours. The press and radio will henceforth operate for the interests of the Korean people."

In his first speech to the Korean people, at the civil auditorium, 12 September 1945, the Commanding General reminded the Korean people that:

"General MacArthur had announced that the Korean people would have freedom of speech, press and religion."

The following excerpt from the statement of the Commanding General, 11 October 1946, is pertinent:

"Despite statements made by certain misguided persons or by those who are willing to make false statements for their own personal ends, there has been no censorship of Korean newspapers by the American Command in Korea, and it is not intended that censorship of the press be established. However, there has been and will continue to be official efforts to help and give guidance to the Korean press in establishing such a degree of responsibility on the part of the press that must be inherent in any workable system of a free press."

And again from the same statement:

"I wish to make it clear to all that the varying shades of political beliefs, ideologies, etc., in no way affect my official attitude toward any newspaper. The Americans do not fear any presentation of facts. Honest and constructive criticism of governmental policies based on actual facts are considered helpful and are welcome. In fact, this is one of the functions of a free press. However, slander and libel, publishing falsities on wild rumours as fact, publication of articles inciting the people to disorders or inflaming them to take direct action against the security of American personnel and property and the publication of articles advocating overthrow of the government by violence, do not come within the field allowed in freedom of the press in any country in the world and these things cannot be tolerated in South Korea."

In a statement by the Military Governor, 16 October 1945, the following appeared:

"In all its operations, the Military Government is guided by democratic principles and not by the politics of pressure groups. All people in Southern Korea are guaranteed freedom of speech, freedom of thought, freedom of the press, freedom of worship and freedom from official discrimination because of race, colour or creed."

In defining the functions of the Military Government, the statement by the Military Governor on 15 November 1945, says that one of these functions is declared to be:

"to maintain freedom of religion, freedom of speech and property rights."

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In another statement of 15 November 1945, the Military Governor declared that:

> "The Military Government does not presume to stifle nor to favour one newspaper over another. Such action would be grossly contrary to a free press, which all Korea wants and needs."

Upon the opening of Interim Legislative Assembly, December 12, 1946, the Commanding General, among other things reminded that Assembly that:

> "With the opening of this great Assembly, the people have for the first time a law making body, a body free to discuss and study the many Korean problems and devise ways and means according to the wishes and psychology of the people to make for better social and economic life. In addition to its legislative status, this body will be an open forum for free discussion of Korean affairs through which the Korean people can make known their wishes. As elected and selected representatives of the people, this Assembly takes on great responsibilities which I have full confidence that it will faithfully discharge."

II - DECLARATION OF US POLICY DURING MEETINGS OF US-USSR

The 1946 and 1947 meetings of the US-USSR Joint Commission and the records of the Hodge-Chistiakov (1946-1947) as well as the Marshall-Molotov (1947) correspondence are replete with instances of the insistence upon the part of the United States of guaranteeing to the Koreans the full exercise of the basic freedoms before, during and after, the sessions of that Commission. The Soviet Delegation insisted on barring from consultation all political parties and organizations which opposed at any time the trusteeship contemplated by the Moscow Declaration. There were political reasons behind this attitude, but it cannot be denied that the Soviet position was an attempted suppression. of and infringement upon the freedoms of speech, press, assembly and expression. The right of all Koreans to be heard on the issue of the establishment and formation of their government was staunchly defended by the American Delegation and on such fundamental principles, the American representatives could not and would not yield.

III - STATEMENTS OF COMMANDING GENERAL ON ELECTIONS

As for direct bearing on the forthcoming election, the Commanding General on March 3, 1947, issued a special press release in which he declared that:

> "There will be a systematic dissemination of information to the public ..... concerning the election, involving the maximum of radio, press, dropping of leaflets by plane, etc. Citizens are urged to inform themselves on

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all phases of the election and keep abreast of developments through the official informational releases which will be issued regularly. I particularly advise caution against listening to false prophets and against credulous acceptance of rumours. Plenty of both may be expected from elements seeking to destroy democratic processes in your country."

On March 12 1948, the Commanding General addressed a combined meeting of provincial governors and police chiefs at Seoul. An extensive quotation from this address is particularly pertinent:

"Responsibilities accruing to you Gentlemen in this phase of your nation's progress may be listed briefly as follows:

"1. Give all assistance to the election-educational programme to see that all the people throughout your area are informed of the details concerning general election and the regulations that govern it.

"2. Insure by every possible means that a free atmosphere exists for holding the general election, both before and during the election.

"3. Insure that all physical arrangements for the election that come within your scope are completed on time.

"4. Encourage and lead all Koreans to vote in the election.

"The principal item I wish to impress upon you is the absolute necessity for a free atmosphere for elections. This one feature is of more concern to the United Nations General Assembly and to the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea than any other. Unless there are free elections we have gained nothing, because without free voting we will not have the will of the people expressed. Democratic processes depend entirely upon the full and free expression by the people at the polls to gain their representation in government. The primary duty of the U.N. Commission here is to observe the elections for the express purpose of determining if the representatives elected do in fact represent the will of the people. The U.N. Resolutions make this clear, and the spokesmen of the Commission have reiterated that feature. We cannot expect the U.N. Commission to approve any elections that do not produce true representatives of the Korean people.

"To insure our mutual understanding, let me briefly enumerate the principal factors involved in free elections. There will soon be published some regulations designed to insure these freedoms. The free atmosphere we speak of must include:

"1. Freedom of speech. This means individuals must be free to discuss in an orderly manner issues at stake and discuss the qualifications of candidates both publicly and privately without interference or pressure from officials or groups. This freedom includes the use of all types of campaign handbills and wall posters, providing they are not inflamatory to the extent of inciting disorders or overthrow of government.

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"2. Freedom of the press in the same manner as free speech.

"3. Freedom of assembly. Orderly assemblies and meetings indoors and outdoors must be encouraged, regardless of the political beliefs or followings of the participants. Leaders calling such meetings must of course be responsible that they are orderly.

"4. Freedom for candidates to campaign for election, regardless of their political beliefs. This means that candidates must be allowed free movement to campaign without any direct or indirect interference or pressure from officials, and must be given the same protection given to all other political or non-political citizens.

"5. Law and order must be maintained, but in so doing, all measures smacking of oppression or suppression because of political beliefs must be avoided. No Korean man or woman can be arrested merely for a political belief. On the other hand, political hoodlumism and terrorism cannot and will not be condoned if we are to keep a free atmosphere. Good judgment in maintaining this balance must be exercised."

IV - REPEAL OF VICIOUS AND TYRANICAL JAPANESE LAWS.

Ordinance No, 11, 9 October 1945, repealed a whole series of oppressive Japanese laws (See inclosure No's 4 to 10, both inclusive). These Acts are:

(1) Act of punishing political offenders;
(2) The preliminary imprisonment Act;
(3) Act of preserving public order;
(4) Publication Act;
(5) Decree for the protection of political offenders;
(6) Shinto Shrine Act;
(7) Judicial powers of police (This Ordinance also abolished the judicial power of police chiefs and it repealed all laws "the judicial or administrative enforcement of which would cause discrimination on account of race, nationality creed or political opinions.")

V - ORDINANCES AFFECTING CIVIL LIBERTIES

At various times during the occupation it became advisable to point up and emphasize some of the rights and liberties enjoyed by the people of South Korea. Although the basic rights were guaranteed by United States national policy, military proclamation, official statements and in actual practice, it was desirable that specific rights be restated and amplified. This was done in the form of ordinances, some of which were issued after the establishment and with the concurrence of the South Korea Interim Legislative Assembly.

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ORDINANCE No.6, 29 September 1945, declares there will be no racial or religious discrimination in the schools of Korea.

ORDINANCE No.11, herein before referred to, further provided that "no charge shall be proferred or sentence imposed or punishment inflicted against any person for an act unless such act is expressly made punishable by law in force at the time of its commission."

ORDINANCE No.28, 13 Novemb er 1945, established "That no person or group of persons will engage in any form of recruiting, training, organizing or equipping of any persons or any form of police, military or naval activities, or engage in any activities which are within the jurisdiction of police or armed forces except under the written authorization of the director of national defense or any agency delegated by him to grant such authorization."

ORDINANCE No.34, 8 December 1945, established Labor Mediation Boards in order to effectuate the policy of protection of labor and mediation of labor disputes.

ORDINANCE No.55, 23 February 1946, required registration of political parties and regulates such matters as accounting for party funds. It expressly provides: "No person shall be permitted to be a member of any political party who is disqualified by law from holding public office. No person of alien nationality shall be permitted membership. Secret membership affiliation is unlawful. No contributions or direct or indirect financial assistance may be lawfully accepted from any source other than from members of the party." This last provision was particularly designed to prevent corruption and contributions from corporations interested in influencing policies for their economic benefit. As a matter of fact, an amendment permitting contributions by corporations was asked for during the tenure of the late General Lerch and the request was rejected. The Ordinance is clearly designed to give the Government desirable if not necessary information and really requires no more.

ORDINANCE No.88, 29 May 1945, provided for licensing of newspapers and other periodicals. It contains no censorship provisions and is almost entirely designed to furnish the Government desirable or necessary information.

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Licenses may be revoked only for the making of any false or misleading statement or omissions in the application for license; for failure to report any change in the information furnished in the application and for violation of law.

ORDINANCE No.97, 23 July 1946, declares public policy in labor matters, this policy being the development of democratic labor organizations and providing that "workers shall have the right through self-organization to perform and join labor unions, to be of aid to and receive assistance from other labor organizations, and to designate representatives of their own choosing for the purpose of negotiating terms and conditions of their employment contract without interference from employers and their agents."

ORDINANCE No.115, 8 October 1946, established rules for licensing of films and the purposes were stated to be "to eliminate the former Japanese Government control of motion picture production and exhibition which restricted the scope of artistic entertainment in order to serve the aims of Japanese nationalistic propaganda and to achieve orderly administration of the motion picture industry in Korea under minimum controls, to assure the basic propriety and content of films exhibited". A series of former Japanese laws regulating motion pictures was repealed. There is a general provision "that all other laws, orders, ordinances, regulations, directives and instructions or parts thereof relating to the production, distribution or exhibition of motion pictures or censorship or licensing thereof are repealed." The licensing authority is the Department of Public Information.

ORDINANCE No.157, 25 November 1947, establishes a national police board with the power "to initiate major matters of police policy and pass upon matters of policy and practice referred to it by the Director of the National Police" and "to compel the attendance of police officials for questioning with reference to police action." Under the ordinance the Police Board consists of six members appointed by the Military Governor, two of whom shall be appointed on recommendation of the Civil Administrator from among the Directors of Departments and two upon recommendation of the Director of

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the Department of Justice from among the judiciary or prosecutors. The Director of the Department of Police shall be an additional member of the Board but shall have no vote."

ORDINANCE No.176, 20 March 1948, changes criminal procedures so that rights of persons to freedom from arrest and detention, may be more adequately safeguarded. It is very comprehensive legislation and provides that no person shall suffer restraint of body without warrant except when prompt action is necessary, and the exceptions are well defined. Where arrests without a warrant are permitted, the arresting authority must obtain from a court a warrant of arrest within 48 hours in the city of Seoul, and in a city, county or island where a court is located, or within five (5) days in places where there is no court. Prompt institution of prosecution after arrest is required. There are provisions for bail and counsel and for determination by court whether restraint is legal, or otherwise, and punitive measures for abuse powers. Prosecutors are required to inspect jails and police stations each month for the purpose of determining whether persons are illegally restrained therein.

The election regulations limit substantially the powers of police to arrest in all cases covered by the election law. Except in cases of clear and present danger, the police authorities are not authorized to arrest a person for the violation of the criminal provisions of the election law unless authorized to do so by warrant of arrest issued by a court. Violators of the election law arrested by the police on the grounds of a clear and present danger can be held in police custody only if the court legalizes the detention by warrant of arrest.

VI - ECONOMIC

Within the area of what is sometimes called "economic liberties" there also has been legislation. The establishment of labor mediation boards and an ordinance declaring public policy in labor matters have already been mentioned. However, Ordinance No.107, 14 September 1946, established a .../...

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Women's Bureau which is entrusted chiefly with formulation of standards and policies pertaining to the promotion and welfare in the interest of Korean women and especially in improvement of conditions of working women.

Ordinance No.121, 7 November 1946, regulates and limits maximum working hours in industry, commerce and governmental work so as to maintain and protect the health, efficiency and general well-being of workers. Public Act No.4, 16 May 1947, prohibited and regulates child labor.

At the very beginning of the occupation, by Ordinance No.9, 5 October 1945, tenants were freed from oppressive exactions of landlords by fixing maximum farm rents which now cannot exceed 1/3 of the total of the natural crops, produce and fruit of lands cultivated and tended by tenants. New contracts for farm rents exceeding a fixed maximum rent are declared unlawful and unenforceable in any court or other tribunal. Any attempt to circumvent this ordinance is declared a violation of the ordinance.

VII - INTERPRETATION OF LAWS

An integral part of the legal structure of any country are opinions interpreting laws. This has been a function of the opinion Bureau of the Department of Justice; that bureau has always interpreted the laws liberally in favor of civil liberties even in the absence of positive statutes or regulations covering the given case. This was done on the general principle that the policy of this government is to safeguard the various fundamental freedoms. Thus, we have the application of democratic principles in practice. Copies of opinions are available to the Commission.

VIII - SUMMARY

Government by military occupation represents, of course, special problems. From the foregoing, it is apparent that, even before the present situation arose, all the fundamental freedoms were proclaimed. This was done in a series of documents and announcements and not in a single document in the nature of a bill of rights; but that, of course, is a matter of form and not of substance. These freedoms are usually, though not always, embodied in a constitution; and it was always felt that a constitution is a task for

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the future Korean government. A military government can meet only the needs of the moment while it lasts; particularly in a liberated country a temporary government must leave permanent solutions to the people when they have established their independence. Nevertheless, that the United States Military Government and the succeeding South Korea Interim Government from the very beginning was solicitous of fundamental freedoms, cannot be denied.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

10 Incls.

1. Proclamation No. 1
   dtd 7 Sept 1945
2. Field Order No.55
   dtd 29 Aug 1945
3. CG, USAFIK message
   dtd 9 Sept 1945
4. to 10. inclusive--
   Acts in Ordinance No.11,
   9 Oct 1945.

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INCLOSURE No.1

Proclamation

No.1

G.H.Q. U.S. ARMY FORCES,
PACIFIC
Office of the Commanding
General,
Yokohama, Japan,
7 September 1945.

TO THE PEOPLE OF KOREA:

As Commander-in-chief, United States Army Forces, Pacific, I do hereby proclaim as follows:

By the terms of the Instrument of Surrender, signed by command and in behalf of the Emperor of Japan and the Japanese Government and by command and in behalf of the Japaneses Imperial General Headquarters, the victorious military forces of my command will today occupy the territory of Korea south of 38 degrees north latitude.

Having in mind the long enslavement of the people of Korea and the determination that in due course Korea shall become free and independent, the Korean people are assured that the purpose of the occupation is to enforce the Instrument of Surrender and to protect them in their personal and religious rights. In giving effect to these purposes, your active aid and compliance are required.

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Commander-in-Chief, United States Army Forces, Pacific, I hereby establish military control over Korea south of 38 degrees north latitude and the inhabitants thereof, and announce the following conditions of the occupation:

ARTICLE I

All powers of Government over the territory of Korea south of 38 degrees north latitude and the people thereof will be for the present exercised under my authority.

ARTICLE II

Until further orders, all governmental, public and honorary functionaries and employees, as well as all officials and employees, paid or voluntary, of all all public utilities and services, including public welfare and public health, and all other persons engaged in essential services, shall continue to perform

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their usual functions and duties, and shall preserve and safeguard all records and property.

ARTICLE III

Persons will obey promptly all my orders and orders issued under my authority. Acts of resistance to the occupying forces or any acts which may disturb public peace and safety will be punished severely.

ARTICLE IV

Your property rights will be respected. You will pursue your normal occupations, except as I shall otherwise order.

ARTICLE V

For all purposes during the military control, English will be the official language. In event of any ambiguity or diversity of interpretation or definition between any English and Korean or Japanese text, the English text shall prevail.

ARTICLE VI

Further proclamations, ordinances, regulations, notices, directives and enactments will be issued by me or under my authority, and will specify what is required of you.

Given under my hand at YOKOHAMA
THIS SEVENTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER 1945

DOUGLAS MacARTHUR
General of the Army of the United States
Commander-in-Chief, United States Army Forces,
Pacific

INCLOSURE No.2

Extract from Annex 7 to Field Order 55, Military Government,
29 August 1945

Par 3 d. Freedom of religion shall be proclaimed. The freedom of the press, freedom of speech, freedom of assembly and representative government will be encouraged to the extent that the security of the military occupation and the attainment of its objectives are not prejudiced. The dissemination of Japanese Militaristic, National Shintoistic, and ultra-nationalistic ideology and propaganda in any form will be prohibited

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The above is an extract from the official orders which guided the United States Forces in the establishment of the Military Government in South Korea and the governing of the people of South Korea since 8 September 1945.

INCLOSURE No.3

A MESSAGE TO THE PEOPLE OF SOUTHERN KOREA
FROM THE COMMANDING GENERAL
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES IN KOREA

On behalf of General MacArthur, Commander in Chief of Army Forces in the Pacific and Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, I have accepted the surrender of Japanese Armed Forces in the southern province of Korea.

As Commanding General of United States Army Forces in Korea I am here to enforce the terms of that surrender.

I am here likewise to maintain law and order, to enhance your economy, to protect your persons and property, and to perform all the other obligations imposed on an occupying force under international law. You, the inhabitants of areas under my control, likewise have obligations. You must strictly obey the directives of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers and all ordinances and orders I shall issue under his direction. You must preserve the peace, and otherwise conduct yourselves as honest and upright men. Do this and you need not fear. Violate my orders, harm my soldiers, or create disturbance and I shall be impelled to take appropriate action.

In order to apply the terms of surrender which have been signed, it will be necessary for me at first to operate through the machinery of the present government. I shall expect you to obey its officials who henceforth are under my orders.

Policies of the government will be changed for your benefit just as rapidly as necessary arrangements can be made. Racial discrimination before the law, in trade, industry, and in the schools will be ended. Freedom of religion, in speech and in thought will be yours. The press and radio will henceforth operate for the interests of the Korean people.

I know that you the Korean people have an ancient and honorable history. I know too, of the oppressions under which you have labored in past years.

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I know something of your aspirations, your longings and your desire for early improvement in your living conditions.

As to these, I counsel you to have patience. You have endured difficult years, but the problems those years created cannot all be solved in a few days. By your conduct in the months ahead, you can demonstrate to the democratic nations of the world and to me as their representative your capacities and abilities as a people and your readiness to accept an honored place in the family of nations.

JOHN R. HODGE
LIEUTENANT GENERAL
COMMANDING U.S. FORCES IN KOREA

INCLOSURE No.4

The "Act for Punishment of Political Offenders" of the general Code of Korea made it a criminal offense punishable by penal servitude, or imprisonment not exceeding 10 years, "to agitate, if such agitation was in the opinion of the law enforcing agencies motivated by the intent to induce others to disturb the public peace with a view to changing the Government." This act gave the Japanese authorities a free hand to suppress all kinds of political activities.

INCLOSURE No.5

"The Preliminary Imprisonment Act" also concerned public order and applied to persons who organized any association with a view to changing the existing form of Government, or any person or any officer of such an association. This Act provided for "preventive detention."

INCLOSURE No.6

"The Act of Preserving Public Order" of the General Code of Korea provided that "any person who organized any association with a view to changing the existing form of Government, or any person who was an officer of such an association, shall be punished by death or by penal servitude for life or for not less than seven years."

The law provided for precautionary confinement and fixed such confinement at two years, but this could be renewed by a decision of the court when deemed

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necessary. A person who had committed a crime provided for in the law could be placed under protective observation by a decision of an examination committe after the execution of a sentence rendered against him had been suspended, or if public action had not been instituted against him because its prosecution was deemed unnecessary. Here again the term for protective observation was two years, but it could be renewed.

INCLOSURE No.7

"The Publication Act" contained various severe restrictions upon freedom of the press.

INCLOSURE No.8

A decree for "Protection of Political Offenders" provides that the person who was supposed to have committed crimes against the "Act of Protective Observation of 'Thought' Criminals", even when the Public Prosecutor believed that a prosecution against him is not necessary, could be put under observation for his "thoughts" and could be handed over to a special association or to a temple, or to an officer, who had to control his "thoughts" and who had to prescribe, as provided in the law, with whom he is permitted to have personal contact and where he is allowed to go. (Some times the provisions of these various laws overlapped.)

INCLOSURE No.9

"The Shinto Shrine Act" has not been translated but its purport is well known. Shintoism was a state religion and state supported. In Korea Christian were required to attend Shinto ceremonies if they desired to avoid persecution by the police.

The Public Order Act declared that any person who profaned not only the Imperial House, but also great Shinto Shrines, could be sentenced to life imprisonment.

INCLOSURE No.10

Prior to the abolition of the judicial power of police chiefs the police had jurisdiction to punish violators both of administrative regulations in general and of certain specific crimes by hard labor and imprisonment not

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exceeding three months; in addition, the police authorities could inflict prison sentences not exceeding one month for the commission of all kinds of misdemeanors. Prison sentences could be inflicted in the absence of the accused. The law did not provide for public prosecutor nor for a defense counsel in this type of procedure. All the defendents could ask for was the review of sentence of the police by a regular court but such request had no suspensive effect. The judicial power of police has been transferred to special judicial officers appointed by the Director of the Department of Justice, on recommendation of the chief judge of the district court, with the proviso that such judicial officers are bound to hear evidence on behalf of the public prosecutor, of the accused and with the further proviso that the maximum punishment to be meted out in summary proceedings is restricted to 30 days. (see ordinance No.41 issued on 10 January 1946).

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HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES IN KOREA
Seoul, Korea

PROCLAMATION
ON THE RIGHTS OF THE KOREAN PEOPLE

TO THE PEOPLE OF KOREA:

In view of the forthcoming historic elections to be held under observance of THE UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA to choose representatives of the Korean people with whom the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea may consult regarding the prompt attainment of freedom and independence of the Korean people, which representatives, constituting a national assembly, may establish a national government of Korea, it is deemed appropriate, in order to assure a free atmosphere, to enumerate the inherent liberties of the Korean people who will take part in such elections.

1. All persons are equal before the law and entitled to equal protection under the law, and no privileges of sex, birth, occupation or creed are recognized, the only exceptions admissible being those recognized by international law.

2. Personal liberty is inviolable, and any limitations upon it are not permissible, except by virtue of law duly enacted and promulgated.

3. Dwellings are inviolable, and the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable search and seizure shall not be violated, and such seizures and search may take place only be virtue of provisions of the law.

4. No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law and without procedure prescribed by law.

5. No punishment may be imposed, except by virtue of the law in force at the time the act in question was committed.

6. Persons who had been arrested for the commission of any offense or otherwise deprived of their liberty, have the legal right to be promptly informed on what grounds such deprivation has been committed and by what authority, and they are entitled to the services of counsel.

7. All persons accused of crime shall be placed on trial without

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unreasonable delay and entitled to bail as provided by law. Cruel and unusual punishment may not be inflicted, and confessions induced by torture and duress of any kind are inadmissible in trial of offenders or legal proceedings of any kind.

8. Freedom of assembly and association, as well as speech, press and all other forms of expression are recognized, including the use of all types of campaign handbills and wall posters; provided they are not inflammatory to the extent of inciting disorders or overthrow of government.

9. The rights of meeting and forming associations shall be regulated by law. All citizens and groups of citizens have the right to petition the government and all organs thereof for a redress of grievances.

10. All religions are equal before the law and there is freedom of religious practice not contrary to public order or morality. There is no state church, and the principle of separation of church and state is established.

11. Property rights are recognized, and any restrictions placed upon them may result only from law; expropriation for public use may take place only on payment of reasonable compensation adjudicated by an appropriate tribunal determined by law.

12. The rights hereinbefore enumerated may be suspended, but only temporarily and if necessary, only for reasons of grave national emergency or public safety.

Given under my hand at Seoul, Korea, on 5 April 1948.

JOHN R. HODGE
Lieutenant General, United States Army
Commanding

S E A L

Inclosure No 12

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By NARS, Date

THE ATMOSPHERE OF FREEDOM AND THE POLICE

(An Address, delivered by Dr. P. O. Chough, Director of National Police Through Seoul Broadcasting Station at 2115, 2 April 48)

My dear fellow countrymen! And my thirty thousand colleague policemen! It gives me a great pleasure to speak to you again on this important occasion before the holding of the general election in the near future, which is the first step toward independence for Korea.

What is democracy? To define it in an easy way, a democratic nation is a nation whose people obey the laws enacted by majority vote of the representatives elected by the free election of the people. From this definition, every citizen has two responsibilities, one is to exercise his right by casting a free vote and the other is his duty to obey the laws. In this sense, a citizen of a democratic nation is a ruler on one hand and a subject on the other. Therefore, in the capacity of the ruler, we elect a president and others to govern the people in accordance with the laws enacted by our representatives. Then, in the capacity of the ruled, we obey the enactments and the orders of those we elected. The people of a democratic nation ought to know how to vote and how to obey. He who casts an honest vote and obeys faithfully is a good citizen. The two qualifications of a citizen of a democratic nation, election and obedience, can be summed up as obeying the laws, for without law and order no nation can exist, especially as a democratic nation. Even in a despotic monarchy or in a class absolutist country, the first duty of the citizen is to obey the laws. The difference is that in a democratic country, the laws are not made by any one individual or class but by the majority vote of representatives who were elected by the people at their own free will. For instance, in our country, the laws were made by the king and in Soviet Russia and her satellites, the laws are made by the Communist Party, which is a minority of the people. The people in general are only allowed to vote for or against the laws made by the Communist Party and for or

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against the commissar candidates nominated by the same Party. Furthermore, the people do not cast their vote in a free atmosphere, because they know that if they vote against the desire of the Government, they will be sternly punished. This is what is called class absolutism, but in Soviet Russia, it is disguised by the word "democracy". They cry for wine and sell vinegar. Certainly it is nothing but deception and blasphemy on democracy.

I stated above that democracy can be summed up in two phrases - free election and absolute obedience to laws. It is the duty of the police to see to it that the people carry out their responsibilities faithfully. We are going to hold the general election before not very long. Whether it can be carried out in the atmosphere of freedom without any unlawful acts, depends in the first place upon the patriotism and political training of the people and in the second place on the efforts of the National Police. A policemen must understand the principles of democracy thoroughly and must see to it that the election is carried out in the atmosphere of freedom and that no illegal elements hamper the election. He should also be on the alert to observe whether a candidate or any other force is trying to influence the success of the election by means of threat, allurment, bribery, favoritism, illegal word or act. This is the only way that a fair and just election can be expected.

The police who observe the laws faithfully are the friends, protectors, and servants of the people. All of you have a badge on your breast which has the two words, inscribed thereon, "kindness" and "service" and this must be the guiding spirit of the National Police. If any of you should forget the spirit of service to your own benefit and pleasure, you debase the dignity and spirit OF THE NATIONAL POLICE. When you hear someone call you "a grateful policeman", or "a reliable policeman", or "a pleasing policeman", it does not only please you but also promotes the reliability of the people upon the National Police, and consequently, it will play an important role in helping the people observe the laws better. If the Police

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are patriot · enough to be determined to maintain peace and order a·· are ready to die in the pursuit of their duties, the people will feel morally uplifted and will try to increase the output in factories and at farms. Then, it will be a good country to live in.

Free atmosphere is absolutely necessary for the general election because without that, true representatives who reflect the will of the people can not be elected. What are the causes that demolish the free atmosphere? They are: (1) The interference of the Communists, (2) Some of the rightists who are opposed to the general election, (3) Parties or individuals who exert pressure by threat, bribery, by the relationship of land owner and tenant or that of employer and employee, on the voters in order to attain their political ambition. The police should be always on the alert in observing whether such activities ever take place. Whenever such illegality is found, it is the duty of the police to expose the crime and turn over the ca·· to the judicial authorities. The leftists or radicali·· are apt to slander or calumniate the Interim Government, the United States of America, of the United Nations Commission with groundless rumors to hamper the general election and to try to disturb the peace by inciting the people. In such cases, it is the duty of the National Police to nip them in the bud by vigilant supervision. Free atmosphere in the true sense of the word can be had only when peace is assured and maintained and we must adopt a prudent policy to maintain peace and order by preventing all kinds of underground destructive intrigues and riots. Some of the people, political parties and young people's organizations who will cooperate in the general election are liable to forget the principles of democracy and trespass on the right and freedom of the voters and the candidates by using threat or coercion for the purpose of electing their own candidates. They will not use open speech but will attempt to make the majority of the people submit themselves to the will of their p·· ·ies or ·rganizations. Such acts are as unlawful as the underground activities of the other extremes, and they should be exposed and sternly punished. Democracy is a statecraft which presupposes

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the conflict of opinions. In a democratic country, there are always more than two political parties, each having diverse views and each trying to win more people to its side by advocating special policies. There is nothing illegal or immoral in this, on the contrary, it tends to be ter the government by mutual criticism and polishing up. For example, in America, there are two political parties - Democrat and Republican, and in England, there are Conservative, Liberal, and Labor Parties. Therefore, the fact that there are more than two diverse political parties in Korea is by no means an unfortunate or an unwelcome phenomena. It depends upon how they compete. The only legal means for political party competition is discussion, that is to say, the proper means for political competition is to let the people know political opinions either by speech or press and wait for the people's judgment.

When the people have heard the political opinions, and examined the character, knowledge, and merits of the political parties, they determine by vote which party is right. The political party which obtains the majority vote wins the confidence of the people and takes up the reins of government until the next election period. This is the normal course of government of a democratic country. Such is t government we want to establish and this general election is the birth of it. Some people say that the rivalry of the political parties is wrong and that all of them must be unified. But if there is only one political party in the country, it will be a one-party absolutism or class dictatorship. The Fascist Party in Italy, Nazism in Germany, and Communism in Soviet Russia and her satellites are examples. There the minority rules the majority of the people which is an anti-democratic government and worse than absolute monarchy because most of the people become slaves. The government we are trying to establish is not such a one-party absolutism or class dictatorship but a country of freedom and equality where every individual can have a voice in the enactment of laws and elect representatives by vote of his own free will. What is the criterion for judging whether an individual or a political party is democratic or

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autocratic? That means the way they fight politically, that is, whether they fight by means of discussion or by force and intrigue.

Now, you will clearly understand what the police who are supervising the general election are trying to do. They are trying to protect the people from plot and force.

The law is just like a big dam. If there is a small leakage in the dam, it will cause a break and if it reaches two or three feet wide, all the water inside it will flow over the whole area. In the same way, whether or not the merit of the police is nullified depends upon whether an individual policeman devotes his attention to his duty at the moment of importance. This shows how sacred and important the duty of a policeman is! There is one thing a policeman ought to know in creating the atmosphere of freedom, and that is taking a strict neutral standpoint. As an individual, he can uphold the political view of a certain political party and oppose that of another party, but as a policeman, he should not take such an attitude. The police are the police of our entire country and not of any one political party or clique. A policeman ought to have the reliance of all parties and organizations and at the same time, he should equally restrain all their illegalities, giving preference to no one, since all are equal in the eyes of the law. A policeman ought to place himself on the legal side and suppress the illegal side. Therefore, a policeman, in an individualistic capacity, can cast a vote for the party he favors, but in police capacity, he must strictly take the neutral attitude. For instance, when there are two candidates of opposite factions in a certain police district, the place and time when and where an opinion can be expressed for or against the candidates is only when he casts his vote at the poll. If he, in the capacity of a policeman, should praise one of them in public and attack the other, or condone one man's unlawful acts and be harsh on the other, he degrades the strict neutrality of a policeman. If this should occur, the people will lose confidence in the police, and, consequently it will debase the dignity of the law and that will

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be detrimental to the country. For this reason, the policeman should cultivate the virtue of drawing the line between public and private matters. The duty of the police is to create the atmosphere of freedom so that the people can vote at their own free will, and not to make the people vote for or against a certain political party. The criterion for execution of the duties of a policeman is the law and not private opinion or views. The right of judging which of the two parties is right is in the hands of the people, and not in the hands of the police. Maintaining peace and order and creating the atmosphere of freedom for the people so that they can vote freely is the unique and sacred duty of a patriotic and democratic police.

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ADDRESS OF THE MILITARY GOVERNOR

TO

THE LEADERS OF THE YOUTH ASSOCIATION

I am very happy to meet with the leaders of the various youth associations in Korea. I have always been interested in your associations because they are composed of the young men and women who are bound together by common ideals and who have pledged themselves to work together to attain those ideals. You represent a large proportion of the whole population of Korea and through your activities will help to shape the destiny of your country in the coming years. Even now, today, and in the next few weeks, you can be a tremendous force in the progress of your country toward the goal of independence and freedom, which you, and your fellow Koreans, have been striving for so long. But force, if it is not intelligently applied and wisely directed, can often lead to disastrous results. It is about this which I wish to speak to you today.

One of the characteristics of youth is idealism and a burning desire to achieve the ideal against all opposition. That kind of thing is very fine provided the ideal is the best, and provided the means used to achieve that ideal are proper. However, youth is often intolerant of views of others which are in conflict with those of youth; and youth in its impatience will often give little heed to views of others. I know this because, when I was a young man, I felt intolerant towards those who did not agree with me, and I was impatient with them. I have now become tolerant of other people without sacrificing my own ideals. Human experience shows that, if we are patient and listen to views of others, we can often improve ourselves and learn something of great value.

In the forthcoming elections you will have an opportunity to demonstrate your ability to actively assist the Korean people in their exercise of the full right of the franchise in a free atmosphere

One of the most important duties of citizenship is to take part in civic affairs. You can do this by encouraging people to vote. In the forthcoming elections it is highly important that the views of

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the majority of the people be represented by the most able men and women elected to the National Assembly for the purpose of consulting the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea in the establishment of a national government. It is necessary, therefore, that as many people vote as possible. You can be of tremendous help to your country by encouraging people to vote. But here is the danger point. You should not permit yourself, in your enthusiasm, to try to impose upon voters your own will, or to use force or threats against others, or to prevent them from voting, if their views are not the same as your views. You represent a moral force encouraging your fellow citizens to take their share in government as you do. You do not represent a police force. If you attempt to exercise the power of a police force, you will be acting contrary to law and will be subject to punishment under the law.

If the aims and activities of your association are political, you must be registered in accordance with the provisions of Ordinance No. 55 governing political parties. If you are associated with any particular political party and are acting for it, you should indicate that in your registration. If you are not already registered and come within the requirements of Ordinance No. 55 for registration, you must take immediate steps to register and to comply with all other provisions of that law.

On days of registration and on the day of election you must be most careful not to interfere with the rights of others to register or to vote for the candidate of their choice. By all means you must not congregate around polling places on those days. Your mere presence in large numbers, or even in small groups, might be interpreted as a threat to use force against others who do not share your views.

This is extremely important. Your activities during the next few weeks will be under the closest scrutiny of members of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea and their representatives throughout the country. The Commission is required to report to the

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United Nations Assembly on whether a fair election has been held and whether there was free atmosphere preceding and during election time so that all eligible voters had an opportunity to express their choice freely without any interference whatscever.

As leaders of the various youth organizations you have a great responsibility. You have the duty of controlling the activities of the other members of your organizations, in such a way that you will be a constructive force and not a destructive force interfering with the processes of a free election. You must remind your members that threat., use of force, or any other unlawful acts interfering with a free election or restricting the rights of fellow citizens will not be excused and will not be tolerated on the ground of the youthfulness of the offenders but will be fully punished under the law. You must remind them also that, even if they escape punishment, they will endanger the progress of their country by committing acts which might prevent the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea from recognizing the validity of the election.

I have confidence in your leadership and feel sure that you can guide the activities of your fellow members into constructive work in encouraging fellow Koreans to vote but not in interfering with them in any way whatsoever. I wish you great success in your constructive program.

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YOUTH GROUPS REPRESENTED AT MEETING CALLED BY DR. CHOUGH BYUNG OK, DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL POLICE, AT THE NATIONAL CAPITOL, 26 MARCH 1948

1.	United Young Men's Association Dai Dong Chung Nyun Dang	20
2.	Korean Young Men's Association for National Construction Chosun Kawnkoo : Tchawng Nyawn Hway	30
3.	Korean Young Men's Christian Association Chosun Ki Dok Tchawng Nyawn Hway	1
4.	Dai Han Chung Hway Korean Justice Party	5
5.	Northwest Young Men's Association Saw Book Chung Nyun Hway	6
6.	Korean ational Youth Inc. Skig Chosun in Jok Chung Myun Dang	3
7.	Dai Han Kook Chung, Hway National Young Men's Association	2
8.	Korean Labor Association Dai Han No Chung	2
9.	All Korean Student's League Chung Kook Hak San Hong Tun Hway	1
10.	Chang Yi Tan Democratic Justice Assn.	2
11.	Korean Independence Young Men's Party Dai Han Dok Lip Chung Nyun Dang	2
12.	Great Korean Young Men's Party Dai Han Chung Nyun Dang	1
13.	Catholic Young Men's Assn. Federation of Tchawn Choo Kyo Yaw Cha Tchawng Nyun Hway Yawn Highway	1
14.	Tong Bang Young Men's Assn. Oriental Young Men's Assn.	1
15.	Korean Established Young Men's Assn. Kunkook Chung Nyun Hway	1

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A Round-Table Conference with the Youth Leaders. (A statement released, by the PRO of the Department of Police, concerning the press conference held at 1000, 9 March 1948.)

Facing the impending general election, the Public Relations Office of the Department of Police, held a Round-Table Conference with the leaders of the Youth Groups, at the Director's Office, at 1400, 8 March 1948, with a view of being helpful in creating a free atmosphere for holding the election. There were present about 40 leaders, representing 16 Youth Associations. At the meeting, Director Chough pointed out the historic importance of the general election in the way of completing our national inderendence and unification, and he, further, emphasized the fact that the election must be carried out as a free and unfettered one in a state of peace and order so that, internally, a national government that will truly express the will of the nation may be established and that, through a successful conclusion of the election, the political capabilities of our people may be proven to the world. All those who were present concurred unanimously with the views of the Director, and they fully pledged themselves to cooperate patriotically in the election and to exert their best effort to create, through self-discipline and self-control, a free environment under which a fair election will be elected.

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INSTRUCTIONS BY DR. CHOUGH, PYONG OK
Director of Korean National Police,
At the Youth Leaders Conference in Seoul
Held on 25 March 1948

As it is known, the General Election, to be held on coming May 9, is the only method and the best chance to accomplish our sovereign independence on the way of our rehabilitation. I sincerely request everyone of our nation, every adult who has the right of voting, not only to support the General Election wholly and fully, but also to attend to the historical and sacred task, casting a sacred vote willingly.

We, however, are faced to the political confusion, which make it difficult for the good citizens to discriminate the right and wrong, by the reactionary obstructive tactics of some nationalists under the good name of the Unified Government, to say nothing of the leftists who absolutely oppose the General Election.

The National Police, cooperating with the organs concerned, the patriotic organizations and especially you, patriotic youth organizations who include the majority of the adults, will exert itself in enlightening and leading the nation to bring about successful fruition of the General Election. Particularly, appealing to your patriotic soul, I sincerely request you, all the youth organizations, to prohibit every word and action which may adversely influence a free atmosphere.

According to the draft on the free atmosphere submitted by the U.N. Temporary Commission on Korea, it is proposed at section 10, par. 2, that "in order to insure that the members of the youth organizations would not hinder the normal progress of the Election, (1) attentions should be called to the leaders of such organizations by the authorities concerned, particularly by the Police, that the unlawful actions of such organizations as well as of any other citizens shall not be permitted, and

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(2) activities of the youth organizations should strictly be controlled and supervised."

As it had already been demonstrated in fighting to maintain peace and order, the National Police has the firm resolution to control and decisively punish the illegal actions of any youth organizations no matter of their political belongings, rightists or leftists.

Again, your rational and wise action is required in order to have the youth organizations and their members understand that their behavior is under the observation of UN and to take advantage of this opportunity to display the discipline and order of the Korean Nation.

Above all, I call your attention to the following: You are required to exercise the greatest determination and magnamity in the creation of a free atmosphere in accordance with my instructions.

1. All youth organizations have the obligation to register at the Public Information Section of the city of Seoul or of each Provincial Government. The organizations which do not register shall be punished for unauthorized organization and assembly.

2. In order to preserve the sanctity of the establishment of the place of register of the voters, the place of voting, the place of the opening of the ballot, the office of the Election Committee, the auditoriums, schools and other buildings under the use of election tactics, assembly, demonstration or tumult near those establishments, or loitering or intrusion in those establishments, are strictly forbidden.

3. Actions infringing or threatening the registration of candidates or the freedom of their election tactics, are strictly forbidden.

4. Any action hindering the execution of the official duties of the Election Committees or the officials connected to the election, is strictly forbidden.

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5. Possession of weapons, terror, violence, threatening, arrest or confinement of any individual or organization by any member of youth organization are strictly forbidden.

6. Actions buying off votes by money, goods, entertainment, violence or threatening, or forcing abstention from voting, are strictly forbidden.

7. As the struggles between factions will undoubtedly be open, realizing the political confusion, you should through your training and discipline exercise reserve.

8. Though we cannot help being indignant against reactionaryism from the viewpoint of justice to the nation, members of your organizations should be fully and thoroughly awake to obtain the moral fruits of serenity, composure, perseverance and deliberation by viewing with superiority the international conditions and social realities.

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MEMORANDUM BY THE U. S. LIAISON OFFICER

Of the Principal Factors Motivating a

Change in the Election Date

On 12 March 1948 United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea submitted to this Command a document called "Recommendations presented by the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea on the election law and the election regulations". This document contained no less than 74 detailed recommendations. On the basis of these recommendations the KILA Law and the draft of the Election Regulations was completely redrafted. With the exception of one recommendation concerning the disenfranchisement of so-called "collaborators" all recommendations of UNTCOK were incorporated into the Final text of the election law and the election regulations. After numerous conferences the Election Liaison Committee and the secretary of sub-committee 3 of UNTCOK reached on 18 March 1948 an agreement concerning the text of the election law and the election regulations. In the following days these documents were translated into Korean. Accordingly less than 7 weeks were at the disposal of the National Election Committee and the agencies of Military Government in charge of the administrative problems of the election to prepare the election and to carry out an extensive educational program.

Since the election law provided that registration of voters shall be accomplished during a period of 10 days beginning 40 days before the day of election (Section 15) the following steps had to be taken within a period of less than 10 days:

1) establishment of electoral districts in accordance with Section 10 Election Law;

2) division of the electoral districts into voting districts in accordance with Section 10 Election Law;

3) organization of the National Election Committee, 10 provinical election committees, 200 electoral district election

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committees and approximately 10,000 voting district election committees including the appointment of almost 100,000 election officials in accordance with the highly complicated provisions of Sections 15-23 Election Law;

4) printing of 10,000,000 registration forms and several thousand poll registers and distribution of these documents to approximately 10,000 voting district election committees; (Appendix I and II Election Regulations);

5) determination of registration places and public announcemen of registration places by posters and newspapers in accordance with Section 6 Election Regulations;

6) distribution of copies of the Election Law and the Election Regulations to the election committees on the provincial, district and village level;

7) instruction of the administrative heads and election officials on all levels of government.

On the basis of a provincial text of the election law certain measures such as the printing of the registration forms and poll registers and their distribution, the determination of the registration places and the instruction of the heads of the administrative agencies had started prior to the final approval of the text of the election law and the election regulations. Nevertheless it appeared more than doubtful whether it was possible to open the registration places on 30 March 1948 and to carry out the provisions of the election law concerning registration in the 10 days period beginning on 30 March. It should be noted that UNTCOK had insisted on the division of GUN, FU and KU with a population exceeding 150,000 into two and more electoral districts, a recommendation which resulted in the creation of approximately 80 electoral districts which did not correspond to established administrative units. The establishment of voting districts with a population of not more than 2,000 resulted in considerable difficulties in rural areas and made the public announcement of registration places by posters and newspapers virtually impossible.

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Even more serious was the situation in the field of registration of candidates and the preparation of ballots. In contrast to the KILA Law the Election Law provided for the right of each person whose registration as a candidate had been rejected by the electoral district election committee to appeal his case to the National Election Committee. In addition the Election Law had replaced the write-in ballots by ballots on which the names of the duly nominated candidates and a symbol for each candidate had to be printed. Accordingly different ballots must be prepared and printed for each electoral district. The printing of such ballots cannot begin before the names of the duly nominated candidates have been reported to the election agency in charge of supervising the printing of the ballots. Under normal conditions the names and symbols of the various candidates will be known 22 days prior to the election; in cases of appeal the final list of the candidates nominated in the electoral district concerned may be ready only about two weeks before the election. It was felt that these periods are too short to guarantee the distribution of ballots to each polling place prior to the day of election.

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A/AC.19/58/Add.4
5 April 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

POSTPONEMENT OF THE ELECTION DATE.

LETTER FROM THE COMMANDING GENERAL UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES IN KOREA TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES IN KOREA
Office of the Commanding General
Seoul, Korea

2 April 1948

Honorable Bahadur Singh
Chairman, UN Temporary Commission on Korea
Seoul, Korea

My dear Mr. Singh:

I acknowledge the receipt of letter, dated 30 March 1948, signed by M. Jean-Louis Paul-Boncour, as Chairman of the UN Temporary Commission on Korea, answering my letter of 29 March 1948, and note that it is the wish of the Commission that the Korean election be held "on the date of 9 May 1948 as adopted in its Resolution of 12 March 1948". I have informed all agencies concerned with election arrangements of the attitude of the Commission, and that, regardless of difficulties encountered, all plans and efforts on their part shall be directed at the completion of the election by the date previously announced.

However, while noting the decision of the Commission in this matter, I feel that a one-day postponement of the election, i.e. to May 10, 1948, would not contravene the wishes of the Commission as expressed in its original formula that the election should be held "not later than 10 May 1948". Action to this end will avoid holding the election on a day when there will occur in this area during the middle of the day a total eclipse of the sun, which fact was not known to me at the time the date of 9 May was agreed upon. I am reliably informed that such an occurrence is considered an ill omen by many Koreans, particularly in the rural districts, which might operate to keep an appreciable number of voters from participation.

Therefore, unless such action is subject to specific objection on the part of the UN Commission, I shall shortly announce May 10th as the new date for the election.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed)

JOHN R. HODGE
Lieutenant General, U. S. Army
Commanding

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SOUTH KOREAN INTERIM GOVERNMENT
Seoul, Korea

ORDINANCE
NUMBER 175 — 17 March 1948

LAW FOR THE ELECTION OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE KOREAN PEOPLE

Pending action on the subject matters hereof by the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly and the enactment of legislation pursuant thereto, the following shall govern:

CHAPTER I. GENERAL RULES

Section 1. Any citizen twenty-one or more years of age has the right to vote for representative to the National Assembly regardless of sex, property, education or religion.

Any citizen twenty-five or more years of age has the right to be elected as a representative to the National Assembly regardless of sex, property, education or religion.

Age shall be counted as of the date the election is held.

Section 2. Persons to whom any of the following categories are applicable are not eligible to vote:

(*1*) persons who have been declared incompetent by a decision of a court of justice;

(*2*) weakminded persons who have been placed as quasi-incompetent under guardianship by a decision of a court of justice;

(*3*) persons who are serving prison sentences, or who are under suspended sentence or under a sentence not yet executed:

(*4*) persons who accepted peerages fron the Japanese government;

(*5*) persons who were members of the Japanese Imperial Diet.

Section 3. A person is not eligible to be elected:

(*1*) if he is ineligible to vote in accordance with Section 2 of this law; provided, however, Section 2, Number (*3*) does not apply if the sentence was imposed for a political offense;

(*2*) persons who have received a sentence of one or more years penal servitude or imprisonment; provided, however, that if three or more years have elapsed since the completion of sentence, or since the time when final

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decision was made not to execute the sentence or if the sentence was imposed for a political offense, the person concerned will not be included in this category;

(3) persons who under the Japanese regime held ranks of "HANNINKAN" or higher in the Civilian Police Force, or who served as "KEMPEI" or "KEMPEI-HO" in the Japanese Military Police, Force, or persons who held positions in the police in charge of "thought control," or those who acted as a spy for the police in charge of "thought control" under the Japanese regime;

(4) persons who were advisors, members, or vice chairman of the Central Advisory Council under the Japanese regime;

(5) persons who were members of an advisory or deciding council of PU or DO (Province) under the Japanese regime;

(6) persons who held positions of the third class or higher of the "KOTOKAN" or who received a medal (KUN) of the seventh class or higher; provided, however, that educators and technical officials are not included in this category.

Section 4 Government officials shall not, while in office, hold membership in the National Assembly in addition to such position except *Jungmukwan*.

Section 5. The members of local self-governing bodies shall not, while in office, hold membership in the National Assembly in addition to such position.

Section 6. The members of election committees shall not be eligible to be elected representatives to the National Assembly within the districts concerned.

Section 7. Expenses incurred in the election of National Assembly members shall be defrayed by the national treasury.

CHAPTER II. ELECTORAL DISTRICTS AND REPRESENTATION

Section 8. Each electoral district shall be represented by one delegate.

Section 9. Electoral districts in the meaning of this law are:

(1) GUN, PU and KU of the City of Seoul; provided that their population does not exceed 150,000.

(2) Those sectors of GUN, PU and KU of the City of Seoul with a population exceeding 150,000 which for the purpose of this election have been established by the Chief Executive as electoral districts in accordance with Section 10 of this law.

(3) DO (island) which form administrative units on the level of GUN

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and PU. NOTE: wherever the term "GUN" is used in the following sections of this law, it shall include DO (island) in the meaning of Section *9 (3)* of this law.

Section 10. GUN, PU and KU of the City of Seoul with a population between 150,000 and 250,000 will be divided into two sectors of approximately equal population: PU with a population between 250,000 and 350,000 will be divided into three sectors of approximately equal population; PU with a population between 350,000 and 450,000 will be divided into four sectors of approximately equal population.

Section 11. Names, boundaries and population of the electoral districts established by the Chief Executive in accordance with Section *10* of this law are set forth in Appendix I which forms a part of this law.

Section 12, Each electoral district shall be divided into voting districts; each voting district shall have a population of not more than 2,000. Each voting district shall form a part of one EUP, MYUN or DONG respectively.

Voting districts shall be established by the electoral district election committees on the basis of detailed recommendations to be prepared by the chiefs of the administrative units (GUN, PU and KU of the City of Seoul) concerned

The establishment of voting districts shall be published before the beginning of voters registration

Section 13. The National Election Committee is authorized to order the establishment of election committees on the EUP, MYUN and DONG level wherever such election committees are deemed necessary to assist, instruct, and supervise the election committees of the voting districts.

Section 14. Electoral districts and voting districts will be established on the basis of the census of 24 August 1946.

CHAPTER III. POLL REGISTERS

Section 15. Registration shall be accomplished by signing the registration paper, or by making thumbprint upon the registration paper before two witnesses who are literate, in the registration place designated by the chairman of the electoral district election committee, sometime during a period of 10 days beginning 40 days before the date of election.

Each voter shall register at only one registration place.

Section 16. The election committee of the voting district shall prepare

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poll registers indicating the name, address, date of birth, sex, date of registration, and other pertinent data with respect to all voters who heve been in residence in that district since the date sixty days prior to the date of the election concerned. The registers shall be open to the public at the registration places for a period of 7 days beginning 25 days prior to the date of the election. The poll registers shall become final on the 2nd day before the date of election.

Section 17. When there are incorrect recordings or omissions, or when a person who has no right to vote is registered in the poll register, each voter may object to the election committee concerned during the Period of public notification.

Examination and decision in regard to these objections shall be made within 3 days by the election committee concerned.

In case objections to the foregoing decision be raised, the voters may request, within 5 days, the electoral district election committee to review this decision.

The election committee of the electoral district shall on a request for review in accordance with the preceding paragraph review and decide each case within 3 days and shall notify in writing the person who asked for review and other persons concerned.

CHAPTER IV. ELECTION COMMITTEES

Section 18. The National Election Committee organized by the Chief Executive in accordance with Public Act No. 5, Section *13*, shall be constituted as National Election Committee.

The National Election Committee consists of 15 members and is under the chairmanship of a Justice of the Supreme Court.

Section 19. The National Election Committee shall organize election committees in each province and in the City of Seoul and appoint its members. Each provincial election committee and the City of Seoul election committee shall consist of one chairman, ten members and an alternate chairman and ten alternate members. The chairman and the alternate chairman shall be judges of an appellate or district court located in the province (City of Seoul) concerned.

The Chief Judge of the District Court in each province and the City of Seoul shall recommend to the National Election Committee the names of three judges who are residents of such provinces (City of Seoul). The National Elec-

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tion Committee shall select and appoint from among the judges recommended the chairman of each provincial election committee and his alternate (City of Seoul Committee).

The Chief Judge of the District Court in each Province (City of Seoul) and the governor of each province (Mayor, City of Seoul)—each acting independently— shall submit to the National Election committee a list of twenty respectable citizens who are residents of such province (City of Seoul) and indicate the party affiliation - if any - of each of them. Not more than one-third of the persons recommended on each list shall belong to the same political party. The National Election Committee shall select from the persons recommended 20 persons and appoint 10 persons members of the provincial (City of Seoul) election committee and 10 persons their alternates; provided, however, that not more than one-third of the members and not more than one-third of the alternates of each provincial (City of Seoul) election committee shall belong to the same political party.

Section 20. There shall be established in each electoral district an electoral district election committee. Each electoral district election committee shall consist of one chairman, 8 members, one alternate chairman and 8 alternate members. The chairman and the alternate chairman of each electoral district election committee shall be appointed by the Chief Judge of the District Court in the province (City of Seoul) to which the electoral district belongs.

The highest ranking Judge of the District Court of the Branch Court which has jurisdiction over, and the highest administrative official of the administrative district (GUN, PU, KU of the City of Seoul) to which such electoral district belongs shall each appoint four residents of such a district, members, and four residents of such a district, alternates, of the electoral district election committee concerned. Not more than one-third of the members and one-third of the alternates of each electoral district election committee shall belong to the same political party.

Section 21 The administrative head of each GUN, PU and KU of the City of Seoul shall without delay submit to the provincial (City of Seoul) election committee concerned and the National Election Committee the names of all persons within his district who have been appointed chairman, alternate chairman, member and alternate member of an electoral district election committee and indicate their party affiliation if any and also give a brief personal

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history of each.

The provincial (City of Seoul) election committee concerned shall without delay review such appointments and within ten days from the day of appointment may at its own discretion decide to recall the chairman, alternate chairman, members and alternate members of such electoral district election committees and to replace them by appointees of its own choice. All appointments not recalled within ten days shall be final.

Section 22. There shall be established in each voting district a voting district election committee.

Each voting district election committee shall consist of one chairman, one alternate chairman, eight members and eight alternates. The chairman, alternate chairman, the members and the alternate members of each voting district election committee shall be appointed by the head of the administrative district (EUP, MYUN, DONG) to which the voting district belongs. Not more than one-third of the members and not more than one-third of the alternates shall belong to the same political party.

The administrative head of each EUP, MYUN and DONG shall without delay submit to the electoral district election committee concerned, to the provincial (City of Seoul) election committee concerned and to the National Election committee the names of all persons within his district who have been appointed chairman, alternate chairman, member or alternate member of a voting district election committee and indicate their party affiliation, if any, and also give a brief personal history of each.

The electoral district election committee concerned shall without delay review such appointments and within ten days from the day of appointment may at its own discretion, decide to recall the chairman, alternate chairman, members and alternate members of such voting district election committees and to replace them by appointees of their own choice. All appointments not recalled within ten days shall become final.

In case the head of a MYUN, EUP, or DONG fails to appoint within reasonable time one or several election officials (chairman, alternate chairman, member or alternate member) of a voting district election committee, the election committee of the electoral district to which the voting district belongs shall appoint without delay such election officials.

Section 23. Section 22 applies *mutatis mutandis* to the establishment of

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election committees on the MYUN, EUP and DONG level wherever such election committees have been organized in accordance with Section *13* of this law.

Section 24. A candidate for election is not eligible for appointment to the election committee in the electoral district in which he is a candidate.

Each type of election committee may employ several secretaries and/or clerks

Section 25. Each election committee shall act in accordance with laws and regulations and in accordance with the orders and instructions of *higher* election committees and shall render various reports on its activities to the higher election committees and shall supervise the activities of the lower election committees

Upon request, each election committee shall show its various records and documents to a court

Any chairman, alternate chairman, member or alternate member of any election committee, other than the National Election Committee, who fails to act in accordance with laws and regulations and in accordance with the orders and instructions of higher election committees may be removed by the next higher election committee, which shall replace any person so removed with a person of its own choice. Any chairman or member of the National Election Committee who fails to act in accordance with the laws and regulations may be removed and replaced by the Chief Executive.

Section 26. The quorum of each election committee shall be a majority of its members, and all the actions of the committee shall be determined by majority vote of the members present. In case of a tie in voting, the chairman of the committee shall decide.

CHAPTER V. CANDIDATES AND ELECTION CAMPAIGNS

Section 27. A person who wishes to stand for election to the National Assembly shall register with the election committee of the electoral district sometime between the date of the beginning of voters registration and a date to be determined by the National Election Committee and submit at the same time, a recommendation signed by two hundred or more registered voters.

In case of recommendation of one person by another to be a candidate, the person making the recommendation must secure the signature of two hundred or more registered voters and the written consent of the person being

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recommended and register with the election committee of the electoral district.

In case an electoral district election committee reaches the conclusion that a person who applied for registration as a candidate is ineligible to be elected for one of the reasons set forth in section 3 of this law, it shall without delay refer the case to the National Election Committee with a report stating the reasons. Simultaneously, the electoral district election committee shall transmit to the applicant a copy of this report.

The National Election Committee shall decide the case referred to above as a matter of first priority. The National Election Committee shall hear the applicant on his request at a public meeting. The applicant may introduce documentary evidence and summon witnesses.

The chairman of the National Election Committee shall notify the Chief Executive, the chairman of the electoral district election committee and the applicant of its decision.

The registration of a candidate who is registered in two or more electoral districts shall be invalid.

Section 28. Election committees of electoral districts shall give public notice of the name, address, age, occupation, and party or organization affiliation, if any, of every candidate within three days after each candidate's registration by publishing his name in newspapers, announcing it over the radio if possible, and by message to all voting district election committees which form part of the electoral district concerned.

Election committees of electoral districts shall give public notice immediately of the withdrawal or death of any candidate in the same manner.

Section 29. Registered candidates may freely conduct campaigns for election.

Members of each election committee, public officials connected with election matters and any other public official may not take part in campaigns.

CHAPTER VI. ELECTION PROCEDURE AND SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES

Section 30. The election of representatives to the National Assembly shall take place on the same day throughout the area in which this law is applicable.

The election committees of the electoral districts shall make official announcements of the date, time of the election and the location of the polling places

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40 days before election by publishing such facts in newspapers, posters in each voting district, and announcement, if possible, over the radio.

Polling places shall be the same places in which the voters register; however when any polling place must be changed on account of a calamity or other unavoidable emergency, the electoral district election committee concerned shall immediately give public notice in the same manner as prescribed in the preceding paragraph

Section 31. Palloting shall begin at 7:00 A. M. The polling places shall be closed at 7:00 P. M; provided however, that voters waiting for admission to the polling place at that time shall be admitted to the polling place until 8:00 P. M.

Voters who were present at the voting place at 7:00 P. M. and voters admitted to the polling place until 8:00 P. M., in accordance with the preceding paragraph shall be entitled to vote.

The ballot boxes shall be closed after the last voter entitled to vote has cast his ballots. No ballots shall be cast after the boxes are closed.

Section 32, The voting shall be accomplished by the casting of secret, unsigned ballots each of which shall designate one candidate only.

Section 33 Only uniform ballots to be prepared by each electoral district election committee and to be printed under the supervision of the National Election Committee, and uniform envelopes to be prepared by and to be printed and officially stamped under the supervision of the National Election Committee, shall be used at each polling place.

The ballots to be used at each polling place must conform to a standard form to be prepared by the National Election Committee. Each ballot shall consist of the printed names of the duly nominated candidates of the electoral district for which the ballot is prepared, a symbol before the name of each candidate and a suitable space after the name of each candidate in which the voter may indicate by a mark the candidate of his choice. The names of the candidates shall be printed in Korean, as well as in Chinese letters. The ballots and envelopes shall not be numbered or otherwise marked.

The electoral district election committee shall determine by lot in a meeting to be held not later than 2 days after the time registration of candidates has elapsed at which the candidates and their representatives may be present the order of the names of the candidates on the ballot and shall

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determine in the same meeting the symbols assigned to each candidate. Such symbols shall be for instance, *one stroke*, *two strokes*, *three strokes*, etc.

Section 34. Upon presenting himself at the polling place and upon identification as a registered voter, the voter shall sign or thumb-print the poll register in the presence of at least one member of the voting district election committee.

In case of doubt as to the identity of any voter, the election committee of the voting district shall decide the question. In such case, the head of the DONG or PAN in which the voter resides may be called upon as a witness. Persons whose names are not registered on the poll register connot vote; provided, however, that a person may vote who brings with him the notification of a decision rendered by the election committee of the electoral district or voting district certifying that the person shall be registered on the poll register.

The chairman of the voting district election committee shall hand to each voter one envelope and one ballot after the chairman has put his seal on the ballot form in the presence of the voter.

In a separate room provided for this purpose, in which the voter shall be alone, he shall mark the ballot and put the marked ballot into the envelope. The voter shall then, in front of the chairman and members of the election committee, place the envelope containing the marked ballot into the ballot box. In the case of a voter who spoiled a ballot form, the chairman shall hand to such voter only one other ballot form; provided that the spoiled ballot form is returned to the chairman.

A blind voter may be accompanied to the ballot room by a member of his family or another person of his choice who may assist him in marking the ballot and putting the ballot into the envelope. The chairman may invite one of the members of the election committee to be present during the marking of the ballot.

In the absence of the chairman, his alternate or a member of the election committee specifically designated by the chairman for this purpose shall perform the functions as assigned to the chairman of the voting district election committee in this section.

Section 35. Each electoral district election committee and each voting district election committee shall give suitable publicity to the official ballot to be used in such electoral district for the general information of the voters by

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reproducing it on posters and in newspapers generally.

At the entrance of each polling place and in each room where the marking of the ballot takes place, photographs of the candidates, to be furnished by such candidates, shall be placed in the same order as the candidates are placed on the official ballot. The photograph of each candidate shall bear in Korean, as well as in Chinese letters, the candidate's name and the symbol assigned to him

The secrecy of voting is guaranteed. The voter shall be under no obligation to disclose the identity of the candidate for whom he has voted.

No legislative executive or administrative agency and no court shall ever question a voter as to the candidate for whom he has voted.

Section 36 One representative of each candidate duly nominated in the electoral district to which such voting district belongs shall be authorized to stay in the polling place during the whole time of voting; provided that the candidate submitted three days before the date of voting, the name of such representative, to the chairman of the voting election committee concerned. Not more than five representatives of duly nominated candidates shall be admitted to each polling place. In case that more than five duly nominated candidates submitted the names of representatives to the chairman of a voting district election committee, such chairman shall in a special meeting, determine by lot the names of the five representatives who are admitted to the polling place. Duly admitted representatives of candidates may watch the election procedure at the place designated by the voting district election committee; they are not authorized to interfere in any way with the election procedure, render speeches or otherwise take any steps which may influence the voters.

Section 37. Voters shall stay in the polling place no longer than is required to perform the acts prescribed in Section 34 of this law. They shall leave the polling place immediately after they cast the envelope in the ballot box. No voter and no duly admitted representative of candidate shall carry a weapon while on the premises of the polling place.

Section 38. Except when entering the polling premises as voters members of the police force shall not be authorized to enter the polling place unless they are called by the chairman of the voting district election committee to preserve the order of the polling place. When preserving the order of the polling place, the police shall act under the direction of the chairman of the voting district

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election committee concerned and shall leave the polling place immediately after being dismissed by the chairman.

Section 39. The chairman of the voting district election committee concerned may restrain speech, discussion, electioneering, clamor at the polling place, the waiting hall, and the area immediately adjacent to the polling place. He may expel from the polling place any person who disobeys such restraining orders.

A voter who has been expelled from the voting place in accordance with the preceding paragraph, may vote at the end of the voting day. However, when the chairman of the voting district election committee concerned finds that there is no longer any danger of disturbance of the polling place, he may, at his discretion, admit such person to the polling place.

Section 40. The ballot boxes shall be locked after the last voter who is entitled to vote has cast his vote.

The voting district election committees shall convey the ballot boxes and the records to the election committee of the electoral district to which such voting district belongs. The voting district election committee shall proceed with conveying the ballot boxes and records immeditely after the voting has been closed.

Section 41. Immediately after the election committee of a voting district has conveyed its ballot box to the headquarters of the election committee of the electoral district, the chairman of the election committee of the electoral district shall take the ballot box in his custody. The chairman of the election committee of the electoral district shall order that the ballot boxes shall be opened and shall ascertain whether the number of ballots counted corresponds with the number of registered voters who received ballots according to the poll records.

The candidates or their representatives may be present at the opening of the ballot boxes. Applications for presence at the opening of the ballot boxes shall be made at least two days before the date of opening.

At the time of the opening of ballot boxes, the chairman of the election committee of the electoral district shall announce the opening. In the presence of more than half of the members of the election committee of the electoral district, the chairman of the election committee of the electoral district shall clearly show that the ballot boxes are closed and sealed; then he shall open the boxes and examine the ballots.

Section 42. The following types of ballots shall be null and void:

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(*1*) Ballot other than the regular official ballot;

(*2*) Ballot on which the name of no candidate is marked;

(*3*) Ballot on which the names of more than one candidate are marked;

(*4*) Ballot on which it cannot be told which name is marked;

(*5*) Ballot on which the voter records other matters than a mark behind the name of the candidate of his choice;

(*6*) If any envelope shall be found containing two or more ballots, both of them shall be null and void;

(*7*) Ballot not placed in an official envelope.

Section 43. The candidate who receives the greatest number of valid votes shall be elected. In case of tie, the chairman of the electoral district election committee concerned shall decide the winner by lot, at a public meeting at which the candidates or their representatives may be present.

In case only one person was duly registered as a candidate in an electoral district, such candidate will be elected automatically, without election vote.

After the winner has been determined, the election committee of the electoral district shall, without delay, inform the successful candidate of his election, and give public notice of the results of the election.

Section 44. Within a period of two weeks after the date of the election, the Military Governor may, after consultation with the National Election Committee, declare the election in any of the electoral districts null and void if:

(*1*) the election could not be held in all voting districts of such an electoral district on account of a calamity or violence; or

(*2*) If the ballot boxes of one or more voting districts of such an electoral district were opened illegally or were lost; or

(*3*) If there is clear evidence that the election results within such electoral district have been substantially affected by irregularities, fraud or improper actions of election officials.

Any group of voters has the right to bring to the attention of the National Election Committee and the Military Governor all facts prescribed in paragraph *1* of this section.

If the Military Governor, after consultation with the National Election Committee, decided to nullify the elections in any electoral district for one of the reasons set forth in this section or in the event any election in any electoral district becomes null and void, he shall order that a new election take place

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within a period of not more than 30 days.

Section 45. After the voting has been closed, the election committees of the voting districts shall deliver the poll register and other documents pertaining to the election to the heads of MYUN, EUP, PU and KU of the City of Seoul to which such voting districts belong. The heads of MYUN, EUP, PU and KU of the City of Seoul shall have those records in their safe-keeping during the term of the elected representatives of the National Assembly.

Section 46. After completion of the ballot tabulation, the election committees of the electoral districts shall deliver their election records without delay to the appropriate provincial or Seoul City election committee.

The election committees of the electoral districts shall separate and identify valid and invalid ballots after the completion of the election, and shall deliver them, together with all pertinent documents, to the heads of PU, GUN or KU of the City of Seoul, who shall keep them during the term of the elected representative of the National Assembly.

As soon as the provincial and Seoul City election committees receive all the election records from their respective electoral districts, they shall submit the reports on the election without delay to the National Election Committee.

CHAPTER VII. TERM OF OFFICE AND BY-ELECTIONS

Section 47. The term of office of members of the National Assembly is hereby limited to two years from its opening session, unless a general dissolution of the National Assembly is decided upon before such time, by a competent authority.

Section 48. When a vacancy occurs, a by-election shall be held to fill it.

The Chief Executive shall hold the by-election within seventy days after receipt of notification from the chairman of the Assembly that the vacancy exists.

The date of the by-election shall be announced at least fifty days before it is to be held.

If the by-election is held within six months after general election day, the poll registers which were used for the general election shall be used for the by-election also.

Section 49. Besides the regulations stated in this chapter all provisions of this law are applicable to by-elections.

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CHAPTER VIII. LITIGATION CONCERNING ELECTIONS

Section 50. Without the prejudice to the powers of the Military Governor, acting in consultation with the National Election Committee to invalidate an election in accordance with Section 44 of this law, questions relating to the validity of election shall be submitted to an Election Review Board of five members: two justices of the Supreme Court, appointed by the Chief Executive; two members elected by the National Assembly; with a chairman designated by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

Section 51. Any defeated candidate may raise the question of the validity of an election before the Election Review Board within fourteen days after the Election Review Board has been established.

The Election Review Board shall declare the election void if such election is found by the Election Review Board to involve violation of the provisions of this law and the provisions of the regulations promulgated in pursuance thereof and such violations may have caused a change in the result of the election.

In addition to the regulations contained in this chapter, pertinent provisions of ordinary civil procedure shall be applicable to election cases.

Section 52. The chairman of the Election Review Board shall inform the Chief Executive, National Election Committee and the electoral district election committees concerned of the election cases filed with it. The chairman of the Election Review Board shall send copies of its decisions to the Chief Executive, the National Election Committee, the electoral district election committees concerned and the chairman of the National Assembly.

CHAPTER IX. PENAL REGULATIONS

Section 53. Any of the following violators of the law shall be punished by penal servitude for not more than five years, or a fine of not more than 100 000 won, provided that both penal servitude and fine may be imposed in case that special circumstances require it:

(*1*) Any person who either registers on the poll register or votes by fraudulent means;

(2) Any person who gives or receives or promises to give or receive money, goods, entertainment, or any other property gain, or gives or promises to give position of honor on favorable terms for the promise of votes or the abandonment of right to vote as a condition;

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(*3*) Any person who tries to prevent anyone from voting or being a candidate, or forces anyone not to vote by the use of violence, threats, arrest or confinement, or any other method;

(*4*) Any head of a DONG or PAN or any other person who deliberately makes false statements when heard as a witness in accordance with Section *34* of this law;

(*5*) Any person who, for the purpose of hindering the election, uses violence or threats against the election committee members or public officials or captures or destroys the ballot boxes or the election records;

(*6*) Any person who interferes with the free exercise of the right to vote or with the election process in general, by mass disturbances or demonstrations at or near the polling place;

(*7*) Any person who forces entrance into the polling place carrying firearms, a sword, cudgel, or any other weapon;

(*8*) Any member of an election committee or public official who violates any laws or regulations pertaining to the election.

Section 54. Any person who has been punished for the crimes described in this chapter shall be deprived of the rights to vote and to be elected for a period of three years from the date on which he completes the serving of his sentence.

Section 55. The statute of limitations for public prosecution with respect to the offenses described in this chapter shall be one year.

Supplementary Rules.

Section 56. The Chief Executive may enact such detailed regulations as may be necessary to carry out this law.

Section 57. This law shall be effective on the 17th day of March 1948.

WILLIAM. F. DEAN
Major General, United States Army
Military Governor in Korea

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SOUTH KOREAN INTERIM GOVERNMENT

Seoul, Korea

ORDINANCE
NUMBER 179

1 April 1948

PROVISIONS FOR TEMPORARY FAMILY REGISTERS

Pending action on the subject matters hereof by the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly and the enactment of legislation pursuant thereto, the following shall govern:

SECTION I. The purpose of this ordinance is to provide, until North and South Korea shall be unified, measures for temporary family registers for persons now residing in Korea, South of Thirty-Eight Degrees North Latitude (hereinafter referred to as *South Korea*) whose family registers are presently in Korea, North of Thirty-Eight Degrees North Latitude (hereinafter referred to as *North Korea*).

SECTION II. *a.* Any person who on 15 August 1945 had his family register in North Korea and who now or hereafter resides in South Korea, may designate his existing place of residence in South Korea as his provisional permanent domicile, and apply to the competent authority for initial entry in the family registration books.

b. The application mentioned above shall state expressly the permanent domicile in North Korea, and a copy or extract of material facts from the family registration book and the matters set forth in Section 11 of Government General Order Number 154, dated December, 1922, (*Korean Family Registration Order*) shall be submitted therewith. If the copy or extract required cannot be supplied, a certificate of the facts made by two persons over twenty years of age having knowledge of the facts, shall be submitted with the application.

c. Heads of pu, ku, eup, or myun, upon the receipt of applications pursuant to the above, shall compile the temporary family registers in conformity with Sections *3* to *6*, inclusive, of the Korean Family Registration Order.

SECTION III. *a.* Heads of pu, eup, and myun having jurisdiction thereof, shall compile temporary family registers in conformity with Section *29* of Governor General Instruction Number 15, dated March, 1923 (*Enforcement Procedure for the Korean Family Registration Order*), in behalf of those persons

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having permanent domiciles in South Korea on 15 August 1945, and whose family registers are located in North Korea and not available to them for use.

b. Any person coming under the foregoing subsection, may apply for a family registration, with the provisions of Section *II* hereof to apply *mutatis mutandis.*

SECTION IV. *a.* The family registers compiled in accordance with Section III and IV hereof, shall have legal effect as family registers under the Korean Family Registration Order until family registers in North Korea shall be available again, after North and South Korea are reunited.

b. The acts notified in domestic relations, based upon the temporary family registers created pursuant to Sections *III* and *IV* hereof, shall have the same legal effect as though based upon the original family registers, insofar as not inconsistent with the original family register.

SECTION V. Any person who makes a false statement, application, or certificate under Sections *II* and *III* hereof, shall be punished upon conviction by not more than ten (*10*) years' penal servitude or fine of not more than two hundred thousand won (*W 200,000*).

SECTION VI. This ordinance shall be effective on the date appearing hereon.

APPROVED:
WILLIAM F DEAN
Major General, United States Army
Military Governor in Korea

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RECOMMENDED:
AHN CHAI HONG
Civil Administrator

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IMMEDIATE ACTION

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN KOREA
APO 235 Unit 2

1 April 1948

SUBJECT: Election Procedure Observation by American Personnel.

TO : All CCAO's

1. Each CCAO will be directly responsible for maintaining constant observation of election procedures within his jurisdiction. This observation will be in two phases.

a. Phase I - Pre-election Observations

(1) The CCAO's, by use of presently available officer and equivalent grade DAC personnel, will maintain constant observation of the following:

(a) Dissemination of election information to the public.

(b) Conduct of parties, groups, youth organizations, etc., who participate in election, to include electioneering methods, programs and platforms, any intimidation of electorate.

(c) Same as (b) but as applied to those who oppose the election.

(d) Operation of Voting District, Myun, Gun, Electoral District and Provincial Election Committee. (Reference Chapter IV, Regulations for Implementing the Law.)

(e) Continuous check of registration procedure during prescribed period to include all echelons listed in (d) above. (Reference Sections 15 & 16 of Election Law).

(f) Immediately after Registration period, check for implementation of Sections 16 & 17 of the Election Law.

b. Phase II - Election Day and Ballot Tabulation

(1) Each CCAO, by use of presently available officer and equivalent grade DAC personnel, plus additional personnel to be furnished by CG, USAMGIK, will maintain the following:

(a) Two observers in each Electoral District to separately spot-check voting districts throughout the Electoral District. (Reference: Sections 30-40 of the Election Law.)

(b) One observer with each Provincial Election Committee. (Reference: Sections 30-40 of the Election Law.)

(2) The same observers as in b. (1) (a) will report to the Electoral District Headquarters at the close of election and will observe the opening of the ballot boxes, the tabulation of ballots, etc. (Reference: Sections 41-46 of the Election Law).

2. Every effort will be made to visit each voting district within your province at some time during Phases I and II listed in par 1 above.

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3. An accurate chronological Provincial log of all observations will be maintained. Logs will be consolidated at Provincial level and will be forwarded to USAMGIK, on call, after the election period.

4. It is directed that American personnel DO NOT interfere with the operation of election procedures. In the event of violations of the law and/or the regulations, the violation and/or discrepancy will be called to the attention of the chairman (or his representative) of the election committee concerned. A report of such violation, etc. will be made to the next higher election committee and to the CCAO concerned.

/s/ W. F. Dean
W. F. DEAN
Maj. General, United States Army
Commanding

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SEOUL

HEADQUARTERS
40th MILITARY GOVERNMENT COMPANY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CIVIL AFFAIRS OFFICER
CITY HALL
SEOUL, KOREA

I. Registration Period.

Upon announcement of a National Election to be held on/or about 9 May 1948 by the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea and subsequent orders from the Commanding General, USAFIK, the City of Seoul began setting up the necessary machinery to take care of the education of voters, handling of publicity, instruction of Election Committees required in such an operation.

Upon the long awaited announcement came many comments. Throughout the City posters appeared both praising the election and damning the election; the majority of posters were of praise.

The Department of Public Information, National, allocated paper to the City of Seoul for an educational and publicity program to instruct the citizens of Seoul in the Election. The City of Seoul published approximately seventeen pieces of promotional material, specimens appended. This educational material was published for a program which had to be completed in a very short time and an excellent job was done by both Korean and American officials in this phase of the program, in that very few if any Koreans had ever heard of elections, free or otherwise, by the general public.

Some difficulty was encountered in that the Koreans could not realize that posters were of any value outside of town and district offices. Radio programs were instituted with an excellent coverage in Seoul by all channels, re radio, newspaper, handbills, civic organizations, posters, etc.

The City of Seoul formed instruction teams to canvass the City speaking to groups of men and women and instructing them in the proper procedures for registration and casting of their ballots. Out of the ten Electoral Districts, including 737 voting Districts, these instruction teams made at least one talk in each voting district, particular emphasis being paid to the female population. These teams were made up of City employees and were supervised by City Election Committee members.

The City Election Committee through the District's Election Committees, established registration polls throughout the City. As stated above, 737 polls were established, the majority of these being in private citizen's homes and offices. Each registration poll was clearly marked by signs and posters.

The City Election Committee appointed several teams to spot check registration polls during the registration period. These teams made reports in Korean, through Korean channels, to the National Election Committee.

The Chief Civil Affairs Officer, Lt. Col. James E. Wilson, appointed ten American observers from his officer and civilian staff. Each observer was to cover a district of the City assigned to him, with an interpreter and one American soldier. The assignment of the ten Electoral Districts of Seoul were as follows:

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Dong Dai Moon District B	- Mr. Peter J. Carroll
Dong Dai Moon District A	- Capt. Wm. B. Keller
Choong No Koo District B	- Mr. Ed Gray
Choong No Koo District A	- Mr. H. Stevens
Su Dai Moon Koo	- Mr. Lucius Smith
Choong Koo	- Capt. Thomas Johns
Seung Dong Koo	- Mr. C. W. O'Leary
Yong San Koo	- Lt. H. Noruk
Ma Po Koo	- Miss Mildred Weber
Yung Dong Po Koo	- Mr. C. Leonard

During the daily American observation of the registration polls, 263 out of the 737 polls were covered. Various reports received from the UN Commission stated that the people were being forced to register under threat of withdrawal of their rice rations. Special teams were sent out to uncover such tactics but no evidence was uncovered. It is possible that in one or two small isolated cases that this might have happened, but it is very doubtful that it could have been widespread.

Twelve (12) polls were attacked during the registration period. The culprits were in most cases apprehended by the Police. In all cases, registration was voluntarily and spontaneously effected by the registrants as soon as the news of the attacks and subsequent loss of records became known.

The following is a digest of outstanding incidents reported by the American observers during the registration period.

DONG DAI MOON DISTRICT B. Registration quiet and orderly throughout the District. Peace Preservation Parties in the form of youth groups evident at a few polls. No more than six members present at any one poll. Nothing unusual during registration period.

DONG DAI MOON DISTRICT A. In several registration polls in this district the Youth Organizations had formed protective teams for the polls, and in one or two instances their flags and slogans were present in the polls. The City Election Committee was informed of all infractions of the law and corrective action ensued, being at times a day or so later. Comment of observer: "Most people seem to register in the morning hours. None in the afternoon and evenings when polls are subject to attacks."

CHOONG NO KOO DISTRICT B. In this district there appeared on several public walls and billboards on 2 April 1948, posters reading, "Emergency alert for Korean personnel from 1 April until after the Election. It is expected there may be riots, fighting fires, etc. and each citizen is asked to report to the police immediately any evidence of violence of any sort", signed Chief Chang. These were ordered down immediately as no such order had been issued by the National Government but their purpose was served before being torn down, credit to Chief Chang for some fast slick thinking. One registration office moved from Dai Dong Youth Headquarters to a more suitable office site.

CHOONG NO KOO DISTRICT A. Youth guards present at most polls during registration. Two polls stoned one night, otherwise quiet and everything usual.

SU DAI MOON KOO. An admitted extremely "left" section of the City. Youth guards were present at most of the polls in this area. These guards appearing after one poll was attacked. Early registration was extremely heavy in this district and several new polls had to be set up. The only district in which one or two polls

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reported that all women did not register as they were "ashamed" to visit the polls. When asked an explanation of "ashamed", they replied "old customs". Many polls received anonymous letters threatening the registration officials. One of the polls attacked in this area was attacked by a sword wielding individual.

YOUNG SAN KOO. A very quiet district of the City comparable to the Choong Koo District. No unusual incidents.

MA PO KOO. The second of the admitted "left" areas of the City. Populated by a rather poor class of working people and river front rabble rousers. A case of house to house canvassing by Election Officials in an effort to get 100% registration was reported by one of the American observers in this area. No undue pressure was brought upon the registrants, the report continued. Many people in this area are illiterate and difficulty was encountered in putting across to them the necessity of registering and the importance of voting. Police were nervous and on a constant alert in this area.

YONG DONG PO. Relative quiet district during registration. No complaints received from registrants, and only one complaint received from Election Committee, that of having their posters removed during the night which is believed to be normal practice of theft throughout Korea.

CHOONG KOO. The central district of the City. The registration in this area was very quiet and orderly and no incidents or unusual happenings occurred. The presence of the Police, Election Committee, and UN, in and around this district at all times had a very quieting effect on voters, rioters, rightists and leftists.

SEUNG DONG KOO. Slightly "Pink" area of the City. Two registration polls attacked and reports made to the UN Commission that registration was forced. Special observation teams put into this area, but no evidence of forced registration was uncovered in and around the polls. It was impossible for teams to enter into all homes and search out conditions there as to forced registration. The Students Association and one other youth league plastered many walls with placards telling the Korean public that they, the youths, would protect them from the ever present "Red Danger".

II. <u>UN OBSERVATION AND COMMENTS</u>.

Report on UN teams covering the Choong No Koo District B, Choong Koo, and Su Dai Moon Districts. The report turned in by the American observer who accompanied this team stated that the team had its own interpreter and seemed very interested in the proceedings of the registration. Quote from closing paragraph of American observer's report. "The UN Commission was quite interested. However, the Philippine delegate kept wanting to go home although the others seemed to feel it was good for them to be seen going around."

The Chief Civil Affairs Officer, at the request of the Chairman and Vice Chairman of the UN, arranged inspection tours for two teams from the UN. Guides and interpreters were provided. Plans originally called for these teams to take cross sections of the City chosen for their political, business, residential and socialogical aspects as well as geographical location. In other words the UN wanted to cover all aspects. However, one team made a rather abortive tour, and the other made its visits so long at each place that only a half dozen spots were checked.

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III. INTERIM PERIOD.

The period following registration of eligible voters and before Election Day was set aside for all individuals interested in running in the Election to register as candidates. In nine of the ten electoral districts of the City of Seoul, this was accomplished without difficulty. In the Dong Dai Moon A District, Syngman Rhee was one of the first candidates to register. During the last day in which candidates could register Mr. Danny Choi entered his name as a candidate. The City Election Committee refused to take Mr. Choi's name as a candidate, stating that he had not registered as such during the proper time. Mr. Choi took his case to the National Election Committee who admitted him as a candidate for the Election. One week before Election Day, Mr. Choi's name was withdrawn from the ballots by order of the National Election Committee who stated that Mr. Choi had forged names on his application for candidacy.

No delay, except on the one ballot on which S. M. Rhee and Danny Choi were running, was encountered in the printing of the ballots. The printers Seoul Shin Moon Co. and Kong In Sa Co. were very cooperative and did an excellent job in the printing of the ballots.

During this interim period an intensified campaign of Election publicity was put into effect by the National Department of Public Information and City of Seoul Department of Public Information. Posters were placed in strategic points throughout the City and a sound truck was dispatched into the City urging the people to go out and vote on 10 May 1948, Election Day.

Also during this period, individual candidates turned out in truly Stateside style of electioneering. Posters, placards, and bands were used. Many of the candidates equipped themselves with portable public address systems and toured the City making stump speeches outlining their platforms. Even though it was felt by this headquarters that in some cases these individual electioneering parties would be subject and would receive attacks from opposing parties and groups, such attacks did not take place.

During this Interim Period, the District offices in the City of Seoul in connection with "M" Div. Police, set up the "Peace Preservation Parties". These parties began a nightly patrol of the City enforcing curfew and making checks on the security of election polls. The members of the Peace Preservation Party were recruited from the ranks of various youth organizations within the City and included men from all walks of life and all political parties, as brought out by the fact that some of these members later attacked polls and attempted to destroy the ballots cast therein. Upon apprehension by the police of such members, they were proven to be "leftist".

IV. ELECTION AND BALLOT COUNT.

The City of Seoul was divided into ten (10) Electoral Districts, and these electoral districts were further broken down into 737 voting districts, each voting district having one poll in it. These polls were set up in public buildings, private business offices, and in many cases in open lots under tents. Each poll was set up along a pattern set by the National Election Committee.

Rope aisles leading up to a table where registrant presented his or her registration slip and received one ballot and one envelope. The aisle then led to a booth inclosed on three sides with a poster displaying all candidates names, pictures, and

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place and mark on the ballot. Each of these booths was equipped with a pencil for the marking of the ballots. The ballot was marked in the booth, placed in an envelope and then the voter walked over to the ballot box and placed the ballot in the envelope into the box. There were present in the poll the following people, voters and election committee members only. Election Committee members in all cases made it a point not to touch the ballots after they were handed to the voters, and under no excuse would an Election Committee member approach the booths while a voter was in them marking his ballot. At all polls, Peace Preservation Party members were present around the outside of the poll or polling area - and were called in only when a disturbance was evident or had taken place.

During the voting period several incidents occurred. They were as follows:

	Time	District	Incidents
8th	2130	Song Tong	Somebody attempted to set fire to Mr. Kim Pyong Yong's house, (Local chairman of Election Committee) by throwing a beer bottle full of gasoline. No damage.
9th	0530	Song Tong	Hwang Hak Dong Office was attacked same as above. No damage.
	1915	Chong No	Tai Dong Newspaper bombed by home-made grenade. No damage.
	2030	Chong No	Members of Hywan Bo Dan caught 2 men, found home-made bombs. Seized by Police
	2030	Chung Boo & Yong San	Same incident occurred in each of these districts. No damage.
	2245	Ma Po	Police arrested 3 men. (Chun Pyong & Tai Han & Tai Dong Youth). They stated they had been ordered to attack railroad station and damage locomotives and tracks
10th	0030	Tong Dai Moon	Police questioned and arrested 4 men who had been instructed and given plans to attack voting station #2 of this district between the hours of 0900 and 1200, 10 May. They were then to meet in the Bong Chong at 1500. Police seized 1 stick dynamite; 23 caps; 1 box gunpowder; 17 home-made bombs; 1 bottle gasoline; 2 knives; 9 iron bars; 150 pieces iron and 1 bag sulphur.
	0800	Song Buk	Police arrested 2 members of South Korean Labor Party at Shin Sul Dong Polling booth, who planned a disturbance.
	0830	Tong Dai Moon	Someone attempted to start a fire with American cigarettes and matches at the Lay Chi Dong Polling booth.
	0840	Chung Boo	About 6 men attacked the Kwang Hi Dong Polling booth with homemade grenade, destroyed 1 house, injured 1 civilian. Police arrested 4, killed 1 and wounded 1

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	Time	District	Incidents
10th	0900	Chung Boo	2 men attacked Chang Chung Dong Polling booth. 1 man had pistol when he attacked. Police arrested 1 man without pistol and killed him when he attempted escape. 1 civilian injured accidentally at that time. Later he died in hospital.
	0915	Chong No	Infringement of the election rules. Canvasser of Candidate Choi, Ki Sul, distributed some handbills near Ik Sung Dong #1 Polling booth.
	0950	Chung Boo	Police found 1 unexploded homemade grenade near To Dong Polling booth #2. No arrests.
	1230	Chung Boo	Police arrested 3 mobs at To Dong Polling booth #1, who attacked with bombs which did not explode.
	1230	Tong Dai Moon	Group entered Chong No 5 Ka Polling booth #1, 3 arrested. Explosives confiscated.
	1230	Chong No	2 men threw hand grenades in Nai Ja Dong Polling booth #2, arrested 2. No damage.
	1300	Chung Boo	5 men entered with bottles of gasoline for attempted arson in To Dong Polling booth #1. All arrested.
	1320	Su Dai Moon	2 men attacked Chung Chong No. 3 Ka Polling booth #3 with homemade grenades. Child injured. 2 arrested.
	1320	Chong No	Homemade bomb exploded in back yard of Su, Yung Ki's house. (Dong Office Clerk) No damage.
	1330	Chong No	2 men threw homemade hand grenade in home of Han, Bong Soo, #47 Ok In Dong. 2 arrested by Chong No Police. 1 slightly wounded.
	1330	Tong Dai Moon	Police arrested 2 men near Tong Dai Moon Polling booth #4 for planning an attack on polling booth with homemade grenades.
	1330	Chong No	While Choi, Sung Hak, 23, was testing a homemade bomb it exploded and he was injured. He had planned to attack election offices. Chong No Police arrested him.
	1400	Song Tong	2 mobs attempted to burn the Sang Wang Sib Ni Dong Polling booth #7 with 2 bottles of gasoline. Were arrested.

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	Time	District	Incidents
10th	1515	Chong No	A homemade grenade was thrown into Hang Hung Dong Polling booth #1 but it exploded outside of the office. No arrest has been made.
	1530	Yong San	Kang, Shin Chul, a member of the SKLP and 5 of his followers attempted to attack 3 election offices with hand grenades and nitrate bottles. They were arrested before they could follow through on their plans.
	1615	Yong San	A colored soldier driving by the front of 2 Ka, Wong Hyo Bo Polling booth in a car fired in the office and one civilian was seriously wounded. M.P.'s arrested him.
	1800	Chong No	A member of Peace Preservation Guard questioned a suspicious appearing man at So Jik Dong Polling booth. The man fled. Police chased and caught him. The man suddenly grabbed the policeman's carbine and dealt him a blow on the right cheek with his left hand. The policeman wrested the rifle from him and shot him in the stomach. The man died later at the hospital.
	1900	Song Dong	Someone threw poison into the well of Kim Chu Suk's house at Ching Dang Dong #103.
	1900	Yong Dong Po	An ex-Korean constabulary man and 3 other soldiers fought with members of Peace Preservation Guard at front of Yang Pyong Dong Polling booth. A member of the guard was beaten by the ex-soldier.

Further incidents noticed by American observers were:

In Ma Po Koo a few boxes were locked and sealed before 1900 hours, 10 May 1948, but in each of these cases it was determined that all registrants had voted as these polls had a small number of registrants. During the count in this area, the boxes were inspected closely and no cases of tampering were uncovered. The majority of invalid votes were blank or marked in more than one place.

In Tong Dai Moon B District all was orderly and nothing unusual happened in the counting and opening of the boxes except in one case a box did not have a hasp and it was not possible to lock it. However, it was tied with a rope and sealed with paper and stamped by the Election Committee.

In Choong No E District one ballot box was sealed and locked before 1900 hours, 10 May 1948. Election Committee Chairman of that poll stated that all who wanted to vote had done so, and the box had been locked and sealed 30 minutes before the designated time.

In Sung Dong District the voting and count of the ballot was very orderly and no unusual or illegal happenings occurred.

In the Su Dai Moon District no unusual or illegal activities occurred. Count of the ballot was very orderly and regular.

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In the Yong Dong Po District of the City the American observers had only high praise of the election in general and the work of the Election Committee.

In the Chong No A District everything, including the casting of ballots and the counting of ballots was without incident or infractions of the Election Laws.

In the Choong Koo District the casting of ballots and counting of ballots was carried off without infraction of election laws or unusual happenings.

The Young San District Election Committee conducted the Election in that district without violation of the Election Law and without incident.

The Tong Dai Moon A District had only one candidate. Therefore, ballots were not cast by the voters in that district according to Election Law.

The Chief Civil Affairs Officer made innumerable stops at voting places in all parts of the City and was impressed by the orderly manner in which voting was carried on. The Korean Mayor and the CCAO hurried to several places where bombings were reported and were impressed again by the large numbers of voters who returned to the lines in spite of the attempts to intimidate them and to keep them from voting.

At several points the CCAO met various members of the UN inspection Committees who expressed satisfaction with conditions and amazement at the large number of the early vote.

It was particularly noted that every phase of the Election Law was faithfully and cheerfully complied with. The impression was gained that in a few seeming slip-ups, the omission was that of ignorance and unfamiliarity with procedure rather than an attempt to violate the law.

During the counting, the CCAO inspected all counting places and was again impressed with the orderly, calm, judicious procedure. The UN was observed in several places and all expressed satisfaction with the general picture. One exception was the Syrian delegate who felt the Election was proceeding in too orderly a manner and was therefor suspect. However, most of the other UN members seemed to view all proceedings with great satisfaction.

In all, the entire registration and voting was carried out with minimum disturbance and disorder.

/s/ James E. Wilson
JAMES E. WILSON
Lt. Col. USAF
Chief Civil Affairs Offic

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HEADQUARTERS
97th Military Government Group
Office of Home Affairs
Kyunggi-Do

14 June 1948

SUBJECT: Observation of Korean Election.

TO : Lieutenant Colonel C. G. Duffy,
Office of Civil Administration.

Following the promulgation of election laws and on instructions received from headquarters, Kyunggi Province officials immediately met with the appointed Korean registration and election committees. A working plan of action was outlined and put into immediate effect.

Committees were charged with their respective duties and police chiefs consulted about security.

The Provincial Public Information Section was notified in regards to its press and radio releases-advertising and the distribution of election posters and loud speakers.

Registration and voting polls were setup throughout the cities, counties and farming regions and full instructions given in regard to registering and voting in accordance with the laws enacted for this purpose.

A general conference was held with United States Army Officers and Department of Army Civilians and each person was given a set of general rules, election laws and a log with full instructions in regard to observing registration and the voting of the Korean populace on the 10th of May, 1948.

Teams were organized by the Chief Civil Affairs Officer of this province and arrangements made for sleeping and meals. Korean interpreters were delegated at this time for each team.

Ballot boxes, printed ballots, lock, election laws, pencils and paper shipped to election districts by truck, plane, ship and ox-cart. All of this work was handled by the facilities of this province without incident.

Full arrangements were made with the secretary of the United Nations Commission for the delegates to observe the registration and election.

Rail and vehicle transportation provided as well as facilities for lunch, and other conveniences.

The undersigned accompanied the delegates on their various trips throughout Kyunggi Province and in every incident heard remarks passed by individual delegates expressing their surprise and pleasure with the ease and intelligence with which the registration and election officials handled their jobs.

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Officers and DACs observation reports completed and forwarded to higher headquarters.

Any and all incidences were made note of and immediately reported to authorized officials.

/s/ F. J. Connaughton
F. J. CONNAUGHTON
Advisor, Home Affairs
Kyunggi Do

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PUCHON

KYUNGGI PROVINCE

CHRONOLOGICAL LOG OF ELECTION OBSERVATIONS

DATE	TIME	PLACE	NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF OBSERVER	REMARKS TO INCLUDE ACTION TAKEN
8 May 48	0930 a.m.	Ou Jung Dist City Hall #1	William A. Haynes Jr., Capt CE 599 Engr Base Depot, APO 901	Made arrangements with election officials to pick up boxes on 10 May. One official was asked to go along with observer to physically check boxes in the polling places. This was done and all boxes were found at the polling places, further arrangements were made with each polling place regarding picking up the boxes on 10 May. No irregularities were noted.
8 May 48	1000 a.m.	" " #2	" " "	
8 May 48	1130 a.m.	" " #3	" " "	
8 May 48	1200noon	" " #4	" " "	
8 May 48	1500 p.m.	" " #5	" " "	
8 May 48	1530 p.m.	" " #6	" " "	
10 May 48	0918 a.m.	" " #1	" " "	No discrepancies noted.
10 May 48	0930 a.m.	" " #2	" " "	No discrepancies noted.
10 May 48	0955 a.m.	" " #3	" " "	No discrepancies noted.
10 May 48	1015 a.m.	" " #4	" " "	No discrepancies noted.
10 May 48	1030 a.m.	" " #5	" " "	No discrepancies noted.
10 May 48	1050 a.m.	" " #6	" " "	No discrepancies noted.
10 May 48	1400 p.m.	" " #1	" " "	No discrepancies noted.
10 May 48	1420 p.m.	" " #2	" " "	No discrepancies noted.
10 May 48	1450 p.m.	" " #4	" " "	No discrepancies noted.
10 May 48	0930 a.m.	Sen Chion Ree	Earnst C. Asbury Capt, QMC USAFIK	Polls being conducted orderly 703 votes
10 May 48	1000 a.m.	Quia Su Ree	" " "	Polls being conducted orderly 797 votes
10 May 48	1030 a.m.	Me Sun Ree	Earnst C. Asbury Capt, QMC USAFIK Delmas O. Robinette Capt, QMC USAFIK	Polls being conducted orderly 707 votes
10 May 48	1100 a.m.	Poul Ree	Earnst C. Asbury Capt. QMC USAFIK Delmas O. Robinette Capt, QMC USAFIK	574 votes, ballot box sealed at 1355 100% voting completed
10 May 48	1130 a.m.	Cho Un Ham	Earnst C. Asbury Capt. QMC USAFIK Delmas O. Robinette Capt. QMC USAFIK	Polls being conducted orderly, 667 votes
10 May 48	1200noon	Tol Sheik	Earnst C. Asbury Capt. QMC USAFIK Delmas O. Robinette Capt. QMC USAFIK	Polls being conducted orderly, 611 votes

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DATE	TIME	PLACE	NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF OBSERVER	REMARKS TO INCLUDE ACTION TAKEN
8 May 48	1000 a.m.	Chung Su Dong	Capt. Earnst C. Asbury, QMC USAFIK Capt. Delmas O. Robinette, QMC USAFIK	All ballot boxes were physically present and were locked on the inside Locks were present for the outside. Information was satisfactorily disseminated to the public. There were no parties, groups, youth organizations in evidence in any of the areas, neither was there any evidence of intimidation of electorate in evidence. There was no evidence of coercion to force registration or voting through definite physical violence, or specific threats of such violence, or through seizing or threatening to seize ration cards. There was no evidence of threats or sabotage on the part of committee or others. Voting places were set up satisfactorily insuring a satisfactory amount of privacy on the part of the voter.
8 May 48	1030 a.m.	Un Wan Dong	" "	
8 May 48	1045 a.m.	Sa Chang Dong	" "	
8 May 48	1100 a.m.	Man Su A Dong	" "	
8 May 48	1130 a.m.	Man Su B Dong		
8 May 48	1145 a.m.	Su San Dong	" "	
8 May 48	1155 a.m.	Do Rim Dong	" "	
8 May 48	1245 p.m.	No HeunA Dong	" "	
8 May 48	1310 p.m.	No Heun B Dong	" "	
8 May 48	1330 p.m.	Ko Chian Dong	" "	
8 May 48	1400 p.m.	Nam Chian Dong	" "	
8 May 48	1430 p.m.	San Chion Ree	" "	
8 May 48	1445 p.m.	Quia Su Ree	" "	
8 May 48	1520 p.m.	Mo Sun Ree	" "	
8 May 48	1550 p.m.	Poul Ree	" "	
8 May 48	1620 p.m.	Cho Un Ram Ree	" "	
8 May 48	1645 p.m.	Tol Sheik Ree	" "	
8 May 48	1720 p.m.	Moo Ge Ree	" "	
8 May 48	1810 p.m.	Qua Rim Ree	" "	
29 April 48	0915 a.m.	Suwon	Lt. J. Yates, 97th M.G. Group	Everything in order. No trouble expected.
29 April 48	1015 a.m.	Anyong Myun	" "	Everything in order. No trouble expected.
29 April 48	1200noon	Suwon Gun	" "	Everything in order. No trouble expected.
30 April 48	1000 a.m.	Suwon	" "	" "
2 May 48	1015 a.m.	Suwon	" "	" "
2 May 48	1230 p.m.	YonGin Gun	" "	" "
2 May 48	1430 a.m.	Suwon	" "	" "
4 May 48	1000 a.m.	Suwon	" "	" "
4 May 48	1100 a.m.	YonGin Gun	" "	" "
4 May 48	1310 p.m.	Ansung Gun	" "	" "
4 May 48	1430 p.m.	Pyonteik Gun	" "	" "
6 May 48	1700 p.m.	Suwon	Lt. J. Yates, Lt. J. Waldron 97th MG	Investigated report of attacks by communists on myun office and police box. Report rendered to Col Anderson.

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CHRONOLOGICAL LOG OF ELECTION OBSERVATIONS

DATE	TIME	PLACE	NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF OBSERVER	REMARKS TO INCLUDE ACTION TAKEN
7 May 48	1200noon	Suwon	Lt. J. Yates, 97th M.G. Group	Everything in order. No trouble expected.
9 May 48	1600 p.m.	Suwon	" "	" "
10 May 48	0700 a.m.	Mae Song#3	"	First vote cast at 0709. Laws carried out thoroughly.
10 May 48	0730 a.m.	Be Bong#1	" "	Everything proceeding in orderly manner.
10 May 48	0755 a.m.	Woom Dock#3	" "	" "
10 May 48	0805 a.m.	Woom Dock#1	" "	" "
10 May 48	0830 a.m.	Mado	" "	" "
10 May 48	0845 a.m.	Song San#1	" "	" "
10 May 48	0905 a.m.	Song San#5	" "	" "
10 May 48	0925 a.m.	Song San#6	" "	Orderly. 90% completed.
10 May 48	1000 a.m.	Sou Shin#3	" "	Orderly. 82% completed.
10 May 48	1035 a.m.	Song San #1	" "	Orderly. 75% completed.
10 May 48	1050 a.m.	Mado #1	" "	Orderly. 92% completed.
10 May 48	1115 a.m.	Um Dock #3	" "	Orderly. 93% completed.
10 May 48	1125 a.m.	Um Dock #1	" "	Orderly. 95% completed.
10 May 48	1250 p.m.	Um Dock #2	" "	Orderly. 98% completed.
10 May 48	1345 p.m.	Be Hong #1	" "	Orderly. 93% completed.
10 May 48	1405 p.m.	Be Hong #3	" "	Orderly. 97% completed.
10 May 48	1430 p.m.	Be Hong #4	" "	Orderly. 98% completed
10 May 48	1450 p.m.	Mai Song #3	"	

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PYANGTAEK KYUNGGI PROVINCE

CHRONOLOGICAL LOG OF ELECTION OBSERVATIONS

DATE	TIME	PLACE	NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF OBSERVER	REMARKS TO INCLUDE ACTION TAKEN

The Gun Su received us very cordially and after securing sleeping quarters, conducted us to the Gun office. After giving us a brief outline of the system he and his committee had laid out for the election, he accompanied us to several voting districts. Everything was found to be in readiness with guards watching the premises.

On Monday the 10th at 0630 o'clock, we visited the first district, a polling place in Pyantaek, where already about fifty people were in line awaiting the opening of the polls. At 0700 promptly, the voting started, all of the requisites being complied with. The first to cast a ballot was a man of probably 26 or 27 whose duty, together with officials and candidates' representatives, it was to examine the ballot box in compliance with the election procedure as laid down by order of the Military Governor. Everything was conducted in a very orderly and efficient manner with no evidence of interference within or about the polling place; a condition which we discovered to prevail at every district visited.

At 1900 most voting places had closed and the task of transporting the ballot boxes began. At this time we were waiting at the Gun office and the first box arrived at about 1930. By truck it came, guarded zealously by police and accompanied by district officials. The office was surrounded by police who were to remain throughout the night and the following day. As each new box arrived, the crowd outside had grown to large proportions, ever remaining enthusiastic but orderly. A public address system had been installed, and as each box was counted the result was announced to all. 92% of all over 21 years of age had registered to vote. Of this number, 97.36% voted, with only 1.27% invalid ballots thrown out, which means that in this Gun 89.57% of all people over 21 had voted.

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Wm. P. Shober, DAC
Dept. of Finance, USAMGIK

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DUKTO

KYUNGGI PROVINCE

CHRONOLOGICAL LOG OF ELECTION OBSERVATIONS

DATE	TIME	PLACE	NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF OBSERVER	REMARKS TO INCLUDE ACTION TAKEN
10 May 48	0700 a.m.	Shindo#1	Mr. H. B. Howat, Dept of Finance	Voting secret, orderly & quiet. Well planned and conducted.
10 May 48	0740 a.m.	Shindo#2	" "	Orderly and legal. Well conducted.
10 May 48	0820 a.m.	Shindo#3	" "	Same as above.
10 May 48	0905 a.m.	Shindo#4	" "	While shaking down ballots in box, one section of box cracked.
10 May 48	1030 a.m.	Shindo#5	" "	Very orderly and well conducted.
10 May 48	1315 p.m.	Shindo#6	" "	Very well organized, no discrepancies.
10 May 48	1415 p.m.	Balance of day spent rechecking previous voting points.		

Observed counting of ballots for entire period of counting proceeded with order and speed and was double checked by parties of opposing interests. It appeared to be an honest and accurate job of tabulation. I saw no disorder whatsoever. The balloting was secret, orderly and legal. This is my considered judgment based on my observations.

10 May 48 0645 a.m. Duk to Myun. Mr. Herbert F. Dill, Trans. Adv OCC

Fifteen of the seventeen voting places in the Myun were visited. Voting places #14 and 16 were inaccessible. No disturbances or other trouble was noticed or reported at any of the points.

With the following exceptions, all rules and regulations were being followed.

With the exception of #2; armed police were either within the polling place or within less than 100 yrds of the entrance. They were present at the request of the election committee. There was no evidence of the police attempting to exert pressure but were merely acting as guards.

At polling place #10 no booths were provided for marking the ballots. At the time visited approximately 90% of the ballots had been cast.

Starting at 1400 accompanied by the Myun Chang, voting places in the Sung In Myun were visited. Voting place No. 1, 2, 4, and 5 were inaccessible but the other 21 were visited.

As at the time visited, the voting was from 84 to 100% completed in the various polls the voting was light. It was apparent, however, that all regulations regarding checks, pictures of candidates booths, etc. had been met. In most places, however, police were within 100 yards of the polling places.

Mr. H. F. Dill
Trans. Adv OCC

Inclosure No. 38

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN KOREA
Office of the Chief Civil Affairs Officer
Kang Won Do

1 June 1948

SUBJECT: Election of Korean National Assembly Representatives, Kangwon Province

TO: Commanding General, Hq. USAMGIK APO 235 Unit 2

ATTENTION: Advisor to the Civil Administrator.

1. For the records of the Civil Administrators Office, The Log, Journal and Journal File of those activities within Kang Won Province pertaining to the election is transmitted herewith.

2. As reflected by the chronological logs maintained by each election observer it is evident that the rules and regulations governing election procedures were strictly complied with at all election levels.

3. Representatives of the United Nations Assembly visited voting districts, electoral districts and the Provincial Election Committee of Kang Won Province during the registration period and on the voting day.

a. The many pertinent questions put to voting committee members by the United Nations representatives were satisfactorily answered. Their inspections of voting places revealed that a free atmosphere existed.

b. Upon departure, the representatives implied that they were pleasantly impressed and did not make any adverse comments.

4. The undersigned worked closely with the various election committees and is of the opinion that the Koreans were genuinely interested in the conduct of an honest free election and did so accomplish in an exemplary manner in Kang Won Province.

/s/ Earl Sutton
EARL SUTTON
Lt Col Inf.,
Chief Civil Affairs
Officer

Inclosure No. 39

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

KANG WON PROVINCE

CHRONOLOGICAL LOG OF ELECTION OBSERVATIONS

DATE	TITLE	PLACE	NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF OBSERVER	REMARKS TO INCLUDE ACTION TAKEN
6 Apr 48	Advisor Elec Comm	ChunChon City and ChunChon Gun	Capt. C. N. Linen, 100th M.G. Gp.	Inquiry as to the number of registrations that have been made to date in four voting districts selected at random. Koreans were asked to explain what information had been given to them about registration, how to fill out the required form. All contacted were well posted as to procedure. One voting district has in the rear part of office a flag which represented one of the political organizations. This was called to the attention of the chairman of the voting district who in turn took corrective action. Poll registers were properly kept and the registration forms were properly filled out, and adequately secure.
8 Apr 48	Advisor Elec Comm	ChunChon	Capt. C. N. Linen, 100th M.G. Gp.	Accompanied four (4) members of the UN to the Electoral district at Chun Chon, Electoral District at Chungsong Gun, and to five voting districts selected at random by the spokesman of the UN Commission. In so far as is known, all places visited were complying with the law and Regulation.

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KANG WON PROVINCE

CHRONOLOGICAL LOG OF ELECTION OBSERVATIONS

DATE	TITLE	PLACE	NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF OBSERVER	REMARKS TO INCLUDE ACTION TAKEN
8 May		Samchok	Duane P. Turner 100th M.G. Group	Arrived in Samchok at 12:00 noon. Arranged billet for 19 tactical soldiers, 2 interpreters, 2 jeep drivers and Captain Smith and Turner with the help of Samchok Gun su in a Hotel belonging to the Oriental Chem. Co. That afternoon our plans were explained in detail to the Gun Su, the Police Chief and the local Korean Constabulary Officer.
9 May 48		Samchok & polling Booths to the South. Made this inspection trip with the county Electoral Committee chairman, Pahk Bo Yang, and an English speaking committee member, Kim Nam Su.		
		Samchok Booth #19		Well organized. Pictures not up yet. Screens around the ballot marking tables not up yet. The members of group knew their job and were getting set up to do it.
		" " #18		In good order and getting set for operation.
		" " #17		Well arranged and almost ready to operate.
		" " #12		Outdoor courtyard. Canopy over tables. Well organized.
		" " #13 (Obun)		Very satisfactory arrangement and almost ready to operate
		" " #20 (Nangbang)		Schoolhouse. Tables arranged and getting the screens and pictures up. Competent group.
		" " #21 (Kyoga)		Organized and well arranged.
		" " #22 (Kyoga)		Satisfactory
		" " #23 Fishing Village		Village building well arranged and ready to operate.
		" " #26 Tongmak		Schoolhouse. Very sati factory.

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KANG WON PROVINCE

CHRONOLOGICAL LOG OF ELECTION OBSERVATIONS

DATE	TITLE	PLACE	NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF OBSERVER	REMARKS TO INCLUDE ACTION TAKEN
9 May 48	Samchok	Booth #28 Gungchon	Schoolhouse.	Very satisfactory
	"	" #34 Imwonjin	"	"

All of the above booths were checked over on their arrangements by the county chairman and had done an excellent job of lining up the flow of voters thru the booths. All seemed to be well acquainted with their duties and very serious about the election.

10 May 48 Samchok B #15, 17, 18, 16, 9, 19, 13, 12, 20, 21, 22, 26, 28, 31. The listed booths were checked in the order shown. They were checked while the voting was in progress and were all very well organized. There was no interference with voters by either police or constabulary. The people were quiet and orderly at all booths. Pictures of all candidates were in evidence at all booths. Some booths had one or two of the small pictures in the stalls missing but the first stall would have all pictures and the next two stalls would have two in each. The issue of ballots and procedure thru the booths was very well arranged. The majority of the voters had finished before noon and all booths visited during the afternoon were deserted except for the committee. They all had to remain open for ten to thirty voters who remained on the poll register.

Just before noon the county officials heard that the UN Commission would be in Samchok that day. This occupied their major attention for the rest of the day. The UN Commission consisting of Jean Paul-Boncour, Ministre Plenipotentiary, French, Melle Irene Michaux, French Foreign Office, French delegate, and Albert Grand, United Nations Information Officer. The party arrived at 11:00 p.m. and were put up over night in the Korean Hotel, Tobok Hotel. During the evening 51 ballot boxes arrived in the Provincial HQ. The Electoral Committee had dispersed except for two members who remained on guard. The Police had a very good guard mounted around the HQ. One of the observer team and a patrol of four soldiers were on duty all night at the electoral HQ watching the Ballot boxes.

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KANG WON PROVINCE

CHRONOLOGICAL LOG OF ELECTION OBSERVATIONS

DATE	TITLE	PLACE	NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF OBSERVER	REMARKS TO INCLUDE ACTION TAKEN
11 May 48		Samchok	Duane P. Turner 100th M.G. Group	

The UN Commission interviewed the American Observers during the morning regarding our impressions of the election which were very favorable. Mr. Boncour said that what he had seen in Ulchin the day before had been favorable. The Commission went to electoral HQ and watched the counting of the ballots and thought the system was very good. They left for Kangnung at 11:30 a.m. The first ballot box required 1½ hours to count. Samchok had 102 ballot boxes and they were all in the HQ before noon. Counting procedure was speeded up and by 1:00 p.m. they were counting at the rate of 2-3 boxes an hour. At 8:45 p.m. 29 boxes had been counted and the standing was as follows

1. No Ee Gn	1,090
2. Kim Chung Yol	5,126
3. Im Yong Soon	4,383
4. Kim Gin Koo	3,725
defectives	305

12 May 48 Samchok At 6:00a.m. 53 boxes counted

1. 2,857
2. 7,564
3. 7,102
4. 11,403

The 102 boxes were finished before 6:00 p.m.
Final results as follows

1. No Ee Gn	7,803
2. Kim Chung Yol	15,432
3. Im Yong Soon	15,026
4. Kim Gin Koo	904

Departed for Kangnung with tactical troops at 6:30 p.m. arrived Kangnung at 9:30.

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

HEADQUARTERS
104th HQ AND HQ DETACHMENT, MILITARY GOVERNMENT GROUP
APO 7 Unit 1

28 May 1948

SUBJECT: Election Observer Logs

TO : Commanding General, USAMGIK, APO 235 Unit 2
(ATTN: Office Civil Administration)

1. Attached as inclsures are the data sheets of the observers who worked in Chung Chong Pukto during the recent election period.

2. The undersigned had little to do with the election. Observers returning from their electoral districts reported to the former Chief Civil Affairs Officer and Major Thornal was handling the detail election reporting. Both of these officers have departed from this command.

3. I did observe several voting places in Chong ju and vicinity. My observations proved conclusively to me that the election was well organized, polling places were in order and supervised adequately. The whole election was a surprise to me not only in the number who actually voted but also in the conforming to the election laws as set forth. The plan for the election was well executed. Everyone involved should be proud of the manner in which the Korean people have taken the initial step in the establishing of their democratic government.

/s/ Marcus Tague
Lt Col, FA
Commanding

24 Incl.
1-5 Chronological Logs
6 Memorandum Report
7-24 Chronological Logs

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CHUNG CHONG PUKTO

CHRONOLOGICAL LOG OF ELECTION OBSERVATION

DATE -TIME -PLACE	NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF OBSERVER	REMARKS TO INCLUDE ACTION TAKEN
May 10-1948 Chung Won Gun 7:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.	Frank E. C. Williams DAC Agri Dept. K A A	
7:00 to 7:15 Sa Chu Myun Kaeshin Lee		Building was ready, but no committee, no box, no voters. One man stated that it was early, all had gone to breakfast.
7:35 - 7:50 Potai Lee		Saw ballot box opened, many voters ready to vote. All in good order and voting done as per rules.
8:20 - 8:30 Sa Choo Lee		Voting done under tent on hillside, for lack of an adequate building. All in order and every one eager to vote. Women being given the first chance to vote. One man tried to get a ballot for use as information on outside, but was quickly but politely refused by the chairman.
8:45 - 9:00 Poon Pyung		Proper distance given by all civilian guards and police. Everything in order. Booths crude, inexpensive and adequate.
Nam EE Myun 9:20 - 9:30 Andong Lee		Proper watchers, at box, on road and all in the proper distance. Carried on in house and yard of home. Everything in order.
9:40 - 9:50 Tai Ryun		At public school all in proper order and crowds ready to vote. Vigiliant committee with road blocks at least 100 yards from school.
10:00 to 10:15 C[illegible] San Inclosure No. 40		At [illegible]n office, all in fine order, a police

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CHUNG CHONG PUKTO

CHRONOLOGICAL LOG OF ELECTION OBSERVATION

DATE-TIME-PLACE	NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF OBSERVER	REMARKS TO INCLUDE ACTION TAKEN
May 10-1948 Chung Won Gun 7:A.M. to 5:30 P.M.	Frank E. C. Williams DAC Agri. Dept. K A A	
Chuk San (cont'd		followed me in, but was told kindly to go out to his proper distance. Several others were also told to go out of the voting room. All carried on in perfect order and crowds at voting place.
Poo Koo Myun, Soo Ri Nai 10:45 - 11:00		Voting held at home with booths made of paper pasted around stick frame. Adequate but crude. As usual the crowd was large but well behaved, and all was in order. Two blind men voted, with proper aid.
Poo Kang Myun office 11:45-12:00		Many had voted, all in order, few straglers, at noon hour 750 to vote and half had done so.
Poo Kang, home of chairman 12:00 - 12:10		701 had voted out of 805 reg. voters. Lunch time and only now and then one came to vote. Everything in order.
Mai Poo, No Ho Ri 12:15-12:30		Large vigilant Comm. within 150 yds. at either end of village. There had been an alert for two days. The voting committee were sitting on mats in yard under tent. All was in order and display of the proper photos, etc.
Hyun Do Myun Sun Dong Lee 1:00 p.m. - 1:15		674 of the 744 persons had voted. Old man 80 yrs. old voted. One man came on donkey from out the mt village to vote.
Tuk Chi Lee 2:00 p.m.-2:15		Walked in to village 737 of the 762 had already voted. No word of any outward actions. All in order.

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CHUNG CHONG PUKTO

CHRONOLOGICAL LOG OF ELECTION OBSERVATION

DATE	TIME	PLACE	NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF OBSERVER	REMARKS TO INCLUDE ACTION TAKEN
			Nam Ill Myun Pyung Chon Lee	639 of the 679 had voted, only few around the voting place, and all at proper distance.
	3:30 to 3:45 p.m.	Hyoo Chon, and Kwang Gi		Only 74 were left to vote out of 1360 registered voters. Were told that all had been in order all day.
	4:30 p.m.		Ka San Lee	Walked a mile into the mts to see this place. Comm. were so glad that some one had come to visit them and their set up. 48 left of 701 voters to vote.
May 10 and 11, 12th 1948	May 10; 7:30 to 9:00 p.m.	Chung Won Gun office		The Gun Committeeman decided that it was best to collect ballot boxes using available police and others and begin morning of 11th to count ballots. This was done after consultation with higher authority.
May 11; 7:30 to Midnight		at Chung Won Gun Offices		First ballot box of the 1st districts 55 boxes was opened 8 A.M. after much indicision. First box took two hours time for counting deciding as to the ballots to be thrown out etc. Remember this is the first ballot counting in Korea. The next boxes took from 1 hr down to two boxes every 45 minutes, after the committee got to going well with two boxes at a time.
May 12 - 12:15 to 5 A.M.				Counting ballots continued, all hands working well. By 5 A.M. 38 boxes of bllots had been counted. To this time, 24,525 ballots cast had been counted and only 878 were thrown out. Of the registered total of 26,602 for those 38 boxes 25,525 had voted. This means more than 95% voted

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CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF ELECTION OBSERVATION TEAMS

TAEDUCK GUN:

At 0700 hours 10 May 1948, Captain George E. Knipe and 2nd Lt. James Shellnut started an inspection of the election procedures in Taeduck county, Chung Chong Namdo province. At 0745 the observation party reached the 2nd voting district of Yu Chon Myun. The voting in this district was going smoothly and there were no occurrences prejudicial to good voting procedure. No suggestions were made as everything seemed to be in good order. The party left Yu Chon Myun and proceeded to the 2nd voting district of Ka Su Won, arriving at 0805. Everything seemed in order at this voting district and there had been no unusual occurrences during the voting period; no corrections were made there. The election party left Ka Su Won at 0810 and proceeded to Ka Kok, arriving there at 0815. Ka Kok is the 9th voting district. The voting here as in other places was being done in proper form. In all the voting districts so far visited, the people were very orderly and seemed intensely interested in getting their ballot cast. In most of the places where voting was taking place, the people were lined up early in the morning. The election party left Ka Kok at 0820 and proceeded to Ki Sung, the 8th voting district. Ki Sung was an exceptionally well organized voting district and deserves special comment. There were no unusual occurrences in Ki Sung and the election party left there and proceeded at 0845 to the 7th voting district at Ki Sung and since everything seemed in order, we left there and proceeded to Chin Jam 1st voting district at 0907. We arrived at Chin Jam at 0945, stayed until 0950, and left. There were no unusual occurrences at Chin Jam. The next voting district visited was Nam San, 5th district. There were no unusual occurrences here either and everything seemed in order. We left Nam San at 1040 and proceeded toward Taejon. We stopped for lunch upon reaching Taejon, and after lunch proceeded to Uchon, arriving there at 1348. At Uchon, 6th district, there was no one voting and the election committee chairman informed the party that 96 per cent of the registered voters had already voted. The committee chairman also said that there had been no unusual occurrences and that voting had been very orderly. We left Uchon and proceeded to Yusong at 1350. The party arrived in Yusong at 1356. This was the 1st voting district of Yusong and there were few people voting. The committee chairman here, informed us that 95 per cent of the registered voters had already voted and that there had been no unusual occurrences. We left Yusong at 1400 and proceeded to Tan Dong arriving there at 1413. This was the 1st voting district and 99 per cent of the registered voters had already voted. We left Tandong and proceeded to Ku Juk at 1415 arriving there at 1420. There were no unusual occurrences and 97 per cent of the registered voters had voted. We left Ku Juk at 1422. The next voting district visited was the 2nd district of Tan Dong. There were no unusual occurrences and 99 per cent of the registered voters had voted. The next district visited was the 1st district of Hoi Tuk. There were no occurrences here and 99 per cent of the registered voters had voted. The next district visited was the 4th district of Puk Myun at 1636. There were no occurrences here; we left at 1640. At 1645 we visited 2nd district of Pak Myun and there were no occurrences; we left at 1650. At 1655, visited 1st district Puk Myun. 99 percent had finished voting.

At 2000 visited Taeduk county office. No ballot boxes were brought in yet.

At 2100 visited Taeduck county office; 23 ballot boxes in.

At 2330 last ballot box was brought in making a total of 58.

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11 May 1948

First ballot box opened at 0715. Ballot boxes were brought in view of all witnesses, was shown to be sealed. The box was opened and enveloped ballots taken out. Envelopes checked against registration for voting to see that there were no more than were registered who cast votes. The envelopes were then opened and the ballots were counted. Each counter's count was checked by another counter.

12 May 1948

Last ballot box was counted at 0900. Totals and results announced at 0945. Results were as follows:

Oh, Hi Sung	3,229
Kang, Chang Hun	6,005
Lim, Biong Un	3,064
Song, Won Yong	4,038
Song, Ul Yong	7,016
Han, Yong Chin	2,323
Song, Chin Baik	7,609
Hong, Ki Hak	1,657

YONGGI GUN:

Election Observation Team arrived at Chochiwon at 1500 9 May 1948. Met with Chairman of Election Committee (Pak Mun Soon) and Chief of Home Affairs, Yonggi Gun, and discussed route of inspection for next day. Discussed plans for safeguarding of ballots and voting places against attack and also discussed voting procedure. The preparations made by the people concerned seemed to be adequate. Met with the Police Chief (Capt. Hohn) and was assured that ballots would receive the maximum safeguard available.

On Monday 10 May 1948 visited the following voting places in the Gun at the time noted. Comments on voting places and conduct of voting are the same for all places and will be placed at the end of the paragraph:

0800 - Shin An Dong
0830 - No Chong Ni
0850 - Chung Song Ni
0925 - Mi Gong Ni
0940 - Chong Do
0950 - Un Nai Dui (2 voting places)
1030 - So Chong Ni
1045 - Tai Kong Ni
1310 - Chung In Dong
1325 - Toong Am
1340 - Yongi (Town)
1405 - Chung Chong Ni
1420 - Yon Whai Ri
1450 - Yong Poi Ri
1550 till 1900 - Visited polling places in Chochiwon.

Polling places were all orderly and reported no disturbances. Police not in evidence at polling places but Peace Preservation Corps out in force. PPC enforced the 100 meter boundary. No polling place had booths completely covered but all were adequate. In all places candidates' representatives were present and reported all well. Found that most people voted before noon and only a few stragglers voted after 1400. Was accompanied by Gun Soo on inspection trip.

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By NARS Date

Upon return to Chochiwon conferred with Police Chief and Gun Soo on final check of safeguarding of ballot boxes during the night. Suggested boxes be guarded at Police Station and suggestion was accepted and followed by Election Committee. Also suggested that counting start at 0600, 11 May 1948. This suggestion was also followed.

Arrived counting hall at 0710, 11 May 1948 and found counting in full swing. Heavy police guard about counting area and only authorized persons were present. Considerable discussion was held over the validity of votes marked with other than circle chop. After receiving instructions from CCAO that other marks could be considered valid the committee still refused to validate votes marked with thumb print or voter's own chop. As committee was final authority, their decision was considered final.

At 0900, 12 May 1948, Mr. Yun Chang Suk called on us to complain. Mr. Yun was second in the voting and his complaint was that the winner had coerced people into signing his petition at a rice distribution point. He showed us a copy of the Tong Bong Times dated 28 April that stated some candidates had used coercion but article did not name any particular persons. Mr. Yun also charged that Mr. Chin Hun Sik had distributed handbills within 50 meters of the polling place while the voting was in progress. Mr. Yun also charged that a member of the Chomi Myun election committee had campaigned for Mr. Chin Hun Sik. Advised Mr. Yun to lodge a formal complaint with the election committee.

The Yonggi Gun election observation team consisted of Captain Edward C. Haynes and Captain George M. Laser.

KONGJU GUN:

The election observation committee (Lt. Col. Robert S. Larson and Mr. Philip L. Heaton) observed the election 10 May 1948 in Kongju Electoral District "A" and the counting of ballots. We returned to Taejon at about 2300 hours, 12 May 1948, bringing the results with them.

During the election day the following voting districts were visited and in each case, the district election committee chairman was contacted:

Voting District	Time	Chairman
a. SUNG RI	0830	Lin Sung Hang
b. SONG HUNG RI	0900	Pak Yung Sik
c. SAM KOK RI	0920	Yun Pil Chung
d. EEIN RI	0945	Kang Wee Pong
e. KU AM RI	1006	Hong Lee Suk
f. CHU PONG RI	1025	Han Chil Song
g. [illegible]1 BONG RI	1050	Sin Kap Sang
h. [illegible]HU MI RI	1110	Chong Yong Kie
i. [illegible]IM HAK DONG (Kongju City)	1135	Cho Nam Sul
j. MAH AM NI	1335	Pah Sun Ho
k. PAN JUK DONG (Kongju City)	1520	Ee Tu Hah
l. B[illegible] WHANG DONG " "	1530	Kim Kuhn Teh
m. CHUNG DONG " "	1550	Pyun Kyung Han
n. SAN SUNG DONG " "	1600	Kim Wan Jeh
o. SO HANG NI	1625	Chong Chang Suh
p. WHA UNG RI	1645	Chun Ung Pong
q. WOOL AM RI	1700	Ee Sung Yul
r. KUM DAN RI	1725	Chung Jong

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In each of the above places the Ballot Boxes were checked for security, the booths were checked as to whether the voters had secrecy for the marking of the ballots, etc. In no case were there any unruly elements or any uneasiness observed. The people were very quiet and orderly about their voting.

At 2030, 10 May 1948, the committee went to District A Electoral headquarters to observe the bringing in of the ballot boxes. The boxes were brought in from the entire District under heavy police guard (this being the only time police were conspicuously in evidence during the entire day) and all had arrived at headquarters by 2130. When they were brought in the boxes were checked and records signed for by clerks of the committee. No incidents occurred during this phase and the Electoral District Chairman had planned to begin counting ballots on the morning of 11 May 1948 at 0900.

Ballot box opening and ballot counting began promptly at 0900 11 May 1948. In addition to the election committee, representatives of each of the five candidates were present. The procedure was as follows: Sealed Ballot Box was brought in, seal inspected, first lock opened, top opened, second lock and seal inspected and then the box was completely opened. The Ballots were then removed and the empty ballot box was shown to all the committee members. The Ballots were then checked for number against the record of voting and whether each was enclosed in an official envelope. Upon verification the ballots were then removed from the envelopes and tabulated. The chairman of the committee called each ballot aloud so that tabulators and representatives could hear. Each ballot was checked for official seal and for marking. Several ballots were voided for non-marking and faulty marking, these were later rechecked by the committee for final decision. Final results were then tabulated and ballots bound for file and future reference. This same procedure was followed for each of the following 86 ballot boxes. The counting was completed at 1930 hours 12 May 1948 with the following results:

Candidate No.	Name	Votes	Party
I	PAK, Chung Sik	4,991	Est. Korean Govt
II	KWAN, Teh Hun	3,881	Independent
III	YAM, Oo Ryung	5,207	Taidong Youth
IIII	KIM, Myung Dong	10,676	Independent
IIIII	CHUNG, In Kak	[illegible]	Independent
	Discarded Ballots	481	
	Total Vote Cast	28,886	
	Total Registration	29,916	
	Percentage of Vote Cast	96.5%	

Comments as a result of observations:

ABSENCE OF POLICE--Noticeably absent from anywhere in the vicinity of polling places, the police were seen only at regular police boxes during the entire period of voting. This is to be commended in view of the heretofor opinion that they must be actively involved in all important functions.

EFFICIENT ORGANIZATION OF POLLING PLACES--The expediency with which individual voters were handled, the similarity of the polling place layout, the ingenious improvising of voting booths, and the evidence that all committees were well informed and instructed bring great credit upon the entire organization in Kongju Gun. It is amazing that these people can do so much in 60 days.

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By NARS, Date

EARLY VOTING--As a result of visiting several of the polling places it is estimated that the bulk of votes were cast prior to 1100 hours on election day.

PROTECTION OF BALLOT BOXES--The Hyang Bo Dan (Self-protective organization) was conspicuous near each voting place. All members wore arm bands and were quietly waiting around. When the polls closed, the plan had been made to have 20 members of this organization carry the Ballot Box to an assembly point where they would be picked up by a truck carrying a heavy police guard. This plan was successful.

It is believed by these observers that their visiting 18 voting places in all corners of the District covers a cross section of the election procedure in District A, Kongju Gun.

DISTRICT "B" KONGJU GUN

Captain John L. McGraw and 1st Lt. James Barrett comprised the election observation team in District "B" Kongju Gun. The team arrived in Kongju at 1430 9 May 1948 and immediately had a conference with Mr. Sim, Cha Uk, Chairman of voting district "B", and Mr. Son, Yong Du Gun Soo of Kongju Gun. This conference was held in the Gun Soo's Office. Mr. Cho, Yun Chang, teacher of English in the Kongju Boys Agricultural Middle School acted as interpreter. Mr. Sim stated that voting District "B" included all of Kongju Gun North of Kum Gang River and was comprised of seven Myuns with a total of one hundred and twenty-eight (128) voting places. Mr. Sim said that Headquarters for voting district "B" was in the Kongju Boys Agricultural Middle School located on the north side and across the river from the town of Kongju. Mr. Sim said that voting district "B" thirty-four thousand three hundred and three (34,303) people had registered to vote which was 98% of the voting population. Mr. Sim said seven candidates were running and that the District Election Committee, total sixteen members, and all the local Election committees were ready for the election. Both the Gun Soo, Mr. Son, and Mr. Sim said they expected no disturbances during the election, that adequate preparation had been made to safeguard the voting places and to insure an orderly election. They said they would be assisted in maintaining order by the Police, members of the Fire Department and by committees of an organization known as the Hyang Bo Dan, a Youth Protective Organization. Mr. Sim and Mr. Son said that preparation also had been made to safe-guard the transportation of the ballot boxes from the voting places to district "B" Headquarters in the Agriculture school after the polls were closed.

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DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

H E A D Q U A R T E R S (Cholla Puk)
96th MILITARY GOVERNMENT GROUP
APO 6 unit 2

28 May 1948

SUBJECT: Observation of Korean Election.

TO: Military Governor of Korea,
APO 235, unit 2.
Attn: Lt. Col. Duffy.

1. Attached hereto is file on election observation as required by paragraph 3, Immediate Action Letter, Hq. USAMGIK dated 1 April 1948, Subject: Election Procedure Observation by American Personnel.

2. a. Number Electoral Districts in Province - - - - - 22

b. Number Electoral Districts requiring observation 21

c. Number Polling Places in the 21 districts - - - 1414

d. Number Polling Places visited by American observers 110

e. Number visited by representatives Prov. Elec. Comm. 312

3. MAJOR IRREGULARITIES: None.

4. MINOR IRREGULARITIES:

a. During early part of observation several polling places were not properly marked but in each case this was called to the attention of the Chief Civil Affairs Officer and the Provincial Election Committee and immediately corrected.

b. Three polling places were visited during Phase 1, that did not have the Poll registers immediately available for inspection. This was a misunderstanding on the part of the local officials and in all cases were corrected on the spot.

c. In three polling places the Poll Register was stolen or removed by unauthorized persons but was replaced by Electoral District Committee.

d. There were many cases where the officials at polling places did not understand what a voting booth actually was or how to prepare one. This was explained by Provincial Committee and polling booths were properly prepared in each voting place.

e. One man was caught trying to vote a second time. He was turned over to the police and Provincial Election Committee informed.

f. In all polling places the observers reported poll registers were inspected during phase 1, but no objections as to registrants were made.

5. a. One letter on alleged complaints which was submitted to representatives of United Nations Commission during the election was received from the Military Governor. Copy of letter and answer thereto attached marked Incl 1.

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b. A letter from the Military Governor dated 20 May 1948, Subject: Complaints Received concerning conduct of the Elections, was received and investigation is now underway. This was a complaint submitted to representatives of United Nations by Lun-Sok-Ku. Investigation reveals that all information he had was hearsay and since he was a successful candidate he wishes to withdraw his complaint.

These complaints by the United Nations Committee came as a surprise, since on every occasion of visit the senior member was asked by the CCAO as to the results of the visit. In all cases the senior member of the committee furnished the information that only minor irregularities including part of those indicated in above mentioned letters were noted, that no corrective action was indicated, and that generally the results were very pleasing.

6. In general, all observers expressed surprise and pleasure at the knowledge of the election laws by all Korean officials, the excellence of their performance and the orderliness and enthusiasm of all the populace. The only attempts at serious disorders were instigated by communist agitators. In practically all cases the latter did not progress beyond the attempt stage due to the prompt action of the police, and they were in no case able to interfere seriously.

/s/ Wm. J. T. Yancey
WM. J. T. YANCEY
Colonel, Infantry
Commanding

2 Incls.
1-Ltr of Complaint fr Mil. Gov.
2-Observation file.

Inclosure No. 42

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By NARS, Date

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN KOREA
Office of the Military Governor
APO 235 Unit 2

6 May 1948

SUBJECT: Complaints Received Concerning Conduct of the Elections.

TO: Chief Civil Affairs Officer
Province of Cholla Pukto
96th Mil Govt Gp
APO 6 Unit 3

1. At its fifth meeting on 27 April 1948, the Main Committee of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, after considering a number of complaints submitted to it regarding conduct of the elections, decided that specific complaints substantiated by some concrete evidence should be listed and forwarded to the Military Governor. A verbatim copy of the complaints that pertain to the Province of Cholla Pukto follows:

Chon-ju, Cholla Pukto

In an interview on 23 April 1948, Mr. Yi Chol Sung, Independent candidate, stated that election posters had been torn down during his campaign and that the police had disturbed his meetings. On 18 April, when he was making a speech at the Sangmoo theatre, the police had interfered with the meeting.

2. Please investigate these matters and take corrective action where necessary. A report of facts revealed by your investigation and action taken will be submitted to this headquarters to enable me to give a report and accurate reply to the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea.

/s/ W. F. Dean
W. F. DEAN
Major General, United States Army
Military Governor.

Inclosure No. 12A

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1st Ind.

HEADQUARTERS, 96th MILITARY GOVERNMENT GROUP, APO 6 UNIT 2
13 May 1948

TO: COMMANDING GENERAL, U S A M G I K, APO 235 Unit 2, US Army.

1. Statements of Mr. Yi, Chol Sund, Mr. Paik, Nam Tu, and Mr. Cho, Pyung Hoo are attached hereto.

2. The alleged police interference appears to be a misunderstanding. This theater is public property and was being guarded by a policeman, who had not been notified that this candidate had authority to use the theater. It is considered that the policeman was primarily performing his duty and not interfering unnecessarily.

3. The tearing down of posters and the use of slanderous handbills will be investigated further and appropriate action taken.

/s/ Wm. J. T. Yancey
WM. J. T. YANCEY
Colonel, Infantry
Commanding

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

HEADQUARTERS
101st MILITARY GOVERNMENT GROUP (Cholla Nam)
APO 6 UNIT 2

24 May 1948

SUBJECT: Report on Korean National Election in Cholla Namdo Province.

TO: Commanding General, USAMGIK, APO 235 UNIT 2

1. The following report of observations of the National Election as it pertains to this Province is submitted for your information.

2. With the announcement that the National Election would be held on 9 May 1948, the officer personnel of this Group and officers from the 20th Infantry Regiment were assigned to one or more Electoral Districts, provided with report forms, and charged with the responsibility of visiting and checking with the Committee of each voting district of the assigned Electoral District. The enclosed check forms were used throughout the pre-election period, and were found to be invaluable to the observers as well as a source of information with which to further the plan for the election from the Provincial Headquarters. Each officer was furnished a copy of the election laws and regulations. During the period of registration and while the poll registers were open for examination all available transportation was used by the officer observers for visits to the voting districts in the Province. A majority of the voting districts were visited and poll registers checked. In addition, the undersigned visited each Electoral District of the Province and conferred with District officials. One officer of this Group was assigned duty with the Provincial Election Committee and co-ordinated the overall program of pre-election observation.

3. The Provincial Election Committee, 29 Electoral District Committees, and 1845 Voting District Committees were promptly organized in the Province and were furnished complete instructions as to their duties and responsibilities. Without exception, as found by later checks, these Committees were composed of men of high calibre with a sincere interest in their part in the election. Checks by officer observers proved that they had thoroughly familiarized themselves with their duties as election officials. In a few scattered instances violations of the law pertaining to the use of youth groups and police were noted, but promptly corrected when called to the attention of the election officials. In every case the reason for their use was reported as due to having received threats against the lives of the members or damage to election material. The Provincial Public Information Section was particularly active in disseminating election information and maximum use was made of radio, speaker groups, newspapers, hand bills, posters and pamphlets. This program was coordinated with the local branch of the Office of Civil Information in order to avoid duplication and to extend the coverage limited by lack of personnel and transportation facilities, both in Public Information and Civil Information.

4. Youth groups as such, were not noticeably active in the election and but few reports of intimidation during the period of registration were received. Organization for the support of the individual candidates were active both in promoting the registration and the vote. Campaign posters, public address systems and newspapers were used--radio was not available for personal

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campaigns although full use was made to inform the voters as to the proper registration and voting procedures. Electoral and Voting District Committees were active during the registration period in encouraging the voters to register, and to vote. As a result of the program 95% of the qualified voters of the Province registered for the election and in many Districts 100% of those eligible; registered and voted.

5. Operation of the Provincial, Electoral and Voting District Committees was in accordance with the election laws and regulations. Officials of the Provincial, Gun and Myun Governments cooperated in every way with the election officials in providing office space, clerical assistance, and transportation. Particular credit should be given to KIM, Chong Sul, Chief of the Local Affairs Section, Provincial Bureau of Home Affairs, for his efficient handling of the distribution of election material to the election Committees. This project was handled with dispatch and in a highly satisfactory manner. Registration and polling places were generally satisfactory although changes in location were necessary in several cases due to unsuitable location and for reasons of security. During the registration period several Districts were located at or near police boxes and Youth Group Headquarters. This was corrected prior to actual voting. Booths were provided on a basis of one per two hundred registrants and in most instances provided privacy for the voters. Where law violations were noted in this connection the attention of the Committee was called and correction made. Registration and voting places were well marked during the registration period but many signs were removed at the close of the period of poll register examination and replaced at the beginning of the voting. This action was reported as necessary because of threats to burn the polling places. Poll registers were prepared in triplicate as required, one copy being retained in hiding by the District Committee, one kept in the Myun safe and one in the Gun safe. In several instances the registers were kept at police boxes, although this practice was discouraged. Several registers were lost by attacks against the voting District Committees but voters were not prevented from registering, examining or voting because of such action. Attacks against voting places in which ballot boxes and ballots, both marked and unmarked were lost, occurred during election day and are covered later in this report. An officer from this group supervised the receipt and distribution of election material, and on election morning every polling place was provided with sufficient boxes and material to start the balloting. Official ballots were prepared by printing plants in Kwangju and were satisfactory. A 30% overage was printed and distributed. Extra ballot boxes were made available to the Electoral District Committee in case they were needed as replacements.

6. United Nations Groups visiting this Province during the pre-election period were extended every opportunity of inspecting voting places and interviewing election officials and candidates. They gave the impression to the undersigned that their observations were very favorable.

7. Fifty-two teams, plus one observer with the Provincial Election Committee, operated in the twenty-six Electoral Districts of this Province where elections were held. Three Districts (Kwangju Pu, Yongam and Yonggwang Guns) had only one candidate standing for election. Personnel comprising the teams was drawn from officers, D/A civilians and Enlisted men of the 101st Military Government Group, 33rd Military Government Company, 20th Infantry Regiment, the Transportation Corps activities in Sunchon, Yosu and Mokpo, and a special detail of officers, D/A civilians and Enlisted men stationed with Headquarters USAMGIK.

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Each team included one officer or civilian, an armed driver and a Korean interpreter. Each observer was furnished a folder of instructions and forms pertaining to his duties. The folder contained the following:

Memorandum of Instructions (Copy enclosed)
Reference Check List (Copy enclosed)
Myun Spot Check List by voting district (Copy enclosed)
Official Ballot for assigned Electoral District
Extracts from Election Law
Extracts from Election Regulations

Vehicles included quarter-tons, three-quarter tons, and in one case a converted three-quarter ton ambulance, drawn from the transportation pool of this group, the Provincial Government, the 20th Infantry Regiment, and these shipped down for the purpose from Seoul. Although considerable mechanical failure was experienced due to the fair condition of most of the vehicles and the impassable road conditions due to rain, the observers were able to visit a representative number of Voting Districts, and to return to the Electoral District Headquarters to observe the counting of the ballot. Each team carried emergency rations and fuel, and refilling points were maintained at Yosu, Sunchon, Mokpo and Changhung. The last of the fifty two teams to clear the Provincial capital left at 0530 Hours 10 May 1948 in threatening weather which later became a general rainstorm throughout the Province. Because of lack of water transportation and rough weather complete coverage of the island voting districts of the Province was impossible, although such districts in Muan Electoral District number two were well covered by observers in Korean Coast Guard boats, police boats were generally not available because of their use for security and patrol purposes.

8. Observers report that the voting started at 0700 on election day with long lines awaiting the poll opening, and stood in the rain for their turn to vote. In many instances voting was complete before noon of election day and but few remained open after dark to accommodate the late voters. In most of the voting districts, Community Protection Associations (Hyang Bo Dans) had been organized by the election officials to assist the police in preventing disorders, and to insure orderly voting, and were generally successful throughout the day. In many districts threats against the lives of the election officials and any who voted were made, but no serious disorders occurred which prevented voting. The Hyang Bo Dan groups were armed with bamboo spears. Both the police and the latter were sometimes too much in evidence in or near the voting booths but there was no report of attempt made to instruct or influence the voters. Organized Youth Groups were inactive on election day.

9. Incidents noted by observers teams during tour of the polling places which are of interest, or required correction are as follows:

a. Several hundred voters lined up at polls in the rain awaiting election officials at 0800. Reason given for late arrival--late breakfast.

b. Many voting districts were closed when checked by observers. All eligibles had voted or were accounted for as absent.

c. Police in polling place trying to keep out of the rain. Did not interfere or influence voting but withdrew when called to attention of committee.

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d. In several cases ballot box locks had not been provided, or were broken when received. Voting proceeded after boxes were inspected and sealed with paper seals.

e. Voting places were attacked during the night preceding the election and ballot boxes, ballots and booths destroyed. Electoral District Committees replaced boxes and ballots and a voting place was set up in time for voting in all but four Districts

f. Sample ballots in voting booths had been thumbprinted or marked under one candidate. District Committee withdrew the sample ballot or marked the other candidates identically.

g. Committee members were assisting voters by placing marked ballots in box. Corrected.

h. Committee members assisting voters to mark ballots. Corrected to Committee advising voters how to mark ballots according to law.

i. Two voting districts located in same place, one other than place of registration, reportedly for security reasons. Separate voting procedures were observed and all registrants advised of change.

j. District 7, Dolsan Myun, Yosu Electoral District Number 2 ballot box and ballots destroyed by attack prior to opening of voting place. An adequate home made box was secured and voting opened as scheduled. 559 ballots cast from 582 registered.

k. One voting district short fifteen envelopes, Chairman permitted voting after conference with Committee members, and candidates' representatives. Chairman accompanied box to Electoral District Headquarters after balloting was completed and explained his action, which was confirmed.

l. Candidates pictures not always posted. Reason given was lack of photo facilities and in one instance candidate did not wish to be photographed.

m. One district of Sang Kum Myun, Sunchon Electoral District Number 1, reported village leader killed the night before the election and others threatened if they voted. Polls opened under Hyang Bo Dan protection and at 1745 Hours all available voters, 409 out of 458 registrants had voted.

n. One ballot box from Yongsan Myun, Changhung Electoral District was punctured by rifle bullet while being transported with others to the Electoral District Headquarters. Many ballots were damaged but Committee was liberal in accepting properly marked ballots. Only one ballot from the box was declared void.

o. Messengers with ballots and envelopes were waylaid on their way from Electoral District Headquarters to voting districts and ballots and envelopes destroyed. Prompt dispatch of replacement material resulted in opening on time.

10. Most of the ballot boxes were returned promptly to the Electoral District Committee and within a few hours after the balloting closed. All were in on the morning of 11 May. Some districts began the count upon arrival of the first boxes at 2030 Hours while others waited for the arrival of all boxes. One district (Kohung) did not begin the count until the morning of 11 May because of insufficient lighting. All boxes were locked in

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a cell at the local police station under guard. Observers noted no tampering with seals or locks when presented for opening. Candidates or their representatives were present at the time of the ballot count and were consulted when invalid ballots were found. A group of teachers and students from the Tamyang Girls Middle School attended and observed the ballot counting procedures in that District. The Voting District Chairman or his representative delivered the ballot box with marked ballots and envelopes together with unused ballots and envelopes to the Electoral District Committee. In several instances, the entire Voting District Committee came with the Chairman, and all stayed until the counting was completed. Spectators were permitted to the limits of space available without interfering with the work of the Electoral District Committee. The press was welcomed and given special seats for close observation.

11. A typical ceremony in the office of the Electoral District Committee at the beginning of the ballot count included:

a. Singing of the National Anthem.

b. Silent prayer and respect to the Flag.

c. Reading and explanation of the election laws and regulations as they pertain to the ballot count by the Chairman.

d. Chairman inspects seals and locks on box.

e. Official in charge of opening breaks seal and empties ballot on table and shows box to be empty.

f. Team shake ballots out of envelopes.

g. Team arranges ballots for each candidate and places questionable ones in separate piles on Chairman's desk.

h. Committee counts and clerks tabulate votes for each candidate.

i. Whole Committee examines and passes on the validity of questionable ballots. In some districts a secret vote was taken on the question of validity.

j. Validated ballots counted and tabulated.

k. All ballots and envelopes returned to ballot box and again locked.

l. Chairman announces results of count over public address system or posts same on bulletin board.

12. At the beginning of the count a small (1000) ballot box took one hour to count. As the Committee became more experienced, this was cut to less than one-half hour.

The use of envelopes to contain the ballots slowed the counting procedure and many officers recommended that their use might be eliminated at future elections. Invalid ballots were given close examination and in every instance where an observer examined the ballot in question, the decision of the Committee was confirmed No complaints were made by any candidate or his representative to the Electoral District Committee with respect to the ballot counting procedure. No disorders within the Electoral District Headquarters at anytime was reported.

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13. All observers without exception, were impressed with the honesty, sincerity, and singleness of purpose of the election officials both at the Voting District and Electoral District levels. Observers were of the opinion that this election was as well or better handled than any they had observed in the States. Most election officials appeared to be conversant with all phases of the election laws and regulations and went about their work efficiently and with a minimum of confusion.

14. A report of major disturbances or disorders is enclosed.

/s/ Timothy H. Murphy
TIMOTHY H. MURPHY
Colonel Cml C
Chief Civil Affairs Officer.

7 Inclosures:

1. Report of Incident in Chungae Myun, Muan Electoral District No. 1
2. Report of Incident in Hyun Kyung Myun, Muan Electoral District Number 1.
3. Report of Incident in Montang Myun, Muan Electoral District No. 1
4. Report of Incident in Haejae Myun, Muan Electoral District No. 1
5. Report of Incidents at Yunkang Dong, Changsong EUP, Changsong Electoral District.
6. Report of Incident at Chinwon Myun, Changsong Electoral District.
7. Report of Incident at Ok Chun, Samgae Myun, Changsong Electoral District.

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REPORT OF INCIDENT IN CHUNGAE MYUN, MUAN ELECTORAL DISTRICT NO. 1.

At 1400 Hours, 10 May 1948, a mob of six armed with rifles and home-made bombs attacked the polling place of Voting District Number 5 at Kurori and burned the ballots, ballot box and voting place. Due to transportation difficulties and fear of further attacks the Voting District Committee made no attempt to secure replacement ballots and box and set up a new voting place. Registration of this district was 48%.

(Incl. #1)

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REPORT OF INCIDENT IN HYUN KYUNG MYUN, MUAN ELECTORAL DISTRICT NO. 1

In Voting Districts five and six of Hyun Kyung Myun at about 0900 Hours, 10 May 1948, Community Protection Association group organized for the protection of the voters and for keeping order turned on the police and election officials and destroyed or burned the ballots, ballot boxes and voting places, disarmed the police and fled. The election officials either through lack of time and transportation or fear of return of the attackers made no attempt to replace the voting equipment and no election was held in these two Districts. The registration is recorded as 455 for Number 5 and 627 for Number 6. All eligibles had registered in the two Districts.

In Voting District 2 of Hyun Kyung Myun, an identical attack came about 1400 hours after balloting was completed and the Committee was preparing to deliver the box to the Electoral District Committee.

Registration for this District was 527, 100% of those eligible.

The Electoral District Election Committee has not recommended a re-election, because of the fact that KIM, Yong Hyun received 17,873 votes, while the nearest competitor received only 8,907 votes. The 1,641 votes lost in Hyun Kyung and Chungae Myuns could not have altered the outcome.

(Incl. #2)

Inclosure No. 43B

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By NARS, Date

REPORT OF INCIDENT IN MONTANG MYUN, MUAN ELECTORAL DISTRICT NO. 1

Officer observer made a special visit to Voting District Number 10, Montang Myun, Muan Electoral District Number 1, at the request of the representative of Mr. Chung, Kyoo Sung, Number four candidate on the ballot. Arrived at 1445 Hours on 10 May 1948, and found voting district closed, Chairman and members of the Committee were asleep and had been drinking. Explanation given was that all registrants had voted but they did not know how to get ballot box to Electoral District Headquarters.

Photograph display favored Mr. KIM, Yong Hyun. Mr. Chung's representative claimed that only members of the KIM family were allowed to vote. A check of the balloting in this District shows 298 eligible to register, 254 actually registered, but 293 voted. All votes but one were cast for KIM, Yong Hyun. Report of this incident has been made to Provincial Election Committee.

(Incl. #3)

Inclosure No. 43C

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REPORT OF INCIDENTS IN HAEJAE MYUN, MUAN ELECTORAL DISTRICT NO. 1

On 10 May 1948, in Voting District Number 6, a mob of thirty persons armed with a pistol and two carbines attacked the residences of the District Chairman and one of the Committee and kidnapped both. The officials were taken to Kangsan Mountain about three Kilometers from the village, beater and threatened with death if they conducted an election in the District. The officials returned to the village, opened the polling place and supervised the balloting without further trouble. Registered voters numbered 551 There were 510 ballots cast.

On 10 May 1948, in Voting Districts Number 7, 8, and 9 of Haejae Myun, several groups of three or more roamed the valleys and roads of the Districts blocking the roads to voters on their way to the polls and threatened to kill them if they voted. Police reinforcements were sent into the Myun and the groups broken up. Result of voting in these Districts are: Number 7, registered 454, voted 424; Number 8, registered 711, voted 627; Number 9, registered 261, voted, 234.

(Incl. #4)

Enclosure No. 43D

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

REPORT OF INCIDENTS AT YUNKANG DONG, CHANGSONG EUP, CHANGSONG ELECTORAL DISTRICT

At 0700 Hours, 10 May 1948, the special guard employed for election day killed two policemen in Yunkang Voting District and destroyed the ballot box. Police reinforcements arrived and order was restored. Gunsu brought a public address system and talked to the voters who had fled to the hills. A replacement ballot was installed and the voting began at noon. Out of 280 registrants, 221 voters cast their ballots and the District was orderly.

(Incl. #5)

Inclosure No. 43E

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By NARS, Date

REPORT OF INCIDENT AT CHINWON MYUN, CHANGSONG ELECTORAL DISTRICT

At 0330 Hours 10 May 1948, a mob of 30 people attacked a police sub-station on their way to the Myun Office to destroy the Myun ballots and ballot boxes. One member of the mob and one member of the Hyang Bo Dan were killed, and six members of the latter group were wounded.

A few windows were broken in the Myun office, but no ballots or boxes were lost.

(Incl. #6)

Inclosure No. 43F

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REPORT OF INCIDENT AT OK CHUN, SAMCAE MYUN, CHANGSONG ELECTORAL DISTRICT

At 0430 Hours, 10 May 1948, a mob of about eighty armed people appeared near Ok Chun Voting District, fired shots in the air, and warned the people not to vote or they would be shot. Fifteen policemen were dispatched to this Myun for election duty to supplement the twenty "firemen" and about two hundred forty members of the Hyang Bo Dan. Voting started at Ok Chun Voting District late, but proceeded without interruption, except that two shots were fired about 1000 hours from a ridge 300 yards east of the voting place. Police returned two shots. No further disturbance.

(Incl. #7)

Inclosure No. 43G

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

HEADQUARTERS
99th Military Government Group
APO 6 Unit 1

(Kyongsang Puk)

NNBHA

ERP mlh

18 May 1948

SUBJECT: American Observation of National Election

TO : The Commanding General, USAMGIK
APO 235 Unit 2

1. In accordance with directives of the Commanding General, USAMGIK, which prescribe that two (2) American Officers, or DAC's of comparable commissioned status, will observe the Korean National Election in each of the Election Districts of this province on 10 May 1948 and also that American personnel will observe as much of the election procedure prior to election day as possible, the following indicates the action taken in Kyongsang Pukto.

2. This part of the National Election will be broken down into three (3) phases, each of which will be discussed separately.

a. First Phase (Registration 30 March to 9 April)

(1) To carry out the requirements as pertain to this phase of the election, the following personnel and transportation were available.

(a) Personnel: Furnished by:

(1) Military Government Agencies in Province.....18
(2) First Infantry Regiment..... 6
TOTAL.....24

(b) Transportation: Furnished by:

(1) Military Government Agencies in Province per day..... 6
(2) 1st Infantry Regiment, per day for 4 days..... 6

(2) The above personnel, using the small amount of transportation available each day, contacted and observed at the following, during this registration phase.

(a) Provincial Election Committee.....Daily
(b) Of the 33 Election Districts, 30 were visited at least.....Once
(c) Of the 2,446 Voting Districts:
130, each day for 4 days.....Once
237 others.....Once

The above indicates that, with the very small amount of transportation available, Americans, in addition to contacting practically all Election District Election Committees, actually physically visited 15% of the voting districts of this province during the registration period at least once, and, in an appreciable number of the cases, more than once.

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(3) The results of the American Observation of the Registration phase are attached hereto as enclosure #1. (not included) All information included in enclosure #1 (not included), which indicated the need of corrective action, was, in addition to being reported to the District Election Committee concerned on the same day as noted, was reported to the Provincial Election Committee for necessary action, upon return of the American to Taegu. In most cases, the Provincial Election Committee was most prompt in taking corrective action.

b. Second Phase (Interim) (10 April to 9 May)

(1) To carry out the requirements as pertain to this second phase of the election, the following personnel and transportation were available.

(a) Personnel: Furnished by:

(1) Military Government Agencies in Province.....18
TOTAL.....18

(b) Transportation: Furnished by:

(1) Military Government Agencies in Province, per day..... 5

(2) The above mentioned personnel, using the small amount of transportation available per day, contacted and observed at the following, during this phase of the election:

(a) Provincial Election Committee.....Daily
(b) Of the 33 Election Districts, 28 were to have actual voting (as the remaining five (5) each had only one (1) candidate), and of the 28, 25 were visited.....At least once
(c) In conjunction with (b) above, 32 voting districts were also visited.....once

(3) The results of the American Observation of the Interim Phase of the National Election are attached hereto as enclosure #2 (not included). All information included in enclosure #2, which indicated the need for corrective action, in addition to being discussed with the District Election Committee concerned on the spot, was also reported to the Provincial Election Committee on the following day for necessary action. In practically all cases, this committee took immediate corrective action.

c. Third Phase (Election Day) (10 May)

(1) To carry out the requirements as pertain to this phase of the National Election, the following personnel and transportation were available.

(a) Personnel: Furnished by:	Opr DAC	EM
(1) Mil Govt Agencies in Province	29	33
(2) USAMGIK.....	33	0
(3) USAFIK (OCI).....	1	0
(4) 1st Infantry Regiment.....	0	32
TOTAL	63	65

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(b) Transportation: Furnished by:

(1)	Mil Govt Agencies in Prov (army vehicles)	15
(2)	6th Inf Div, Pusan (drawn on M/R by 99th)	28
(3)	USAFIK (OCI-furnished by 1st Inf Regt)	1
(4)	1st Infantry Regiment	14
(5)	Korean Circle "K" vehicles	2
	TOTAL	60

(2) The above personnel using the transportation indicated above, (with the exception of four (4) being utilized by the UNTCOK Observation Group in this Province) contacted and observed at the following some time during the period 0700 to 2000, 10 May.

(a) Provincial Election Committee
(b) All District Election Committees in whose districts actual voting took place (28 each)
(c) 1,203 Voting Districts of the 2,156 required to be open for voting.

(3) The results of the American Observation of this final phase of the election are attached hereto as inclosure #3 (extracts from typical area only). In many cases, when information was received at the Provincial Capital, during the day, on which corrective action was necessary, the facts were presented to the Provincial Election Committee, who took immediate corrective action in all such cases, so as to insure proper methods of voting during the remainder of the period.

3. Comments made by UNTCOK, Kyongsang Pukto Observation Group.

a. Upon arrival in Taegu, the Observation Group divided into two parties. One, consisting of Mr. Boncour and three (3) others, immediately departed for Kyongju and did not return to Taegu but returned to Seoul via the coast route by vehicle. Consequently this headquarters knows of no comments made by this group. The other party, consisting of Mr. Manet and two (2) others, remained in Taegu. Their comments were as follows:

Mr. Manet: "I can understand the high percentage of voters--it is the social pressure on the people in these small towns."

"This polling place is about as perfect as it could be."

"In this polling place there was a misinterpretation in the election law but the election official used very sound judgment in his decision." (This had to do with mistaken idea by one official that voters were supposed to sign their ballots, and another election official decided as it was a secret ballot that could not be done--one vote was ruined.)

Commented favorably on practically all polling places visited.

Commented favorably on the election officials in every case.

Was pleased that police were keeping close watch on polling places. Said it was necessary in view of pre-election disturbances to protect the voters. Actually stated that policy had changed from not wanting the police around to wanting their protection for voters.

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(b) Transportation: Furnished by:

(1) Mil Govt Agencies in Prov (army vehicles)	15
(2) 6th Inf Div, Pusan (drawn on M/R by 99th)	28
(3) USAFIK (OCI-furnished by 1st Inf Regt)	1
(4) 1st Infantry Regiment	14
(5) Korean Circle "K" vehicles	2
TOTAL	60

(2) The above personnel using the transportation indicated above, (with the exception of four (4) being utilized by the UNTCOK Observation Group in this Province) contacted and observed at the following some time during the period 0700 to 2000, 10 May.

(a) Provincial Election Committee
(b) All District Election Committees in whose districts actual voting took place (28 each)
(c) 1,203 Voting Districts of the 2,156 required to be open for voting.

(3) The results of the American Observation of this final phase of the election are attached hereto as inclosure #3 (extracts from typical area only). In many cases, when information was received at the Provincial Capital, during the day, on which corrective action was necessary, the facts were presented to the Provincial Election Committee, who took immediate corrective action in all such cases, so as to insure proper methods of voting during the remainder of the period.

3. Comments made by UNTCOK, Kyongsang Pukto Observation Group.

a. Upon arrival in Taegu, the Observation Group divided into two parties. One, consisting of Mr. Boncour and three (3) others, immediately departed for Kyongju and did not return to Taegu but returned to Seoul via the coast route by vehicle. Consequently this headquarters knows of no comments made by this group. The other party, consisting of Mr. Manet and two (2) others, remained in Taegu. Their comments were as follows:

Mr. Manet: "I can understand the high percentage of voters--it is the social pressure on the people in these small towns."

"This polling place is about as perfect as it could be."

"In this polling place there was a misinterpretation in the election law but the election official used very sound judgment in his decision." (This had to do with mistaken idea by one official that voters were supposed to sign their ballots, and another election official decided as it was a secret ballot that could not be done--one vote was ruined.)

Commented favorably on practically all polling places visited.

Commented favorably on the election officials in every case.

Was pleased that police were keeping close watch on polling places. Said it was necessary in view of pre-election disturbances to protect the voters. Actually stated that policy had changed from not wanting the police around to wanting their protection for voters.

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Stated that the Indian delegate had told him informally that the Korean election was being conducted better than in his own land (India).

Repeatedly stated that his job and the Americans' was the same. We had the same interest. Mr. Blokh in all cases concurred with Mr. Manet and said about the same things simply reworded.

Mr. Shinh (Korean interpreter) made one comment to the effect that he was from North Korea and was very bitter against the Communists, and did not personally think the election should have been held at this time.

During 10 May, the group kept in touch with headquarters and made a point of visiting any trouble spots reported such as one bombed polling place where Mr. Manet was pleased that 70% had voted prior to the bombing and the people continued to vote and ended with 90%. Also a village where rioters in the mountains had scared the villagers from the polls so that no one had voted until the police restored order in the early afternoon and when we arrived shortly after the police a long queue of voters were busy casting ballots. Mr. Manet stated that it would have been better to close the polls at five to make it easier to bring the boxes in before dark. He stated that he was satisfied all who wanted to vote did so prior to seven and was favorably impressed with the way the boxes were sealed at the polling places and immediately hauled off to the police headquarters.

Another side comment by Mr. Manet was to the effect that ignorant people (especially women) would have to be shown the technique of voting and in doing so the election official could put his finger on a favored candidate but also stated each candidate had a right to be represented in each polling place.

4. Summary of American Observation:

a. In practically all cases, American Observers, and also Mr. Manet of the UNTCOK, indicated that all Korean election officials were sincere in their efforts to conduct a free and fair election.

b. Main reasons for declaring certain ballots invalid were, in order of most frequent appearance:

(1) Ballot on which the name of no candidate is marked. Section 42, Election Law.

(2) Ballot on which the voter recorded other matters than a mark behind the name of the candidate of his choice. Section 42, Election Law.

(3) Ballot on which it cannot be told which name is marked. Section 42, Election Law.

(4) Ballot on which more than one candidate is marked. Section 42, Election Law.

(5) Failure on the part of the chairman of the voting district Election Committee to put his seal on the ballot in accordance with the provisions of Section 34, Election Law.

c. The reasons for the non-voting of a small segment of the eligible voting population appeared to be, in order of priority

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(1) Those who were afraid to vote due to intimidation by communists.

(2) Those who were against the election.

(3) Those who for business or personal reasons were away from their voting districts on 10 May.

d. No incident was noted whereby any individual was forcing or attempting to force a person to vote.

e. A very few instances of armed police being inside the voting place were observed.

f. All observers were impressed with the extremely large amount of women voters who turned out.

g. In several instances, American Observers stated that the arrival of Americans at a voting place tended to reassure the voters that nothing would happen to them if they voted, consequently a greater number of voters turned out.

h. In practically all instances, the self-protection units were used in a proper manner.

/s/ Alexander Adair
ALEXANDER ADAIR
Colonel Inf
Commanding

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HEADQUARTERS
98TH MILITARY GOVERNMENT GROUP (Kyongsang Nam)
APO 6

14 May 1948

SUBJECT: Report on Election

TO: Commanding General, USAMGIK
APO 235 Unit 2

1. This report is designed to give in condensed narrative form an outline of the steps taken in preparation for and in the conduct of the election of 10 May 1948 in this Province. Since the experiences of most of the Korean officials, the American inspection teams, and the election committees were quire similar in all areas, only sample reports are included in covering their activities. All unusual or outstanding occurrences have been extracted from all reports and are included herein. Other reports are available if required.

PREPARATION PHASE.

A. Participation by Korean Officials.

Practically all Korean officials on all levels were organized into instruction and inspection teams for the purpose of assisting the election committees and instructing the public regarding election procedures. Beginning 1 April 1948 this activity was stepped up and in fact very little other business was done in any of the Provincial or Gun or Bu offices. Speaker teams penetrated even to the most remote villages. Radio time was allocated to government officials, election committees and candidates. Newspaper articles were written by officials and large numbers of handbills and posters were distributed. While there was some duplication of effort on various levels, including National, this was, under the circumstances, an advantage. (See attached Incl. #1 for sample report of inspection team.)

B. Activities of OCI.

While directed from Seoul, in accordance with plans and policies of Mr. Stewart, the local OCI office added considerable material to the large amount distributed. Activities of OCI were coordinated with those of the Provincial Government in the use of radio, newspapers and handbill distribution.

C. Inspection Trips of American Advisers.

While the Chief Civil Affairs Officer, the Advisor of the Home Affairs Bureau, and the Advisor of the Public Information Section were particularly concerned with the dissemination of information and the implementation of the election directives, all other advisors were used in some capacity to assist in the program. All Gun and Bu election committees, and the majority of the Myun offices were visited by American teams both before and after the registration period.

Two visits of groups of inspectors from the United Nations Commission were made in this Province prior to the election. They seemed well pleased with the results obtained at the time of their visit.

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D. Reaction of the People.

The only active opposition to the election from the beginning was by the Communist Party (South Korea Labor Party). Numerous instances of violence and intimidation had been reported. These incidents were reported to the Department of Police by the Provincial police and are in their files. (See attached Incl. #2a and b, for typical propaganda material and 2-c for report of one incident).

There was an initial indifference on the part of a good many people toward the election, due to the following causes: (a) The opposition of Kim Koo and Kim Kiu Sic. Their followers and many other citizens and government officials opposed the elections and indicated that they would not vote; (b) Suspicion of motives behind the election. In many former Japanese elections Koreans had been forced to vote for Japanese-supported candidates; (c) Loss of face by head-men. In all former elections the headmen voted to decide minor matters of local interest. With the coming of universal suffrage which gave the vote to the women and all younger adult members of families, the headmen lost face and many felt that the women and younger people did not have the experience and were not qualified to vote.

This indifference and opposition seemed to melt away shortly after the onset of the education campaign. Many people came to feel that Kim Koo and Kim Kiu Sic were traitors and had sold their country in order to further their own selfish ambitions. The conviction was also aroused that the election was actually to be honest and conducted under a free atmosphere. Before the registration was over, it was evident that public interest in the election as an initial step toward independence was rising throughout the Province. By the time of the election, a wave of popular patriotic feeling had completely eclipsed the opposition of Kim Koo and Kim Kiu Sic and only the real Communists and their followers continued the opposition. There was little campaigning on any issue other than that of independence, and few people seemed to care for whom they voted as long as they had the opportunity to elect a representative who would help to form a Korean government.

E. A Free Atmosphere.

It cannot be claimed that there was no intimidation, no force used to influence people to register or to vote. This is impossible in our own country. However, all cases reported in this Province were discovered to be purely local in nature and little evidence was forthcoming regarding actual occurrences. It is believed that the police made a genuine attempt to carry out the intent of the election law. They carried on a Province-wide education campaign, but on investigation it was found that this was purely for the purpose of inducing the people to vote, and was not directed toward the support of any one candidate. The Chief of Police investigated throughout the Province to supervise this assistance on the part of the police to the election committees, and government officials, and reported that great progress had been made. It was rumored that some individuals had registered under the impression that their ration cards would have been forfeited if they had failed to do so. Discussion of this subject with many block leaders brought out the fact that such threats would have been unnecessary because the Korean people were generally used to carrying out the instructions of the block leaders and cooperating with them. No evidence was discovered by any of the inspection teams regarding bought votes, intimidation or coercion. This free atmosphere was confirmed by the attitude of the people on Election Day.

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ELECTION DAY.

Reports of American Inspection Teams were unanimous in their expression of gratification and even surprise over the great interest on the part of the entire population in the election, the careful planning on the part of all officials for the conduct of the elections and the meticulous observance of every detail of the Election Law by the election committees.

All opposition except that evidenced by the South Korea Labor Party had disappeared. The Korean people seemed determined to vote, they seemed to know how to vote and they appeared to gain great satisfaction from the knowledge that they had helped contribute some small part toward Korean independence.

There were 11 cases of violence on the 9th of May in which 4 people were killed, 8 injured, and 12 ballot boxes and ballots or registration lists destroyed. The latter were all replaced before election day. On 10 May there were 21 cases of violence, in which 1 person was killed, 13 injured and 14 ballot boxes destroyed. Even the destruction of the boxes or the threat of continued violence did not deter the voters and the election was continued. In no area were sufficient ballots destroyed to warrant a recommendation for a re-election. (See attached Incl. #3 for summaries of incidents on 9 May and 10 May from police reports).

There was no question in the minds of any of the American inspectors but that a free atmosphere existed. Voters, when questioned regarding this, indicated that they would not have voted (or would have turned in blank ballots) if the election had been forced. The voting was honest and secret and in general surpassed in this respect the results obtained in what are called "democratic" countries.

The number of void ballots, due either to improper voting, to writing on the ballot or to failure to indicate any choice, varied from 1% to 6%, with an average of around 3%. This, added to the total number of eligible voters who did not register (3%) and who registered but failed to vote (2%) makes the maximum Communist population (including Fellow-Travelers) less than 10% in this Province. This is far removed from the 30%-40% estimated in some quarters as being Leftist strength prior to the election, and indicates the swing to the Right that has taken place during the past six months. Many of the candidates were true Independents and while the majority are supporters of Rhee Syngman, as expected, it is believed that the elected representatives from this Province represent the thought and the will of the people. Nothing further could be asked of a democratic election and this result justifies all the hard work and effort on the part of the Americans and the SKIG officials during the past two and a half years. Our attempts to bring some semblance of democratic thought to a nation held for forty years under the heel of a dictator and with a history of four thousand years of despotism has borne fruit. It is a record of which the American people may well be proud. This thought was voiced by Mr. S. H. Jackson (Australia), member of the UN Commission. who inspected the election procedures in this Province and who indicated that he was well pleased with everything that he had seen and heard.

A final word must be added in appreciation of the efforts of the officers and men of the 6th Infantry Division in assisting in every way possible in the conduct of the elections. in furnishing protection to Military Government Inspection Teams and in giving moral support in troubled areas to the patriotic Korean people who were trying to carry out their democratic responsibilities in the fact of Communistic violence. Major General Orlando

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Ward was most cooperative in his offers to do anything we desired and to render any assistance needed. His understanding of and interest in the Korean people and their problems has been an inspiration to all of us. Likewise the cooperative attitude and practical assistance of Colonel Gunby, Commanding Officer of the 6th Division Artillery helped to make our work easier. The fine work of the 6th Infantry Division patrols throughout the Province in checking and reporting progress prior to the election, in distributing educational material throughout the countryside, and in furnishing assistance and protection during the election itself, is greatl appreciated.

The assistance of the officers and men and Department of the Army civilians of the 11th Medium Port and the 790th Railway Operating Battalion as well as several national level officers and civilians on duty in Pusan who served as members of Election Day Inspection Teams, is also appreciated. It is believed that all of these individuals not only contributed materially toward the accomplishment of the mission of the United States Army in Korea, but that they themselves benefited through the experience gained in close contact with Korean officials and citizens determined to make the election a success. The entire operation was overwhelmingly successful and this success was due to the hard work, interest and enthusiasm of Koreans and Americans alike, all working together toward a common goal. Truly, history was made in Korea on that memorable day and all concerned may well be proud of their contribution.

/s/ F. E. Gillette
F. E. GILLETTE
Colonel, Infantry
Chief Civil Affairs Officer

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SAMPLE REPORT OF INSPECTION TEAM.

Summary-

All candidates are announced. There is no leftist candidate anywhere.

Registration is done under free atmosphere. No intimidation and no interference is reported.

All districts are wanting election expenses. They are trying to minimize the expenses. The Provincial Government will be able to save a part of the fund allocated by the National Government if it is managed well.

Transportation for collecting ballot boxes is a problem. Shortage of vehicles and gasoline makes it difficult for the electoral districts to take care of the job.

For publicity, speaker teams are sent out to myun and villages.

Yangsan Gun

They have made 3 lists of registered voters, and 1 is used for public inspection, another is placed at the myun office, and the third at the electoral district election committee. They are expecting to receive all lists of registered voters from all voting districts (one copy from each voting district) by tomorrow.

Many members of election committees are resigning in order to participate in campaigning for the candidates. About ten members have already submitted resignations, and more members are expected to follow.

It is satisfactorily planned to insure secret voting.

Attitude of the people in the district toward the election is favorable. There is no pressure by any group. No restrictions on meetings and speeches.

There is little effect by Kim Koo and Kim Kiu Sic's policy of non-participation in the election.

The election committee is operating satisfactorily. When we were there, they had just finished a meeting with the local voters to instruct them how to vote. They put up signs indicating name and district of the voting district, and date and time of election and public inspection of the register.

Ulsan Gun

There has been no opposition or interference. There seems to be a minority of objectors. Attitude of people toward the election is generally enthusiastic.

The Gun is planning to mobilize about 20 vehicles, including 4 from the Gun, 10 from the coal mine, 5 from private companies, 1 from FAA, 1 from monopoly bureau. At least 1 truck to each myun will be assigned to collect ballot boxes and to attend to other business. The Gun needs about 26 drums of gasoline and 1 drum of engine oil for this purpose.

Campaigning of the candidates has been started. On 23 April there will be a public meeting to announce political views of 6 candidates in the electoral district A.
(Incl. #1)

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Voluntary protective groups, young peoples' organizations (Taedong), fire fighter groups will take responsibility for guarding polling places and protect ballot boxes, and the police will stay in background.

Election procedures are carried on efficiently. The myun-master impresses us as an energetic and efficient man.

They received an instructive bulletin published by the National Election Committee which includes a diagram of model polling place and other instructions, and are planning to follow them.

They will have a problem in collecting ballot boxes. Their voting districts are scattered all over the Gun; electoral district A includes the central parts of the Gun and district B takes in the surrounding parts. (Division of districts by the National Election Committee is not done well.) They will have transportation difficulties, and will need gasoline and engine oil. They are even requesting the provincial government to dispatch vehicles to meet the emergency need.

Miryang Gun

They are still getting registrations. (This is wrong.) Actual registration started from 4 April to 7 April according to the dates on the registration forms. They started late because they received the registration forms late. They received the forms on 3 April.

Very poorly managed. Only one of the members of the election committee was present, and he is very inefficient. He even explained how he will arrange the polling place on the election day, saying that he would place a table at the center of the room for the voters to mark their ballots. We instructed him that he should prepare secret booths for marking the ballots.

The polling place had no signs to indicate the number of voting districts, date and place of election. We instructed him to put up such signs.

No chairman and member of the election committee at No. 14 voting district was present at the polling place when we stepped in, and the register of voters was left on a desk not attended. (This is bad).

Method of registration--The members of the election committee and Ban-jang in the district were going around visiting individual homes to get registrations, in addition to those done at the registration place. (This practice is irregular, although the intention is to get as many registrations as possible.)

There are some leftists in the district, but no one refused to register. No pressure was applied in registration.

The chairman of the election committee is poorly selected; he is low in intellect. They do not follow national plans closely. They have set their own dates for registration and public inspection of the register.

Reaction of the people toward the election is generally favorable. There were some handbills opposing the election distributed in the Gun. The members of the election committee think that the handbills are made by some left groups, such as the Democratic Front, the National Labor Union, Women's Alliance, and the Farmers' Union. Last night there were some torches lit on hills to express sentiment opposing the election.
(Incl. #1)

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Political meetings are not restricted; permit is not required in order to have public meetings for election campaign, except notifying the police.

There is some influence of Kim Koo and Kim Kiu Sic among some minority intellectual group, but little effect to general public.

During the past two years the leftist activities in Miryang were more serious than in some other Guns in the province. The leftist influence may have been penetrated among the official circles that the government officials either have lost their incentive or are afraid to take positive steps in conduct of government administration.

The future attention of the American personnel and the Korean officials should be concentrated on such Guns as Miryang. We have mentioned to Mr. Su Sang Whan, Chief of Home Affairs Bureau, that he and his staff should pay attention to Miryang."

(Incl #1)

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ANTI-ELECTION HANDBILL DISTRIBUTED AT ARBOR DAY CEREMONY IN PUSAN.

Do not have a registration for election.

Deer fellow citizens, Men of Traitor, Lee Rhee Syngman forced the people to have a registration, saying that government would not distribute any grains or rice and they will be put in jail if they don't have registrations, but this is a red lie (black lie). If you have a registration, our country will be a colony of United States forever.

(Incl #2A)

Inclosure No. 45B

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By NARS, Date

THREATENING LETTER SENT TO DAC - (Interpreter for Chief Civil Affairs Officer)

To Kei Won Chung:

We Young People Dead Band of Rescuing the Country and Crushing the Separate Government suggest the following three main points for the welfare of 30,000,000 people;

1. To join the separate government is betrayal of the country. And you should secede from it right away and issue your statement of seceding.

2. Crush the secret plot of separate government and make both troops of U. S. Army and Soviet Russia to be withdrawn and join the work of establishment of People's Republic, in unifying the South and North of Korea.

3. If you do not make a seceding statement of crushing the separate Government, you are a traitor. Therefore we are going to give you a knife of justice.

King of Hades is thirsty of your blood. We who are understandable about your mistake broadly and teach the way of rebirth and caress the conception of co-living give you the period of self-examination for a while. But, if this kind of note will be sent to you thrice, your eyes cannot see the beauty of the present world forever.

By Pusan Kukco Dan Jung Bun-shai
Chiung-nyun Kyul-sa Dai
(Young People Dead Band of
Rescuing the Country and
Crushing the Separate Govern-
ment in Pusan.)

Incl #2B

Inclosure No. 45C

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By NARS, Date

PP[illegible] ELECTION INCIDENT OF VIOL[illegible]CE.

The following information is received by an official telephone written by Ulsan Gun-master.

1. Date and time of the event -
1900 27 April 1948

2. Details of the event -

Several objectors of the election came to No. 2 voting distric Bumso-myun, Ulsan-gun, but they did no harm. They proceeded to No. 3 voting district in the same Myun. A group of them attacked the house of Mr. Pak Yong Dae, Chairman of the voting district election committee, and they shot him with a '38 type rifle and beheaded him with a Japanese sword, and ran away.

3. Records of the voting district are preserved. The criminals are under a strict search.

/s/ Kwon Sung Ki
/t/ Kwon Sung Ki
Chief, Local Affairs Section

(Incl #2C)

Inclosure No. 45D

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

SUMMARY OF INCIDENTS OF VIOLENCE
9 MAY 1948

On 9 May at Puk Sang, Kochang Gun, at 1:00 a.m., five hundred persons attacked and destroyed part of Police Box and killed Patrolman Pak Ki Ho. Three attackers were killed.

On 8 May at Ih Chun, Kochang Gun, at 2000 hours, four hundred persons attacked the Police Box with rifles and shotguns, burned building and records, seized one Japanese rifle and unknown quantity of ammunition; also burned part of Myun office and destroyed all records. Chairman of Election Committee, Kang Yong Duk and four residents were badly beaten. Mob seized and burned five ballot boxes and contents, which were replaced. There were fifty arrests.

SUMMARY OF INCIDENTS OF VIOLENCE
10 May 1948

On 9 May, at 2100 hours, an unknown man threw a dynamite bomb into the home and polling place of Chairman Song Bok Yun, No. 31 polling place Chung election area, Pusan. Two panes of glass broken, only damage.

On 9 May at 2230 hours two unknown masked men broke into the home and polling place of Chairman Suk Ke Su, No. 55 polling place, Chung election area, Pusan. Suk absent, wife threatened and all election documents seized but recovered by guards of Native Protective Society. The guards pursued the men but did not apprehend them.

On 9 May at 2000 hours, several unknown persons attacked No. 7 polling place, Ung Nam Myun, Chang Yong Gun, and one ballot box, six hundred envelopes and four photos of delegates were destroyed. Attackers burned box and material but all was replaced.

On 10 May at 1100 hours at the 11 polling place, Wul district, Pusan, six men armed with clubs and pistols attacked and beat four election officials and stole election register. Four of the six attackers arrested, one of whom had a pistol.

On 9 May at 2030 hours several unknown persons threw a hand grenade which failed to explode into No. 1 polling place, Chinju Bu, Chinju Gun. No arrest.

On 9 May at 0810 hours, Kim Yong Tae, 21 years, 492 He Hung Dong, Pusan, representative SKLP entered No. 53 polling place, Kap Election District, Pusan, to vote and escaped with registration book. Not apprehended.

On 9 May at 0400 hours, 30 men entered the house of Chairman of Election Committee, name unknown, No. 3 polling place, Jang Na District, Chang Yong Gun, and escaped with all election documents. No details.

On 10 May at 0400 hours 10 SKLP men attacked the polling place at Bon Ho Ric, Sam Nang Jin Myun, Milyang Gun, and destroyed 1 ballot box and office equipment. All replaced. No arrests.
(Incl #3)

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On 10 May at 1240 hours at No. 2 polling place, Mu Kung Ri, Chil Sun Myun, Haman Gun, Chairman Ju Sang Yul and four election officials were attacked by twenty men armed with spears and seized and burned two copies of the registration book, all envelopes, and one ballot box. All replaced. No arrests.

On 10 May at 1150 hours at No. 12 polling place, Byung District, Pusan, two men pretending to vote seized and destroyed register. One arrested.

On 10 May at 0800 hours 50 men opposed to elections entered house of Chairman An Jong Gu, No. 4 polling place, Chil Buk Myun, Haman Gun, after threatening him damaged one ballot box. Box replaced. No arrests.

On 9 May at 1030 hours 20 men with axes and spears entered polling place, Wun Dang Ri, Ju Po Myun, Kimhae Gun, and partially destroyed ballot box which was replaced. No arrests.

At 0410 hours on 10 May, thirty men armed with spears and clubs entered house and beat Chairman Ha Dong Sam, No. 6 polling place, Sam Tong Myun, Namhae Gun; escaped with one copy of register, ballot box and 790 ballots. All replaced. No arrests.

At 0900 hours on 9 May, 100 men, some with shotguns and pistols entered the polling place at So Jung Ri, Puk Sang Myun, Kochang Gun, and burned building. They beat and severely injured a Chief Kim Je Yong. All escaped to mountains. Polling place and ballots replaced. No arrests.

At 0200 hours on 10 May, 50 men entered No. 4 polling place, Ke Sung Ri, and No. 3 polling place, Sin Dang Ri, Ke Sung Myun, ChangYong Gun. They threatened guards who left. They then burned ballots and ballot boxes. All replaced. No arrests.

At 0300 hours on 10 May 20 men burned No. 2 polling place, Yu Uo Myun, ChangYong Gun, with loss of ballots and ballot boxes. All replaced. No arrests.

On 10 May at 1700 hours, 30 men armed with spears attacked the polling place at Kwang Gae Gi, Kae Sung Myun, ChangYong Gun. After seriously wounding Patrolman Lee Jin Ok they seized one carbine, twelve rounds of ammunition, one ballot box, ballots and other documents. All recovered except carbine and ammunition. No arrests.

On 10 May at 1[illegible]0 hours at I Yun Ri, Sang Nam Myun, Milyang Gun, three men armed with imitation pistols set fire and destroyed part of polling place, ballot box and ballots, and escaped. All replaced. No arrests.

On 10 May at 1150 hours one man threw a gasoline bomb into No. 10 polling place, Kimhae Up, Kimhae Gun, and escaped into the woods. Two members of election committee slightly burned. No extensive damage. No arrest.

On 1[illegible] May at 1130 hours at No. 1 polling place, Ung Yang Myun, [illegible]chang Gun, five men with two shotguns attacked and burned one ballot box and ballots. Police pursued them to mountain and shot in chest Kim Ke Sow, of SKLP and confiscated one shotgun and quantity of ammunition. One arrest.
(Incl #3)

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SOUTH KOREAN INTERIM GOVERNMENT
Department of Communications
Seoul, Korea

GENERAL OBSERVATION OF
MILITARY GOVERNMENT ELECTION OBSERVATION TEAM
Cheju Island

By Captain Speer, Captain Taylor, and Lieutenant Bernheisel

1. In compliance with orders, Office of Chief Advisor, above-named officers departed Seoul 1000 5 May 1948 and arrived Cheju at 1500 same day. Area assignments were made by CCAO on 6 May. In accordance with plans made by local election officials, Cheju Island was divided into two Electoral Districts. one on the northern half of the Island and two on the southern half.

2. Lt Bernehisel was assigned Kuja Myun as his area of observation, and Capt Keily of the 59th Military Government Co was assigned Chochan Myun, both being in the northeastern part of the Island. On 7 May these two officers spent the entire day visiting local voting places within their respective areas. Ballots were delivered to the respective Myun offices. Pre-election observations in the twc Myuns represented a marked contrast to one another. The Myun Chief, Chochan Myun, appeared to be in a hopelessly confused state of mind as to prescribed pre-election procedures. It appeared that he had done nothing to organize his Myun. Later developments and subsequent information gathered brought to light reasons for prevailing conditions in this area. In brief, this Myun appeared to be completely dominated by subversive elements of the population. On the evening preceding the election anti-election handbills had been widely distributed in many areas of the Myun. Road blocks had been erected, and telephone lines had been torn down in numerous places. Election day resulted in a zero score for this myun. On the other hand, Kuja Myun, directly to the East had been excellently organized for Election Day. A spot check of numerous voting places and conversations with local election committees revealed an air of absolute confidence in the successful outcome of the voting on 10 May. The Myun chief had done a remarkably find piece of work and was confident of the successful fulfillment of election procedure in his area. Certain occurrences in and around voting place number eight (Kua Myun), located off the main road back in the hills, on the evening preceding election day marred what otherwise would have been a perfect voting record for the entire Myun. Here a number of houses were burned and two people were reported killed. The ballot box however had been well hidden and was not destroyed, but there was no voting here on 10 May.

3. To recapitulate the pre-election phase in Kuja Myun represented a compliance with all conditions prescribed by REGULATIONS FOR IMPLEMENTING THELAW FOR THE ELECTION OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE KOREAN PEOPLE: (1) Election information appeared to have been widely disseminated. (2) Ballots and ballot boxes had been distributed in ample time before election day. (3) The home guard had been well organized and throughout it stood by to assist the police in preserving order, but conditions were such that this group did not have to engage in anything but peaceful activities. (4) Posters were prominently displayed and in most cases pictures of candidates were posted in each voting place. However, an almost complete lack of the above conditions characterized the pre-election phase in Chochan Myun for reasons mentioned above.

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SOUTH KOREAN INTERIM GOVERNMENT
Department of Communications
Seoul, Korea

REPORT OF ELECTION OBSERVATION - CHEJU DO

1. The undersigned arrived Cheju-Do at 1500, 5 May 1948 for the purpose of observing the general election to be held 10 May 1948.

2. The Chief Civil Affairs Officer made the assignments of voting districts on 6 May 1948. The Myuns of Aewol, Hanrim and Chuja being assigned to Captain Speer, the reporting officer.

3. On 7 May 1948 a visit was made to the Myuns of Aewol and Hanrim and the following was observed:

a. Approximately five miles west of Cheju a large roadblock was encountered and cleared for passage of vehicles.

b. About one half mile further along the route another roadblock, smaller than the first, was encountered. Many subversive handbills were found pasted to rocks and scattered in the area. Some of these bills were picked up and subsequently turned over to the local Civil Affairs officers. After clearing the roadblock, the inspection trip was resumed. The two villages immediately following the roadblocks were found to be deserted, the inhabitants having fled into the hills. At the following village, a small police detachment reported that they were being fired on by snipers. The inhabitants of this village remained in their homes. No further roadblocks were encountered but handbills were noticed at various points along the route. The village of Aewol was found to be almost normal as both police and Constabulary were in the town. The Voting Committee reported all ballot boxes had been received and would be distributed Sunday 9 May 1948. Arrangements were made with local police and Constabulary for safekeeping of ballots to be brought the next day, 8 May 1948. The visit to Hanrim Myun was uneventful and they reported no subversive activities.

4. On 8 May 1948 the ballots, pencils, posters and other necessary papers were packaged for delivery to the Voting District Committees. Roadblocks and handbills were again encountered and the police reported harassing rifle and machine-gun fire. No difficulties were encountered and ballots were delivered to the Committees at Aewol and Hanrim. The ballots for Chuja Myun were delivered by Coast Guard cutter directly from Cheju, however, they would be returned to Hanrim Myun for counting.

5. 9 May 1948 a visit was made to Aewol and Hanrim Myuns to check on distribution of ballot boxes and ballots. All ballots and boxes for unprotected villages directly to the east of Aewol were returned to the Voting Committee as all inhabitants had been driven into the hills by subversive elements. In the immediate vicinity of Aewol and in villages having police detachments or Constabulary, the distribution of ballot boxes and ballots proceeded normally.

6. 10 May 1948 balloting commenced at scheduled time, however, only 32% of registered voters cast their vote in Aewol Myun. Hanrim Myun cast a much higher percentage of votes - some 70% of the total registered. Three voting places were visited in the vicinity of Aewol and two in Hanrim. Balloting was normal and procedures were being conducted per instructions given the committees. No loitering, electioneering or molesting of voters

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was observed. Voting places closed at the specified times and ballot boxes were immediately dispatched to the Central Committee at Hanrim for counting. Counting commenced upon receipt of local boxes in Hanrim and continued all during the night. The ballot boxes from Chuja Myun were transported to Hanrim Harbor by Coast Guard cutter and arrived approximately 1000 11 May 1948. They were immediately dispatched by jeep, accompanied by a member of the Chuja Committee, to Hanrim Central Committee. All counting of ballots was completed by 2000 11 May 1948 and a report was sent to the Central Committee at Cheju.

7. On 12 May 1948 a visit was made to Hanrim for the purpose of returning all ballots to the Central Committee in Cheju for storage. During this visit, roadblocks were again encountered but it was noted that the villagers to the east of Aewol were returning to their villages. When questioned about their whereabouts, they merely replied in the hills and would say nothing further.

8. No further visits were made to the Voting Districts of Cheju.

9. Arrived Seoul 1700, 15 May 1948.

Captain T. J. SPEER

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SOUTH KOREAN INTERIM GOVERNMENT
Department of Communications
Seoul, Korea

REPORT ON ELECTION OBSERVATION - CHEJU DO
By Captain Herbert W. Taylor

1. Lieutenant George Wibel, Lieutenant William Sabotay and the reporting officer were assigned the South Gun of Cheju-Do as their area of observation of the elections to be held on 10 May 1948. To carry out this mission, two vehicles, a jeep and a 3/4 ton trucks, two drivers and three interpreters were assigned.

2. The plan called for this group being divided into two teams. Team No. 1 consisted o Lt. Sabotay, driver and interpreter in the jeep, taking the western route around the Island and the other team, Team No. 2, consisting of Lt. Wibel, myself, driver and interpreter, taking the eastern route and distributing ballots to various Gun headquarters enroute. Team No. 2 was to set up headquarters at SagwiPo and Team No. 1, prior to and during the election would set up headquarters at MosulPo and join Team No. 2 at SagwiPo on the evening of the day of election, after ballot boxes had been turned in.

3. At 0830 hours on 8 May 1948, both teams departed as planned. At 1330 on 8 May 1948, Team No. 2 arrived at SagwiPo and billeted at a local hotel. The ballots had been distributed and no trouble was reported nor was any trouble anticipated during the election period by the election officials in the Gun headquarters we had visited. All ballots, pencils, papers, etc., had been distributed as planned.

4. On 9 May 1948, Lt. Wibel made visits to various election headquarters in surrounding areas. Reporting officer remained at headquarters. No trouble was reported during that day.

5. On 10 May 1948, due to the shortage of transportation, one vehicle only being available, Lieutenant Wibel departed at 0630 for a tour of polling districts outside of immediate SagwiPo area. The reporting officer, at the same time, departed for observation tour of the two polling districts in SagwiPo proper. Polling district No. 1 was observed at 0650. Ballot boxes were examined by polling officials and were empty in accordance with regulations. The balloting started at 0700 and was conducted in accordance with regulations. Only one representative of candidates was present at that time. At 0730, reporting officer visited polling district No. 2 at SagwiPo and their election was conducted in accordance with regulations. As a matter of fact, this officer considers the election very well conducted at this place. During the remainder of the day, reporting officer visited between these two polling districts via foot, and no discrepancies were noted at either of these two polling districts during the day of the election.

6. The other two representatives for candidates at polling district No. 2 reported in at 2230.

HERBERT W. TAYLOR
Captain Sig C

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LOG OF ELECTION ACTIVITIES
Kuja Myun

Observer: Lt Bernhoisel

Preface: This outline of election day activities is characterized by an absence of unusual occurrences for reasons mentioned above. Total polling places were 18. Total visited 14. Total reported registrations 8,734, or 96% of the eligible voters. All voting reported to have commenced at 0700 hours. Voting completed in entire Myun by 1600 hours.

(1) Arrived Kuja Myun at approximately 0930. Visited voting place number two at 0945. One hundred fifty had voted at time of visit. Reported registrations 687, or 98% of eligible voters. Everything normal.

(2) 1000 hours visited number four. Registration 369 or 98%. Procedure normal.

(3) 1010 hours visited number three. Reported registration 350 or 100%. No unusual occurrences.

(4) 1030 hours visited number ten located at Sehwa (Myun office) 561 registered or 90%. 270 had voted at time of visit. Procedure normal.

(5) 1050 hours. Visited number twelve. Reported registration 577 or 96%. 400 had voted at time of visit. No unusual occurrences.

(6) 1100 hours reported registration 273 or 98%. 200 had voted at time of visit. Normal.

(7) 1110 hours. Visited number fourteen. Registration 534 or 98%. 270 had voted at time of visit. Normal.

(8) 1140 hours. Visited number sixteen. Registration 634, or 90%. 250 had voted at time of visit. Normal.

(9) Remaining five voting places were visited in due course. No unusual occurrences at time of visit. Voting places number 17 and 18 were located on a small island off Cheju and consequently were not visited. A report on occurrences at number 8 voting place was received just before noon. Observer broke his trip through the Myun to report back to Cheju in order to get help. Police were subsequently dispatched to scene of trouble which had occurred the previous evening.

(10) Considerable uneasiness was displayed by local election committees at the end of the voting on the afternoon of the 10th. Reported threats of trouble from the outside caused them to fear for the safety of ballot boxes. Previous arrangements had been made with the constabulary by Cheju Do officials to have the ballot boxes picked up as soon as possible after voting was completed. Observer promised to do what he could to have them picked up. On the morning of the 11th he accompanied a truck from MG Company headquarters to pick up ballot boxes, but on the way into Kuja Myun a constabulary truck was met carrying all ballot boxes into Election headquarters in Cheju City.

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(11) During the afternoon of the 11th and on the 12th of May this observer assisted in observing the counting of ballots of the three voting districts: Cheju Eup, Chochan Myun, and Kuja Myun. After considerable delay, brought about no doubt by uncertainty as to just how to proceed, committee officials proceeded in a systematic fashion to count the ballots. Except for some oral interference on the part of candidate representatives and others this phase of the election procedure was completed in a normal fashion.

Charles K. Fernheisel, DAC
Hq, USAMGIK

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NATIONAL ELECTION COMMITTEE
SEOUL, KOREA

21 May 1948

Maj. Gen. William F. Dean, U.S. Army
Military Governor, USAMGIK
Capitol Building
Seoul, Korea

Dear Gen. Dean:

Re Reports on the return of the Gen. Election

I report to you the new members of the National Assembly, elected on 10 May 1948 as per attached herewith. Also the resolution passed by the Committee on the North Che Ju Electoral District, A.B.

I trust you will receive your due consideration and appropriate action.

Sincerely yours,

RO CHIN SUL
Chairman
National Election Committee
Seoul, Korea

XXIV CORPS COMMENT:

Party affiliations in the following tables are given in accordance with National Election Committee designations.

XXIV CORPS equivalents are as follows:

NEC	XXIV CORPS
H.K.D.P.	H.D.P. (HANKOOK DEMOCRATIC PARTY)
C.D.P.	C.D.P. (CHOSUN DEMOCRATIC PARTY)
I.R.R.P.	N.S.A.K.I. (NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE ACCELERATION OF KOREAN INDEPENDENCE)
T.D.Y.G.	U.Y.M.P. (UNITED YOUNG MEN'S PARTY)
M.Z.Y.G.	K.N.Y. (KOREAN NATIONAL YOUTH, INCORPORATED)
DAI SUNG HAI	DAI SUNG ASSOCIATION
CHUN DO HAI	TC'HAVN DO KYO

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NATIONAL ELECTION COMMITTEE
SEOUL, KOREA

19 May 1948

Maj. Gen. William F. Dean, U.S. Army
Military Governor, USAMGIK
Capitol Building
Seoul, Korea

Dear General Dean:

Re the Invalidation of the Elections made
in some Electoral Districts of Che Choo Do.

I take pleasure in recommending you that the elections made in the Electora District A and the Electoral District B of Puk Che Choo shall be invalid in accordance with Section 44 of the Election Law for the following conditions:

I. Electoral District A .... 73 Voting Districts Number of the voting district which the voting was made. 31

1. Number of the voting district which the voting could not be made.

2. Number of the registered voters. 27,560
Number of the voters which participated in the voting. 11,912

3. Elected Members

First:	Mr. Yang Ki-chin	3,647 votes
Second:	Mr. Kim Si-hak	3,479 "
Third:	Mr. Kim Choong-hee	2,147 "
Fourth:	Mr. Moon Dai-u	1,693 "

II. Electoral District B .... 61 Voting Districts

1. Number of the voting districts which the voting was made. 32
Number of the voting districts which the voting could not be made. 29

2. Number of the registered voters. 20,917
Number of the voters who participated in the voting 9,724

3. Elected Members

First :	Mr. Yang Byung-jik	3,774 votes
Second :	Mr. Park Jang-hee	3,190 "
Third :	Mr. Kim Duk-joon	691 "

I trust this will receive your due consideration and appropriate decision.

Sincerely yours,

HO CHIN SUL
Chairman
National Election Committee
Seoul, Korea

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LIST OF THE ELECTED MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Electoral District	Name	Age	Number of Votes	Occupation	Party of Affiliation
1. Seoul City					
Choong Ku	Yoon Chi-yung	51	28,496	Chief Secretary Korean Democratic Council	H.K.D.I
Chongno A	Rhee Yun-yung	59	20,497	Vice-Chairman Chosun Democratic Party	C.D.P.
Chongno B	Chang Myun	50	23,188	Member of KILA	None
Tong Dai Moon A	Rhee Sung-man	74		None	I.R.R.
Tong Dai Moon B	Rhee Yung-chun	53	14,659	Doctor	H.K.D.I
Sung Dong Ku	Rhee Chung-chun	61	41,532		T.D.Y.C
Suh Dai Moon Ku	Kim Do-youn	55	31,182	Member of KILA	H.K.D.I
Ma Po Ku	Kim Sang-don	48	20,056	Farmer	None
Yong San Ku	Kim Dong-won	65	19,183	Merchant	H.K.D.I
Yong Dong Po Ku	Yoon Jai-wook	39	14,296	Doctor	T.D.Y.C
2. Kyonggi Do					
In Chun Pu A	Kwak Sang-hoon	53	26,907	Chief, Branch of the press.	None
In Chun Pu B	Cho Bong-am	50	17,620	Author	None
Kai Sung Pu	Rhee Sung-dock	49	14,328	Ginseng	None
Ko Yang Gun A	Suh Sung-dal	57	8,762	None	I.R.R.I
Ko Yang Gun B	Choi Kook-hyun	50	9,022	Chief Assistant, Business Dept., Kyung Hyang Press	None
Kwang Choo Gun	Sin Ik-hee	57		Chairman of KILA Director of Cha Yoo Press	I.R.R.I
Yang Choo Gun A	Kim Duk-yul	39	11,215	Farmer	None
Yang Choo Gun B	Rhee Chin-soo	49	7,800	Chairman, Directors Board, Seoul Pharmaceutical University	None
Po Chun Gun	Suh Chung-hee	72	8,270	Farmer	H.K.D.I

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Electoral District	Name	Age	Number of Votes	Occupation	Party of Affiliation
Ka Pyung Gun	Hong Ik-pyo	32		Farmer	None
Yang Pyung Gun	Yoo Rai-wan	60	61658	Member of KILA	None
Lynh Choo Gun	Won Yong-han	71	21,967	Clergyman	T.D.Y.C
Ree Chun Gun	Song Chang-sic	49	10,383	Farmer	I.R.R.I
Yong In Gun	Min Kyung-sic	29	22,463	Farmer	I.R.R.I
Ahn Sung Gun	Kim Yung-ki	44	23,467	Businessman	I.R.R.I
Pyung Taik Gun	Choi Suk-wha	37	10,979	Farmer	None
Soo Won Gun A	Hong Kil-sun	43	22,920	Salaryman	T.D.Y.C
Soo Won Gun B	Kim Woong-shin	42	17,348	Salaryman	None
Shi Hung Gun	Rhee Jai-yong	35	13,528	Businessman	None
Boo Chun Gun	Rhee Yoo-sun	46	14,238	Merchant	I.R.R.I
Kim Po Gun	Chung Choon	34	14,002	Y.M.C.A.	None
Kang Wha Gun	Yoon Jai-koon	39	15,761	Farmer	None
Pa Choo Gun	Kim Woong-kwon	51	15,059	Employee of the Press	None
Chang Dan Gun	Cho Choong-hyun	54	2,792	Farmer	None
Kai Poong Gun	Shin Kwang-koun	52	15,106	Farmer	I.R.R.I
Youn Baik Gun A	Kim Kyung-bai	53	8,540	Farmer	None
Youn Baik Gun B	Shin Hyun-jin	55	17,111	Publisher	H.K.D.I
Ong Chin Gun A	Oh Taik-kwan	60	33,011	Clergyman	H.K.I.I
Ong Chin Gun B	Kim In-jae	35	32,358	Relief Service	T.D.Y.C
3. Choong Chung Pukto					
Chung Choo Pu	Park Ki-woon	37	7,693	None	None
Chung Won Gun A	Hong Soon-ok	54	14,455	Official Doctor	None
Chung Won Gun B	Rhee Man-kun	56	14,926	Farmer	None
Bo Un Gun	Kim Kyo-hyun	60	13,384	Educator	None
Ok Chun Gun	Chung Koo-cham	56	12,561	Farmer	I.R.R.I
Young Dong Gun	Park Uoo-kyung	54	10,419	Farmer	None
Chin Chun Gun	Song Pil-man	58	17,676	Farmer	H.K.D.
Koi San Gun	Youn Byung-ho	54	40,319	Farmer	None
Un Sung Gun	Rhee Eui-sang	58	29,966	Farmer	I.R.R.I
Choong Choo Gun	Kim Ki-chul	30	29,457	Publisher	T.D.Y.C
Jai Chun Gun	Yoo Hong-yul	42	30,519	Farmer	None

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Electoral District	Name	Age	Number of Votes	Occupation	Party of Affiliation
Tan Yang Gun	Cho Chong-sung	46	9,347	Farmer	None
4. Choong Cung Nam Do					
Dai Chun Pu	Sung Rak-su	44	17,203	None	I.R.R.P
Dai Duk Gun	Song Chin-baik	44	7,609	Farmer Secretary	I.R.R.P
Youn Ki Gun	Chin Hun sic	47	7,986	I.R.R.P.	I.R.R.P
Kong Choo Gun A	Kim Myung-dong	46	10,676	Farmer	None
Kong Choo Gun B	Shin Bang-hyun	57	8,415	Farmer	None
Ron San Gun A	Yoo Chin-hong	59	10,729	Farmer Director	I.R.R.P
Ron San Gun B	Choi Woon-kyo	49	11,895	Agricultural Association	None
Boo Yuh Gun A	Nam Goong-hyun	37	13,718	Farmer	I.R.R.P
Boo Yuh Gun B	Kim Ih-soo	43	11,438	Farmer	I.R.R.P
Jae Chun Gun	Rhee Hoon-koo	33	17,535	Chairman Korean American Association	None
Bo Yung Gun	Rim Suk-kyu	42	12,226	Farmer	T.D.Y.G
Chung Yang Gun	Rhee Chong-kun	41	13,111	Public Scribe	I.R.R.P
Yae San Gun	Yoon Byung-koo	38	14,270	Farmer	None
Suh San Gun A	Rhee Chong-rin	66	12,335	Presbyterian	None
Suh San Gun B	Kim Dong-choon	44	13,452	Farmer	None
Tang Chin Gun	Kim Yong-jai	37	13,006	Farmer	I.R.R.P
Ah San Gun	Suh Yong-kil	37	13,453	Professor	None
Chun Ahn Gun	Phee Byung-kook	67	19,590	None	I.R.R.P
Hong Song Gun	Son Chai-hak	48			I.R.R.P
5. Cholla Pukto					
Chun Choo Pu	Shin Sung-keun	42	17,037	Merchant	None
Koon San Pu	Yoon Suk-koo	57	18,728	Member of KILA	None
Ree Ree Pu	Bai Hun	53	6,578	Salaryman	None
Wan Choo Gun A	Yoo Choon-sang	39	6,684	Farmer	I.R.R.P
Wan Choo Gun B	Rhee Suk-choo	45	7,607	Farmer	Dai Han Independence Agricultural League

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Electoral District	Name	Age	Number of Votes	Occupation	Party of Affiliation
Chin Ahn Gun	Oh Ki-yul	60	10,218	Farmer Chief Educat.	None
Kum San Gun	Chung Hai-chon	46	17,735	Dept.,I.R.R.P.	I.R.R.P.
Moo Choo Gun	Shin Hyun-don	45	15,691	Doctor	I.R.R.P.
Chang Soo Gun	Kim Bong-doo	43	10,850	Businessman	None
Im Sil Gun	Jin Jik-hyun	48	10,636	Lawyer	I.R.R.P.
Nam Won Gun	Rhee Chung-ki	34	24,918	Salaryman	M.Z.Y.C.
Soon Chang Gun	Ro Ik-whan	35	23,703	Pressman Secy.General	H.K.D.P.
Chung Up Gun A	Rah Yong-keun	50		H.K.D.P.	H.K.D.P.
Chung Up Gun B	Kim Chong-moon	42	16,815	Farmer	H.K.D.P.
Ko Chang Gun A	Kim Young-dong	42	8,317	Businessman	None
Ko Chang Gun B	Baik Kwan-soo	60	19,161	Member of KILA	H.K.D.P.
Boo Ahn Gun	Cho Jai-myun	49	19,093	Farmer	I.R.R.P.
Kim Jai Gun A	Cho Han-paik	41	13,752	Salaryman	None
Kim Jai Gun B	Hong Hi-chong	55	13,239	Farmer	M.Z.Y.C.
Oh Kang Gun	Rhee Yo-han	51	20,453	Farmer	I.R.R.P.
Ik San Gun A	Baik Hyung-nam	34	12,569	Farmer	T.D.Y.C.
Ik San Gun B	Rhee Moon-won	42	11,539	Salaryman	None
6. Cholla Namdo					
Kwang Choo Pu	Chung Kwang-ho	52		Farmer	H.K.D.P.
Mok Po Pu	Rhee Nam-kyun	40	10,361	Member of KILA	I.R.R.P.
Kwang Choo Gun	Park Chong-nam	33	20,817	None	None
Dan Yang Gun	Chang Keun-sic	45	11,839	Farmer	M.Z.Y.C.
Kok Sung Gun	Suh U-suk	60	18,679	Member of KILA	H.K.D.P.
Koo Ye Gun	Kim Chong-sun	50	14,799	Farmer	H.K.D.P.
Kwang Yang Gun	Kim Ok-choo	33	13,978	Farmer Chief,Branch	None
Yuh Soo Gun A	Kim Moon-pyung	43	13,932	of Press	I.R.R.P.
Yuh Soo Gun B	Whang Pyung-kyu	41	11,818	Fisher	None
Soon Chun Gun A	Whang Doo-yun	44	14,677	Farmer	Tai Ha Labor League
Soon Chun Gun B	Cho Ok-hyun	46	14,911	Farmer	I.R.R.P.

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Electoral District	Name	Age	Number of Votes	Occupation	Party of Affiliation
Koo Hoong Gun A	Oh Suk-choo	61	15,829	Clergyman	I.R.R.P.
Ko Hoong Gun B	Yoo Sung-kap	39	14,919	Educator	Tan Min Party
Bo Sung Gun	Phee Chang-rai	50	17,581	Publisher	H.K.D.P
Wha Soon Gun	Cho Kook-hyun	33	18,368	Farmer	Dai Sur Hai
Chang Hoong Gun	Kim Choong-ki	47	32,979	Farmer	None
Tang Chin Gun	Cha Kyung-mo	59	15,106	Farmer	None
Hai Nam Gun A	Song Bong-hai	61	17,192	Doctor	I.R.R.P
Hai Nam Gun B	Rhee Sung-hak	43	11,925	Farmer	T.D.Y.C
Yung Am Gun	Kim Choon-yun	53		Prossman	H.K.D.P
Moo Ahn Gun A	Kim Yong-hyun	35	17,873	Farmer	H.K.D
Moo Ahn Gun B	Chang Hong-dan	39	24,325	Salaryman	H.K.D.
Bah Choo Gun A	Rhee Hang-bal	58	21,322	Pressman	None
Bah Choo Gun B	Kim Sang-ho	47	11,343	Plantation	H.K.D.P
Ham Pyung Gun	Rhee Sung-u	52	10,870	Farmer	None
Yung Kwang Gun	Jo Yung-kyu	36		Doctor	H.K.D.P
Chang Sung Gun	Kim Sang-soon	48	26,680	Salaryman	I.R.R.P
Wan Do Gun	Kim Chang-yul	51	10,764	None	None
Chin Do Gun	Kim Byung-Hai	32	13,032	Pressman	None
7. Kyung Sang Puk Do					
Dai Koo Pu A	Choi Yoon-dong	52	8,577	None	H.K.D.P
Dai Koo Pu B	Shu Sang-il	63	11,777	Member of KILA	H.K.D.P
Dai Koo Pu C	Bai Nam-chai	63	9,480	Member of KILA	H.K.D.P
Dail Sung Gun	Kim U-sic	59	11,804	Farmer	Chun Do Hai
Koon Ui Gun	Park Choon	44	6,952	Chief Director Seoul Consumers Corporation	None
Eui Sung Gun A	Chung U-il	50	9,304	Farmer	None
Eui Sung Gun B	Kwon Byung-ro	46	9,158	Doctor	I.R.R.P
Ahn Dong Gun A	Kim Ik-ki	33	14,088	Businessman	I.R.R.P
Ahn Dong Gun B	Chung Hyun-mo	55	19,787	Salaryman Government	None Educational Ass'n
Chung Song Gun	Kim Bong-cho	44	13,284	Official	
Young Yang Gun	Cho Hoon-young	47		Salaryman	H.K.D.P
Young Duk Gun	Oh Taik-yul	45		Mine owner	I.R.R.P

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Electoral District	Name	Age	Number of Votes	Occupation	Party Affiliation
Young Il Gun A	Park Soon-suk	45	10,485	Clergyman	None
Young Il Gun B	Kim Ik-ro	44	13,545	Chief Branch of the Press	None
Kyung Choo Gun A	Kim Chul	53	15,533	None	I.R.R.
Kyung Choo Gun B	Rhee Suk	42	15,765	Farmer	I.R.R.
Young Chun Gun A	Chung Do-young	46		Farmer	I.R.R.
Young Chun Gun B	Rhee Bum-kyo	61		Doctor	I.R.R.
Kyung San Gun	Park Hai-chung	33	17,599	None	None
Chung Do Gun	Park Chong-whan	40	20,565	Farmer	I.R.R.
Ko Yung Gun	Kim Sang-duk	56	13,049	Member of KILA	Min Tong
Sung Choo Gun	Rhee Ho-suk	34	24,400	Farmer	None
Kae Kok Gun	Chang Byung-man	49	10,779	Farmer	I.R.R.
Kim Chun Gun A	Kwon Tai-sui	42	14,703	None	None
Kim Chun Gun B	Rhee Byung-kwon	41		Farmer	None
Sun San Gun	Yook Hong-keun	49	15,903	Farmer	I.R.R.
Sang Choo Gun	Han Aum-hoi	49	15,384	Farmer	I.R.R.
Sang Choo Gun	Chun Chin-han	48	32,518	Chairman Tai Han Labor League	T.H.L.
Moon Kyung Gun	Cho Byung-man	47	12,203	Farmer	None
Koong Chun Gun	Park Sang-yung	31	17,773	None	H.K.D.
Yung Shoo Gun	Choi Suk-hong	40	10,782	Farmer	T.D.Y.
Bong Wha Gun	Bai Choong-hyuk	28	11,741	Farmer	T.D.Y.
Wool Nung Do	Suh Ih-whah	54	3,538	None	None
8. Kyung Sang Nam Do					
Poo San Pu A	Moon Si-whan	50	26,472	None	M.Y.Y.
Poo San Pu B	Huh Chung	53	21,390	None	H.K.D.
Poo San Pu C	Han Suk-bum	51	11,012	Technist	H.K.D
Poo San Pu D	Park Chan-hyun	32	12,023	None	None
Ma San Pu	Kwon Tai-wook	29	13,160	None	None
Chin Choo Pu	Rhee Kang-woo	59	7,313	Farmer	None
Chin Yang Gun	Whang Yoon-ho	35	18,027	Farmer	None
Eui Yung Gun	Ahn Choon-sang	50	9,939	Farmer	M.Z.Y.
Ham Ahn Gun	Kang Wook-choong	40	10,807	Social Service	M.Z.Y.

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Electoral District	Name	Age	Number of Votes	Occupation	Party of Affiliation
Chang Won Gun	Koo Choong-hai	51	19,430	Farmer	None
Mil Yang Gun A	Rhee Choo-myung	43	12,436	Educator	I.R.R.P
Mil Yang Gun B	Park Hai-kol	65	16,295	Lawyer	None
Yang San Gun	Chung Chin-kun	40	12,311	Farmer	None
Wool San Gun A	Choi Bong-sic	56	13,311	Farmer	None
Wool San Gun B	Kim Soo-sun	38	18,753	Publisher	None
Dong Rai Gun	Kim Yak-soo	59	17,971	None	Korea Republic Party
Kim Hai Gun A	Shin Sang-hak	35	10,399	None	None
Kim Hai Gun B	Jc Bong-kap	45	10,305	Farmer	None
Chang Won Gun A	Kim Tai-soo	44	9,596	Farmer	I.R.R.P.
Chang Won Gun B	Choo Ki-bai	51	15,684	Director Education Assn.	None
Tong Yung Gun A	Kim Jai-hak	51	17,407	Businessman	H.K.D.P
Tong Yung Gun B	Suh Soon-yung	49	16,188	Judge	None
Ko Sung Gun	Rhee Koo-soo	36	11,321	Salaryman	None
Sah Chun Gun	Choi Bum-sool	44	16,688	Chairman Directors Board of the University	None
Nam Hai Gun	Park Yoon-won	40	16,260	Farmer	None
Ha Dong Gun	Kang Dal-soo	44	17,014	Farmer	Member No 15 Club, Pu
San Chung Gun	Kang Ki-moon	39	17,766	Salaryman	None
Ham Yang Gun	Kim Kyung-do	45	18,533	Farmer	I.R.R.P.
Euh Chang Gun	Pyo Hyun-dai	45	17,143	Farmer	I.R.R.P.
Hyup Chun Gun A	Rhee Won-hong	46	14,861	Lawyer	I.R.R.P.
Hyup Chun Gun B	Kim Hyo-suk	54	9,589	Farmer	I.R.R.P.
9. Kang Won Do					
Choon Chun Pu	Choi Kyu-ok	48	13,628	Doctor	I.R.R.P.
Choon Shung Gun	Rhee Chong-soon	58	26,404	Farmer	I.R.R.P.
Hong Chun Gun	Rhee Jai-hak	45	35,130	Farmer	None
Hoing Sung Gun	Won Yong-keun	57	24,543	Farmer	I.R.R.P
Won Choo Gun	Hong Bum-hee	32	24,001	Social Service	None
Yung Wol Gun	Chang Ki-yung	46	12,375	None	None

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Electoral District	Name	Age	Number of Votes	Occupation	Party of Affiliation
Pyung Chang Gun	Whang Ho-hyun	38	20,934	Farmer	I.R.R.P.
Sang Sun Gun	Choi Tai-kyu	29	7,757	Pressman	None
Kang Nung Gun A	Won Chang-kil	37	13,441		T.D.Y.G.
Kang Nung Gun B	Choi Hun-kil	48	19,196	Farmer	I.R.R.P.
Sam Chuh Gun	Kim Chin-koo	43	19,024	Farmer	I.R.R.P.
Wool Chin Gun	Kim Myung-in	33	11,224	Lawyer	None
10. Che Joo Do					
Puk Che Joo Gun A					
Puk Che Joo Gun B					
Nam Che Joo Gun	Oh Yong-kook	44	12,888	Member of KILA	None

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HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN KOREA
APO 235 UNIT 2

24 May 1948

SUBJECT: Invalidation of the Elections

TO: The National Election Committee
Seoul, Korea

1. The elections in Electoral District "A" and Electoral District "B" of North Cheju Do held on May 10, 1948, under the Law for the Election of Representatives for the Korean People issued March 17, 1948, are hereby declared null and void and of no effect.

2. It is hereby ordered that a new election take place in these two districts on June 23, 1948, in accordance with Section 44, of the aforesaid Law, under the provisions of said Law and under the supervision and control of the National Election Committee.

3. This decision to nullify these elections was arrived at after consultation with the National Election Committee which took into consideration the fact that voting was held in less than fifty per cent of the voting districts of Electoral District "A" and Electoral District "B" of North Cheju Do on May 10, 1948, due to activities and violence of subversive elements. Under these circumstances the election in Electoral District "A" and Electoral District "B" of North Cheju Do on May 10, 1948, cannot be considered a true expression of the will of the people.

/s/ W. F. Dean
W. F. DEAN
Major General, United States Army
Military Governor

Inclosure No. 54A

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

SOUTH KOREAN INTERIM GOVERNMENT
Seoul, Korea

15 June 1948

The Honorable Kim, Young Moo
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
South Korean Interim Government
Seoul, Korea

My dear Mr. Chief Justice:

The law for the Election of Representatives of the Korean People issued on 17 March 1948 provides for the establishment of an Flection Review Board with jurisdiction to decide questions relating to the validity of elections (Section 50). It further provides that the Chairman of the Election Review Board shall be designated by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Therefore, May I ask you to designate a person of your choice as Chairman of the Election Review Board and to notify me of his name and address?

Several defeated candidates submitted complaints to the United Nations Temporary Committee on Korea claiming that violations of the Election Law and Election Regulations occurred in the electoral districts in which they were candidates. The United States Liaison Officer informed the United Nations Temporary Committee on Korea that the complainants will have an opportunity to submit their complaints to the Election Review Board in accordance with Section 51 of the Election Law.

In order to comply with the Law and to decide questions raised by the complaints referred to, it is extremely desirable to constitute the Election Review Board without further delay, and I trust I shall have your designation at your earliest possible convenience.

Sincerely,

Signed
W. F. DEAN
Major General, United States Army
Military Governor

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

HEADQUARTERS
在朝鮮美国陸軍司令部
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES IN KOREA

Seoul, Korea

PROCLAMATION
国會에 関한 布告
ON NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

一. 一九四七年十一月十四日、聯合国総會의決議에依한
1. In accordance with recommendations of the Resolution of the General
建議、及一九四八年二月二十七日聯合国小総會의決議에
Assembly of the United Nations, 14 November 1947, as amplified by Resolutions
依한、同建議의具体案에準하야、또는、
of the Interim Committee of the United Nations on 27 February 1948, and under
一九四八年三月十七日에公布된朝鮮国會議員(朝鮮人民
the Law for the Election of Representatives of the Korean People, issued 17
代表)選擧法에依하야、一九四八年五月十日에、
March 1948, an election was held on 10 May 1948 under the observation of the
聯合国臨時朝鮮委員団의監視下에、選擧가擧行
United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, to choose representatives with
되었으며、同選擧는、朝鮮人民의自主独立의即時達成에
whom the Commission may consult regarding the prompt attainment of the freedom
関하야、同委員団이 協議할代表、即国會를構成하야
and independence of the Korean people, and which representatives constituting
政府를樹立할代表를選出함이그目的이었음。
a National Assembly, may establish a Government.

二、国會選擧委員會는 各當選者에게通知하였고、
2. The National Election Committee having informed me that the successful
選擧結果를公告하였음을 本官에게 報告하였으므로
candidates have been notified and public notice of the results of the election
在朝鮮美国陸軍司令官、美国陸軍中將인本官、
having been given, I, John R. Hodge, Lieutenant General, United States Army,
꽅 알、하-지는 茲에 国會選擧委員會委員長에게
Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, hereby authorize the

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chairman of the National Election Committee to determine and publicly to
左外如한權限을賦與함。國會議員選擧委員會委員長은
announce the date on which the first meeting of the elected representatives
當選된 朝鮮人民代表(國會議員)가 國會創立總會를
of the Korean people shall be held in the capital city of Seoul, to call the
首都서울市에서 開會할時日을決定하야 此를公告하며.
first meeting to order, and to designate the oldest member as temporary chair-
創立總會를開會하고 最年長者를臨時議長으로指名할것이며, 同
man who shall preside over the meeting until such time as the National Assembly
臨時議長은、國會가 그議長을選出하고、그自体의組織을 決定할
has elected a chairman and determined its own organization.
時까지. 同會를司會함。

3. The Law for the Election of Representatives of the Korean People,
三、一九四八年三月十七日에公布된 國會議員選擧法第四十三
issued 17 March 1948, requires by Section 43 that the Election Committee of
條에依하면、各選擧區選擧委員會는 當選者에게그當選을通
the Electoral District shall inform the successful candidate of his election.
知함을要함。如斯한當選通知는 當選者의資格을構成
It is hereby provided that such notification of elections shall constitute
하야、各當選者가 國會에서 各自의席次에就할資格을
credentials of the successful candidates, and shall entitle them and each of
보장하는 效力을規定함。
them to assume their representative seats in the National Assembly.

四、一九四八年五月二十五日、首都서울市에서署名함。
4. Given in the capital city of Seoul on this 25th day of May 1948.

JOHN R. HODGE

존、알、하-지.
美國陸軍中將
在朝鮮美國陸軍司令官

Lieutenant General, United States Army

Commanding

DISTRIBUTION: "A"
PLUS: 150, Dept of Justice
PLUS: 60, Dept of Public Information

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STATEMENT BY LIEUTENANT GENERAL JOHN R. HODGE, COMMANDING GENERAL, UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES IN KOREA, 31 MAY 1948.

MR. CHAIRMAN, ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES OF THE KOREAN PEOPLE, AND DISTINGUISHED GUESTS:

Today is one of the great days in Korean history. This convocation of the truly elected representatives of the Korean people marks the most important steps to date in democratic progress toward Korean independence. The people of my own nation as well as the thousands of Americans here in Korea who are giving their best efforts to help restore your independence and unification rejoice with the patriotic and peace loving Korean people on this momentous occasion. With you, we look forward with great hope and confidence to a sound and happy solution of your problems.

This assembly has been made possible, and came into being as a result of a resolution passed by 43 to 0 in the General Assembly of the United Nations Organization on November 14, 1947, which provided for the election wherein the Korean people have now chosen you as their representatives.

I point out that the deliberations of this body are on your own responsibility and you are in turn responsible to the wishes and the will of the Korean people who elected you. This Assembly is not an adjunct of, nor is it any part of the Military Government or of the South Korean Interim Government. It is a Korean Constituent Assembly elected to form a democratic government for the Korean nation and to inform the United Nations Commission of its formation. After that Government is formed and ready to operate, it will in consultation with the United Nations Commission take over the affairs of Government, and will be eligible to be recognized by the free nations of the world as a sovereign state.

Thus, the future of Korea now lies largely in the hands of the Koreans themselves. Great responsibility for that future rests with this Assembly of elected Korean Representatives. What you gentlemen do here in the next few days and weeks will determine in great degree the future of your nation. You have great problems ahead of you, problems of which you are all aware and of which you speak daily. They are problems that you yourselves must work out and solve.

You may be sure that the eyes of the entire world are upon you in all of your coming deliberations and that the world will judge your nation by the results you obtain through your decisions in this body. The Korean people demonstrated by their great plebiscite on May 10 that they have confidence in you as their elected representatives, to carry out the duties they delegated to you through their votes on that day in electing you to form a democratic Korean government as provided in the United Nations Resolution.

On behalf of the United States and of the American Command in Korea, as well as for myself as a personal friend of the Korean people, I extend to each of you and to all of you, best wishes and expression of confidence that you will not fail. The United States Command in Korea does not intend to dictate in your deliberations in the establishment of your government, but does stand ready and willing to do everything within its power to assist you in any way it can. May God speed you and God bless you in your all-important duties.

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FOR RELEASE
(Translation)

Press Release No. 1
May 31, 1948

ADDRESS BY DR. SYNGMAN RHEE

At the Opening Session of the Korean Congress
May 31, 1948, 2 P.M.

Today we are assembled here to open the first Congress of the Republic of Korea. For this day, we must first thank Almighty God, and secondly the patriotic men and women who sacrificed their lives and thirdly our friendly nations, particularly the United States and the United Nations, for their great contributions which made this occasion possible. As members of the Legislative Assembly elected by, for and of the people of Korea, we are here to assume the authority and responsibility as their representatives in, first adopting a national constitution and re-establishing the independent democratic government. As the chairman of this Great Assembly, I have the nonor to formally declare to the world that this day the Republic of Korea is born again and further declare that this Assembly is the sole representative body of this nation.

On March 1st 1919, the representatives of the 13 provinces gathered in Seoul organized the Great National Assembly and declared to the nations of the world the establishment of the independent Republic of Korea and organized the Provisional Government of this Republic, thus laying the foundation of the democratic principle for our nation. Unfortunately, due to the world situation we were unable to achieve our aim. Our people, both at home and abroad, however, supported that government, giving up their lives and shedding their blood in order to uphold the principle and spirit of that memorable day of March First, 1919. Logically enough, this Congress which we open today is the successor of that Great General Assembly and the government which we are to organize will be the successor fo that Provisional Government established in Seoul at that time. Therefore, we hereby confirm that this is the day when that Republic of Korea is re-born after 29 years of our revolution. It is appropriate and proper to continue to hold that historical year of 1919 as our epochal national year and this assembly, as our National Congress representing the entire nation. Consequently the government born of this assembly will be the sovereign independent government of the entire nation.

We deeply regret that our brethern of the 5 Provinces in the North were not able to elect their representatives to participate with us in this Assembly. However, four and a half million refugees from the North participated in the national election and some of them have been elected as members of this House. And moreover, we have reserved a certain number of seats in this House for the Representatives freely elected by our people in the North to come and occupy them so that they will fully share the responsibilities and privileges with the rest of us. In this we count on their cooperation and concerted efforts and also on the support of the United States and the United Nations so as to achieve our common objective as speedily as possible. We hereby reassert that it is our firm unanimous determination that our people will either live together or die together in our struggle for the complete restoration of our country and that we will not yield one foot or one inch of our land to any nation or any group of nations.

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The main objectives of this Congress, as already made known, are to adopt a constitution based on democratic principles and to establish a government according to that constitution and to form a national defense force for the security and defense of our country and provide for the relief of our suffering people. We will regulate the prices of rice and other necessary commodities, put in effect a land reform program with fairness to all, protect individual freedom and equal rights regulated by law, protect lives and rights of our people residing overseas through international negotiations, promote the interest of public education, develop our industry, endeavour to open commercial relations with other nations on a fair and equal basis, safeguard the freedom of speech, press, assembly and religion, promote peace of the world through friendly negotiations with the Soviet Union for the just solution of the critical common problems of the two nations and to settle the political, economical and other urgent problems with Japan through negotiations whenever possible.

The duties and responsibilities of every member of this Congress are heavy and urgent and we cannot afford to indulge ourselves in petty discussions, and unnecessary debates on minor detail matters tending to waste valuable time; we must first take up the main problems as just announced in our program and take action one after another after due and full discussions on them.

When we have set up our government, the American Military Government will withdraw, for the Military Government authorities are fully ready to turn the administration over to our government. We hope our Government will request the Government of the United States to let us retain some of our American friends who have been serving in the central administration as well as those in the provincial governments who can be helpful to us either as advisers or technicians. The American forces of occupation, we hope, will remain for the security purposes until our government has organized our own security force. However, the United States Government will act in this matter in accordance with the decisio of the United Nations. Therefore, in cooperation with the United States and the United Nations, we will act according to our commo understanding and agreement. The only point, which must be clear understood, is that the remaining of the security forces shall no interfere with the exercise of our sovereign rights. There is no doubt that whenever we request the withdrawal of the American forces they will evacuate at once. It is a well known fact that the United States has no political or territorial interest in any part of the world. America's interest is in the establishment of democratic governments wherever possible for the sake of world peace and of commercial relations for mutual benefit and, therefore, what America expects from us is nothing more than the goodwill of our people. Although American forces may remain for the time being due to the international circumstances, they will leave Korea without delay whenever the Korean Government formally requests their withdrawal.

To the Korean communists we are willing to offer another and last opportunity to repent and join hands with us in our common efforts towards the complete restoration of our nation. If they accept this opportunity and sufficiently demonstrate their desire to cooperate in our national pro ram, we will forgive and forget the past and regard them just as we do the rest of our loyal citizens in the North and South. If however they fail to utilize this opportunity and insist on their unpatriotic efforts to affiliate our nation with any of the foreign powers and continue to murder, burn and destroy in order to carry out that unpatriotic

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proposition, we shall have to deal with them strictly and sternly according to the law. They must realize that from now on no foreign influence could help them to secure pardon or release from due punishment for their crimes.

Any violator of law and order will have to pay the full penalty for his crimes. In order to live and let live and to enjoy the blessings of freedom and prosperity, they must observe law and justice; for otherwise they will not be allowed to enjoy the privileges of democracy.

To all my fellow citizens I wish to give the advice that if they are misled in believing that the establishment of the Congress and of the government will bring every individual citizen all that they need without work on their part, then they will soon be disappointed and disillusioned. Under the old monarchial rule, the people left all the affairs of the nation entirely in the hands of those in the government without any participation in it. But under a democratic government the people are rulers of the nation and, if rulers neglect their duties, the nation will again have to fall into jeopardy. From now on, every citizen, man and woman, must realize that he or she has an equal share of the responsibility, authority and power, and must exert all of their energy to work and struggle to consolidate and strengthen the foundation of the government, which will safeguard his or her individual rights and privileges, so as to make speedy progress towards the enlightenment and prosperity of our nation. There should be no one, regardless of sex or age, who has no work or duty to perform, and if there are any unpatriotic and subversive elements who try to obstruct or destory the progress of our nation, they should be strictly dealt with according to the law so that no loyal lawabiding citizen may suffer. People and government must strive together in carrying out the determination to stamp out all the evils of corruption and profiteering. We must disclose and purge all such practices which sap the vitality of the nation and whoever proved guilty either within government or without should be rigorously punished. I request every individual and organization to do their utmost for the solution of this most urgent question for the sake of us all.

Henceforth, the destiny of our Republic and the welfare of our people will be entirely in the hands of the individual citizens of Korea. If we fail, we shall suffer and have only ourselves to blame. If we succeed, we shall enjoy all the benefits and blessings thereof and all our friendly nations will willingly give us their warm and sympathetic support. I trust all the members of this Assembly will heartily join me in the full measure of devotion to the Cause of our nation. I know that all our people will revive the self-sacrificing patriotic spirit of 1919. Let us recall the solemn vow made in the Declaration of Independence and renew our determination "to continue our struggle to the last man and to the last moment." With this determination, let us pledge ourselves to the great tasks before us in the presence of Almighty God and of our 30 million fellow citizens.

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Major General W. F. Dean's speech at the opening of the National Assembly, 31 May 1948.

MR. CHAIRMAN, ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES OF THE KOREAN PEOPLE, AND DISTINGUISHED GUESTS:

Today is the day that we have all looked forward to. Ever since liberation the people of Korea have awaited the day when the duly elected representatives of the Korean people could meet and initiate the formation of an independent representative national overnment.

We Americans who have worked intimately with the Korean people have confidence in your ability to successfully accomplish the task for which you have been selected by the Korean people - the framing and adoption of a constitution - the establishment of a truly representative government.

As General Hodge has stated, this Assembly is in no degree a part of Military Government. But even so, I want to assure you that the Military Government stands ready to assist you in every way that you may desire, and looks forward to an orderly transition of its governmental functions to the government that you establish after that government is organized and after appropriate arrangements have been made.

On behalf of all American personnel in Military Government, I extend to each and every one of you heartiest congratulations and our prayers and earnest hopes for your complete success in the accomplishment of your important mission.

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

31 May 1948

As a member of the United Nations Secretariat, I deem it a privilege and honour to bring to you greetings, congratulations and best wishes which, I am sure, all the members of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea would wish to share.

However, at the outset, I want to make it clear that I speak merely as an individual member of the United Nations Secretariat. What few remarks I can make here today should not be interpreted as in any sense representing the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea. I regret that because of its decision to write the first part of the report to the General Assembly during this period in Shanghai, the Commission is not able to send a full representation on this auspicious occasion. In this connection, I wish to explain that it has been the general practice in the United Nations that a Commission often goes to write its report in another country, instead of doing so in the country to which the Commission is assigned to work. According to its resolution of 30 April 1948, the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea will return to Seoul in the first week of June. I hope transportation difficulties between Shanghai and Seoul at present will not delay the members of the Commission for a single day. If it were physically possible, I am sure all the members of the Commission would like to be present in this hall on this eventful day of Korean history. However, I am glad to see that officials of the consulates whose Governments are represented on the Commission are representing their Governments here today. I refer to Mr. Costilhes, French Consul and a member of the French Delegation to the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, and Mr. Su, Chinese Consul whose Government is also a member of the Commission. Indeed, Mr. Costilhes has a double function to perform today, as he is also representing

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the Commission. Mr. Costilhes will greet you shortly as a representative member of the Commission.

As a citizen of China which signed the Cairo Declaration of December 1943, that "in due course Korea shall be free and independent," I am glad to say that your opening session today represents a gratifying vindication of the confidence placed in the Korean people by China, the United States and Great Britain, the signatory powers of the Cairo Declaration.

As you all know, the future of Korea is a matter of deep concern and of vital interest to China, the United States and many other countries because it is of vital importance to the cause of peace and security in the Far East. From Cairo, Potsdam, Moscow, to Lake Success, China and other members of the United Nations have been working constantly toward Korea's independence and freedom. Perhaps I need not to repeat, to establish a national government and to attain the ultimate freedom and independence of Korea are the goals of the resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in November 1947, which the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea has been trying to carry out. The Commission will make its report on its work to the General Assembly to be held in Paris in September. It is necessary that the report should be ready a few weeks before the meeting of the General Assembly so that there will be sufficient time to have this important document circulated to all the Member Governments of the United Nations. Naturally all your efforts, present and future, to accomplish the noble goal of freedom and independence, will be to the interest and concern of the Commission.

Mr. Chairman and honourable members, you have taken another important step towards democracy, liberty and independence. I wish you great success. May I join you in saying "Long live Korea, and the United Nations!"

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NND 760090
By NARS, Date

ADDRESS BY MR. HENRI COSTILHES

Representative of UNTCOK, at opening session

National Assembly, 31 May

-----oooOooo-----

Monsieur le President, Messieurs,

It is only by accident, and due to the absence from Seoul of the principal delegates of the UNTCOK, that I am here today, at their request, to welcome this new Assembly. Although I have not received from Shanghai the text of any special message, I am sure to be the faithful interpreter of the thoughts of the Commission in wishing you popularity and success.

Having been in this capital for the last nine months I have had the opportunity to appreciate your country and your people. Then I am certain that your nation can expect from you the utmost efforts towards the realization of its independence.

Before I end let me remember you a quotation of a great French writer of the eighteenth century, Montesquieu, who said, "In a state well organized, citizens are like fishes in a very big net in the high sea : although they are caught, they feel they are free." I hope this will be the result your Assembly shall achieve.

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DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

7 June 1948

Dr. Syngman Rhee
Chairman, Korean National Assembly
Capitol Building
Seoul, Korea

Dear Dr. Rhee:

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 3 June 1948 in which you informed me that the National Assembly had appointed five of its members as a Temporary Liaison Committee for the purpose of contacting the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, United States Military Government authorities, Foreign Consulates and my Headquarters.

The following officials are designated to act as representatives of this command with whom the members of the Temporary Liaison Committee are invited to consult on appropriate matters.

Brigadier General John Weckerling, who is also my liaison officer with the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, on matters pertaining to elections and all matters mutually involving Korea, the United States and United Nations. His office is at Duk Soo Palace, telephones: Washington 404, 406 and 407.

Major General William F. Dean, Military Governor, on all matters relating directly to functions of the Military Government and South Korean Interim Government. His office is in the Government Annex Building, telephones: Washington 245 or Whitehorse 6.

Dr. Harold J. Noble, on all matters not included in the foregoing and in arranging any needed conferences or contacts with other officials of the United States Command. His office is in the Mitsui Building and his telephone is Washington 82.

With best regards and best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN R. HODGE
Lieutenant General, U. S. Army
Commanding

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United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Nations Unies

ASSEMBLEE GENERALE

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/78
11 June 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

ESTABLISHMENT OF A KOREAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

LETTER FROM THE CHAIRMAN, KOREAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
THE CAPITOL
Seoul

June 11, 1948

Chairman
United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea
Duk Soo Palace
Seoul

Dear Sir:

I have the honour to notify you formally of the establishment of a Korean National Assembly in the capital city of Seoul on the thirty-first day of May 1948, by the representatives of the Korean people elected on 10 May 1948, under the observation of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea.

This notification of the formation of the Korean National Assembly is confirmatory of the informal notification of the proposed establishment of a National Assembly to the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea through Mr. CHU, Hung-Ti, representing the Secretariat, on Saturday, 29 May 1948 by a Preparation Committee of representatives. An invitation to attend the opening session of the National Assembly was extended to Mr. CHU, Hung-Ti, and to Mr. Henri Costilhes, head of the Liaison Group.

This will also confirm the appointment of a temporary Liaison Committee by resolution of the National Assembly. This Committee was received by Mr. Patterson, the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, Chairman, and Mr. Milner, the Principal Secretary, on 8 June 1948. The Committee will be available for any consultation with the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea on all matters affecting the National Assembly.

The establishment of the Korean National Assembly was in accordance with Part II of the "Resolutions Adopted on Reports of the First Committee", United Nations, 14 November 1947, particularly paragraph 3 which states "that as soon as possible after the elections, the National Assembly should convene and form a National Government and notify the Commission of its formation."

/ The Interim

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

The Interim Committee after hearing the views of former Chairman K.P.S. Menon of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea stated on 27 February 1948 that it was resolved "in the light of developments in the situation with respect to Korea since that date (14 November 1947), to implement the program as outlined in Resolution II in such parts of Korea as are accessible to the Commission."

With assurances of my great respect.

/s/ Syngman Rhee
SYNGMAN RHEE
Chairman
Korean National Assembly
Seoul, Korea.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Duk Soo Palace,
Seoul,
25 June 1948.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 11 June 1948 in which you notify the Commission formally of the establishment of a Korean National Assembly in the capital city of Seoul on the thirty-first day of May 1948, by the representatives of the Korean people elected on 10 May 1948, under the observation of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea.

The Commission takes note of the fact that a National Assembly was constituted on 31 May 1948 by the elected representatives of the Korean people and desires to express the earnest hope that these representatives will seek to promote early attainment of the independence and unification of Korea.

Your letter further refers to the Resolution of 14 November 1947 of the General Assembly of the United Nations and to the Resolution of the Interim Committee of 26 February 1948, which constitute the terms of reference of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea.

In this regard, the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea desires to make reference to the letter of 10 June 1948 in which the then Chairman of the Commission, Mr. G. S. Patterson, advised you that the Commission is now ready for such consultation as the elected representatives may request concerning the further implementation of its terms of reference as defined in the Resolutions of the General Assembly adopted on 14 November 1947.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your obedient servant,

/s/ Yu-Wan Liu

YU-WAN LIU
Chairman

Dr. Syngman Rhee,
Chairman,
Korean National Assembly,
Seoul

Inclosure No. 74

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

SOUTH KOREAN INTERIM GOVERNMENT
南朝鮮過渡政府
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY GOVERNOR
軍政長官室
Seoul, Korea

PARDON BY MILITARY GOVERNOR
軍政長官의恩赦

To all law enforcement officials, police, prosecutors, prison
各檢令 施行官公吏, 警察 檢察, 刑務官,
officials and election officials:
選擧委員 貴下

BY VIRTUE OF THE POWER AND AUTHORITY DELEGATED TO ME BY THE
在南朝鮮 陸軍 司令官이 本官에게
COMMANDING GENERAL, UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES IN KOREA, AND VESTED IN
委任하아 朝鮮 軍政長官으로서의 本官에게 帰屬된
ME AS MILITARY GOVERNOR IN KOREA,
權限에 依하아

I do hereby grant full pardon to the persons named hereon for the
本官은 左記各人의 服役中의 刑, 執行
offenses for which they are now serving sentence or are under suspended
猶予中의 刑 執行停止中의 刑, 又는 現在拘
sentence or for which they have been conditionally released or for which
束의 理由가 되는 繫屬事件의 起訴犯罪, 捜
they are now detained awaiting trial, under investigation or awaiting
査中의 犯罪, 捜査 또 犯罪를 茲에 全的
investigation. I do hereby remit any unpaid fine and any unexecuted
으로 赦免함. 本官은 左記各人에 対하아 未納의 罰金
portion of any sentence imposed upon them, including suspended sentence.
科料 未執行의 刑(執行猶予中의 刑을 包含) 을 免除함.
I do hereby order their immediate and unconditional release and the dis-
本官은 茲에 左記各人을 即時 無條件으로 釈放함을
missal of any charges under which they are now being held.
命하며, 現在拘束의 理由가되는 罪目을 免除함을命함.

I do further order that the pardon herein granted shall restore to
本官은 또한 左와 같이 命함. 茲에 命한 恩赦에 依하아
them their full civil rights and entitle them to register for voting, and
左記各人은 그 全部市民権을 復権하며, 国会議員選挙法에 依
to become candidates in the forthcoming elections to be held under the
하아 施行될 今般選挙에 選挙人登録及 国会議員候補者登録을
Law for the Election of Representatives of the Korean people, regardless
할資格을 回復하되 그 有罪判決 及現在拘束又는 執行猶予에 依
of their conviction, and regardless of any delay in their application to
하아 登録이 遅滞된 境遇에는 그러한 有罪判決이나 遅滞의 不拘
register occasioned only by their present detention or suspended sentence,
하며 登録할 資格이 有하나 其他法令規程에 依하여야 함.
but subject to other provisions of law.

一九四八年三月三十一日
Issued this 31st day of March 1948.

朝鮮軍政長官

W. F. DEAN
Major General, United States Army

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NND 760090
By NARS, Date

ORDER NO. 51

NAME 姓名	CASE NO. 事件番号	PRISON 刑務所	NAME 姓名	CASE NO. 事件番号	PRISON 刑務所
Low, Zi Hun 柳 지 記	263	Won-ju 원주	Whan, Loi Bong 元 来 鳳	286	Won-ju
Yun, Ki Yong 윤 기 용	"	"	Loo, Chonk Zu 李 즉 수	"	"
Kim, Chol Yong 金 철 良	"	"	Lee, Yong Ku 李 용 구	"	"
Kwon, Hak Ro 權 학 로	"	"	Shin, Loi Yong 신 기 용	"	"
Pack, Chan Ki 朴 간 기	280	"	Lee, Ho Myong 李 호 명	"	"
Chon, Kuk Boo 존 학 부	"	"	Lee, Sun Sung 李 신 성	"	"
Kim, Do Chil 金 두 질	"	"	Kim, In Man 金 인 만	"	"
Kim, Yong Hi 金 用 희	"	"	Chon, Yong Than 그 용 성	316	"
Rim, Koi Suk 林 계 석	"	"	Son, Dong Zu 一 용 수	"	"
Rim, Kin Bok 林 긴 백	"	"	Choi, Chun Song 崔 신 송	"	"
Min, Dong Shik 민 동 식	"	"	Chong, Zoi Sul 종 시 선	"	"
Yun, Hawk Sul 윤 학 선	"	"	Ro, Pung Su 羅 봉 수	105	Chunju
Chon, Duck Hong 존 덕 흥	"	"	Kim Soon Tong 金 순 동	2092	"
Kim, Zoi Zu 金 제 주	"	"	Shu Sang Yong 徐 상 용	2091	"
Pack, Ro Zin 朴 로 진	"	"	Kim Yong u 金 용 우	123(48)	Kwangju
Kwon, Do Zin 權 大 진	"	"	Pak Byong Kwan 朴 炳 관	"	"
Kim, Yong Zo 金 用 수	"	"	Yon Bong Ho 연 봉 호	"	"
Lee, Chang Won 李 진 元	"	"	An Kun Nang 安 근 낭	144	"
Kim, Doi Su 金 大 수	"	"	Yim Man Tae 임 만 대	"	"
Han, In Chul 한 인 철	"	"	Choe Jong Kyn 崔 종 칠	5	"
Won, Yong Mun 元 用 文	286	"	Choe Sung Nak 崔 성 나	5	"
Lee, Hi Bin 李 희 빈	"	"	Kim Yong Ku 金 용 구	"	"

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NND 760090
By NARS, Date

SOUTH KOREAN INTERIM GOVERNMENT
南朝鮮過渡政府

Seoul, Korea

Office of the Military Governor
軍政長官室

27 January 1948
一九四八年一月二十七日

SUBJECT: Freedom of Speech, Press and Assembly
言論出版及集会의自由에関한件

TO : The Provincial Governors and the Mayor of the City of Seoul.
各道知事及서울市長 貴下

1. You are reminded that it has always been the policy of this
1. 言論出版及集会自由 의 民主主義的权利

Government that the democratic rights of freedom of speech, press and
을 認定, 尊敬且保障함은, 언제나 本政府의政策이

assembly be recognized, respected and safeguarded. It is especially
었음을 貴下는 銘念하심을 緊要하나이다. 總選擧을

important that these rights be protected during the period of prepara-
準備하는 時期中에는 此等权利 을 保護함이,

tion for a general election.
特히 重要할것입니다.

2. The Director of the Department of Police has issued special
2. 警務部長은 各署長에게 特別指令을 発

instructions to all Police Chiefs, reminding them of the government's
하야 民主主義的 権利의 保障에 関한 政府

policy with respect to observance of democratic rights. These in-
의 政策을 記念케 하였읍니다. 同指令

structions provide for the granting of applications for all public
等에 依하면 実際로 暴動又는 騒擾을 煽動치

meetings and for non-interference with the distribution of newspaper,
않는限, 一切公衆集会의 申請을 許可함과, 新聞記事, 삐라

articles, handbills and posters, unless they actually incite to riot
及포스타 의分配을 妨害치 않음을 規定하였

or sedition. If arrests appear necessary at any time, and no evidence
읍니다. 拘引又는 逮捕가 必要한 境遇에는 언제나

Inclosure No. 77

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MGCCA 008. dtd 27 Jan 48, subj: "Freedom of Speech, Press and Assembly."

of a criminal act is forthcoming, the arrested persons are to be released
犯罪의 證據가 發見 되지 않으면, 拘引又는 逮捕된 者는, 即時
immediately. The instructions further remind the members of the National
此를 釋放함을 要합니다. 同指令의 指摘한 바에 依하면 国立
Police that they have no right to engage in political activities, except
警察員은 選挙에 投票하는 以外에는, 政治的 行動에 從事할
as a voter in an election.
아무 權利도 없음을 充分히 認識케 하여야 합니다.

3. You will insure that these principles are carried into effect.
3. 貴下는 以上 諸原則의 実踐을 保障하심을 要望 합니다.

APPROVED:
右와 같이 認함.

WILLIAM F DEAN
윌리암 에프 딘
Major General, United States Army
美国陸軍大将
Military Governor in Korea
朝鮮軍政長官

RECOMMENDED:
右와 같이 建議함.

AHN CHANG HONG
Civil Administrator
民政長官

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UNTCOK
(Koreans)

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Restricted

General Neckerling
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AN OLD MAN'S RUMINATIONS

EXPLANATORY NOTE: This document was found in the effects of one of Korea's most respected non-political patriots after he died in 1946. He was respected and loved by all who knew him as a sage philosopher. The family requested that this not be made public to Koreans.

I

October 14 1945

1. To hear the Koreans talk about running a Democratic government sounds to me very much like hearing a child of six talking about driving an automobile or piloting an airplane. England and the U.S. of America are two countries (only two) in the world which have made a success of Democracy. The Germans with their wonderful civic virtues and the French with all their logic and learning haven't got to the standard of Democracy as set by the English. Which of the numerous Latin American republics can one point at as a real Democratic state? Korea is today no better prepared for Democracy than China or Manchuria.

2. Some Koreans are wishing for Communism. Too bad! If England with all her political sagacity and practical wisdom goes slow in introducing socialistic policies how can Korea hope to manage a communistic republic without knowing even the a.b.c. of real socialism By the way, Korean communists, with the aid of their tutors in the North (of the 38th degree N.L.) have, during the last two months, given us sample (ample) taste of what we may expect to suffer, if Communism were to triumph in Korea. Between the loving kindness and tender mercies of plundering, raping and slaughtering brand of Communism and the repressive, suppressive and oppressive Japanese militarism - between the devil and the deep what is there to choose?

3. Hence what Korea needs today, and for many years to come, is a benevolent Paternalism. I wish some strong man would arise who could, with a firm hand and unselfish devotion, keep the demagogues and communists from imposing, on the uneducated and undisciplined masses of Korea, the mere forms and slogans of Democracy, on one hand; and on the other, the atrocities and absurdities of Communism. We Koreans are not yet politically prepared for pure democracy or radical communism. We are in great danger of mistaking unbridled license for liberty and brigandage for communism.

4. Whatever form the new government to be set up in Korea may assume, let the Koreans keep their ancient customs and usage, introducing new ones, when and where it is necessary, step by step.

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By NARS, Date

AN OLD-MAN'S RUMINATIONS

II

October 20, 1945

1. There are hundreds of able and useful men who are denounced and ostracized as Pro-Japanese. But who are the self-righteous denouncers? Most of them are the very fellows who, up to the "Noon of the 15th of August 1945", bowed to the East, repeated the Japanese national oath, and shouted banzai for the Tenno, on every public occasion in schools, in churches, in factories, in Government and great business offices, in department stores and in wedding and funeral gatherings. Most of their Japanized their names. Why did they do these pro-Japanese things? Simply they had to or go to jail. Why do they, then, throw first stones at others? For two reasons: (1), to throw dust into the eyes of people to cover up their unsavory past; (2) to extort money from the fears and worries of certain persons for part and personal pockets.

Indeed it is absurd to stigmatize anybody for having been pro-Japanese. During the 34 years of Japanese annexation (from 1911 to 1945) what was the status of Korea? Was she an independent Kingdom? No. She was a part of Japan, and so recognized by other Powers including America. If so, the Koreans were Japanese, willy nilly. Then, as the subjects of Japan, what alternative could we, who had to live in Korea, have but to obey the orders and demands, however arbitrary, of the Japanese regime? If we had to send our sons to battlefields and our daughters to factories, could we refuse to do anything that the militarists commanded? Therefore it is a nonsense to denounce anybody for what he did under the status of a Japanese subject.

As a stroke of statesmanship and an act of common justice, a general amnesty - if this is a proper word - should be promulgated to enable so called pro-Japanese live in peace and to save them from the blackmailing "patriots" who believe (and act) that liberty is lawlessness and communism, brigandage. Many of these ostracized Koreans have learned efficiency and discipline from their former taskmasters in various capacities. Their talents and knowledge of the rural conditions and needs of Korean masses will be highly useful to the leaders of the new Korean government-to-be.

2. By the way it is really amusing to see some of the self-appointed saviors of Korea and their satellites swagger about every where talking big as if, by their own might and valor, they had saved Korea from the Japanese militarism. They are too stupid or too shameless - likely both - to realize that they had no more to do with the liberation of Korea than the man in the moon. It - the liberation - just happened to come to us as one of the side issues of the allied

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victory. If Japan didn't capitulate these swaggering, bragging "patriots" would have kept on bowing to the East and reciting the national oath until - nobody knows how long - somebody with a big stick kick Japan out. Certainly not by these bragging and swaggering "Patriots"! Again if, by some miracle, were Japan to recapture Korea will or can these swaggering and bragging "Patriots" drive her out? These braggarts talk very much like the silly fly, in a fable, which perched on a running cart and exclaimed that it, by its own power, made the wheels move.

Let us frankly admit and thank the stars that the liberation was a Gift. With gratitude and humility let us accept the Gift like a lost jewel refound, and try our best not to lose it again. Let us sink all petty personal ambitions, factional intrigues and sectional hatred and pull together for the common good of our suffering country. Korea, from her geographical situation, popular ignorance and factional discords, faces no roseate future. Let us hang together lest we be hanged separately.

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BIOGRAPHICAL NOTE ON MR. LEE, SUNG BOK

I am informed that Mr. LEE, Sung Bok was employed by a large Japanese industrial firm up to and including the year 1933. During that year as responsible manager, he authorized the expenditure of certain company funds for purposes which he believed correct in the management of the company. He was tried by the Japanese for "embezzlement" and sentenced to a prison term of which he served eight months. It was emphasized to me that none of the money which he is alleged to have "embezzled" accrued to his personal profit. At best, it appears from the information which has been given me, he was guilty of an error of judgment rather than "embezzlement".

Mr. AHN, Chai Hong, the Civil Administrator and highest Korean official in SKIG, stated that he knew of the whole affair in which Mr. LEE was involved and does not believe that he should be barred from membership on the National Election Committee. Mr. AHN served many years in a Japanese prison and spent most of his life here in Korea under the Japanese. He did not leave Korea during the Japanese occupation except for visits to China.

JOHN "ECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

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POLITICAL ADVISORY GROUP
Headquarters, XXIV Corps
APO 235

24 February 1948

MEMORANDUM TO MR. DANGERT

SUBJECT: Status of Legislative Quorum

The following is a digest of information received from Kim Kiusic the morning of 24 February.

Rhee Syngman, yesterday, made his maximum effort to obtain legislative support for his drive for an election now at any cost.

A head count by both sides indicated, as of Sunday night, that Rhee could muster, with the help of his Democratic allies, a total of 98 votes out of the present membership of 190.

Recognizing that this gave the opposition a numerical majority, Mr. Kimm reluctantly agreed to the demand that the question of messages to the U.N. Little Assembly and the U.N. Korean Commission be considered by the legislative assembly in official session. However, he insisted in the session that under the precedents previously established, a two-thirds vote would be required for an official session of the motion favoring an immediate election.

Upon the refusal of the opposition to recognize this point, Mr. Kimm and his followers left out of the session, leaving it without a quorum.

Inasmuch as both vice-chairmen had walked out, the Rhee-Democratic alliance, in rump session, designated [illegible] acting chairman.

The remaining members then discussed the question of quorum and decided to their own satisfaction that [illegible] to be sufficient number. The [illegible] thereupon sent transportation to bring in the quorum, whose entrance brought the number present to 4?. This group then unanimously passed the resolution, and thereafter remained in session until 1700 o'clock.

Mr. Kimm, as chairman, has directed the secretary general to post the notice that he is adjourning the legislature for one week, a power which is reserved to him under the rules. He has also officially refused the request of Paik Kwan Soo that he sign the resolutions adopted in the rump session. His viewpoint is that the action taken was not officially taken by the legislature.

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Dr. Kimm states that he has indicated to General Dean that he does not believe that he needs, at present, the assistance of a visit by General Dean to the legislature. He anticipates that there may be some shifts of position during the coming week.

The Rhee forces meanwhile are stating that the United States government is behind their drive for an immediate election, and that General Hodge must go with them or risk being removed at Dr. Rhee's request.

(The official Rhee statement, issued yesterday, skirts this issue carefully, leaving room for either interpretation.)

CONCLUSIONS:

1. On the basis of the discussion this morning it is apparent that Dr. Kimm has no thought of resigning at the present time.

2. Although pursuing different long range objectives, the Democratic Party is for the present fully committed to a policy of collaboration with Rhee Syngman. The party chiefs believe they are using Dr. Rhee; Dr. Rhee believes that he is using them.

3. The Rhee strength is ebbing and it may be pictured that either the loss of the Democratic party alliance or of its present tenuous legislative majority would intensify a trend away from him.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the Commanding General exercise his appointive power with reference to the vacant appointive legislative seats, the power to be exercised without request for nominations by Koreans, and the appointments to be given to anti-Rhee conservatives of the type of Paik Nam Syn, subject to prior determination of their willingness to serve.

[illegible] A. BRATSCH

Original + 3 to G2 for
Gen. Hodge, Brig. Gen. Bonesteel
+ Polad

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Gen. Weckerling

POLITICAL ADVISORY GROUP
Headquarters, XXIV Corps
APO 235

26 February 1948

MEMORANDUM TO MR. MERRELL

SUBJECT: Contact Report - Lyuh Woon Hong

I interviewed Lyuh Woon Hong at the legislative office 24 February. Only significant comments were the following:

"Kim Koo has in recent weeks been growing in popularity, and is probably the most popular Korean political leader at the present time. It is not the fashion of the city people to admit admiring him, but his position in the country districts is very high."

"Political circles report that Cheugh Kyung Ok made a number of comments adverse to General Hodge, in the course of his appearance before the U.N. Committee."

Evaluation: Lyuh Woon Hong has as much ability to judge political reaction as anyone in the field, but his judgment is virtually always colored by his personal predilections.

DISTRIBUTION:

4 - G-2 (for Generals Hodge, Brown, and Dean and [illegible])
1 - U.N. Liaison Committee (Gen. Weckerling)
1 - P.A.G. File

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POLITICAL ADVISORY GROUP
Headquarters, XXIV Corps
APO 235

26 February 1948

SUBJECT: Kim Kiu Sik's Offered Resignation from Independence Federation.

To : Mr. Sargent.

1. This report covers inquiry made at the suggestion of Mr. Noble. No direct questions were asked; Mr. Kim Kiu Sik proffered the information in general conversation, at his office this date.

2. The resignation of Mr. Kim, as Chairman of the National Independence Federation, was written by him 18 February. His reason for so doing was his annoyance at the committee members of the Federation, who had criticized him for having gone into a session with Mr. Syngman Rhee and Dr. Soo without first consulting the Federation Committee.

3. (Mr. Kim did not state which members of the Committee had voiced criticism. From other sources I had ascertained that [illegible] had been among the critics.) The resignation was not acted upon and was apparently not intended seriously but was rather an expression of resentment. Mr. Kim stated that some of his followers "would like to tie his hand and foot, and beat him."

4. At another point in the conversation, I inquired whether Mr. Kim had any fear of Communist infiltration in the Federation. He expressed complete confidence, saying that he had excluded the Laboring People's Party from membership in the Federation as a party for the reason that he was not certain of the Party's ability to "clean its own house," and he did not want it included until, and unless, it could do so. As for those groups now in the Federation, he felt that circumstances were moving them, if anything, further away from the Communists, rather than there being any danger of a trend in the other direction.

Comment: I did not ask the direct question but am of the opinion that the matter of the resignation was concerned with the resentment of the questioning of his own control, rather than with any problem of infiltration. There appears to be no basis to believe that the resignation offered will be accepted at least in the near future.

[illegible]

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T. W. Weckerling

POLITICAL ADVISORY GROUP
Headquarters, XXIV Corps
APO 235

File

26 February 1948

MEMORANDUM TO MR. [illegible]

SUBJECT: Contact report - Kim Music

At the session of 24 February with Kim Music, in addition to the legislative items discussed in a separate report, Mr. Kim discussed the present investigation of the alleged 7 million yen fraud involving the reconstitute Association and the legislature.

Mr. Kim expressed the following comments: that he felt certain that there had been fraud in the affair, and that some of the legislators had been culpably involved; that he himself had received a donation of 50,000 yen for party purposes of the Independence Federation, that he had not ever known the source of the donation and the reconstitute Association, that his house, through whom the donation was received, had previously had arranged to secure financial assistance for the federation's needs, and had, in fact, secured donations to cover the cost of dinners given to [illegible] (Dinners of a political nature, while dinners were regarded as political expenses.)

Mr. Kim was not inclined to give any opinion as to the reconstitute Association's future as he was not undertaken to do so, and when he learned the nature of the query, about Talmadge, he had ordered it returned.

In addition to the foregoing, Mr. Kim made one statement which he requested be carried to General Hodge; that [illegible] to the effect that the CIC had taken his nephew and personal aide, Kim Young Sui, into custody for questioning on the 24th, and he would prefer to answer any questions himself rather than to have the boy harmed.

[illegible]

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SECRET

POLITICAL ADVISORY GROUP
Headquarters, XXIV Corps
APO 235

Lt. W. Wickenberg

27 February 1948

SUBJECT: KIMM Kiu Sik.

TO : Mr. Sargent.

1. The following is a digest of the comments made by KIMM Kiu Sik at his office the afternoon of 27 February.

2. Dr. KIMM anticipates that today's session of the Legislature will be stormy, but not productive of any irreparable quarrel. He will counsel his followers not to put up a violent opposition to any action of the majority, since he regards the question of an election as now being a closed issue.

3. He has decided that it is not feasible for him or the National Independence Federation to contest the elections and he will not do so. At the same time he does not intend to further oppose the holding of elections, now that the United Nations' decision has been made.

4. In response to a question as to how he regarded the prospects of a coalition with RHEE Syngman and the Democratic Party, he responded that this was out of the question, because they did not want coalition, they wanted absolute control and they were now in a position to reach out for it; such coalition as they might offer would be a nominal throwing of a few seats, designed purely for the purpose of making the foreign community and the Korean educated classes believe that he was in alliance with them.

5. Dr. KIMM said he had just received reports from the Federation organizers in Kyongsang Namdo. There is no possibility of being permitted to operate.

6. With reference to the situation in the provinces as a whole, he expressed the view that there were one or two governors who would try to hold out against the machine and there were possibly a substantial number of kunsus also, but on the lower levels of office holders the organization was well perfected and beyond his present power to contest. Virtually all myunchangs, he said, have affiliated either with the Democratic Party or with the Rapid Realization Association, in the majority of cases with the Democratic Party.

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SUBJECT: KIMM Kiu Sik

7. These two last named groups were frequently mutually hostile and jealous of each other, and there was a prospect that eventually there might be a three-way palace intrigue and rivalry for the central power among these two and the Police organization, but for the time being no other force seriously opposed their organization. Dr. KIMM said that this group does not want his actual affiliation or cooperation but only his present concurrence in their seizure of control. This he is now prepared passively to give them.

8. He stated further that KIM Koo believes that he still has sufficient following in the Rapid Realization group to contest the issue and that he is intending at the present time to oppose the election. Dr. KIMM believes this course to be fruitless and unwise and intends to use what influence he has with KIM Koo to induce him to accept the result.

9. Dr. KIMM concluded by saying that he has long desired for the chance to have a vacation and that he intends at present to resign the Chairmanship of the Legislature at the session of March 1.

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CONFIDE[illegible]

POLITICAL ADVISORY GROUP
Headquarters, XXIV Corps
APO 235

Weckerling

March 1948

[illegible]

SUBJECT: Legislative Developments

As of noon 1 March, 16 members of the Legislature are said by the secretariat to have indicated, in varying degrees of formality, their resignation from the legislature. Present indications are that this number will probably rise to 25 or 30. Those resigning are all in varying degrees supporters of Kim Koo-sic.

Those expected to resign include all but 5 of the recently seated opposition members. Of the elected legislators, Kim Son Song of Taejon and Yun Sok Yu of Cholla Nukto have resigned; Yu Sai Yon of Kwangyun County in Kyunggi has indicated to friends that he will resign; Hwang Yu Kyo of Kangnung is expected to do so upon his return to Seoul.

[illegible] the above-written, Hot Tea is now set to his resignation, and Yun I Sun intends to do so tomorrow.

Meanwhile, Democratic Party policy appears to be undergoing a drastic change. Democratic Party spokesmen have heretofore advanced the thesis that the legislature should dissolve itself. As of the week end, however, most Party members appeared to be of the opinion that the legislature should now be 'purified' and should continue to function.

It is anticipated that Kim Koo-sic will be elected as chairman in an election section [illegible] if a quorum can be obtained. [illegible] the break in check mate over the week end and on this date, I believe that a quorum will be obtainable.

Some party officials and legislature members are now stating they refused to accept the resignation of Kim Koo-sic, with a view to [illegible] such time for dissolution of Democratic Party [illegible].

I have no reliable information on this point but am told by [illegible] unreliable sources is to the effect that Kim Koo-sic is opposed to this plan, believing that the action would be [illegible] of bad publicity for the new control group.

[illegible]:
[illegible] - [illegible] (For General Hodge, [illegible]
Brown & Dean - Seoul)
[illegible] - U.S. Liaison Committee (Ben Hooverling)
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POLITICAL ADVISORY GROUP
Headquarters, XXIV Corps
APO 235

3 March 1948

[redacted]

Yun Chih Yung

Yun Chih Yung, former secretary of Rhee Syngman and secretary general of the Representative Democratic Council, was a dinner guest at a billet the evening of 2 March.

Yun Chih Yung is a Princeton man who speaks excellent English and who is generally regarded as being pro-American.

In the course of the evening, his daughter (who is about to enter Smith College this coming fall) made the remark that Rhee Syngman was the only authentic Korean leader since all the others who aspired to leadership were merely "puppets of the Americans."

The comment had been significant in that it was apparently reflecting the parental attitude.

[redacted]

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Gen. Weckerling

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POLITICAL ADVISORY GROUP
Headquarters, XXIV Corps
APO 235

4 March 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Communist Activities

From three communist sources, of doubtful reliability, I have received within the past week the information that the northern Political Bureau ordered the Southern Party that they will be in a position this year to start large scale guerrilla operations behind the border.

It is stated to be the intention [illegible] to establish a base in the American zone to be kept informed of the disposition of American units, and to strike at rear areas when [illegible] withdrawn, with the limited objective of holding certain key areas, with the ultimate objective of holding practically [illegible] secretly, training and executing anti-imperialistic elements, [illegible] from Japan to the South Korean [illegible] border [illegible] protection.

[illegible] three sources concur in the statement that they may [illegible] soon will be taken as an ideal time for the start of operations.

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Re ial Weckerling

CONFIDENTIAL ~~NAG~~

4 March 1948

MEMORANDUM

Subject: Interview with General Lee Chang-chun.

1. Subject was interviewed at the Chosun Hotel from 1400 to 1615. He was accompanied by Mr. (...) ... Yun, Director of Seoul University Hospital No. 2, who served as interpreter.

2. Subject stated his United Young Men's Corps (...) included some ten affiliated units from South Korea and some fourteen from North Korea. The North Korean units actually were physically located in South Korea at the present time. He claimed that their total membership was 3,000,000 and that in the auxiliaries (assistance organizations of United Young Men's Corps) there were 700,000 members, including parents and other sympathizers. He claimed, therefore, approximately four million voters who he could deliver directly, while he claimed in addition several million more through the votes of wives and other family members.

3. Subject stated he had organized his United Young Men's Corps as a South Korean, who so has avoided political activities up until now. He had foreseen that the U.S. would not permit a United Korea, and that the U.S.S.R. was a barrier on the old Russian border for their entire future as federal expansion. Nevertheless, until it became clearly resolved he thought it wiser to keep out of politics. When it became the only possible decision to enter politics, he felt that he and his Corps could be of great value in the coming struggle. His decision was the result of a conversation with Syngman Rhee, who, in a discussion about present circumstances, believed that Rhee's organization would be the non-communist stronghold in the South. Rhee told him that he supported the U.N. in its work in Korea and felt that the Corps could be of great value.

4. Subject has decided to run for election in Seoul, and has made a public statement to that effect, which has appeared in the Seoul newspapers. While it was likely that some of his followers in the ... would follow him into opposition, Mr. Lee felt he could rely on the support of at least [illegible] of his present supporters.

5. In reply to a question, subject stated he had given up his desire to retire to the country and open a ... farm. He was now past sixty. The situation appeared that Korea needed him in these difficult times, he was considering entering politics; was being urged to do so by many of his friends. He had not yet made up his mind but very likely he would run for election in one of the Seoul districts. Again in reply to a direct question,

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in connection with which I remarked on the contribution he could make to Korea, he indicated he would accept a high Government post should he be elected.

6. Subject expressed fear that there might be interference with the elections and that in consequence they might not be free; at first he attributed this interference to possible police action, but on further inquiry he seemed to indicate fear of the interference of some opposition faction. He did not care if Ree but the contest led me to believe he was referring to Rhee. I suggested that the full participation of his forces should contribute remedy to making the elections free and on a wide base. He agreed, but said that he would need to send about a thousand of his men throughout the provinces to lecture on the elections, and he looked the funds for this.

7. Subject said that in addition to the 400,000 soldiers of North Korea, there was an equal number of Korean soldiers in Manchuria with the Chinese Communist forces, while the integration of the air, the navy and the [illegible] was complete, so that it was unrealistic to consider the capabilities of the North Koreans merely in terms of the men who could be put in the field by the North Korean Government. If South Korea were left alone by the U.S. before a capable army had been built up, and even if after withdrawal the U.S. was not prepared to give Korea military support, the northern Koreans could overrun the South.

8. Subject stated the following to be the primary essentials for the stability of Korea under the action of the new Korean Government: (a) creation and maintaining an army; (b) developing hydroelectric power as a basis of industry; (c) developing [illegible] adequate not for civil life and to support the military establishment; (d) reorganization of the rail [illegible] to meet the vast construction [illegible] stress in the past five years; (e) development of the fishing industry.

9. Subject believed that no [illegible] extensive economy approval, on the one hand, and [illegible] in regard to both [illegible] military support, he said he clearly recognized the need for drastic controls which would be limitations on Korean sovereignty. He said he was not ashamed to admit this dependence and this necessity in the face of the critical menace of the Soviet Union. Although many Koreans might be unrealistic enough to fail to see these necessities, they would have to be led to accept them.

10. On the question of the use of Japanese technicians, subject said it was true Koreans generally would be opposed to their introduction, but he saw no other solution to Korean industrial problems. Too few Koreans had the knowhow, and competent Japanese would have to be employed. Koreans would have to be educated to this necessity.

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11. Subject stated he was convinced that neither the USA nor China had any territorial interests in Korea, but that all three countries were menaced by the USSR. Therefore, it was desirable that the three ally together for common action in case of war against the USSR. He believed that Japan also had a common concern with the USSR, and in case of such a war, the Japanese would be used to fight the Russians. If such were the case, however, it would be most important that the Japanese troops did not enter Manchuria via Korea, but should go directly to China and so on. He believed that Japanese did or would have dreams of getting Korea again, and it would be unfortunate for a liberating Japanese army to settle down in Korea for good once Russia had been defeated and the peace was made. The Koreans would be so fearful of this result that the good accord between U.S., China and Korea would be broken if Japanese troops were moved through Korea. (I commented that I did not think this a likely eventuality.)

12. At the end of the interview subject stated his readiness to return for further discussion at my request. He was thanked, and was told that General Lodge would like to talk with him, and if he would call Mr. Ross the latter would make an appointment. He said he would call Mr. Ross and make the appointment, and that he was very anxious to talk with General Lodge.

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Gen. Weckerling

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POLITICAL ADVISORY GROUP
Headquarters, XXIV Corps

4 March 1948

MEMORANDUM TO MR. BARNETT

SUBJECT: Um Hang Sup

Following is a digest of comments made by Um Hang Sup (David Um) at the residence of Kim Koo, on 28 February. (I did not request to see Kim Koo.)

Kim Koo finds it impossible to cooperate in the coming elections, because he does not wish to play a part in the permanent division of Korea. He believes that those who do play such a part will merit the eternal hatred of the people, who will someday classify them as national traitors.

There are many ex-leftists in Korean politics, some even among people who should know better: Shin Ik Hi is now principally affiliated with Rhee Syngman.

There is no point to be gained in attempting to organize over opposition to the U.N.-sponsored elections.

If the U.N. follows through after creating a Korean Government, and makes a genuine effort to use its pledging power to force Korea's reunion, then the situation will not be too bad.

The worst blunder made by the Americans is the continuation of rice collection. Rice is the principal cause of American unpopularity among Korea's country people.

Mr. Um, with particular reference to a story he said was told to him by a Kunsan native (Kunsan, in south Kyunggi. Kyujk is the ancestral seat of the Um clan.) The story is to the effect that an American captain named "Daniel," who had a reputation as an efficient rice collector, had been sent from Kunsan post on Kanghwa Island to Yoju to handle grain collection there, and that he had kicked farmers and slapped a number of women in the course of his grain collection campaign. This was alleged to have occured about 10 weeks ago.

Mr. Um stated that he felt that such incidents were inseparable from a grain collection program enforced by state power, and he believed that the Americans paid too high a price in public good will for the good accomplished.

Mr. Um also mentioned that he has returned again, with his family, to live in the household of Kim Koo temporarily, due to the house which he had occupied being sold.

Comment: Um Hang Sup remains now, as he has been since Chungking, Kim Koo's closest advisor, with the possible exception of Cho Wan Koo. Although in most of his comments (except where above stated) he was careful to avoid the appearance of speaking for Kim Koo, his viewpoint is probably important in determining

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Kim Koo's course of action.

It can reasonably be assumed at the present time, that Kim Koo does not intend to participate in the elections. It is a presumption, although not a conclusive one, that he will not actively campaign against elections as such.

The somewhat bitter tone of the comment on Shin Ik Hi tends to indicate a growing bitterness between Kim Koo and Rhee Syngman, Shin Ik Hi having become in effect the latter's principal agent in the legislature.

LEONARD M. BEETSON

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J. Wickerling KC

[illegible]
POLITICAL ADVISORY GROUP
Headquarters, XXIV Corps
APO 235

5 March 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR [illegible]:

SUBJECT: CHANG Taik-sang

1. Chief CHANG Taik-sang, chief of the Metropolitan Police, called at my billet on 26 February. (Chief CHANG and I have exchanged social calls during the past year and a half.) Following is a digest of his general comments, with the exception of his discussion of the grain collection situation. The latter appeared to be of sufficient importance to warrant being reported separately.

"The principal leaders of the South Korea Communist party ("Labor Party" is only a name which most of the members don't even bother to use) have established something like a refugee capital at Kaeju, from where they direct the affairs of the southern party. Among those who are in Kaeju at the present time are KIM Tung-young, HO Hun and LEE Chu-ha.

"HO Hun is a good front man for the limited purpose of making some people believe that the party is respectable. He has no brain, and he is not taken seriously by the party's real leaders.

"KIM Tung-young is disliked and distrusted by his own party members, but they continue to obey him because they know that he has the official approval of the Russians.

"LEE Chu-ha is one of the great intellects in Korean politics, and a man of integrity. It is regretable that he is not on the right side.

"The Communist party is steadily losing its popular support in southern Korea, and it would have lost out almost entirely by this time, except for certain errors of American policy, of these the only important one is the food control program.

"The tragedy of Korea is that it has no political leaders. All the so-called leaders are querulous children who do not understand the international situation or the art of government.

"KIM Kyu-sik is the best scholar among the leaders, but he has never understood how to try to gain popular support.

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"CHO Man-sik has talents that would make him a good middle school teacher.

"KIM Ku as president would be a joke. He is even joked about by his own inner circle behind his back. He forgets every day the few things he might have known the day before.

"[illegible] Syngman would be a completely impossible president. Actually you Americans have never understood Dr. RHEE any more than you have understood our Oriental art. Dr. RHEE is like a Buddha. He is only admirable when seen from a distance. Close up the defects are too noticeable.

"I, myself, have stayed on fairly good terms with Dr. RHEE but only because I knew enough not to see him too frequently. I have seen him only six times since he returned to Korea and three of those occasions were formal New Year calls.

"It was the great mistake of my friend, CHANG Duk-soo, that he ignored my advice not to see too much of Dr. RHEE. He did see toomuch of him, and naturally he became contemptuous of him. Dr. RHEE knew that, and that was the reason for his bitter hatred of CHANG Duk-soo.

"The late LYUH Woon-heung was the only political leader in Korea who really knew how to make the people love him. He was the only personality in the lot. Of course, everyone knew that he wasn't a thinker and would never have been a thinker even if he had been in power. He was essentially a very well meaning man.

"It was very fortunate for us that LYUH did not go into the official Communist group and become its leader. If he had done so, with their organizing ability and his personality, they could have organized the country.

"[illegible]YUNG Pyung-ok could never be the President of Korea. Even in Korea a man needs to have some popular following.

"The Americans think Dr. [illegible] is a great administrator. Actually he doesn't understand administration at all. He is one of the best orators, but even he speaks the people generally do not like it very much.

"One of the few elements of hope in the Korean picture is that there are many competent administrators on the lower levels. If the economic situation will ever clear up so that

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such people will not have to be dishonest, and if the older group will once pass on out of the picture, there should be a good chance of a stable government.

"Most Americans have never studied the really important differences that exist between Chinese, Japanese and Koreans. If they would, they would be more successful in dealing with the Koreans. Personal pride is the Koreans greatest weakness and probably their greatest strength.

"If you give a Chinese a million dollars and an insult, he will smile and take the money. If you give a Korean the same treatment, he would throw the money back in your face.

"The Chinese are a nation of businessmen, the Japanese a nation of military men and the Koreans a nation of politicians who have never had a chance to practice politics. If the United States government is wise, it will proceed to ignore the Russian objections and will re-arm the Japanese. The Japanese will willingly fight for America. It is not known that their present attitude of friendliness is dishonest; they respect Koreans for trying to help them.

"Koreans, except for the comparatively few politicians, only understand and respect such a figure."

COMMENT: An allusion for some of their personal idiosyncracies must be made. He is one of the most astute and certainly the most fearless of Korean political figures.

Leslie C.

cc: Amb. Berger, Ambassador Dean, Col. Bunker, Gen. Hodge, Gen. Church, Gen. Collins

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Ge. Weckerling

POLITICAL ADVISORY GROUP
Headquarters, XXIV Corps
APO 235

9 March 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. McCUNE

SUBJECT: Contact report - Yun Shih Yung

Yun Shih Yung called at the P.A.G. office the afternoon of 8 March.

Yun Shih Yung is the former secretary of Rhee Syngman, and at present holds the title of Secretary General of the Representative Democratic Council. He had had a disagreement with Dr. Rhee over money, two years ago, but he has been in Dr. Rhee's good graces for the past year. He also is a close personal and political friend of Kim Koo Soo, and is regarded as the leading political member of the noble Yun clan. His cousin is the Dowager Queen.

His comments at the present time are of interest because they probably reflect the thinking of the group which will designate the members of the legislature. Yun Shih Yung himself is a Princeton graduate and is regarded in Korean circles as an expert on governmental forms and constitutional problems.

A digest of Mr. Yun's comments follow:

The constituent assembly should have a membership of about 300. A body of this size is easier to handle and less likely to be troublesome than a small group. The members would not be so likely to expect unlimited discussion time for each of them.

Mr. Yun will be a member of the Constituent Assembly and will appreciate any assistance that can be given him along technical lines.

It is the present belief, which is not likely to be changed, that Korea should have a parliamentary type government, with a president elected by, and serving at the will of the majority.

Both the Constituent Assembly and the legislature to follow should have seats allocated upon a provincial population basis. There should be no division of geographical areas smaller than a province. By this means, better men can be placed in office; in Korea, men of ability are seldom found outside of great cities.

The President and Vice-President should have few functions other than ceremonial. The real responsibility should be vested in a premier.

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Cabinet members should be legislators also, as in the British system. As is true in Britain and Japan the second ranking member of each department will be the actual operator of the department in matters of detail.

There should be two houses in the legislature, with the higher house being something in the nature of a council of elders.

[redacted] N. BEECH

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POLITICAL ADVISORY GROUP
Headquarters, XXIV Corps
APO 235

9 March 1948

SUBJECT: Contact report - Lee Yun Mick

1. Lee Yun Mick called at my billet the evening of 7 March.

2. Lee is a Korean-educated Korean recently released from [illegible] engaged in business. He was an adviser to the Department of Public Information for about 8 months in 1945-1946.

3. Lee [illegible] a member of [illegible] political [illegible] although he [illegible] with [illegible].

4. Lee [illegible] the question of Lyuh [illegible] a political [illegible] of the [illegible] Lyuh [illegible] he would [illegible].

5. Lee [illegible] Korean [illegible] the [illegible] Korean [illegible] Korean [illegible].

6. Lee [illegible] political [illegible] Korean [illegible] Korean [illegible] papers and [illegible] Korean [illegible].

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J. A. Wickerly

POLITICAL ADVISORY GROUP
Headquarters, XXIV Corps
APO 235

11 March 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD:

SUBJECT: Report from Pusan

Source: Reliable American

It is generally believed by the populus in the Pusan area that the United States now is in process of proceeding with withdrawal. That which they regard as evidence of this is the gradual depletion of tactical and military government personnel. The reaction of the populus is threefold. First, there is an increasingly prevalent attitude that the best material advantage must be taken while the Americans remain, and as much as possible of material items must be acquired, honestly or dishonestly, before the Americans withdraw. Evidence of pursuance of this attitude is the increasing amount of stealing of American property. Second, the political effect is to cause the majority to swing behind the more prosperous Rightists who have wealth left over from Japanese days or acquired during the American occupation. It does not tend to throw political support to the Leftists who might be expected to get their support out of a belief that the Northern Communists speedily will take over South Korea following American withdrawal. Third, the principal attitude toward withdrawal is as materialistic as the first reaction (above) to the effect that withdrawal is not undesirable in-so-far as it will be possible to acquire possession of large quantities of equipment to be left behind by American forces when they leave.

[illegible]
Chief
Political Advisory Group

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Gen. Weckerling
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POLITICAL ADVISER - FOUR
Headquarters, XXIV Corps
APO 235

16 March 1943

1

BERTSCH

SUBJECT: Kim Ilsic

The following is the list of comments made by Dr. Kim Ilsic in the evening of 15 March: -

Many of the Koreans, particularly those who have some knowledge of history, realize that their lives are forfeit if the Communists take over. They have been worried because of the previous Korean associations with pro-Russia, as to their present attitude.

It is impossible to know the stability of the Korean attitude from the north, both from information as to its present status and to what it may be expected now. The matter is to be settled, and so long as the Russians remain in formal occupation, since they actually control the country, they will be in a position to take responsibility, and to say that the Russians themselves were only observers.

As for himself, Dr. Kim would like to see a Korean government disposed to cooperate with the Communists, which he is not, but he recognizes that to oppose only delay execution during the formative period of the government, and ultimately he would be eliminated also. He would be no use for his purposes following such action. He feels that he will not be any less to lose if he fails under a new regime than he would if he succeeds in the present and would prefer him to be in a position to do so.

Dr. Kim will not actively oppose the election and will not permit any of his people to oppose it. He has secrets and he might obliterate some of them in his apartment or the house where he lives by the time the matter fell in hand. He can control the situation. The only thing to do is to see that the election will run smoothly, before all plans are made for its control.

Following are notes of the statements made by Dr. Kim Ilsic [illegible]

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holds only nominal control. It is known as a landlord party and is bitterly hated. While it is true that the Leftists as parties will not contest the election, it is entirely possible that anti-administration individuals with leftist support may run for election, taking advantage of the general confusion. If there is the slightest effective U.N. observation, the police may not be able to prevent such individuals from winning the election.

Chung-Chong, both North and South, belongs to Kim Koo, and the delegates to be elected from Chung-Chong will be Kim Koo followers. Dr. Rhee has not been able to make an effective inroad into these two provinces.

Cholla-do is effectively under Land Reform control, and Kyungi is effectively Democratic.

Thus the only certain outcome is that there will be confusion, with no one being able to predict the result.

Even if the Leftists succeed in winning, in the face of their victory there will be the seeds of new dissention, even among themselves.

There are already at least four Leftist Cabinet slates in existence, with the possibility of more to follow.

Dr. Rhee's personal nominations, in addition to himself for President, are the following: for Vice-President, Chang Mansic; for Premier, Kim Sun Soo; for Minister of the Interior, Chough Pyong Ok; for Minister of Police, Chang Taik Sung; for Minister of Finance, Kim Ghih Sung; for Minister of Foreign Affairs, Shin Ik Hi.

The official Democratic party slate proposes Kim Sun Soo for President, Kim Sun Sun for Vice-President, and Chough Pyong Ok for Premier.

A rival Democratic slate, possibly supported by most of the Democrats in the Legislature, has Chough Pyong Ok for President.

Most of the directors of Military Government are said to be working on a slate of their own, which would include a large cabinet, with division of most of the seats among their own personnel.

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By NARS, Date

ven if all the different rivalries are eliminated and Dr. Rhee succeeds in comin into power, American problems will be only beginning. The United States will need in Korea a business-like and common-sense government with which it can reach a sensible agreement. Dr. Rhee can never give them such a government.

Dr. Kim states that he has often asked reassurance from General Hodge on the question of America's willingness to give military protection. He has no reassurance now, but he senses a growing strength in the American position and policy, and he believes the time has come for a definite decison.

If the United States intends, under any circumstances, to back out of Korea and leave it to the Communists, then it would be best for it to be done quickly and with a little unnecessary bloodshed as possible. On the other hand, if the time has come when America will give serious support to this republic, then it is necessary to know how it will be possible to remain.

The actual sentiment of the people in center and conservative, as is always true in the case of the people and of a trifled with by the power of foreign influence, but at the same time would oppose movement in America's direction.

The second of these attitudes is the most serious. If there is no administration which the people will support, the difficulties will be eliminated. Otherwise, they will be accentuated until it is impossible for Americans to remain.

Dr. Kim himself can not be elected president. There is no organization that can put him in, and there is no object of which he is to hold one.

There is a man who can be elected president, and who if elected can give Korea a sensible and honest administration, and who can at the same time cooperate intelligently with the United States. That one man is Dr. Rhee Syngman.

He holds the respect of the people, and they trust him to be honest and fair. He could serve as a bridge to the creation of a government of younger men to eventually succeed him.

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Dr. Kimm has not discussed this directly with his followers but he states with confidence that the idea would be acceptable to them and that it could be made acceptable to Kim Koo and his followers also.

The educated Koreans would accept Dr. Jaisohn with complete approval; the country people, who are more conservative in their cultural views, would respect him naturally as the first and oldest of the independista workers.

The two elements necessary for the success of such a plan would be the approval of Dr. Jaisohn and the support of General Hodge. Dr. Jaisohn has such respect for General Hodge's opinion that he could be talked into the plan by the General, although probably by no one else.

In response to the question what would be the attitude of Dr. Kimm's left-inclined followers, in the light of the fact that Dr. Jaisohn is known to be conservative, he replied that they would be opposed in principle but that they would accept him gladly.

Dr. Kimm suggested that this be presented verbally to General Hodge, indicating a desire that it not be in writing.

(In this report Dr. Kimm adds the comment that the suggestion of Dr. Jaisohn for President was made last year by the Group Supporting the United Council (of Political Parties) and that it is reasonable to believe that conservatives like Syngman Rhee would refer Dr. Jaisohn to favorably and would support him, if they believed that he had a chance of being placed in office.)

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General Workentine
B PAG

HEADQUARTERS XXIV CORPS
Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2
APO 235

16 March 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. NOBLE

Althouse

SUBJECT: Interview with KIM Sung Soo

2

1. At approximately 1400 hours 15 March 1948 this officer visited Mr. Kim Sung Soo, Chairman of the Hankook Democratic Party, at the party headquarters.

2. Comments made by KIM Sung Soo pertaining to the formation of the Korean government are noted below:

a. The rightists greatest worry at the present time is the lack of money necessary to conduct a campaign successful enough to offset the boycotting campaign initiated by the leftists. The communists, with their inexhaustible supply of yen from the North, the "middle-roaders", and the ardent followers of KIM Koo are campaigning to persuade the people from going to the polls on elections day. The rightists have only a limited supply of cash and are finding it difficult to combat leftist propaganda. This is particularly true in the case of securing paper necessary for handbills. The high cost of paper due to production shortages presents a tremendous drain on party funds.

b. The leftists will also resort to acts of terrorism and intimidation in order to prevent the people from voting, therefore, it is essential that the U.S. forces take steps before election day prohibiting such acts. (It was inferred that the National Police could carry out all necessary instructions).

c. KIM Koo and his Korean Independence Party will boycott the election, however, he has given permission to some of his party members to run as candidates after threats of party resignation. Those desiring to offer themselves as candidates will have to do so as individuals and not as party members even though they will retain their membership in the KIP.

d. The election plans recently adopted by the UN call for an assembly term of two years. This is much too short in the initial stages of government. Neither state policies nor other governmental efforts will have the opportunity of being realized. The first assembly must have time to produce results or the people will lose faith in the government.

e. The voting age of 23 is preferred but we have no strong objections to the lowering to 21.

f. After the election the UN will probably leave Korea. On the other hand, the Americans must stay. If the Americans have 40,000

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troops in Korea they should all stay until the country is economically solvent and militarily strong enough to protect themselves against the North Korean army. The running of a New Korean government will present many difficulties - particularly the financing of that government. American aid will be necessary for some time. When the United States can no longer protect the other countries of the world through economic support, then the next solution is war.

3. COMMENT:

KIM Sung Soo usually speaks quite candidly. He strongly opposes communism and fears that the Americans may not guarantee Korea's independence after the election. He has little faith in UN power or support. He is still a strong supporter of RHEE but when questioned as to the rumor circulating about the possibility of RHEE Syngman, CHOUGH Byung OK, and himself each supporting a different set of candidates within the rightist ranks, he denied only the possibility of CHOUGH running his own candidates. It is possible that RHEE and KIM Sung Soo are not yet in agreement on candidates for higher offices since twice during the conversation he contemptuously referred to RHEE's "Representative Delegates of the Korean People" (of which KIM is a member) as not knowing their duties.

/s/ K. G. ALTHAUS
1st Lt Cav

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POLITICAL ADVISORY GROUP
Headquarters, XXIV Corps
APO 235

19 March 1948

SUBJECT: Communist Infiltration into Laboring Peoples' Party

Mr. Chang Kun Sang, Chairman of the Laboring Peoples' Party, called at this office the afternoon of 18 March, with a message which he stated was of vital importance.

Mr. Chang stated that in the past, on a number of occasions, he reported the difficulties his party was having with agents of the Communist Party, who had infiltrated into the Laboring Peoples Party.

He stated previously that it is his opinion that the independent nationalist elements of the party is stronger than the Communists in the party, but that the Communists, being well disciplined and, with their control of funds, have apparently limitless funds at their disposal.

Mr. Chang today requested that the contents of this message, which he says that certain active Russian agents within the party should be arrested and imprisoned in an essential move to free the party, to lay the party in support of the American program.

Mr. Chang emphasized the request that his communication be kept absolutely secret or that of course, saying that his life could be in great jeopardy from the Communists if they knew of his action.

Mr. Chang states that the four controlling agents of the party within the party are, in the order of importance listed, Pak Hon Yung, Chung Tae Hwan, and Paik Nam Un.

Of these four, Chang states that the elimination of the first two is absolutely essential, as it is they who receive direct orders from the Communist Party, and is responsible for the Laboring Peoples Party to them.

Pak Hon Yung is the individual who is responsible for the above press statement which appeared in yesterday's newspapers. Mr. Chang recognizes the statement as being illegal in character, and says that neither he nor the executive committee had seen or approved the statement and that it was issued, on the authority of Pak Hon Yung, [illegible]

Of the four principal Communist party listed by Mr. Chang, the view that Paik Nam Un is a weakling, and that if the other three were prosecuted and Paik left free, he might possibly be of value to us for some future use.

With reference to the subversive statement [illegible] Mr. Chang stated that the C.I.C. has today arrested two men for the statement; these were Ko Chul Woo and Lee Im Soo.

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Of these two, Dr. Chang says that there is no doubt as to the direct guilt of the former. Ko is one of the principle cogs in the Communist organization within the heavily-communist Seoul chapter of the party. Dr. Chang states that Lee Im Soo was probably arrested for the reason that he holds the position of Secretary of Home Affairs in the party, and that it might appear that he was responsible for statements issued. He strongly asserts, however, that Lee is innocent and that he is, in fact, a faithful member of the right-wing faction within the party.

Dr. Chang expressed the hope that the matter of prosecution of the guilty individuals would be carefully and completely handled.

COMMENT: I evaluate the report as being trustworthy as to factual recitation. It coincides fully with impressions from a multitude of sources over a long period of time.

Because of the hold which the name of the late Lyuh Woon Hyung possessed over the popular affections, freeing his party from effective Communist influence would be an objective of some value.

[illegible] D. [illegible]

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POLITICAL ADVISORY GROUP
Headquarters, XXIV Corps
APO 235

22 March 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD:

SUBJECT: Conversation with LYUH Woon-hoon

1. Recently LYUH Woon-hoon made one of his frequent calls singing his now familiar and monotonous chorus regarding the impossibility of having free elections without police reform including replacement of CHOUGH and CHANG. He refused to respond to various efforts to get him to name possible replacements, until I said, "Of course, besides yourself, what other possible candidates?" Then he came up with the following two names to replace CHOUGH and CHANG:

KIM Il-yong, a judge in Chungchon, whom LYUH recommends highly as a non-partisan man of ability.

CHANG Ku-yong, a lawyer in Seoul.

Other names that he suggests as candidates for principal police positions are:

KIM Pyong-chun (member, New Progressive Party
CHOI Tong-o (former vice-chairman of KILA)
YUN Ki-sop (former vice-chairman of KILA)
CHO So-ang (Hankuk Independence Party)
KWON Tae-sok (leader, Democratic Korean Independence Party)

CHANG Kwon

[illegible]
Chief
Political Advisory Group

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POLITICAL ADVISORY GROUP
Headquarters, XXIV Corps
APO 235

19 March 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Contact Report - Shin Ik Hi

Shin Ik Hi called at the PAG office the morning of 19 March. Mr. Shin is a veteran in politics, and a former figure in the Chungking government. In that capacity, as Minister of the Interior, he was responsible for pushing Kim Koo into his abortive putsch of December, 1947. During most of the last two years he has gravitated in his allegiance between Kim Koo and Rhee Syngman. Within the past three months, however, definitely to have severed his connection with Kim Koo. Now nominally a Rhee man, he is reputedly (and reasonably) not completely trusted by Rhee. His present actual allegiance falls between those extremes and is leaning to Kim Koo.

His comment contains three principal items of interest, as follows:

He has agreed to accept the chairmanship of the legislative assembly and will be unanimously elected to that post soon.

His personal estimate of the pattern of vote now in southern Korea is three million. He strongly favors the provision of a separate electoral district for the refugees, and four to five seats to provide for any temporary but considerable concentration of refugees in the northern and other communities.

He claims the financial backing for Kim Koo's campaign and is trying to take a progressive position with a view into office in the Rightist coalition association. He does not regard General Lee as having a keen mind, but believes that his prestige is still considerable in the movement.

EDWIN W. PAULEY

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(1) General Weckerling
(2) p 1 6

Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2
APO 235

22 March 1948

SUBJECT: Interview with Chief of Police

1. At approximately 1130 hours on March 1948 this Officer visited Chief of Police at the Headquarters of the Metropolitan Police.

2. After a few opening remarks by this Officer, Chief completely dominated the conversation. He was in a talkative mood and immediately launched into a violent denunciation of the U.S.S.R. The following is a digest of his remarks without any attempt made to alter the feelings he so strongly expressed:

I speak to you unofficially. I am expressing my private opinion but it is an honest one. Perhaps I am a pessimist but I have become convinced that [illegible] financially, spiritually, and morally. People are [illegible] exploitation. Americans from Wall Street to [illegible] Russian-American struggle. She can only be won by the ways of the country over to the communists, or through a [illegible] the Russian Army units. The Russians want to [illegible] to U.S. They are ready to hold an election [illegible] even by fraud without creating confusion. They insist upon "free" elections and if the police because it doesn't exist. But if "free" elections are held the right to vote of communists be [illegible], and will observe the [illegible] If the police here were [illegible] by the communists. Over two million Americans have been killed by communists since [illegible] If the police were to prevent such action they believe that [illegible] on political freedom. Two-thirds of [illegible] is overrun by communists [illegible] of the U.N. is trying to solve [illegible]'s problems. [illegible] day to day in many [illegible] the City of [illegible]. There are two representatives [illegible] to solve [illegible].

I [illegible] not more than two-five to [illegible] of the [illegible] will vote in the coming election. Americans [illegible] that [illegible] of the troops are illiterate. All they [illegible] is [illegible] their arms to vote or to come [illegible] or [illegible] for the political system which they will never understand [illegible] This [illegible] to fill the ballot even to demonstrate [illegible] there will be very few that vote will give. [illegible] to [illegible] people to turn out for election for the government [illegible] prepared by the General Assembly. [illegible] government elected [illegible] five [illegible] of the world will welcome [illegible] for the [illegible] for [illegible] reasons that it is [illegible] by the General [illegible]. [illegible] that the police "interfere" in the election or the [illegible]

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Memo for Dr. Noble [illegible], 444 23 March

Korean people, who are little more than animals due to their educational deficiencies will sit in their "bloody, stinking rooms" and not budge one foot to vote. The police should not attempt to tell the people how to vote, but if they are not forced to the polls the Americans are due to be greatly embarrassed.

K. G. ALTHAUS
1st Lt. Cav

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/

General Weckerling
→ ② PAG
(1) Unit

HEADQUARTERS, XXIV CORPS
Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2
APO 235

20 March 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR: MAJOR NOBLE

SUBJECT: Interview with LEE Yun Yung

1. At approximately 1400 hours 19 March 1948 this officer visited Mr. LEE Yun Yung at the office of PAI. LEE Yun Yung is Chairman of the South Korea branch of the Chosen Democratic Party and honorary Chairman of the loosely-knit association of North Korean organizations in South Korea which recently petitioned the chairman of UNTCOK and CG USAFIK in protest against the exclusion from the general election law of the special electoral district for North Koreans presently residing in South Korea.

2. The following is a digest of comments volunteered by Mr. LEE:

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a. There seems to be some misunderstanding about the special district necessary for the 4-1/2 million North Koreans living in South Korea. Inclusion of such a district would not affect the one-third of the assembly seats set aside for representatives from North Korea, nor the purpose behind the establishment of the one-third two-third ratio. The special district for which we ask will come from the two-third assembly seats based on the population of South Korea. As a district it should include not only representation for Koreans whose legal addresses are in North Korea, but also, Japan, Manchuria, China, etc. It could be called a " an refugee" district.

b. Of the 4-1/2 million South Koreans in South Korea none are centrally located. It has been the policy of USAFIK to disperse these people as widely as possible so they may be absorbed more easily. Such being the case, and considering the strong feelings South Koreans have always held towards North Koreans it would be impossible for them to elect a single candidate.

c. If some sort of representation is not provided for these North Koreans I must resign my position as chairman of the Association for North Koreans in South Korea because I cannot accept the responsibility for their actions. My own party (Chosen Democratic Party) will lose interest in the election but will not actively oppose it. However, such organizations as the Northwest Youth and the North Korean Students Association are more volatile and will certainly instigate disorders. All of the Korean leaders have recognized this fact and have agreed that special representation should be given this group. Dr. LEE has expressed himself as favoring the plan, members of KLA likewise, and even L Bong Soo Kim who has always been prejudiced against North Koreans.

d. It is my personal opinion that 10 to 30 seats of the two-thirds provided for South Korean representation would be sufficient to appease this group.

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e. Rumors that CHO Man Sik's name will be run for a certain office are probably not true. He has been considered by various organizations but it is doubtful if he will be run as a candidate.

f. The Chosen Democratic Party has not received any word from CHO Man Sik for some time. It is now very difficult to get in communication with him. Russian surveillance has increased since the dissolution of the Joint Commission.

3. COMMENT: LEE Yun Yung and the Chosen Democratic Party will probably support HUBE in the coming election. As the recognized representative or spokesman of the various North Korean organizations, however, he must put up a fight for their demands and if not granted, is likely to resign. He seemed sincere in his statement that the Northwest Youth would create disorders on election day if the election is held under the present law, but indicated they would settle for a small percentage of the seats.

K. G. ALTHAUS
1st Lt Cav

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(1) General Weckerling
(2) PAG
(3) UNLEC

HEADQUARTERS, XXIV CORPS
Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2
APO 235

20 March 1948

TO: MAJOR [illegible] DR. NOBLE

SUBJECT: Interview with Mrs. [illegible] Jin Kyong and Mr. [illegible] Kong Won.

1. At approximately 1100 hours 19 March 1948 Mr. [illegible] Kyun Kyu, Interpreter at the Political Advisory Group, arranged an interview with a Mrs. [illegible] Jin Kyong, reported by KMI to be Chief of the Women's Dept. of the Korean Independence Party. Also present was Mr. [illegible] Kong Won, a lesser known Korean with no apparent position of employment who spent considerable time last fall advancing a plan for a meeting of North and South Korean leaders. Although Mrs. [illegible] claims to be Head of the Women's Dept. of the KIP, her statement has not been verified.

2. a. Mrs. [illegible] stated that prior to the statement released by seven prominent Korean leaders, including Kim Koo, Kim Kyu Sik, Dr. Heuk Ho, and [illegible] Yang Soo, opposing the UN decision to hold elections in South Korea, she had interviewed Mr. Kim Koo and asked him for instructions regarding the possibility of an election. At that time, Kim Koo was disturbed over the [illegible] Koo assassination implications and told her he was in no position to speak as a leader but would suggest that each organization over which he held any control decide for themselves whether or not to support an election. The women's branch of the KIP favored an election and assumed that Dr. Koo would run for office. However, after the release of the seven-man statement the women decided to support the party policy.

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b. Mrs. [illegible] said she has not seen Dr. Koo since her last reported visit but feels if it could be made known that an election is the only alternative if it has not been tried in gaining Korean Independence, many of Dr. Koo's supporters would favor the plan and, perhaps, be influential enough to persuade Dr. Koo from actively opposing, if not supporting, the election. She said more [illegible] work should be carried out between the American authorities and Dr. Koo - Dr. Kyu Sik faction.

c. Mr. [illegible] then stated that Dr. Sol Sung, former vice-chairman of the National Society for the Rapid Realization of Independence who recently resigned because he opposes the election, could be approached on this subject. He said many "moderates" are inclined to support the election and would be influenced by Mr. Kim's actions. He further stated that many moderates oppose the election plan in principle but fear the possibility of the election of a one party government.

[illegible]
1st Lt Cav

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POLITICAL ADVISORY GROUP
Headquarters, XXIV Corps
APO 235

23 March 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SERGEANT

SUBJECT: Contact Report - Pak Ki Hyo

Pak Ki Hyo called at my residence the evening of 22 March on a social call. He is a near neighbor in Shin Dang Chun and a personal friend over the period of the past 2 years.

(Mr. Pak is a rich conservative, regarded by the general community as having been pro-Japanese. This viewpoint is not entirely unfounded; Mr. Pak has recently expressed the view that the Americans should re-arm the Japanese army promptly and move it to Korea to drive out the Communists.)

(Pak Ki Hyo was one of the contributors of the 20 million yen fund of May 1946. His personal friendships are largely within the circle of the leadership of the Han Kook Democratic Party and related groups. His observations are of primary value insofar as they relate to this limited circle. He is exceedingly candid and forthright in his expression. His information is being generally dependable.)

Mr. Pak stated that the death sentence given to Kim Doo Han has done more to build respect for American authority than any other single act of the occupation. He commented that there is an old Korean saying (trite) that the wheels of the gods grind slowly but surely, and that many Koreans are now saying that American justice is very slow but that perhaps in the long run it is also sure.

Strong pressure has been applied by terrorist groups on a number of influential people of the right wing to join in requesting a pardon for Kim Doo Han, but Mr. Pak does not believe that any of those who have joined in the request have sincerely hoped for the pardon.

Mr. Pak added the further comment that conditions of law and order seem to be radically improving and that the business community has confidence in General Dean and in his ability to direct a program of American aid to restore the Korean economy. He said "None of my friends would dare say this to you, because they would be afraid they would be regarded as unpatriotic, but they all think the same. They think that the Americans are beginning to make a little progress, and they think that it is a shame to have it all thrown away by giving too much power to untrained Koreans too soon."

With particular reference to the Democratic Party (to which Mr. Pak gives a loose general allegiance, although he is not a member) Pak Ki Hyo stated that the party is actually much better financed than its present principal rival, the Land Reform Association; nonetheless, the party bosses continue to express their worry about

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not being financed well enough. Among the items now available for Democratic expenses, he stated, is the 80 million yen loan negotiated by Kim Yun Soo from the Bank of Commerce, for the alleged development of his salt works.

LEONARD M. BERTSCH

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Korean Desk

① General Weekly Report
② POR
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HEADQUARTERS, XXIV CORPS
Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2
APO 235

25 March 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR DR. NOBLE

SUBJECT: Statements by LEE Yun Yung

1. On the afternoon of 24 March 1948, LEE Yun Yung, Chairman of the Chosun Democratic Party visited the interview office frequently used by this officer for such purposes, and disclosed the following information to my interpreter:

a. In answer to his petition for a special North Korean electoral district, Mr. LEE has received replies from General Hodge and UNTCOK. Substance of the UNTCOK reply was that the question will be placed before the full commission for further consideration.

b. Mr. LEE now wants an interview with Dr. Luna to clarify any misunderstandings the commission may have regarding the validity of his claim. He further requests that General Hodge support his plan.

c. The Chosun Democratic Party has decided to run [illegible] an Sik for president. Approximately twenty candidates for other offices have also been agreed upon.

2. COMMENT: This officer will personally interview Mr. LEE Yun Yung and attempt to determine what effect a "[illegible] an Sik for President" campaign will have upon the rightist camp. Previous information disclosed by Mr. LEE indicated the possibility of running [illegible] an Sik as a vice-presidential candidate in order to give added strength and balance to LEE's program. Action as indicated above may result in a definite party split.

[illegible]. S. ADAMS
1st Lt Cav

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POLITICAL ADVISORY GROUP
Headquarters XXIV Corps
APO 235

25 March 1948

MEMORANDUM TO THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Contact report - Lyuh Woon Hong

Lyuh Woon Hong called at the PAG office the afternoon of 20 March.

He reports that the quarrel within the right wing is spreading, and that Rhee Syngman intends a purification of his committee of 33, that a further shakeup is also imminent in the Rapid Realization group, and that the Han Kook Democratic Party is debating the advisability of an open break with Dr. Rhee.

Mr. Lyuh also reports that further conversations are being carried on between Kim Kiang Sik, Kyoo Kim, Kim Koong Chun, Choi Tong O, Kang Kyung Ki, Cho So Ang, Ok [illegible], Kwan Tai [illegible], Cho Yung Han and others, including himself. The purpose of the conversations is to bring about complete understanding, if possible, between the Kim Koo and Kim Kiusic factions.

Note:

With reference to the second paragraph, the information is reported as being credible. Information contained in the first paragraph may be partly colored by bias.

[illegible] B. BITCH

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POLITICAL ADVISORY GROUP
Headquarters, XXIV Corps
APO 235

25 March 1948

SUBJECT: Kimm Music Report - North Korea

Dr. Kimm Music has sent the following information:

On 1 March Dr. Kimm was visited by a young man, the son of an old friend from Kangkon-do. The visitor informed Dr. Kimm that he is one of thirty individuals who have been sent to South Korea by the personal order of Kim Il Sung, charged with the duty of checking information as to southern ports, bridges, communications, regional attitudes, etc.

The visitor also gave the information that a young man [illegible] is due to arrive at Pusan on [illegible] and that the purpose of his visit are to [illegible] intended to [illegible] about August. The eastern-most land operation is intended to overcome the valley chain inland from the coast road. Another army is intended to [illegible] east of Seoul.

[illegible] did not report the location of the other army, which believed to be [illegible].

[illegible]

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POLITICAL ADVISORY GROUP
Headquarters, XXIV Corps
APO 235

25 March 1948

MEMORANDUM TO L. BARRETT

SUBJECT: Mrs. Rhee

Mrs. Pak Ki Hyo called on Mrs. Hertsog the afternoon of 17 March. Mrs. Pak is a former keisang and is a second wife, the first wife having been pensioned off to the North.

Mrs. Pak has a notable collection of jewelry, art and old Korean fabrics, which she is fond of showing to visitors.

Mrs. Pak stated that Mrs. Rhee Syngman had visited her recently and had admired a large piece of old heavy Korean royal brocade and had requested that it be given to her, for the purpose of being sent by her to Mrs. Truman in Washington.

Mrs. Rhee explained that she needed a fine gift to present because Mrs. Truman had presented her with her limousine.

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From Weckerling

JAW

POLITICAL ADVISORY GROUP
Headquarters, XXIV Corps
APO 235

25 March 1948

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Contact Report - Shin Hon Si

Shin Hon Si was accompanied by three others on 25 March.

In discussing the new legislative council, he stated that it is not intended to use the legislature for the enactment of any legislation, but that it is hoped that it would be put alive so as to train certain elements in government.

[illegible] the Council [illegible] as [illegible] part in their respective [illegible] evolution.

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COMMENT

① General Weckerling
② PAG
③ UNLEC (if & when)

Korea Mtg

SECRET

To: Colonel [illegible]

Subject: Interview [illegible]

1. I [illegible] interview [illegible] 11:00-1:00, 17 Dec.

[illegible]

2. [illegible] matters to rumors, [illegible] committee of 5. [illegible] continued opinion that [illegible] for advice or assistance.

3. [illegible] combination of North Koreans if they couldn't have a special [illegible] district, [illegible] especially their leader, [illegible] election, [illegible] or that arrangements [illegible] however, the [illegible] general, [illegible]

[illegible] candidates. [illegible] out by the [illegible] election [illegible] rightist candidates [illegible] sent to [illegible] proposed that the [illegible] after the [illegible] votes would [illegible] would be [illegible]

6. When remarks [illegible] himself, but in [illegible] his alternative choice [illegible] would lead to the [illegible] support.

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7. Rhee indicated he had about given up hope of persuading Kim Koo to join him in the elections. He said he had worked on him, but that Kim Koo had now taken so definite and dramatic a public stand that it seemed impossible for him to reverse himself. His latest attack on Henon and the U.N. Commission in the press seemed to end any hope that Kim Koo could be brought around. Rhee remarked that for Kim Koo had adopted the identical position that [illegible], and he was distressed and puzzled by it.

COMMENT:

It will be noted that in Rhee's candidate elimination system, if one group, say the Hankoons, wished to pack the list of candidates, and have a previous agreement on second choices, they could sweep this party caucas self regulatory election.

/s/ [illegible]

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Korea file

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POLITICAL ADVISORY GROUP
Headquarters, XXIV Corps
APO 235

27 March 1948

M. MEMORANDUM TO P. MARGENT

SUBJECT: Contact Report - LYUH Woon Hyung

Lyuh Woon Hyung called at the PAG office the afternoon of 26 March. He stated that the principal item of local conversation today is the North Korean radio's invitation to party leaders in the south to confer in Pyongyang for consultation.

[illegible] stated that Lyuh's attitude toward this move might [illegible] accept Kim Ku's invitation, although he had not definitely so stated.

[illegible] said many people think that the politicians [illegible] motivation in the north. [illegible] that it has [illegible] position to bargain with, [illegible] that it has [illegible] factor that [illegible] with.

[illegible] declare [illegible] by the [illegible] tions.

[illegible] now see Mr. Lee Hyung Kun's visit to [illegible] calling to win to [illegible] thur [illegible] tion Lyoo [illegible] Choi [illegible] hang.

Mr. Lyuh claims [illegible] sent his secretary, [illegible] and invite him to [illegible].

(Pak Sung Ik was elected [illegible] Christian for a few years before [illegible] turning, he entered a [illegible] regarded as a strong [illegible] circles.)

Mr. Lyuh also made the observation that [illegible] Hoon of the Han Kook Democratic [illegible] with Kim Sung Soo, and that the [illegible] over political issues but over [illegible] action in choosing candidates.

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① General Wecker Info
② Pol/Mil Chief
③ UNLEC

HEADQUARTERS, XXIV CORPS
Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2
APO 235

25 March 1948

SUBJECT: Interview with [redacted] Byung Ok

1. At approximately 1000 hours 22 March 1948 this officer visited Dr. [redacted] Byung Ok at his office in the Capitol Building.

2. The following is a digest of Dr. [redacted]'s comments:

a. The North Koreans who held a mass meeting on Nam San 20 March 1948, will participate in the election regardless of the UN's decision concerning a special electoral district. They realize that from a legal point of view they have no grounds, but are attempting to get something for nothing.

b. The majority of the Koreans are looking forward to the election. Everyone on the streets of [redacted] is talking about it and I estimate around five million people will cast their votes on election day. The five million may be broken down as follows:

National Society for Rapid Realization of Independence	- 2,000,000
Tai Dong Young Jon's Corps	- 1,000,000
Korea National Youth	- 500,000
Employees of [redacted] (3 members per family)	- 1,000,000
Other youth and labor organizations	- 500,000
Total	5,000,000

3. Comment:

None

R.J. ALTHAUS
1st Lt Cav

KNF

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2

CC: (1) General Weckerling
(2) ALPAC G-2
(3) UNLEC PW

HEADQUARTERS, XXIV CORPS
Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2
APO 235

25 March 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. NOBLE

SUBJECT: Statements by Mrs. CHO Un Kyong

1. On the afternoon of 24 March 1948, Mrs. CHO Un Kyong, reportedly head of the Women's Dept., Korean Independence Party, visited the interview office at the Duk Soo Palace and disclosed the following information to my interpreter:

a. Mrs. CHO interviewed Mr. KIM Koo shortly after her visit with me on 19 March 1948 and notified Mr. KIM of her desire to take an active part in the election.

b. KIM Koo will not stand in the way of anyone who favors the election plan and has so announced to his followers. KIM stated that he would sit back and watch developments since he believes there can only be one leader in times like the present.

c. Mrs. CHO said that she was considering resigning from her position in the Korean Independence Party unless KIM Koo reverses his personal stand in opposition to the UN decision.

2. COMMENT:

None

J. J. ARMAS
1st Lt Cav

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General Weekly
D PAG CH Du
(1) UNLEI

HEADQUARTERS, [illegible]
Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2

25 March 1[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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Memo for Mr. Noble dtd 25 Mar 48 cont'd

(2) I am personally in favor of the general election and understand General Hodge's position on the matter. However, many Koreans who would like to participate and lend their support to the election will be less inclined to do so unless the two points mentioned are clarified.

b. KYUH Yun Tai

(1) If General Hodge could persuade Dr. Jaisohn to publicly announce that the views he expressed were not those of General Hodge or the American Government it would lessen the confusion in the minds of the people.

(2) I do not know what the UN Commission means by "free atmosphere". On election day the communists will certainly instigate disorders and the police must have the authority to suppress such actions. If the police have no power the people will be afraid to come out of their houses.

(3) Most of KI Yoo's followers will support the election. Dr. KIM's heart is right but he is ruled by a stubborn head. When he sees that the government will not be an "American puppet" he will wholeheartedly join with us.

c. [illegible]: The general trend of the conversation intimated a desire [illegible] effort of the Kol Kun and Kim Kiu Sik to find a formula which could be used to bring KI Yoo and [illegible] into an alliance. The suggestion that General Hodge guarantee, in some way, that the elected government will be free from foreign influence and sovereign in its status, may have been offered as a subtle method of appeasing KI Yoo. Other Koreans have testified to the fact that KI Yoo is looking for a bridge over which he can cross. The suggestions that Dr. Jaisohn be required to retract or rephrase his statement, and the employment of a "hands-off" policy over the mean politics may be made in the interests of [illegible].

[illegible]
1st Lt Cav

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OG - ral Weckenling
(2) WAG
(3) UNLKC
25 March 1948

MEMORANDUM

To: Colonel atlington

Subject: Interview with KH Koo

1. KH Koo was interviewed this date at his house from about 1400-1500. The main purpose of the call was to maintain social contact.

2. In regard to the new Land Reform program, Mr. KH said he thought it an error to approach the problem piecemeal. The question of land reform was not separate from that of independence, and after the latter had been achieved then the former could be achieved. The new program left untouched the question of land reform where Korean property was involved, and did not touch on the question of land reform in North Korea.

3. Mr. KH returned to his customary theme of United Korea, with no compromise. In answer to a question he said he thought the US should attack the USSR if there was no way of reaching agreement by negotiation. It was suggested to him that the problems created by Orientals would be so grievous that Americans would not undertake their solution lightly, and that to Americans the settlement of the Korean question was not worth the precipitation of the war. Mr. KH then remarked that it appeared that small nations, and especially Korea, were to be sacrificed to the struggle between USA and USSR. This was not in accord with that which Americans had bought about morality and humanitarianism.

4. Mr. KH remarked that his solution for Korea was one which he had presented to me several times, and he urged me to return to Tokyo to discuss it with General Wedemeyer. It was his program for recruiting and training an army in and for Manchuria. It was suggested that the Manchurian position was almost lost. He said he had long foreseen such disaster as both N. Korea and Manchuria being in communist hands; hence his urgency re organization building of a Korean army to fight in Manchuria. He was now prepared to lead such an army in North China. In reply to a question, he said there would be no problem of Chinese consent; the Chinese problem was one of supply.

L. J. [illegible]

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① Ge. 3/ Weckerling
② PAG chf. JPW
③ UNLKC

26 March 1948

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: [illegible] Music and North Korean Invitation

1. In an off the record telephone interview with Marion Hughes of IHC this date, [illegible] Music stated that he was much interested in the reported invitation from Pyongyang for a conference on 14 April.

2. [illegible] said he could not view a radio invitation as sufficient, nor as a proper answer to the letter which previously he had sent. If, however, he did receive a proper invitation he thought he would go to Pyongyang.

3. [illegible] said he was skeptical of the motives behind the invitation, and hence of the success of the conference. He suspected the purpose was to use South Korean leaders to support the "Democratic People's Republic." Nevertheless, since there was the possibility of working out an agreement it would not be proper for him to refuse the invitation because of this suspicion.

[illegible] J. [illegible]

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Jan. Wickenburg

POLITICAL ADVISORY GROUP
Headquarters, XXIV Corps
APO 235

27 March 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR COLONEL WATLINGTON, G-2:

SUBJECT: Election Date

1. Reference your request for suggestion of dates to be considered for Election Day, in addition to May 24 suggested in memorandum of March 22 to the Commanding General, consideration of May 17, 18, 19 and 20 is suggested.

2. As near as I can learn, there is little to distinguish desirability of days within the scope allowed of May 9-25, except for the elimination of Saturdays and Sundays and possibly Friday, which are religious days of the Seventh Day Adventists, the Protestants and Catholics, and the Jews, respectively. I feel these days should be avoided. The factor that may make the dates herein suggested desirable is that they are in the last period of the waxing moon which is an auspicious period possibly making them even more desirable than May 24. Among these date there is little choice, as far as I can determine. The 17th is a little favored by the fact that it is "The day of the Tiger,", which is an auspicious animal. On the other hand, the later dates (up to the 20th) are closer to the full moon, which is the most auspicious of all.

3. From an agricultural point of view, [illegible]ek of the 17th seems to be also satisfactory. The seed-planting period is thought to be about April 20, and the transplanting period to be about June 6th. Of course (if this is correct), days in the neighborhood of these dates should be avoided.

4. In conclusion, it is my belief that any days between May 17 and 20, inclusive, are satisfactory (and perhaps better than the 24th) and that, of these, those closer to the full moon are the best. I still believe that it may be sound to check with Dr. Lee or others who may have Korean views we inadvertently may have overlooked, and that the selected date should be designated as Election Day and set aside as a National holiday.

CLYDE B. SARGENT
Chief
Political Advisory Group

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By NARS, Date

1. Gen. Weckerling
2. G-2
3. UNLEC

30 March 1948

Memorandum for Mr. Clyde B. Sargent

Subject: Korean Press Notes from the Newspapers of 30 March.

1. The letters from the North Korea Peoples Front arrived and delivered to the following persons on 28 March:

KIM Ku ✓
KIM Kyu-sik
CHO So-ang
KIM Pung-chun
PAEK Nam-un
HONG Myong-hi
KIM Il-ch'ong
YI Kuk-no
PAK Hon-yong
HO Hon
YU Yong-chun
HO Song-T'aek
KIM Won-pong
SONG Ul-su
KIM Ch'ang-chun

The above persons are invited for the preparatory meeting to exchange ideas prior to the formal conference on 14 April.

2. The Topics for the Formal Conference on 14 April.

(A) A correct definition of home and foreign situation on Korea.
(B) A method for the national unity to oppose the separate election which devides the nation and the land.
(C) A method to urge the withdrawal of the both troops in order th prevent the political and economic confusion ~~and the living problem of the people~~ and establish a North and South United Self-governing Independence.

3. The Invited Political Parties.

[illegible] Party
Democratic Independence Party
Democratic Korean Independence Party
Peoples League
Ch'ongu Party
Socialist Democratic Party
Independence Labor-Farmer Party
New Progressive Party
Laboring Peoples Party
South Korea Laobr Party
Peoples Republican Party
Chon Pyong
Farmers Union
South Korea Womens League
Confucians Union
Christian Democratic League
All-Korea Cooperative Association
(From the Choson Chungang Ilbo)

KIM HON-KYU

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Romans

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POLITICAL ADVISORY GROUP
Headquarters, XXIV Corps
APO 235

re. Weckerling

31 March 1948

MEMORANDUM TO MR. SARGENT

SUBJECT: Right-Wing Discord

As directed, I have made recent inquiry into the problem of the growing discord in the Right Wing.

The background of the problem is the almost complete lack of the coalescing quality in Korean politics. While it is a natural law in politics for dominant alliances to begin to find new division in the fact of their dominance, that natural tendency has always been intensified in Korea. The polarization process is there sped up and intensified to such an extent that coalitions tend to split not after but before they achieve success.

The immediate background is provided by the quasi-retirement of the so-called moderate group from the field of active politics. This, coupled with the fact that left wing activities are almost completely underground, leaves the Syngman Rhee Han Min Dang coalition apparently in a position to make a clean sweep of the coming elections.

There are elements making for discord within this coalition, in addition to the obvious and continuous element of personal jealousy. One such factor is the diverse character of the Rhee support proper, as distinguished from the Democratic Party.

The Rhee group is a much wider and less formally organized composite of individuals, finding its chief focus in the Rapid Realization Association. Originally designed as a genuine mass organization, and consequently composed of individuals holding more varying views, this group has become infiltrated also with leftists as the Left organizations proper have gone underground.

The recent withdrawal of Kim Koo from what might be called the field of actively-contested politics has brought more directly under the Rhee banner a number of Kim Koo's former supporters, typified by General Lee Chung Chun and by the youth organizers of the new "South Party," Yun Chi Yin.

These individuals, shifting allegiance, have done so primarily for pragmatic reasons, and in the main have not shifted their actual views. The result has been that as the Rhee group has broadened it has become more unwieldy and has tended to embrace a constantly more leftist-inclined membership.

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The unwieldy character of the Rapid Realization Association is indicated in the recent effort of Dr. Rhee to assert his executive authority by ordering the termination of all argument, and deciding that all officers in the Association would at least temporarily retain their seats.

The position of the Democratic Party is distinctly contrary. The party has never actually intended to be a mass organization, despite its public claim of 800,000 members. It is in fact an organization particularly adapted to the actual needs of Korean politics. It is small, tightly-knit, and represents essentially a consolidation of economic power with office-holders and law enforcement officials. This group has always supported Rhee out of sure pragmatism rather than personal affection, and its support has been qualified with misgivings.

The comparison limps, as do all political comparisons, but it is roughly accurate to say that there is the same disparity of objectives between the Democratic party and the Rhee camp in general as there was in 1932 between the German Nationalist Party and the wider, looser, and more fanatic following of the National Socialists.

The immediate contest was set off by the Democrats' resentment at the action of Dr. Rhee in allocating to the Democratic party only five of the seats of his theoretically omnipotent committee of 33.

While the refusal of the U.N. Commission to accept the committee at its face value has had a tendency to make its membership unimportant, the Democratic leaders see in this action confirmation of their old fears that Dr. Rhee intends to shelve them after his victory. The present Committee of seven which has all but replaced the committee of 33, has only one seat in Democratic hands. The two women of the committee have been labeled as pro-Democratic in the past, but there is no doubt that their basic loyalty would lie with Rhee Syngman rather than Kim Koo in a contest.

The situation is complicated further by the fact that the North-South animosity finds expression here, as it does in other phases of Korean political activity. The Democratic party tends naturally to have its authentic roots in Kyonggi and the four southern-most provinces. These five areas represent ninety per cent of the actual Yangban domain of the old royal Korea. While Kyongsang Namdo was also a Yangban province it always tended to be to a greater extent an area of independent farmers, where the aristocracy was less firmly established. Northern resentment against the wealth represented by the Democratic party has been growing under the surface; its expression has been held in check largely by the fact that northern resentment of the Communists has been even stronger.

Within the present Democratic leadership there are actually only two Northerners of influence; these are Kim Dong An and Chu Yong Han. The last-named has always been known for his hatred for Rhee Syngman, dating from his alleged loss of funds in experience upon Rhee's ventures in Hawaii.

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The functio of Chough Pyong Ok in the present conflict is one of the most difficult to ascertain. Making allowance for the uncertainty involved, it app ars that Dr. Chough is voicing loyalty to both sides and expecting to profit in their continued cleavage.

The conflict at the present time is being waged in the field of nominations to the constituent assembly. While Ahn Dong Wan, Paik Nam Hoon, Suh Sang Il, and others of the second echelon are pushing Kim Sung Soo to cut loose from the Rhee alliance and to strike out for open control, this develo ment does not at the present time ap ear to be imminent. It is more likely that there will be designated a number of individuals who will att mpt to be elected to office with one foot securely in each camp.

In this eventuality, the chi f contest will develop after the election. It will then be the objective of the Rhee forces to work for a strong central government with an all-powerful executive. It may be anticipated that the Kim Sung Soo group will attempt to establish a government alon the lines of the French constitution of the Third Republic.

If they are successful, it remains a question whether they will attempt to eliminate Rhee Syngman completely or will only create for him an office desi ned to hold no power.

L NARD M. BUTSCH

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Gen Wedemeyer

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POLITICAL ADVISORY GROUP
Headquarters, XXIV Corps
APO 235

5 April 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SARGENT:

SUBJECT: Contact Report--KIM Kiusic

1. Following is the substance of the comments made by KIM Kiusic at the interview of 2 April 1948:

2. KIM Kiusic and KIM Ku have had several conferences in preceding days on the subject of joint plans in dealing with the Northern invitation.

3. They propose to send to the North a delegation of two or three individuals who will probably be designated on Sunday. The delegation will be for the purpose of sounding out KIM Il-sung and KIM Doo-bong on a number of unsatisfactory points about their present invitation.

4. Points to be covered by the delegation are:

What arrangements are to be made for the financial support of the Southern visitors, and for their transportation from the border to Pyongyang and back again to the border.

The agenda suggested by the North is unsatisfactory; it covers only three points--prevention of the "separate state", creation of a united state, withdrawal of both armies. Southerners will insist that the agenda be clarified and must include discussion of the means of stopping the separate state in the North and the discussion of the ultimate aims of the Northern People's Committee with specific reference to the form of government of the future state and its relationship with the Soviet Union. The North Korea Labor Party will be asked to make a public declaration of its policy with regard to incorporation of Korea within the U.S.S.R.

Other points to be covered include the question of free access to information, free discussion, the inclusion of other delegates in addition to those presently invited.

5. It is further to be requested that the session will be regarded as preliminary and not plenary, and that the

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Northern representatives agree in advance that subsequent sessions will be held in Seoul and Kaesong as well as other cities.

6. It is the intention of Dr. KIMM to request General Hodge for assistance in giving his people transit as far as the border. He feels that by this means the community will be reassured that his (KIMM) intentions are not hostile to the American position.

LEONARD M. BEECH

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Gen. Wedemeyer

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POLITICAL ADVISORY GROUP
Headquarters, XXIV Corps
APO 235

5 April 1948

MEMORANDUM TO MR. SARGENT

SUBJECT: Democratic Participation in Elections

As directed, inquiry was made in April into the question of Democratic election plans, in the light of the prevalent rumors that the Hankook Democratic Party was considering boycotting the elections.

Among those with whom the subject was discussed are: Pack Sang Kyu, Kun Chin Kung, Chang Sin Su, Lee Chong Sik, Kim Song Chin and Han Ji Goo.

The rumor of non-participation appears to be unfounded. The Party has no apparent present plan to abstain from participation.

Sources of the rumor appear to be three:

a) Kim Kun Goo's announcement that he will not be a candidate in his local district. This was in the nature of an olive-branch to the Northern refugee group. It was Kim's intention to placate Lee Kun Young by giving him the seat. Lee, however, refused to accept that gesture, and has also announced his own refusal to be a candidate.

b) The non-participation of the Chosen Min Chung Dang, whose name translates identically with that of the former party.

c) The fairly wide knowledge (among top segments of the politically literate minority) that relations between the Democratic Party and other elements in the Rightist camp are not entirely cordial.

LEONARD M. BEACH

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POLITICAL ADVISORY GROUP
Headquarters, XXIV Corps
APO 235

Gen. Wickersham

5 April 1948

MEMORANDUM TO M. SAIGENT

SUBJECT: United Nations - Popular Reaction

During the early part of the week of 29 March, public interest centered on the elections, the northern invitation to conference, and the question of the date of elections.

With reference to the second, current first widely in the community. General concensus of opinion was that the election should be delayed; of a number of dates given for the conference, May 24 was most widely quoted.

Reasons for the presumed delay were also a subject of discussion. Those principally given were five in number: A. The Americans have learned that there is an eclipse, and they never take any action of public character on eclipse date. B. The delay is occasioned by the necessity of more time to complete registration. C. The delay was requested by the leftists because they need more time to agree on their nominations. D. The delay is in order to wait and see what will happen at the North-South conference. E. It is the intention of several nations to delay the elections more and more in order to antagonize the Syrians in the hope that there will be a revolt before the election so that General Wedemeyer will have an excuse to withdraw and leave Syria in chaos.

(Few people seem actually to believe this explanation. It is widely, but generally refused if the correct, I am inclined to believe the reason, but I don't see why the elections should not take place on the 24th as scheduled unless this is the reason.)

The apparent reaction toward the Eastern invitation was one of surprise. In the section of the press [illegible] a number of the dominant roup [illegible] a number of [illegible] circles, the community reaction indicated an attempt to save face. Non-recognition of the Eastern invitation in the press conference.

The general community reaction, even among other members of the Arab bloc, was "the Joint Commission failed and this Commission is failing; maybe this will fail too, but it can't hurt anything to try."

There was reason to believe that [illegible] at least aware of the danger, and realized that nothing could be accomplished by [illegible] but did the Russians, and there was general belief that

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Kimm would find it necessary to accept the invitation.

Even among the group recognizing the danger, there were heard such typical comments as "Even if a man is carried away by a tiger, he may escape injury if he does not lose his head."

LEONARD M. BERTSCH

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Gen Eckelberry

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POLITICAL ADVISORY GROUP
Headquarters, XXIV Corps
APO 235

5 April 1948

MEMORANDUM TO LT. GARGENT

SUBJECT: Runners Allegedly Fouled

During the week of 27 March a large volume of public comment was heard on the alleged brutality of American soldiers, who were said to have deliberately struck the favorite contestant in the Tokyo-Seoul race, causing him to fall and to lose the race.

Inquiry among friends in the Olympic Committee and in sports circles indicates that this story is apparently false, and that the runner was actually struck by a Korean, possibly a Korean friendly to the alleged fouled contestant.

[illegible] to perpetrate this evil design.

[illegible] preferably by an American [illegible] to create by publicity [illegible] Americans.

[illegible]

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(W)

...rtment of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2
...APO 235

(3 UNLTC)

...April 1948

...M. ...

: ...terview with ... on ...

...pproximately 1130 hours 7 April ... officer ... r. KIM Sung ...
...residence in ...ul.

...versation was primarily centered on the ensuing ...ection. The ...
...a digest of pertinent information disclosed during ... mentioned ...

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(1) General Weckerling
(2) POLAD
(3) UNLEC

5 April 1948

MEMORANDUM:

TO: Colonel Watlington

SUBJECT: Discussion with Dr. [redacted]

1. Dr. [redacted] and his wife were hosts at a dinner on Sunday evening, 4 April, at which my family and myself were the only guests. Most of the conversation was of a general and social nature. The following summarizes the discussion of political affairs.

2. Dr. [redacted] has not yet decided whether to be a candidate in the elections 10 May. He says he has been reported as a candidate from numerous districts, where he has been asked to run, but none of the reports are factual. The chief appeal has been from Tong Dai Mon Ku (East Gate, Seoul) and from Haesong. In the former district individual petitions numbering nearly 40,000 were collected and presented to him last week end. He showed me several thousand of the petitions, bound into a volume, each one signed and sealed by a different individual.

3. About twenty representatives from Tong Dai Mon Ku called on [redacted] on Saturday (or possibly Friday) to present the petitions, and presented a strong argument that he run. He refused to commit himself, although he said he recognized much cogency in their argument that it was his duty to run and not to stand aside as a private citizen, which was his intention and hope. These representatives had two sets of these petitions, and are holding one set for delivery to the election committee if they can get him to consent to run.

4. Dr. [redacted] said he had been promised an unopposed nomination if he ran in Haesong, but he did not seem to be seriously considering running there. He said he had been told the Communists said they would appropriate and spend 20,000,000.00 to defeat him in whatever district he chose to run.

5. [redacted] expressed regret that KIM Sung Soo had withdrawn from the race. He said he had made several attempts to persuade the Hankook Democratic Party leader to stand for election but unsuccessfully. He seemed worried by KIM Sung Soo's inability to control his party members, since that indicated an inability to control the party after the members got into the convention. He attributed KIM Sung Soo's withdrawal to the latter's disgust with members of his party who insisted on running against each other instead of accepting party decision on candidates; said KIM felt he himself must set an example of self denial since he couldn't persuade his followers to do so. Dr. [redacted] added the thought that KIM had had a bad experience running unsuccessfully last time and didn't want to repeat that experience.

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6. In reply to a query whether the Hankook Democratic Party could not control candidates by refusing party funds, to the man who had not been designated by the party, RHEE said that had been tried, but several men were able to finance themselves independently of the party , and so defied any such attempts at discipline.

7. RHEE said he intended to "order" the Rapid Realization people throughout the country to hold meetings at which they would designate representatives and then to "order" his people to support only such candidates. I asked whether he thought such orders would be obeyed, and he said he thought they would in sufficient measure; heretofore his orders were respected, and he thought it would have considerable popular effect if he announced he was behind a given candidate but opposed to another one.

8. Later in the evening RHEE seemed to contradict himself on this point by saying that various candidates kept coming to him to beg him to direct some other candidate to keep from poaching on their electoral preserves. He said he had consistently refused to be drawn into such controversies; that they would have to fight them out between themselves. He could not afford to take sides. He mentioned as an example PAK Nam Hoon who had come several times to complain of a youth organization leader who was going to run in PAK's assigned district. RHEE said he refused to interfere.

COMMENT:

My impression from this conversation supported by previous ones on similar subjects, is that originally RHEE did not intend to take part in the first elections. He intended to stand aside until the constitution had been adopted when he would run for and get the presidency, and make that the strong element of the government. The progress of events has upset his plans, however, and he is at a loss. The defection of KIM Koo, and more important the splits within the Hankook Democratic Party, have greatly worried him. There is the possibility that the Convention might not organize the type of presidency which he could capture and control. The North-South conference adds another imponderable. He is coming seriously to consider whether he can afford to stay out of the fight at this time, but he is much worried that if he gets into the Concention, and has to take part in the daily debates and the general parliamentary struggle from inside that he may lost his prestige and his leadership. Several times he mentioned his dislike of having to take part in debates and arguments if he got elected to the Convention. He preferred to stay out at his house and trim his treds, etc., as a private citizen: i.e. to maintain the aloofness and control of distance and inaccessibility. He knows he has never been successful in general debate on an equal basis. He says he must make up his mind in the next few days. I am inclined to think he will decide to run, but the arguments for and against are equally heavy, and I do not think he knows yet which he will decide to do. If he can figure out

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Subj: Discussion with Dr. NOBLE (cont'd) 5 April 1948

any way of staying out of the Convention while still controlling its activities and assuring himself of a presidency with strong powers, than he won't run. Probably, also, he is worried at loss of prestige if the Communists or others are able to keep him from winning overwhelmingly in a district election.

H. J. NOBLE

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

(1) General Watlington
(2) [illegible]
(3) [illegible]

5 April 1948

MEMORANDUM

TO: Colonel Watlington

SUBJECT: KIM Kiu Sic's Allegation That US Would Send Three High Commissioners to Korea

REFERENCE: Your Oral Request

1. Within the past ten days the only US interviewers who saw Dr. KIM of whom I have any knowledge are myself, Mr. Langdon and Mr. Bertsch, in that chronological order.

2. Neither Dr. KIM nor I mentioned or discussed this subject in any way.

3. Mr. Langdon informs me that the question was not raised or discussed at his interview.

4. Mr. Bertsch states that during the course of his interview on 2 April 1948, Dr. KIM asked what truth there might be in a rumor he had heard that the US planned to send a High Commissioner to Korea. Mr. Bertsch replied in effect that he had no knowledge of any such plan, but he assumed that the rumor must be a carry over from an earlier time when it had been reported that the State Department would take over civilian functions in Korea. Mr. Bertsch says he added that this plan officially had been announced as abandoned, and he did not believe it had been revived. In any case, he had no knowledge of it.

5. Mr. Bertsch states there was no mention or reference at any time to three commissioners.

6. Mr. Bertsch added to Dr. KIM he assumed that after the establishment of a Korean government, a high representative probably with the rank of Ambassador could be expected to come to Korea to represent the United States, but this was only his personal conjecture from the obvious nature of the situation.

7. Dr. KIM had remarked quite adversely to the thought of a High Commissioner coming but Mr. Bertsch had the impression that he was satisfied with Bertsch's denial. For that reason Bertsch did not give the subject any further thought and did not think it of sufficient importance to report upon.

8. It might be noted that Dr. KIM has seen several members of the UN in recent days. It is possible that his alleged current ideas on High Commissioners stems from such conversations.

H. J. NOBLE

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(1) General Weckerling
(2) PAG CBI
5 April 1948
(3) UNLEC

MEMORANDUM

TO: Colonel Watlington

SUBJECT: Interview with KIM Koo

1. KIM Koo was interviewed from 1100-1200 at his house this date. While he was quite courteous, Mr. KIM volunteered very little information. The following is a resume of his statements made chiefly in reply to direct questions or leading remarks:

2. The liaison officers, representing KIM Koo and KIM Kiu Sik, have not left yet, but will leave soon. It is probable that they can go, secure the necessary information, and return in time for the delegation to get to Pyongyang by 14 April. But that timing is not important. The Northerners designated the date; the Southerners had no part in fixing it and can determine the time of their arrival as it suits their convenience.

3. The questions to be raised by the liaison officers have to do with transportation, money, quarters and the like. They are not charged with preliminary negotiations on matters of substance.

4. Mr. KIM has a plan and a proposal which he believes will be accepted and which will be successful in bringing the negotiations to a satisfactory conclusion. He is confident, therefore, that the meetings will be a success. He does not wish to discuss what this plan and poposal will be, but will present it when he gets to Pyongyang and is at the conference.

5. He did not care to comment on his probable attitude if the meeting is presented with the constitution of the "Democratic People's Republic of Korea." He had made his plans and decisions, and would reveal them at the conference. He intimated he expected the constitution would be presented as a basis for discussion.

6. Mr. KIM was told that reading of the transcripts of Radio Pyongyang seemed to indicate that the agenda would consist of: (1) above mentioned constitution; (2) methods of achieving unity; (3) methods of opposing South Korean elections, and (4) withdrawal of US-USSR troops from Korea.

7. KIM indicated he thought such would be the case, but the South Koreans had their points to add to the agenda too. He said he recognized the North Koreans would give them a very fancy and respectful welcome. They might well offer him and others posts in the prospective government. He would not be swayed by outward manifestations, however, but would be capable of seeing beyond them into the realities.

CONTINUED

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SUBJECT: Interview with KIM Koo (cont'd) 5 April 1948

8. He believed CHO Man Sik would be at the station to greet them and would be allowed to take part in the meetings. If he were not, then he himself would have grave doubts of the success of the meetings. He would ask to have CHO Man Sik participate. If CHO were not permitted to take part then KIM Koo hoped he too would be put under arrest and treated just like CHO Man Sik. All free Koreans were united in admiring CHO Man Sik and his independent stand and he could not ask to be treated any better than CHO. In fact, he would welcome such treatment because such would certainly unite Korean opinion.

9. KIM Koo had known KIM Doo Bong for 20 years and thought highly of him. He believed he and KIM Doo Bong could reach a mutually satisfactory agreement. He recognized that KIM Il Sung was a fraud since the real KIM Il Sung had died years ago. But KIM Il Sung represented the Russian interests and it was natural that the Soviet Communists, instead of the Yenan Communists, should have preference in North Korea.

10. Even though Korea were united that would not mean that Communists or Communism would be eliminated from Korea. They would still be here, and it would be only realistic to plan on unity and to organize a government which included them and in which they played a part.

11. He believed the entrenching now going on near the 38th Parallel was a species of psychological warefare for North Korean consumption. He thought it was related to a projected unilateral Russian withdrawal which would be a clever Soviet trick.)COMMENT: It was not clear whether he spoke of this trick with adverse or favorable criticism.)

COMMENT:

Considering the general tenor of KIM Koo's remarks, it seems quite possible that he is prepared to accept a post in and to serve with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea if the Communists will make certain unnamed concessions. His emphasis on his plans and his belief in their success, his emphasis on his personal good relations with and respect for KIM Doo Bong, his emphasis on the necessity for realism in recognizing that their will be Communists in Korea regardless of what government is set up and hence the necessity of compromising with them lends color to this intrepretation.

He made none of the statements of uncertainty and doubt which KIM Kiu Sic does. It is possible that he is only being diplomatic and not wishing to offend his northern hosts by such statements in advance of the meeting. Nevertheless it seems sould for us to be preapred for KIM Koo coming to terms with and so going over to the North Korean government at the Pyongyang meeting. The biggest unknown factor, to my mind, is whether the Russians and North Korean Communists are willing to make the necessary compromises on outer form to secure KIM Koo's adherence.

H. J. NOBLE

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POLITICAL ADVISORY GROUP
Headquarters, XXIV Corps
APO 235

Gen Weckerling

9 April 1948

MEMORANDUM TO MR. SARGENT

SUBJECT: Northern Radio Broadcast

In the course of making routine checks today I heard from a number of Korean sources discussion of a P'yongyang radio broadcast of yesterday (sources included Lyuh Woon Hong, who called at P.A.G.).

It is reported that the two negotiators sent from the South broadcast the information that they had reached P'yongyang and that they were engaged in negotiations with Choi Yun Hun, appointed for the purpose by the North.

Mr. Lyuh added the information that the negotiators would probably return on the 11th or 12th of April.

COMMENT: Choi Yun Hun is probably the same individual who is now designated as chairman of the Chosun Democratic Party (in the North).

A former associate of Cho Man Sik, he aided in engineering the coup of December 1945-January 1946, by which the Communists took over Cho's party. He is a former Yenan emigre.

DONALD M. DITCH

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NND 760090
By NARS, Date

1. Gen. Weckerling

20 April 1948

Memorandum for the Political Advisory Group

Subject: Federation for the Protection of National Culture in Japan

The above federation is organized on 17 April by eleven standing committee organizations and twelve affiliated cultural organizations. The followings are the top officials:

YI Kuk-no, Chairman
SOL Yi-sik, Vice-Chairman
PAK Chun-yong, "
YI Pyong-ki, "
KIM Pyong-che, General Administrator
YI Chong-mo, Finance
CHONG Chin-sok, Propaganda
SOL Yi-sik, Diplomacy

KIM HON-KYU

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By NARS, Date

① General Weckerling
② PNG CBA
③ UNLEC

SECRET

20 April 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR COLONEL WATLINGTON:

SUBJECT: Departure of KIM Kiusik for Pyongyang

ENCLOSURES: (a) List of Personnel from NIF going to the North
(b) KIM Kiusik's statement of terms preliminary to the meeting.

1. KIM Kiusik stated at his home about 1700 that he planned to leave for the Pyongyang Joint Conference the morning of 21 April.

2. The list of those going is as indicated in Enclosure (a), which was supplied by Dr. KIM.

3. The statement of terms preliminary to the conference, which Dr. KIM said he thought had been accepted, is enclosed as Enclosure (b). This was supplied by Dr. KIM.

4. Dr. KIM says he will be in a seven passenger Buick, and will be accompanied by two policemen as far as the border. Probably one or two more sedans, a jeep and one or two trucks will proceed as far as the Parallel. Dr. KIM hopes to be able to drive in the Buick to Pyongyang.

H. J. NOBLE

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LIST OF PERSONNEL FROM NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE FEDERATION GOING TO THE NORTH

1. Date of Departure: 21 April 1948 (0700)

2. Names of Personnel	Affiliated Organizations
Dr. Kiusik KIMM	Chairman, Natl. Independence Federation
Mr. CHOI Dong Oh	N.I.F., Non-Party
Mr. KIM Boong Chun	N.I.F., Sim Ching Tang
Mr. SHIN Sook	N.I.F., Bo Kook Tang
Mr. SON Doo Whan	N.I.F., Toilling People's Party
Mr. KIM Seng Sook	N.I.F., Non-Party
Mr. KANG Soon	N.I.F., Toilling Masses Party
Mr. LEE Doo San	N.I.F., Korean Taichung Tang
Mr. SONG Nam Heun	N.I.F., Democratic Independence Party
Mr. SHIN Kee Eun	N.I.F., Non-Party
Mr. HONG Myeung Hee	N.I.F., Democratic Independence Party
Mr. LEE Keuk No	N.I.F., Ien Min Hoi
Mr. LYU Woon Hong	N.I.F., Social Democratic Party
Mr. PAI Seng Yong	N.I.F. Non-Party
Mr. PAK Keun Toong	N.I.F., Non-Party
Mr. KWEUN Tai Yang	N.I.F., Non-Party
Mr. LYN Sang Bong	Non-Party
Mr. WON Seh Hoon	Korean Farmer's Party

Enclosure (a)

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

In order to achieve our independence by national unification and through international assistance, we advocate hereby the following principles:

1. Any form of dictatorship shall be rejected and a truly democratic government should be established.

2. Monopolistic capitalism should be rejected and private property ownership should be recognized.

3. A unified central government shall be established through a general election of the entire nation.

4. Regarding the early withdrawal of the two (US-Soviet) occupation forces, the two powers concerned should immediately open negotiations for reaching an agreement as to the time and conditions (re prerequisites and provisions for the aftermath) of withdrawal and make a definite pronouncement to the world.

ENCLS (b)

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

CONFIDENTIAL

Gen. Weckerling

30 April 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR COLONEL WATLINGTON

SUBJECT: Interview with Dr. RHEE

1. A family call was paid on Dr. & Mrs. RHEE from about 1715 to 1800 on 29 April 1948. Most of the conversation was of a strictly social nature. Twice Dr. RHEE expressed regret that he had not seen me for some time; he said he had been concerned that I might be ill, and hoped I would call more frequently.

2. Dr. RHEE said he thought that in general General Hodge was doing a good job in following U.S. policy to hold elections and set up a Korean government. I remarked there had to be solid [illegible] and Korean cooperation. He agreed strongly and later brought up the subject himself, saying neither the Americans nor the Koreans could succeed on their own, but for success there must be the closest cooperation.

3. He [illegible] that the Pyongyang conference had not affected U.S. policy in any way, and that as far as the U.S. government was concerned the conference in Pyongyang was just another communist gathering in which some non-communists had participated. He seemed pleased with this comment, and said he could not believe that the two LH's could have gone up to take part unless they had previously determined to support Soviet policy in Korea.

4. RHEE made several remarks about the U.N. Commission insisting on a free atmosphere for Korean communists to disrupt the elections and to assassinate loyal Koreans. He seemed relieved, however, that the U.N. Commission had decided to observe elections. I suggested that regardless of any feelings about any individual member of the U.N. it was only politic to avoid friction with such persons until after 10 May. He appeared to agree with this idea.

5. RHEE seemed genuinely worried about the possibility of an attempt on his life being made. He said the police were taking extra precautions. He does not intend to leave his compound until after 10 May excepting for some extraordinary reason.

6. RHEE raised the question of the suitability of the hall at the Capitol as a meeting place for the Assembly, both on the grounds of size and capacity to heat it. He wondered whether a place might not be fixed up at the Duk Soo Palace which could be heated more easily. Although he did not say so directly, I had the impression he also had in mind the question of personal security of the participants.

H. J. NOBLE

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

C 11 Westerling

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Interview with Lyuh Woon Hong
1 May 1948

The following is a report of an interview held with Lyuh Woon Hong in my office at 1130 this date.

1. Conditions - Lyuh was very much impressed by conditions existing in North Korea. He mentioned that there were no drunks on the street and there was no fighting.

If KIM Il Sung sends out a message, this message is received down in the smallest towns within four hours.

The streets of Pyongyang were not crowded because everybody was working.

There are posters in every little place in Pyongyang. There are pictures of Stalin everywhere.

The North Korean police act as machines; the policemen on duty at the hotel stood "like sticks" without moving even a foot for 3 to 4 hours.

There are no police boxes in Pyongyang.

Police at the hotel were armed with rifles that had bayonets fixed. Police patrolling the streets carried only clubs.

KIM Kyusic was very surprised at the amount of "construction" going on.

The farmers go to work earlier in the morning in North Korea than in South Korea.

Lyuh does not know whether the farmers in North Korea own their land or work, or whether they make payments of 25% or are taxed 25% of the crops.

North Koreans told Lyuh that last year there was a shortage of food, but that the recent crops had been so large that even if crops are poor this year there will be enough food for everyone.

Any employe who does not perform his work satisfactorily receives one warning and then if he does not improve he goes to jail. Inspectors check on employes every 2 or 3 months.

2. Treatment - During the Conference the delegates were transported to and from the hotels by automobile and, according to Lyuh, had no time for visiting. However, after the Conference ended KIM Kyusic went to visit at a town some distance from Pyongyang and Lyuh visited several of his friends in Pyongyang.

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Lyuh did not have to ask permission to visit the friends but did tell "men" at the hotel where he was going. Lyuh did not know what the official position of these men was. No people came to visit Lyuh. There were no guards placed around the delegates.

3. Cho Man Sic - Cho Man Sic was not at the Conference. Lyuh's North Korean friends said that he was the worst reactionary in North Korea, that he has been communicating with KIM Sung Soo and that he is beyond "redeeming himself."

4. KIM Il Sung - KIM Il Sung is about 38 years old. He is the great leader in North Korea. The other KIM who appeared at the meeting was over 70 and was not named KIM Il Sung. KIM Il Sung spoke very calmly and moderately (he read his speech as did everyone else at the Conference).

Lyuh says that there is no greatness in KIM Il Sung, and he later said that KIM Il Sung was no greater than he himself. However, KIM Il Sung is treated with great respect by North Koreans, even by KIM Doo Bong, who is much older. Everybody has to praise KIM Il Sung when making a speech. Lyuh says that that is the reason why he did not make a speech at the Conference.

There are in North Korea "ten million supporters of KIM Il Sung."

5. Signatures on the Petition - Lyuh said that he himself did not sign the petition because the delegation representing his party had already been formed before he arrived and the Chairman of the delegation signed for the party. However, KIM Koo nor KIM Kyusic signed the petition, although they were both heads of their respective delegations. The petition was signed at a closed meeting. KIM Kyusic reportedly did not attend the meeting because he was sick.

6. KIM Kyusic's Speech - Lyuh says that KIM Kyusic did not mention youth groups in his speech but he did mention terrorism in South Korea. He did not praise the Russians. He did say that in North Korea all was construction and in South Korea all was confusion.

7. Constitution - Lyuh was invited to the meeting at which the constitution was discussed but he had to leave for South Korea an hour and a half before the meeting was called to order. KIM Koo and KIM Kyusic were also invited; Lyuh does not know whether they attended.

When asked why the North Koreans were adopting a new flag, Lyuh replied that he did not know but many designs for a new flag had been submitted and apparently he saw them.

8. Meeting of the Four KIMs - KIM Kyusic, KIM Koo, KIM Il Sung and KIM Doo Bong held what is known as "the meeting of the Four KIMs" two evenings before Lyuh left and were scheduled to meet again on the 2nd and 3rd of May. The meetings are supposed to be called to consider KIM Kyusic's 5 points. Lyuh had no ideas as to how the approval of the constitution would be reconciled with the discussion of the 5 points.

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9. Communism - Lyuh announced himself as a violent opponent of communism. He repeated several times his admiration of the "control" which is exercised in North Korea and he said that he thought such control would be fine for all of Korea for a short period of time. He stated that he would give up his privileges as an individual and submit to control for a short time. However, he refused to consider that communism and control are the same.

He went on to say that communism cannot be rooted out in North Korea; South Korea must become communistic within about 5 years. Typically, he then went on to say that communism must be stopped from engulfing South Korea and he thought the best way to do that was for General Hodge to appoint a strong man as the ruler of South Korea.

He said that it would be better to appoint KIM Kyusic president than have an election, and then "make people's lives better."

10. Troop Withdrawal - Lyuh was not enthusiastic about the proposal that troops be withdrawn immediately. However, he feels that communism is coming to South Korea anyway, whether our troops stay or not.

11. Propaganda - Lyuh heard a great deal about the imperialism of Americans. When asked whether he believed that we were imperialistic Lyuh said "I do not think so." However, he did not argue with the North Koreans because he did not want to be a second Cho Man Sic.

He was also told that all people in South Korea are forced to register. He was also told (apparently by South Koreans) that they had to cross the border into North Korea surreptitiously, permission having been granted only to Lyuh and the two KIMs.

12. Comparison of Russian and US Methods - In North Korea there are few Soviet soldiers seen in the streets. The Russians do not have a great many advisors up there but exercise perfect control only through KIM Il Sung, whereas in South Korea the US brings over advisors who sign a contract for one year and then spend 2 months of that year traveling to and from Korea; these Americans intend to spend their ten months enjoyably and will not fire delinquent Korean employees. The Russians had a fixed plan which they forced the Koreans to follow, whereas the Americans did not have such a plan.

We do not make the Koreans clean the streets.

13. South Korean Communists - According to Lyuh, PAK Heun Yung and Huh Hun both live in South Korea and went north only to attend the Conference. HUH Hun told Lyuh that he had moved ten times in the past five months.

PAK sat next to KIM Kyusic at a banquet, although KIM Kyusic swore that he would never have anything to do with PAK because the latter advocated Korea becoming a Russian republic.

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① General Weakening
② PAG

3 May 1948

MEMORANDUM TO COLONEL WATLINGTON

Subject: Interview with Dr. RHEE

1. Dr. RHEE was interviewed at his house this date from about 1530-1600. The purpose of the call was to arrange a time for the Signal Corps motion picture team, here from Tokyo to make a documentary film of the elections, to go to his house. Arrangements were made for them to go there the morning of 5 May.

2. Dr. RHEE suggested that in addition to taking pictures of persons like himself, to make the historical record complete, movies should be taken of candidates who were murdered.

3. Dr. RHEE said reporters had asked for a statement to the press on the PYONGYANG conference. He had issued a statement in which he had wholeheartedly agreed on the desirability of the immediate withdrawal of both the US and USSR forces in Korea, and the leaving to Koreans to settle their own affairs. He added, however, that his position on this subject was clear and he had expressed himself on it many times. That such troop withdrawal would be meaningless unless simultaneously the [redacted] or any similar organization were disarmed and disbanded and the arms turned over to the Korean Central Government. Otherwise, the US forces must not leave Korea until a government had been set up, based on the elections, and had been given time and assistance to establish itself and to build up a military force adequate to defend South Korea from northern attack.

4. At my request Dr. RHEE gave me a copy of his election handbill. He volunteered the remark that he had been thinking a great deal about the elections and he was convinced that the election program was the only reasonable program and the only choice which could have been made.

COMMENT: These remarks would seem to indicate that the rumors that RHEE planned to withdraw from the race were groundless.

H. J. NOBLE

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By NARS, Date

Memorandum (Cont'd)

6. Mr. Kim said he did not want the North Korean government to be extended to South Korea because it was a communist dictatorship. He was unalterably opposed to that form of government for Korea. But he did wish some of the efficiency, as well as the absence of visible foreign control, of North Korea were paralleled down here.

7. Mr. Kim said he could not believe the Americans would turn over power to the new Korean government after the elections. They had made similar pledges twice before, starting with Colonel (?) Goodfellow, but had not yet made good on the pledge.

H J NOBLE

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General Weckerling

CONFIDENTIAL

10 May 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR COLONEL WATLINGTON:

SUBJECT: Interviews with Dr. RHEE

1. Dr. RHEE was interviewed at his house 6 May 1948 and 10 May 1948.

2. Dr. RHEE stated that he expected the new legislature-constitutent assembly to quickly adopt a skeleton constitution. He believes a constitution should contain only the barest account of the accepted principles of government. He pointed out U. S. practice and the possibility of subsequent amendment to correct error.

3. Meanwhile, the convention would elect a president who would select a cabinet, with the concurrence of the convention. This executive would proceed to set up the government with the support of the legislature which would pass necessary laws as needed.

4. The government so formed would continue indefinitely. At some time in the future when it can conveniently to do so, the new constitution would be put into effect and a president would be elected by popular election. Dr. RHEE intimated this date might be some years away.

5. Dr. RHEE said he thought KIM Koo was lost beyond redemption. If KIM Koo, upon his return, had made a public statement repudiating the communists and the Pyongyang conference, perhaps his position would have been even stronger. But by his conduct he had lost the support of all patriotic Koreans. Dr. RHEE alleged that the Chinese were deeply concerned over KIM Koo's defection.

6. Dr. RHEE said after the new government took over they would handle the communist problem with little difficulty. Once the interference of the U.S. military authorities had been removed, the Koreans would be able to act thoroughly. They would make a few examples, and after that they would have no trouble. They would not need to act against the rank and file.

7. Dr. RHEE claimed that the various youth corps could be whipped into shape as the nucleus of an army in a few months' time.

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6. Dr. RHEE claimed to regret that Danny CHOI had been disqualified. He said he had wanted an election in his district, and did not like to win by default.

H. J. NOBLE

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General Weckerling

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HEADQUARTERS XXIV CORPS
APO 235

12 May 1948

MEMORANDUM TO COLONEL WATLINGTON:

SUBJECT: Congratulatory Calls on Successful Candidates

1. Accompanied by Lt. Althaus this date calls were made on four successful candidates to congratulate them upon their elections. Similar calls will be made on the other six (6).

2. Calls were made on General LEE Chong Chun, Dr. (M.D.) LEE Young Choon, the Rev. LEE Yoon Yawng, and Dr. RHEE Syngman. Each man was given General Hodge's congratulations; each man expressed his pleasure, asked that his thanks be given General Hodge for the work of himself and of the American forces in making successful the elections. LEE Yoon Yawng was not home but the congratulations were left with a member of his campaign committee who especially expressed his thanks to the American authorities.

3. Dr. RHEE said that General Hodge's work in making possible the elections, and his recent public statements had been especially helpful. We were much appreciated.

4. Dr. RHEE said while the date of 30 May had been mentioned as a possible convenient day for the Assembly, that question would have to depend on how soon it would be possible for the elected representatives to come from the country and assemble in Seoul. He seemed to think 30 May would be too soon.

5. Dr. RHEE agreed to the suggestion that the real work was only beginning. He said already the refugees were raising the question of special representation. He thought this a difficult problem; many of these northerners had voted in the recent election, and if a special election district were set up for them, they would be voting twice. Also, several northerners had been elected on 10 May, two in Seoul. He hoped this question could be kept in abeyance for the time.

6. It was suggested to Dr. RHEE that it would be helpful if the Assembly early adopted a resolution calling for elections in North Korea to fill the vacant 100 seats and so unite the country. He demured at fired on the grounds that the northern communists would pack the Assembly. I urged the importance of such a resolution from a propaganda viewpoint and for its effect on non-communist North Koreans in assuring them that this election and the Assembly were not aimed at dividing Korea. If the resolution provided for U.N. supervision on , the communists would reject it, and the onus for the rejection would lie with them.

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RHEE did not commit himself but seemed not entirely unopposed to adopting the suggestion.

7. Dr. RHEE said there was a problem of meeting place for the Assembly, since the meeting hall at the Capitol was so small. He said, however, that they would meet first at the Capitol and later would consider a more suitable place. (COMMENT): RHEE made no suggestion about the use of the Corps Theater. He did say that troublesome matters would be left to decision when the Koreans had more power. If he is contemplating a request for the Corps Theater, as reported by another source, it would appear that he is prepared to delay that request till after the Assembly meets and is organized. It is possible, however, that the other report on this subject is a reflection of Mrs. RHEE's thinking rather than of Dr. RHEE at this time.)

H J NOBLE

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GENERAL WECKERLING

HEADQUARTERS
Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff G-2
APO 235

19 May 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR: Dr. Noble

SUBJECT: KIM, Sung Soo

1. This officer accompanied and was present during a meeting between Brig Gen WILBUR (Ret'd) and KIM, Sung Soo at the residence of the latter on 17 May 1948 at approximately 1400 hours.

2. General WILBUR asked specific questions pertaining to the establishment, structure and policies of the future Korean Government, to which KIM Sung Soo replied that he would be glad to express his views but would request that they be kept strictly confidential. He particularly requested that his remarks be kept from Korean ears.

3. Major points covered by KIM's remarks are outlined below:-

a. KIM favors a Congress consisting of an upper and lower house. The bicameral system is not generally favored by many of the present leading Koreans but he hopes to be able to use his influence in the establishment of such a body.

b. The initial meeting of the assembly will probably be called during the latter part of this month. Before the government can be proclaimed certain chronological steps must be followed.

1. Election of a temporary chairman to preside over the presently elected assembly.

2. Enactment of the "House Regulations" or "House Rules."

3. Election of the Spokesman of the House.

4. Drafting and adoption of the constitution.

5. Election of the president.

6. Appointment of the prime minister.

c. During the term of office of the assembly members, the House (made up of the recently elected representatives) will in reality

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be the lower house but will act in the capacity, and carry out the functions, of both houses. Measures for the election of the upper house will probably be passed sometime after the first six months after the establishment of the government. In any case, by the end of the term of office of the present representatives (two years) a law will be passed providing for the election of an upper house.

d. Immediately upon the establishment of the government, it should be accorded recognition by the United States. Such immediate recognition would be only logical since it was she who proposed the Korean question to the UN.

e. The next step is recognition by the UN. Independence will not be realized until the member nations of the UN formally accept the Korean Government. The "de facto" government of Korea shall remain until such time as the UN General Assembly admits it to membership in the family of nations.

f. Immediately following American recognition, a military pact should be concluded between the two governments. This pact should consist of American military aid in order to put the defense forces of the Korean Government on their feet, and should also include loans of American dollars for the economic rehabilitation of the country. It is generally understood that such a pact would be beneficial to Korea only. However, any aids or loans must be put in the form of a military pact in order to offset Soviet propaganda to the effect that America is making a colony of the Korean Nation.

g. American troops will be requested not to leave until adequate defense forces can be established by the new government, and until the proposed military pact has been effected.

h. When asked about the attitude the Korean Government will assume towards the communist party, KIM stated that if the party abided by the laws of the land it would be guaranteed the rights and privileges of any other party or organization. However, if they persist in maintaining their present policy of terrorism and lawlessness, it may become necessary to outlaw the party.

4. COMMENT:

a. KIM Sung Soo admitted that election of RHEE, Syngman as the first president of the Korean government is essential and inevitable. He stated that election of any other Korean to this office would result in mass confusion and inter-party strife.

b. Since it is known that RHEE favors a Congress consisting of a single house, opposes the idea of an assembly split into majority and minority parties, and is rumored to oppose the creation of a prime minister's post, it may be assumed that an eventual show of force between the Hankook Democratic Party "bloc" and the loyal RHEE supporters will come to pass. For such an eventuality, KIM remains confident. He

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recently stated that of the 197 elected representatives (incomplete returns from GHLVN PO at the time) 76 were members of the Kuomintang Democratic Party. Included in the 76 were 38 Kuomintang Democratic Party members who were elected as representatives of the NUKI, bringing the actual total of KDP's NUKI down from 56 to 31. Just how loyal these representatives will remain to the KDP is impossible to judge at this early date.

K. C. ALTHAUS
1st Lt CAV

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HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES IN KOREA
APO 235

23 May 1948

AGTFGCG 310.1

SUBJECT: Political Liaison

TO: DISTRIBUTION "C" PLUS "B"

1. The Political Liaison Office, Hq USAFIK, is designated as the responsible agency for maintaining liaison between this headquarters and Korean political leaders.

2. In fulfilling its responsibility, it will gather, assess and dessiminate political information to USAFIK agencies as directed.

3. All USAFIK agencies and personnel whose duties bring them into contact with Korean political leaders are directed to transmit, promptly, written reports of significant political information to the Political Liaison Office. Information regarding plans and activities of the new Korean Legislature and its members is especially desired.

4. Such reports will be addressed to: Political Liaison Office, Hq XXIV Corps.

5. Dr. Harold J. Noble, DAC, is designated Chief, Political Liaison Office, and will maintain offices in the Mitsui Annex Building.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL HODGE:

J. W. FRASER
Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General

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General Weckerling

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POLITICAL LIAISON OFFICE
HQ USAFIK
APO 235

24 May 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD:

Subject: Interview with Dr. RHEE Syngman.

1. Dr. RHEE was interviewed at his house this date from about 0900 to 1000 at his request.

2. Dr. RHEE discussed two problems: (1) the Constabulary and (2) the opening of the Convention.

3. With reference to the Constabulary, Dr. RHEE said that many Koreans were concerned because there had been an extensive leftist infiltration into that force. He alleged that members of the Constabulary frequently clashed with the police and with different youth corps, and in the latter case since the constabulary had good arms they had every advantage.

4. Dr. RHEE said he was not recommending any changes in the Constabulary. He merely wished to urge the American authorities to give especial attention to the Constabulary during the transition period for fear that during this period of Korean weakness some of them might engage in plots to use their organization and their weapons to subvert authority and to seize power. He did not make any specific charges or accusations. He said he thought well of the present commander personally, but he was not a man of energy and action. He understood that this man already had resigned and that MG was refraining from accepting his resignation until after the Korean government had been set up to avoid confusion of too frequent a change. He thought this was good policy, and did not propose that he be replaced at this time. He said he was glad to hear that a US general officer was being assigned as the senior US officer in the Department of Internal Security, M.G.

5. With reference to the opening of the Convention: Dr. RHEE said that on 22 May 48 about 50 of the elected representatives had met in an informal meeting to discuss plans for the meeting and organization of the Convention. He said that all groups were represented, although it seemed clear that Kim Sung Soo was not present since he was not an elected representative. Dr. RHEE said he had been told by the NEC that they would summon the Convention to session on 31 May 48, Monday, and plans were made on that basis.

6. Dr. RHEE said that despite his protests the members of this informal committee insisted on electing him temporary chairman, because of his seniority, and for the same reason would elect him presiding officer after the opening of the Convention. This body was going to have about two more meetings before 31 May 48, the next at 1400 25 May 48. They had organized three informal committees, one on ways and means, one on program and one on policies. The former was to arrange for finances, billeting of members, etc; the second to arrange for the program of the opening session; and the third to suggest general policies for procedures.

7. This group proposed to have an opening session with considerable ceremony, considering the importance of the occasion. In addition to speeches by Koreans, they hoped to have congratulatory addresses by General HODGE, General DEAN, and someone from UNTCOK.

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...here was no ... however, since at the first session it was necessary to transact certain essential business: to adopt rules, elect a presiding officer, qualify the members, etc. Therefore, they proposed that the Monday meeting be wholly business meeting, and that the ceremonial meeting be either on Tuesday or Wednesday. ... that General ... be consulted for his views on this procedure.

... was told that General HODGE was likely to say that such matters of procedure ... Koreans themselves to determine. ... said he understood that ... General HODGE's attitude. ... that American and Korean policy as regards ... and the establishment of the government were wholly in accord, and ... Koreans to conduct themselves ... as possible ...

... stated ... that ... not ... to ... the first ... organization instructed ... and his recommendation ... General HODGE, and his recommendation ...

... over.

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POLITICAL LIAISON OFFICE
HQ USAFIK
APO #235

23 MAY 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD:

SUBJECT: INTERVIEW WITH CHANG MYON.

1. MR. CHANG, NEWLY ELECTED DELEGATE FROM CHONGNO "B", CITY OF SEOUL, FORMERLY OF KILA, IS ALSO KNOWN AS THE CATHOLIC DELEGATE.

2. MR. CHANG WAS VISITED AT HIS HOME THIS DAY. HE STATED THAT HE HAD GREAT CONFIDENCE IN DOCTOR MCARNOLD AND MR. SARGENT AND THAT HE AND KI BOK SOO HAD BACKED THE JOINT COMMISSION IN SEOUL AND THE EFFORTS OF DR. AHN.

3. MR. CHANG STATED THAT HE DID NOT APPROVE OF THE MANY ACCUSATIONS THAT DR. AHN HAD MADE AGAINST GENERAL HODGE ALTHOUGH HE DID ADMIRE DR. AHN FOR HIS PATRIOTISM AND HONESTY OF PURPOSE.

4. MR. CHANG STATED THAT THERE WAS LITTLE DOUBT THAT DR. AHN WOULD BE ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE BODY. THE WORD "PRESIDENT" WAS USED.

5. MR. CHANG STATED THAT, IN HIS OPINION, THE NEWLY ELECTED GROUP WOULD UNDOUBTEDLY FORM ITS OWN POLITICAL FACTIONS.

H. A. HAMBLEN,
LT. COL., G.S.

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POLITICAL LIAISON OFFICE
HQ USAFIK
APO 235

27 May 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

Subject: Interview with Kim Sung Soo

1. Mr. Kim was interviewed at his house about 10:00 to 11:00 this date.

2. The conversation was chiefly of a general social nature.

3. Several newly elected members of the National Assembly called during this period, and two of them began a somewhat urgent discussion in Korean of General Hodge's proclamation of 25 May. I said to Mr. Kim that I understood there was some misunderstanding regarding that proclamation which I would be glad to clear up. He replied that he understood General Hodge's position perfectly and was able to make other Koreans understand it as well, and that as far as he was concerned no problem existed.

H. J. [illegible]
Chief
Political Liaison Office

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Koreans

POLITICAL LIAISON OFFICE
HQ USAFIK
APO 235

27 May 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

Subject: Interview with Dr. Syngman Rhee

1. Dr. Rhee was interviewed at his home about 11:00 to 11:30 this date. Dr. Rhee asked that informal invitations be extended to General Hodge and to General Dean to speak at the ceremony of opening of the National Assembly on the afternoon of 31 May.

2. Dr. Rhee said he was uncertain as to the proper procedure to follow in issuing the formal invitations. He said there was an Interim Program Committee headed by the reverend Lee Kun Ang, which was arranging the ceremonial program and, if General Hodge thought it proper, this committee could issue the invitations. If this seemed improper, they could prepare their program in advance, have it formally adopted at the first business session of the Assembly Monday morning, after which the formal invitations would be transmitted to the two Generals. Dr. Rhee was told either method would seem to be satisfactory but General Hodge's opinion would be secured.

3. Dr. Rhee then asked for an opinion on the desirability of inviting the foreign consuls stationed in Korea to participate at the opening ceremony. He said that several of the representatives would like to have them invited but they were concerned that in so doing they would have to invite the Soviet liaison officers who might appear and make disruptive speeches. Dr. Rhee was advised that the Soviet liaison officers had no consular or political functions whatsoever; that they were army officers serving as liaison officers between the Russian Command in Pyongyang and the American Command in Seoul; therefore, the French, British, Chinese, and American Consuls could be invited without the invitation of Russians and without violation of protocol. Dr. Rhee requested that General Hodge's views on this point be secured.

COMMENT:

1. General Hodge has stated that receipt of invitation from the Interim Program Committee would be satisfactory, and Dr. Rhee has been so advised.

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2. General Hodge has stated that the Soviet officers in Seoul have no political or consular functions of any kind, that their sole duties are to serve as liaison officers attached to his headquarters, and that therefore there is no need to invite them to the opening ceremony of the National Assembly. He has stated that he considers the invitation of the foreign consuls to that ceremony would be an excellent thing. Dr. Rhee has been so advised.

H. J. NOBLE
Chief
Political Liaison Office

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POLITICAL LIAISON OFFICE
HQ USAFIK
APO 235

27 May 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

Subject: Interview with Yoon Chi Yung

1. At approximately 1000 hours on 27 May 1948, the undersigned officer went to the home of Yoon Chi Yung for an interview. Mr. Yoon is a former personal secretary of Dr. Rhee, is a member of the Hankook Democratic Party, and is the chief secretary of the Korean Democratic Council. His residence is located at 104 Ahnkook Dong, Seoul.

2. Mr. Yoon expressed the thought that Dr. Rhee would be elected the first chairman of the newly elected delegates. He said that all members were aware of Dr. Rhee's temper but that, due to the fact that he has fought for independence for over a half century, they should give him the honor of being first chairman. He further stated that Dr. Rhee generally made all his "blasts" and other accusations against General Hodge and the Americans when he had lost his temper.

H. K. HOWELL.,
Lt. Col., C.E.

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POLITICAL LIAISON OFFICE
HQ USAFIK
APO 235

28 May 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

Subject: Interview with Chang Kun San

1. Mr. Chang Kun San, non-Communist, Joint Head of Laboring People's Party, called at this office about 10:30 this date.

2. Mr. Chang said he came to give urgent warning to the U. S. authorities against Communist attempts to infiltrate and control the Constabulary. He said he has heard stories to the effect that the Communists are now attempting to bribe high officers in the Department of Internal Security. He stated he does not have any names as yet but, if he secures them, he will inform me thereof. He stated that he believes there is a Communist program aimed at causing a portion of the Constabulary to act generally with the In Mingun.

3. Mr. Chang stated that the Communists are busily spreading the story that the Americans are developing a Japanese Army for ultimate war against the Soviet Union, and that at some future date they will bring Japanese troops into Korea. He believes that this story is receiving wide credence and recommends that the Americans take action to disabuse Koreans of this rumor.

4. Mr. Chang said he has not yet seen either Kim Koo or Kim Kiusic. He said he has talked with Kim Koo's secretary but that, when he called on Kim Kiusic two days ago, he was informed that Dr. Kim was ill and could not receive him. He stated that as he left Dr. Kim's house, he met Danny Choi who also had been turned away on the grounds of Dr. Kim's illness. He and Choi went some place together and had a long talk. He said Choi is still trying to organize a movement to get Dr. Jaisohn elected President.

5. Mr. Chang said the struggle within the Laboring People's Party is becoming more bitter and more intense; Paik Nam Yoon has not returned from Pyong Yang. He said Lee Yung is serving in place of Paik at the head of the Communist faction in the Laboring People's Party. He stated that two days ago Myoung Du Yon arrived from Pyong Yang, presumably with a message for Lee Yung. He said that both Myoung Du Yon and Lee Yung are active in the so-called Struggle Committee Against the Separate Elections.

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6. Mr. Chang believes that Paik Nam Woon, Lee Yung and Myoung Du Won are all members of the Communist Party, as well as of the South Korea Labor Party.

7. Mr. Chang stated that Kim Dong Suk recently arrived in Seoul from Pyong Yang and he believes that Kim is in hiding. He stated that he is sure that Kim Dong Suk is a Communist.

8. Mr. Chang repeatedly urged that the Americans must not leave Korea because he is convinced that the Communists would immediately seize power following American withdrawal.

W. J. NOBLE
Chief, Political Liaison Office.

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POLITICAL LIAISON OFFICE
HQ USAFIK
APO #235

29 MAY 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD:

SUBJECT: INTERVIEW WITH CHANG KI YUNG.

1. AT APPROX 1015 HOURS ON 29 MAY 1948, THE UNDERSIGNED OFFICER VISITED THE 3RD FLOOR OF THE CAPITOL BUILDING WHERE THE COMMITTEE ROOM OF THE NEW NATIONAL ASSEMBLY IS LOCATED AND THERE MET CHANG KI YUNG KNOWN TO HIS INTIMATE FRIENDS AS "KI". MR. CHANG IS A FORMER CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES, HAVING SERVED IN THE U. S. ARMY, WHO WAS ELECTED TO THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY FROM YUNG WOL GUN. MR. CHANG IS AN INTIMATE FRIEND OF DR. RHEE AND ENJOYS DR. RHEE'S COMPLETE CONFIDENCE.

2. MR. CHANG INFORMED THE UNDERSIGNED THAT HE WOULD BE AT THE COMMITTEE ROOM OF THE CAPITOL EACH DAY AT 0930 HOURS AND THAT THE UNDERSIGNED COULD GET ANY NECESSARY INFORMATION FOR THE POLITICAL LIAISON OFFICE FROM HIM AT THAT TIME.

3. MR. CHANG TOOK THE UNDERSIGNED TO THE ASSEMBLY ROOM WHERE THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY INTENDS TO HOLD THEIR MEETINGS TO SHOW THE UNDERSIGNED HOW SMALL IT WAS FOR THE PURPOSE OF ASSEMBLING ALL OF THE DELEGATES. MR. CHANG STATED THAT THE USAFIK THEATER HAD BEEN PROPOSED, BUT THAT DR. RHEE AND SOME OF THE OTHERS HAD ADVISED AGAINST ASKING FOR IT.

4. MR. CHANG STATED THAT HE WAS ON SEVERAL COMMITTEES---ONE BEING HEADED BY CHANG MYUN. HE STATED THAT MR. SHINICKY WAS THE LEADER OF ALL COMMITTEES.

5. WHILE VISITING WITH DR. CHANG, MR. SHINICKY CAME INTO THE ROOM, GREETED THE UNDERSIGNED, AND HANDED HIM THE FORMAL INVITATIONS AND ACCOMPANYING PROGRAMS OF THE OPENING CEREMONY OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY FOR THE UNDERSIGNED AND DR. NOBLE. MR. SHINICKY STATED THAT THIS WOULD EXPEDITE THEIR RECEIPT. MR. SHINICKY STATED THAT THE INVITATIONS HAD BEEN PLACED IN THE MAIL AND DELIVERED OTHERWISE THAT MORNING (29 MAY 1948).

H. K. HOWELL,
LT. COL., C.E.

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POLITICAL LIAISON OFFICE
HQ USAFIK
APO 235

29 May 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

Subject: Dr. Rhee criticises General Hodge

1. In midafternoon 28 May 1948, Lt. Col. Howell called on Dr. Rhee at his residence. When he arrived, Richard J. H. Johnston, New York Times correspondent, was talking to Dr. Rhee who was in a great rage. Colonel Howell listened to the conversation and was strongly of the opinion that Johnston had been and was continuing to bait Dr. Rhee into making angry statements and charges against General Hodge.

2. Dr. Rhee did make numerous angry accusations against General Hodge, chiefly centering around the General's proclamation of last week. It appeared to Colonel Howell, however, that the whole unpleasant episode had been caused by Johnston's search for a news-worthy story.

3. Colonel Howell remained after Johnston had left, and Dr. Rhee cooled off and remarked in substance that the big problem was to avoid the appearance of being a puppet for the Americans. He said that not only the Communists, but many Rightists who opposed the elections, were charging that the members of the National Assembly were only American puppets and he felt that the proclamation in the form issued had given them ammunition.

4. Shin Iky, who was present during the Johnston episode, although he could not understand the English, was much disturbed and told Colonel Howell that he hoped Dr. Rhee was not saying damaging things for Rhee and the Korean cause.

5. Dr. Rhee's secretary, who knows English well, was even more disturbed and told Colonel Howell he would be greatly relieved when the Korean Government was set up and a public information office had been created to take care of and deal with correspondents, so that Dr. Rhee could not be led into any similar angry comments in the future.

6. Mrs. Rhee also seemed distressed, according to Colonel Howell, but indicated there was nothing she could do to interfere.

H. J. NOBLE
Chief
Political Liaison Office

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POLITICAL LIAISON OFFICE
HQ USAFIK
APO 235

29 May 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

Subject: Interview with Chang Myun

1. Mr. Chang Myun, delegate to the National Assembly, from Seoul, called at the Political Liaison Office at approximately 1000, 29 May 1948.

2. During the course of the conversation, the following points were discussed by Mr. Chang:

a. Mr. Chang stated that, as a member of the Catholic Church, he did not desire to join any political party. He said that he had been approached many times by Kim Sung Soo to join the Hankook Democratic Party and has recently been appointed (without his knowledge) to a Central Committee position in NAIRKI. However, Mr. Chang said that, as a representative of the Catholic Church, he did not want to give the impression that the church supports any political party. Chang did say that he was sympathetic with the views and platform of the Hankook Democratic Party.

b. hen asked about the actual number of representatives who do not belong to any party, Chang said that they would be relatively few in number.

c. Concerning the reported friction existing between NAIRKI and the Hankook Democratic Party representatives, Chang stated that he believed that it was not of a serious nature. He said that Shin Ik Hi of NAIRKI, had his own ideas as to the platforms and principles of the future Korean Government, and Kim Sung Soo had his; actually they were closer together than those of Lee Chung Chun and his Dai Dong Youth representatives. However, he said that all three organizations support Dr. Rhee and it is a foregone conclusion that Dr. Rhee will be elected as first President of Korea.

d. Chang does not believe that all powers should be granted the President. He was noncommittal as to whether he favored the creation of a prime minister post, stating that such a post should be discussed very thoroughly by the present assembly before any action is taken.

e. Chang said the meeting at 1400 today, sponsored by Rhee for the defeated candidates, is actually for defeated

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Subj: Interview with Chang Myun (Cont'd)

HARRKI candidates only. In addition to the other meetings scheduled for today and reported by this office yesterday, Chang said that a meeting was being held between 1000 and 1200 this morning for the dissolution of the defunct Representative Democratic Council.

K. G. ALTHAUS
1st. Lt., Cavalry.

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29 May 1948

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Subj: Interview with Kim Ln Jin (Cont'd)

4. Mr. Kim says he strongly supports a form of government in which executive power is concentrated in the president and is opposed to establishing the office of prime minister. He wants Dr. Rhee for President and wishes to leave to Dr. Rhee the selection of his cabinet members. He believes the selection of such ministers should not be limited to the choice available in the National Assembly.

5. Mr. Kim suggests as his own preference the following officials:

President - Dr. Rhee Syngman
Home Minister - Lee Yun Yung
Defense Minister - Lee Bum Suk
Agriculture Minister - Lee Hun Koo
Finance Minister - Kim Sun Soo
Foreign Minister - Kim Jeun Yun
Chief of the National Police - Chough Byong Ok
Deputy Minister - Ministry not designated - Paik Nam Young

6. Despite his professed opposition to political parties, Mr. Kim says that, since 80% of the Korean people were farmers, he thinks a farmers party should be organized. He did not elaborate on this suggestion, but presumably has ideas of personal leadership in such a prospective party.

H. J. NOBLE
Chief
Political Liaison Office

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POLITICAL LIAISON OFFICE
HQ USAFIK
APO #235

5 JUNE 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD:

SUBJECT; INTERVIEW WITH DR. SYNGMAN RHEE.

1. AT APPROX 1130 HOURS ON 4 JUNE 1948, THE UNDERSIGNED OFFICER VISITED THE HOME OF DR. SYNGMAN RHEE, CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF KOREA.

2. DR. RHEE WAS PRESENTED WITH A COPY OF THE PRESS STATEMENT OF VICTOR HOO UPON MR. HOO'S ARRIVAL FROM SHANGHAI TO THE UNITED STATES. HE WAS ALSO PRESENTED WITH A COPY OF THE UN'S 27 FEBRUARY 1948 INTERIM COMMITTEE RESOLUTION ON KOREA.

3. DR. RHEE WAS VERY MUCH DISTURBED ABOUT THE STATEMENT OF VICTOR HOO AND STATED THAT MOST OF THE UN REPRESENTATIVES WERE ATTEMPTING TO PROTECT THEIR OWN COUNTRY FROM SOVIET CRITICISM AND CARED LITTLE WHETHER OR NOT KOREA WAS INDEPENDENT OR NOT. HE FURTHER STATED THAT SOBUKI WAS A COMMUNIST AND SHOULD BE THROWN OUT. DR. RHEE STATED THAT THE ENTIRE UNTCOK SHOULD BE REPLACED. HOWEVER, THE UNDERSIGNED EXPLAINED TO HIM THE ERROR OF SUCH AN ACTION AND DR. RHEE AGREED.

4. IT WAS SUGGESTED TO DR. RHEE THAT THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PASS A RESOLUTION EARLY NEXT WEEK, RECOGNIZING THE 100 SEATS BELONGING TO THE NORTHERN KOREA AREA AND IN THE PROPOSAL SO STATE THAT THESE ABSENT MEMBERS SHOULD BE WELCOME AS SOON AS THEY WERE DULY ELECTED IN A DEMOCRATIC MANNER UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE UNITED NATIONS. DR. RHEE STATED THAT SUCH A RESOLUTION WAS NOT NECESSARY---THAT HE HAD TAKEN CARE OF THIS MATTER IN HIS SPEECH DURING THE OPENING CEREMONY.

5. DR. RHEE STATED THAT MRS. PAK HEE SIK (WHO HE ALLEGED HAS CONSTANT CONTACT WITH KOREA NORTH OF THE 38//) STATED THAT "DISLOYAL" KOREAN PEOPLE ARE BEING THROWN FROM THEIR HOMES AND FORCED TO GO, WITH A MINIMUM OF PERSONAL POSSESSIONS, AT LEAST 100 LI FROM THEIR HOMES. DR. RHEE STATED THAT THIS WAS THE PLANS OF THE SOVIETS IN GETTING THE NON-COMMUNISTIC KOREANS FROM NORTH KOREA BEFORE ANY TYPE OF PUBLIC ELECTION IS HELD. DR. RHEE STATED THAT MOST OF THEM ARE COMING SOUTH INTO AMERICAN HELD TERRITORY. DR. RHEE STATED THAT CHO, AN-SIK'S DAUGHTER IS ONE EXAMPLE.

6. DR. RHEE WENT INTO QUITE A LONG DISCUSSION OF THE TWO KIMS (KOO & KUSIK) AND STATED THAT THEY WERE ACTING AS THE TOOL OF THE SOVIETS IN UNDER-CUTTING THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY. HE STATED THAT THEY, IN ADDITION TO DANNY CHOI AND MR. LIM, WERE BACK OF THE JAISHON FOR PRESIDENT OF KOREA CAMPAIGN. HE STATED THAT MR. LIM WAS IMPORTED FOR THIS PURPOSE ONLY. MRS. RHEE ALSO CONFIRMED THE ABOVE STATEMENTS. DR. RHEE READ THE UNDERSIGNED A COPY OF THE "FAR EASTERN NEWS LETTER" DATED 21 APRIL 1948, WHICH SEEMED TO

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[illegible] JUNE 1948.

TO VERIFY THE ACCUSATIONS OF DR. AND MRS. RHEE. DR. RHEE STATED THAT HE WOULD LIKE FOR THE UNDERSIGNED TO ASK GENERAL HODGE THE FOLLOWING THREE (3) QUESTIONS:

(1) DOES GENERAL HODGE DESIRE DR. RHEE TO EXPOSE THE COMMUNIST PURGE OF KOREAN PEOPLE FROM THEIR HOMES AND THE WORK OF THE TWO KIMS IN THE SOUTH, OR
(2) DOES GENERAL HODGE FEEL THAT IT IS BETTER THAT HE, GENERAL HODGE, PRESENT THE MATTER TO THE PRESS, OR
(3) DOES GENERAL HODGE FEEL THAT THE MATTER SHOULD BE LEFT DORMANT FOR THE PRESENT?

7. DR. RHEE SENT THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT BAK YUL, KOREAN RESIDNETS UNION HEADQUARTERS, 21 YAKAMATSUCHO, TOKYO, JAPAN: "MANY THANKS FOR YOUR FELICITATIONS STOP PLEASE TELL OUR FELLOW CITIZENS THAT WE WILL DO ALL WE CAN TO PROTECT THEM FROM UNJUST TREATMENTS STOP ASK THEM TO REPATRIATE AND DO NOTHING THAT WILL HURT THEM AND OUR CAUSE SIGNED SYNGMAN RHEE, CHAIRMAN OF KOREAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY." AFTER IT WAS SENT, DR. RHEE REREAD IT AND BECAME QUITE PERTURBED WHEN HE READ THE "REPATRIATE AND" (UNDERLINED ABOVE). DR. RHEE STATED THAT HE HAD INSTRUCTED THE SECRETARY TO TAKE IT OUT AND HE HAD NOT. HE SENT A FOLLOW-UP MESSAGE LEAVING OUT THE TWO WORDS. DR. RHEE STATED THAT THE PEOPLE WERE UNDER GENERAL HODGE'S ORDERS AND THAT HE DID NOT WANT THEM TO INTERFERE WITH THE COMMAND---HE FURTHER STATED THAT THE JAPANESE WANTED TO USE THE KOREANS BUT AND THAT IS WHAT HE DID NOT WANT. THEREFORE HE DID NOT WANT TO REPATRIATE THEM.

8. DR. RHEE STATED THAT HE HAD PLANNED TO HAVE A SOCIAL TEA FOR THE NATIONAL LEADERS OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ON SUNDAY, 9 JUNE 1948, BUT THAT IT HAD TO BE CANCELLED BECAUSE MANY OF THEM HAD RETURNED TO THEIR HOMES IN THE COUNTRY WHERE THE ASSEMBLY HAD RECESSED AND THAT IT HAD BECOME IMPOSSIBLE TO HAVE THEM ALL ATTEND. HE STATED THAT THE CHANG KONG MUNICIPAL DAIRY (A LARGE PRODUCER OF FOOD-STUFFS IN SOUTH KOREA) HAD APPROACHED HIM AND WANTED TO SPONSOR THE FIRST SOCIAL GATHERING. DR. RHEE STATED THAT, SINCE HE HAD NOT A HEALTHY AMOUNT OF SUCH A PROPOSAL HAD READILY ACCEPTED AND AT 1500 ON WEDNESDAY 30 JUNE 1948 A GATHERING OF THE ENTIRE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY TOGETHER WITH THE HIGH OFFICIALS OF UN AND THE UNITED STATES (INCLUDING GENERAL HODGE AND GENERAL DEAN) WOULD MEET AT A SOCIAL GATHERING AT THE CHANG KONG DAIRY GROUNDS.

H. K. HOWELL.,
LT. COL., C.E.

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Ou Wedsenship

POLITICAL LIAISON OFFICE
HQ USAFIK
APO#235

7 JUNE 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD:

SUBJECT: INTERVIEW WITH DR. SYNGMAN RHEE.

1. AT APPROX 1300 HOURS ON 7 JUNE 1948, THE UNDERSIGNED OFFICER VISITED THE HOME OF DR. SYNGMAN RHEE.

2. DR. RHEE WAS GIVEN THE ENVELOPE AND NEWS PLAY-BACK SENT BY [illegible]. JACOBS. DR. RHEE EXPRESSED HIS APPRECIATION AND STATED THAT IT WAS VERY GOOD TO WORK IN SUCH HARMONY WITH THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE U.S.

3. DR. RHEE WAS INFORMED BY THE UNDERSIGNED THAT [illegible] DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF THE U.N. SECRETARIAT WOULD NOT BE WITH THE DELEGATION VERY LONG; THAT SOVIET WAS NOT RECOGNIZING AND WOULD BE THERE FOR ONLY A SHORT TIME ACCORDING TO THE INFORMATION RECEIVED. DR. RHEE AS WELL AS [illegible] STATED THAT IF [illegible] STATES.

4. [illegible] THEY BOTH [illegible] ARE AVAILABLE. [illegible] STATES [illegible] THAT AS REPARATIONS.

5. [illegible] RELEASE OF [illegible] WE HAVE [illegible] OF SAID [illegible] BOTH BUT OF COURSE [illegible] ATTENTION OF THE [illegible] UNITED STATES AND THE UNITED NATION'S ASSEMBLY WHATEVER TWO KIMS" (REAL [illegible] ARE DOING TO BE SURE THE [illegible] ARE GOING TO ISSUE A RIDICULA[illegible] FOR THE WORLD," DR. RHEE SAID.

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6. THE UNDERSIGNED ASKED DR. RHEE HOW THE CONSTITUTION AND HOUSE LAWS WERE DEVELOPING. DR. RHEE SAID THERE WERE MANY IDEAS BEING PRESENTED ABOUT BOTH AND THE MOST RECENT PROPAGANDA THAT WAS BEING SPREAD AROUND WAS THAT HE, DR. RHEE, WAS A "TIRED OLD MAN" AND NEEDED PLEANTY OF REST AND THAT THEY SHOULD SO FORM A CONSTITUTION SO THAT THE PRESIDENT HAD NOTHING TO DO AND THAT A PREMIER WOULD ATTEND TO WORK. DR. RHEE STATED THAT THERE WOULD BE NO PREMIER AND SEEMED QUITE CONFIDENT IN HIS STATEMENT. THE UNDERSIGNED STATED THAT IT WOULD BE A GOOD IDEA TO ISSUE THE PROCLAMATION ABOUT THE 100 SEATS IN THE NORTH BEFORE THEY GOT INTO TOO MUCH OF A DISCUSSION UPON THE CONSTITUTION AND HOUSE LAWS. DR. RHEE LAUGHED AND SAID THAT THAT WAS A GOOD IDEA AND HE WOULD SEE WHAT COULD BE DONE. DR. RHEE AND MRS. RHEE THEN LEFT FOR TAEGU TO MEET THE UN RETURNING FROM CHINA.

H. K.

H. K. NOBLE,
Lt. Col., C.E.

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POLITICAL [illegible] OF ICT
HQ USAFIK
APO 235

3 June 1948

[illegible]

Subject: Interview with Mr. [illegible]

1. Mr. Suk [illegible], who has recently returned from China, made a courtesy call on Mr. Jacobs at 1030, 7 June 1948. Mr. Hong Sun [illegible], of the Korean Pacific Press and a member of the National Election Committee, served both to introduce Mr. Kim and to interpreter. The undersigned also was present.

2. During the latter part of the war, according to Mr. Hong Sun, Mr. Kim was sent to Shanghai privately by Prince Konoe to institute unofficial peace feelers with representatives of Chiang Kai Shek. Since the war, Mr. Kim has been living in Shanghai and Nanking, apparently during the good-will of the Chinese Government. In 1945, Mr. Kim became a member of the provisional government in Shanghai but later was seized by Japanese consular police, was returned to Korea and served a three-year prison term. He is said to have made such a good impression on the Japanese jailers that while he [illegible] liberal-minded Japanese [illegible] problems. [illegible] leaders.

3. In the [illegible] several expressions of appreciation [illegible] and Korea [illegible] affairs and that, therefore, the United States should continue [illegible] the influence [illegible] Mr. Kim [illegible] Korea.

4. Mr. Jacobs gave [illegible] history of American efforts to help Korea [illegible] conference. He emphasized the necessity [illegible] to help themselves [illegible] could be successful.

[illegible]

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POLITICAL LIAISON OFFICE
HQ USAFIK
APO 235

10 June 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

Subject: Kim Sung Soo

1. At approximately 0930 hours, 10 June 1948, this officer called on Mr. Kim Sung Soo at the latter's residence. Conversation was aimed primarily at obtaining additional information concerning the draft constitution now before the Constitution Committee, and the possibility of its adoption by the Assembly.

2. Kim stated that Yu Chin No's draft had his (Kim's) complete approval, and intimated that it was being sponsored by the Hankook Democratic Party. He said that Yu's first draft called for an election of the Prime Minister by the Congress, but upon Kim's suggestion it was changed in accordance with French jurisprudence, whereby the Prime Minister is appointed by the President, with concurrence of the Lower House. He further stated that the Lawyers' Association had submitted a draft constitution for the committee's consideration, which was based upon Yu's draft and was similar in principle.

3. Kim expects the original draft to be approved by the committee with only minor changes, but expects a fight to develop when it is submitted to the Assembly. He said that Rhee will strongly oppose the present draft and will personally lead the opposition. However, he said that, if adopted, Rhee would have to go along with the majority.

4. Kim stated that he was unable to determine at this time the outcome of a political fight over the constitution. He claims a Hankook Democratic Party membership of 84 in the Assembly. Of this number, he said that he is assured of a bloc vote of 70 to support the constitution. The other 14 members, he said, also held membership in Min KI, consequently, they could not be relied upon in a Rhee-Hankook fight. In addition to the above support, Kim said that he definitely had been assured by Shin Ik Hi that Shin favored the present draft constitution and would join the HDP in attempting to secure its adoption. (Comment: This is considered most important in view of Shin Ik Hi's influential position in Min KI and his close alliance with Rhee, Syngman.)

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Subj: Kim Sung Soo

5. Kim said that the Hankook Democratic Party members in the Assembly will adhere to party principles on all questions put before the Assembly. To assist in accomplishing this, he said that six party spokesmen have already been designated, representing the following provinces:

Suh, Sang Il - Kyongsang Pukto
Paik, Kwan Soo - Cholla Pukto
Huh, Chung - Kyongsang Namdo
Suh, U Suk - Cholla Namdo
Son, Pil Yan - * Choong Chung Pukto and
Choong Chung Namdo
Lee, Yung Chun - * Kyonggi Do
Seoul
Kangwon Do

From the above six spokesmen, one is to be elected in the future who will act as general party spokesman.

6. Kim requested that he be indirectly informed of General Hodge's views on the draft constitution. He further stated that he would appreciate receiving any information which may shed light on the UNTCOK's opinion of the constitution. He said that if it is necessary to change the document in any way, it could be done easier and more discreetly while in the hands of the drafting committee.

K. C. ALTHAUS
1st Lt., Cav.

* (Fewer HDP members were elected from these provinces, therefore, only one spokesman needed to act in their behalf.)

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18 June 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Interview with Liu Won Hong

1. Mr. Liu called at this office this date. I had not seen him since immediately after his return from Pyongyang. He said that Kim Koo and Kim Kyu Sik had missed my calls and intimated he had been sent to find out why I had not come to see them.

2. Mr. Liu said that Kim Koo, Kim Kyu Sik, Ce Kim and many others would hold a meeting on 27 June to organize the Patriotic Independence Movement Alliance for Freedom and Unity (Korean language characters illegible). This group would bring together but not supersede the Hankook Independence Party, the [illegible], and others. Their general purpose aside from carrying out the well publicized Kim Koo - Kim Kyu Sik program would be to select delegates to proceed to the UN General Assembly in Paris next September.

3. I told Mr. Liu that such a group might select all the delegates it chose but in my opinion would have no slightest chance of being accepted. It is highly that representatives would be from the government established here and probably the Russians will try to send delegates from [illegible] but our [illegible] General Assembly would not listen to private citizens such as himself.

4. At the end of a fairly lengthy conversation on other subjects Mr. Liu said that he felt the feeling was "bad" (he seemed to be referring to the American authorities generally but possibly he meant me personally) and felt that we are acting in opposition to American interests and policies. I said such was the case. I believed that whatever might be the motives of the group represented by Mr. Liu the effect of their actions would be and assist Kim Il Sung, the other communists and the Soviet government. I added that I believed that was not only contrary to American interests but contrary to Korean interests.

5. Mr. Liu proceeded to [illegible] and on this note.

[illegible]
Chief
Political Liaison Office

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HQ USAFIK
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18 June 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Interview with Dr. P. C. Chough

1. Dr. Chough was interviewed at his office this date on the question of leftists and possible communists in the National Assembly.

2. Dr. Chough said he considered the following men to be communists:

Cho Bong An
Kim Yak Soo
Pak Chung Nan
Kwan Tai Hi

Chough said there is one more communist from Masan whose name escapes him.

3. Dr. Chough listed the following as Kim Koo men and said he believed they would work against the interests of the National Assembly:

Yun Suk Go
Shin Sung Koo

He said there were seven or eight others who would follow the leadership of these men.

4. Dr. Chough stated that Kim Chyung Dong was a Kim Kyu Sik man who could count on the support of two or three others.

5. Dr. Chough believes the above listed men are the nucleus of the Independent Club and are determined to follow with the communists or the Kim Koo - Kim Kyu Sik line. He believes that the other members of the Independent Club are well intentioned men with no good understanding of where they are being led.

5. Dr. Chough stated that currently General Lee Chung Chun is negotiating with the HDP. General Lee originally was allying himself with Shin Ik Hi but that the latter had become so unpopular General Lee was looking elsewhere. He is asking for a pledge of appointment as Minister for Defense in the new government, and if he gets this pledge he will throw his votes behind the HDP. As yet the HDP has not made its decision but if they accept

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Memo for the Record cont'd 18 June 1948

General Lee's alliance they can be sure of some 96 votes in the Assembly at all times which should be enough to give them control.

H. J. NOBLE
Chief
Political Liaison Office

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19 June 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Jaisohn for President

1. According to the Tong A Ilbo this date, on 17 June 1948 a group of Koreans numbering about 40 met to organize the "Independence Association" whose primary purpose is to get Dr. Jaisohn elected President of Korea.

2. No members of the National Assembly participated and it is not believed that this organization has any practical significance.

3. The leaders at this meeting were:

Chung Il Hyung, Material Supply (?) SKIG
Choi, Hung Chin (Danny)
Dr. Pak Lim Che, defeated candidate
An Dong Won, defeated candidate
Kim Bung Choon, Leader New Progressive Party
Lee Yong Sur, Head Public Welfare, SKIG
Chung An Kwa, Presbyterian Minister

B. J. HOBLE
Chief
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POLITICAL LIAISON OFFICE
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24 June 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

Subject: Kim Kiu Sik Feelers for U.S. Support

1. From about 1330 to 1530, 23 June 48, Ko Chang Il was at this office to discuss means of getting Kim Kiu Sik and Mr. Rhee together and presumably to get the former into the forthcoming government. Mr. Frostoff served as Russian interpreter, the language used by Mr. Ko.

2. Mr. Ko said his basic interest was to unite all non-Communists in support of one government. He had opposed Kim Kiu Sik's trip to Pyongyang and they had almost broken over this issue. That now was historical, however, and he felt every effort should be made to bring Kim Kiu Sik, Kim Koo, and Mr. Rhee together since they were the non-Communist big three. He wanted to know first whether the Americans would favor such a union.

3. I told him I was [illegible] to receive the information; I was sure the Americans wanted all non-Communists united in support of the U.N. and forthcoming government, but any moves by us to bring these leaders together might be suspected and, therefore, the Koreans themselves must take the necessary action. It was my private view that at some stage in the negotiations for rapprochement, Mr. Rhee must be prepared to make a public confession of error regarding the Pyongyang conference, although possibly a formula could be devised partially to save his face.

4. Mr. Ko said Mr. Rhee looked for a dramatic public move which would turn the tide on the Communists for the most part. Rhee is counting on Communist opposition. He proposed a second four-in conference with Kim Il Sung, Kim Koo, Kim Kiu Sik, and himself to be held in Seoul, to unveil [illegible] assurances of safe conduct. He intended to speak with them at this conference.

5. I told Mr. Ko that [illegible] authorities could not support such a conference which did not have the approval of the National Assembly. To do so would be construed as faithlessness to [illegible] pledges regarding elections, the UN, and the prospective government. Such proposals should be made to representatives of the UN. If the latter sponsored a North-South conference in Seoul, I felt sure all Koreans would be forthcoming.

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Subj: Kim Kiu Sik Feelers for U.S. Support (Cont'd)

6. Mr. Ko said overtures to Dr. Rhee by representatives of Kim Kiu Sik for reconciliation already had been initiated. He understood their initial reception was good. I expressed pleasure and the hope that such negotiations would be successful, emphasizing that such negotiations must be wholly Korean. Were there any attempt at American participation, it might be misconstrued as pressure, and the result would be harmful.

H. J. NOBLE
Chief
Political Liaison Office

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POLITICAL LIAISON OFFICE
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30 June 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

Subject: Platform of the HDP

1. Attached is one copy of the platform of the Hankook Democratic Party, as presented in English by the chairman of that party, 29 June 48.

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Chief
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THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF KOREA

(MINJOO DANG)

PLATFORM:

We pledge:

(1) To establish an independent sovereign state of the Korean nation;
(2) To establish a government of democracy;
(3) To promote the welfare of the working people;
(4) To contribute to world culture by enhancing our national cultural heritage; and
(5) To contribute to world peace by respecting the United Nations Charter.

POLICY:

(1) Guarantee of the people's basic living needs.
(2) Establishment of a diplomatic policy on the basis of exchange of mutual favour.
(3) Freedom of speech, press, assembly, association, and of belief.
(4) Equal opportunity in education and public welfare.
(5) Establishment of an economic policy emphasizing industries.
(6) Introduction of land reform and planned trade.
(7) Reinstatement of labour rights and planned wages.
(8) Promotion of small and medium enterprises.

(A) Politics and Diplomacy

(1) Restoration of electoral law and democratic control of the National Assembly.
(2) Speedy reunification of the motherland.
(3) Enforcement of universal suffrage.
(4) Guarantee of the fundamental freedom of speech, press, assembly, association, and of belief.
(5) Equality in the rights and position in the social status of youth.
(6) Reform in the judicial system with assurance of equality before the law.
(7) Establishment of a diplomatic policy on the basis of independence, mutual favour, and equality.

(B) Finance and Economy

(1) Stabilisation of the monetary system, with emphasis on the currency.
(2) Strengthening of the progressive scale system.
(3) Widening the scope of the state monopoly system.
(4) Speedy enforcement of the low price policy.

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(C) Labour and Agriculture

1) Establishment of the eight-hour principle in labour.
2) Fixing of the minimum wage scale.
3) Recognition of the workers' right to collective negotiation.
4) Enactment of autonomous labour union Laws for the workers.
5) Recognition of the workers' representation in the management and administration of factories.
6) Public administration of employment agencies.
7) Prohibition of women and children from night-time labour or labour involving physical danger.
8) Prohibition of female labour that may endanger health or moral character.
9) Prohibition of juvenile labour.
10) Installing systems of public health, sanitation, education, and recreation within factories.
11) Enactment of protective laws for salary-earners and employees.
12) Speedy enforcement of social insurance policies, such as those of unemployment and disability.
13) Drastic restriction on the private ownership of land, and establishment of equality in the tillage rights for farmers.
14) Total administration or control of irrigation works.
15) Installation of autonomous cooperative societies for farm management, rationalization of agricultural production, and control of the important products.

(D) Industries

1) Establishment of a basic system for development of mining industries.
2) Government control or operation of important factories and mines.
3) Government control or operation of the important sources of power, such as water, coal, petroleum, etc.
4) Government control of foreign trade.
5) Government control or operation of all important communications of transport, communications, and power.
6) Government control of important financial organs such as banks.
7) Government control of afforestation and conservation.
8) Establishment of delegated management of life and fire insurance businesses.
9) Formulation of a policy for equalization of agricultural and urban districts, with emphasis on agriculture and industries.

(E) Education and Arts

1) Establishment of compulsory education and abolition of illiteracy.
2) Encouragement of science, inventions, and creations.
3) Distribution of national treasuries, public or private.
4) Encouragement and preservation of cultural properties.

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(F) Education

(1) Acceleration of universal education, with re-education of the present educators.
(2) Abolition of tuition fees in the elementary schools.
(3) Enlargement of the scope of vocational education.
(4) State sponsorship for the education of the exceptionally talented.
(5) Encouragement of scientific and technological education for training technicians in mining and industries.
(6) Enforcement of an even distribution of schools to prevent their concentration in urban districts.
(7) Improvement in the remuneration of teachers and technicians.

(G) National Defense

(1) Firm organisation of institutions for the purpose of fostering the spirit of national labour and military service.
(2) Speedy creation of a national defense force.

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KIM Kyu Sik's Statement - 23 July
(not made public)

Commanding General G-2, XXIV Corps 02 August 1948

The following has been obtained from the secretary of KIM Kyu Sik by an informant of this office:

From the present internal and external point of view, I think the only way for Koreans to take is to make effort for the completion of unified independence by national autonomous consolidated unity and by trusting the United Nations.

With this idea I gave the first answer to Messrs. KIM Il Sung and KIM Do Bong's letter in which they asked me to come to Haeju to have an emergency conference. After this, I gave second answer to their second letter. These being the letters for the great task of unification of the nation, I am going to disclose the text of the letters to the patriotic fellow countrymen for references.

I. Outline of the KIM Il Sung and KIM Do Bong's first letter (dated 17 June) to me:

"The current political phase being changed, it is urgent that consultations of the four KIM's be held at Haeju by 25 June last.

II. Outline of my first answer (dated 23 June) to KIM Il Sung and KIM Do Bong:

A. "It is entirely impossible for us to go to North at present.

B. "My personal opinion is, since all the other questions can be solved when we are unified, we should at present have discussions in Seoul to decide if we should take up our problems with Dr. [illegible], the National Assembly and UNTCOK.

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Subj: KIM Kyu Sik's Statement - 23 July

C. "If North Korea dispatches 100 representatives to the National Assembly in accordance with the decision of the UN Little Assembly for the sake of unified independence, a unified coalition government can be established.

III. Outline of the 2nd letter of KIM Il Sung and KIM Do Bong (dated 4 July):

A. They denounce the National Assembly from the beginning.

B. They also oppose UNTCOK.

C. As the Korean circumstances have been changed some points in the joint communique of the North and South Political leaders issued on 30 April should be altered, and a national government should be established in North Korea before two foreign troops' withdrawal.

IV. The text of my second answer (dated 15 July) to KIM Il Sung and KIM Do Bong:

"Your letter dated 4 July has been received. I am going to mention my point of view to the problems you pointed out in your letter in the following:

Your letter has been written entirely from your own point of view. If we examine the present Korean condition carefully and calmly it seems to me that our fatherland has now faced the crisis of permanent division. I think it may be our duty to do our best to prevent such a division.

It is, therefore, impossible to solve the national problem if one side strongly persists in its opinion. Some compromise with concession and assistance should be made between two sides for the success of unification. If both sides try to find fault with each other, our national independence may not be achieved even after a century.

We have regarded the UN Little Assembly's decision made in February of this year as illegal and unjust; but we may say that the resolution of the UN on Korea on 14 November 1947 has offered marked assistance to the unification and

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Subj: KIM Kyu Sik's Statement - 23 July

independence of our nation. The disagreement between the USSR and the US has caused the former to boycott the UN decision. That the North Koreans follow the boycott of the USSR seems to us that they are dancing to another's drum beat. If the UN decision offers us any assistance to unification, independence and liberty of our nation, we should positively support it, despite the USSR's boycott, in order to establish our father country.

I think this is the attitude that the Koreans should take. In case Korea is split into North and South, both sides should be blamed for it, no matter which appears to be more responsible. We must be generous enough to accept either Russian or American advocation, if either assist in preventing division. If we can get along without any relation with UN and any participation in UN even after independence, it may be all right to join the USSR bloc. But even Russia has participated in UN. I think it is not a good policy to cut relations with the UN.

Accordingly, I made a proposal in my answer (dated 23 June) to hold a second North and South Political Conference in Seoul. I think every Korean expects that all the Korean political leaders in North and South assemble together and have a chance to talk about unification freely and to discuss all the political questions frankly. I think it may be best for us to accept the decision which shall be made in the UN Assembly meeting to be held in September at PARIS, providing the decision is not contrary to unification, independence and liberty of our nation and facilitates national independence, no matter what attitude either Russia or America take.

At this time of national crisis, I point out that what is planned and intended in North Korea is improper for the unification of our father country, and eagerly hope that you, my colleagues, reconsider it."

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Subj: KIM Kyu Sik's Statement - 23 July

Note: According to informant, this was not released because: (1) KIM Kyu Sik is reluctant to create the impression that he is abandoning his unification stand; and (2) he doesn't want people to believe that he is trying to ingratiate himself with RHEE and thus win a place in the South Korean government. (B-2)

TMW
G-2

DCG
SKS
POLAD
Dr Noble
Gen Weckerling

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

GENERAL LEE BUM SUK

When a person looks back upon Lee Bum Suk's past, he will find it has been full of personal sacrifices and hardships. It has also been full of happiness and smiles. It was General Lee who wandered about many countries as a child of misfortune, fighting for a share of the benifits of human rights. When we investigate and analyze his varied career, we can understand his physical sufferings of exile complexity and the dangers he faced. He also faced the mental pain of hardships, indignations and sacrifices. Through his life there is no trace of the flower of youth, no trace of repose and no trace of comfort to be found. He has sacrificed all his happiness of a human being on the eternal altar by the surpreme order of Intellect.

In 1915, five years after Korea had been overrun, trampled and crushed by the Japanese, he left his home and country burned with revengeful thought. He had hopes of cultivating himself and to foster his ability in the land of free and Grand China. This opened the way to Unnam Military School for him. After a long four year Cavalry course, in which he stood at the top of his class, he went to Shanghai on his way to Manchuria. During his stay at the school he was well prepared with the knowlege of weapons and sound tactics. He served at Shin Hung Korean Army Military Academy( ) in Mukden Province. He was then transferred to the Officers Training Center(士官練成所) in Kil Lim Province. Here he devoted himself to foster young leaders. Under his guidance and discipline there, he trained 2000 young leaders who later left the school gates for the front lines as daring patroitic soldiers.

His efforts were amply rewarded in October, 1920; when he made the Manchurian Plain a pool of blood from 6000 of the enemy's troops.

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The campaign of Chung San Lee, which occupies several glorious pages of Korean Revolutionary history, proves the well known fact that a [illegible] with sound tactics and determination can defeat a larger [illegible]. It was not a miracle but the inevitable consequences of Gen. Lee's [illegible] resources, his constant exertions, immortal loyalty, indignation and the combined struggle of his subordinates and pupils that defied the enemy. Because of poor equipment, small forces had been trampled under the feet of the enemy and before the onslaught of the enemy; which increased day by day; he was forced to withdraw into Russia with the remnant of his forces. He had promises from the Russian authorities of assistance for the Korean Revolution.(At this time he was high commander of the front) Here he won the fame as the Commander of the International Cavalry Corps in(濱海) Province.

It was much to his surprise to find that an agreement had been made between (Japan) and (Russia) in which Russia was to disarm the Koreans in that country. Driven by resentment at their injustice he crossed the border into China again, rejecting their demands to give up his arms. There he organized a Korean Revolutionary Death Band and put to death the enemy spies and betrayers. It is said at that time even small boys kept back their tears when they heard the name of "Chul Gi" the general's pen name. Nevertheless, seized with ruthless hunger, cold and cruel thoughts he suffered daily with tearful agony.

Trouble broke out in Manchuria in 1931, after all the land had been trampled under the feet of the enemy. He was then engaged by Ma.Zan San (馬占山) famous general in the revolution. He fought the enemy as Chief of the Strategic Section on the General Staff. He later became Chief of the General Staff at the front with the 1st.

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Army. The following year he and General Ma visited several countries of Europe and studied the historical facts of each country's revolutionary movements. He studied new tactics and the powerof new arms. In 1933 he returned to Shanghai. He felt the lull before the storm while in Shanghai and carried away with a fit of passion journeyed to Reyang. (奇陽) There several hundred young Korean patroits were concentrated. It was a moment of happiness for him to have the opportunity to train them. He served with all his knowledge, experience and energy as the leader of the Korean Officers Military Training Class at the Reyang Academy (韓籍軍事幹部訓練班). Unfortunately seen after he began to instruct the class, it was abolished under protest of the Japanese to the Chinese Government.

Again he turned to Manchuria where he devoted himself to the strategic plannings at the Headquarters of the 3rd Chinese Army as the Maj. General Councellor. In 1937 the Chinese- Japanese War broke out and northeastern China was devastitated. He became Chief of the General Staff for the Chinese 51st Army and brought his army up from the south in a hurry to meet the onslaught of the Japanese. He participated in the famous battles of (淞滬) and rendered meritorous service, slashing throughx the enemy from right to left. It was then that the highest Chinese military authorities began to think alot of General Lee Bum Suk.

By the order of Chiang-Kai-Sek, the Supreme Commander, he took a position at the Central Training Center as the Vice-Company Commander. Later he served at the school as the Company Commander of the Party and Political class and also the Professor of the Military Course. After the Chinese capital had been moved he began to make his Chinese comrades realise and recognise the Korean Revolution and emphaised

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By NARS, Date

the necessity of an armed revolution.

Three months before the Pacific war broke out he cooperated with General Lee Chung Chun and established headquarters for the Korean Revolutionary Army and served under him as Chief of the General Staff. General Lee Bum Suk, who had keenly felt the necessityof the repletion of military power, left there for Hsian to be the 2nd. Detachment leader of the army. Hinging on this ancient city he dispatched many members of the Chinese army to the 1st,2nd, 5th and 8th War Areas for the underground movements of destruction and to plot against the enemy in north China. Simultaneously, he collected many able bodied youths from enemy occupied territory. He trained them and made the Detachment a basic group of the army.

When the Allied Forces began to take the offensive and the front began to draw nearer to the Japanese homeland, he actively cooperated with them but it was too late. The Japanese surrendered while he was planning landings on the Korean mainland with American forces in China.

Again assuming the position of Chief of the General Staff in the Chinese Base, General Lee Bum Suk, an unappreciated genius, planned the demobilizationx and repatraition of the Korean Patroits. Finally, as a refugee, he returned to his motherland with his followers and landed at Inchon where he had planned a scene of bloodshed had the Japanese not surrendered.

Looking back upon his past ~~36~~ 30 years, which is over half his life, we can say that he is one man who has offered and sacrificed all his time, energies and everything in his life for his country. If he were asked the happiest moment of his life, it probably would be when he saw the vision of an INDEPENDENT KOREA.

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In spite of the physical pain and in spite of the aggravated situation, he was never agitated and he has never lost his iron willsand ideas. He does not know what quit means and knows only to continue on until he has reached his goal. Lee Bum Suk is one man who denies impossibility. He has a firm conviction that the Koreans will decide the fate of Korea. General Lee also believes the shortest way to bring the real liberation and pure independence is to train and cultivate the youth who will in time be the heart and main arteries of the nation and to let them work together for one purpose, a DEMOCRATIC KOREA. He is awaiting the order of 30 million compatriots as a loyal subordinate of them. If the nation desires him as a soldier or if the country needs him as a servant he will be most satisfied to serve them faithfully. If they do not desire his abilities, he will resign himself to his fate and go back into the primative life in the deep forest as a hunter. These are his serious iron rules which promise to make a historical career for him.*********

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7-h

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When a person looks back upon Lee Bom Suk's past, he will find it has been full of personal sacrifices and hardships. It has also been full of happiness and smiles. It was General Lee who wandered about many countries as a child of misfortune, fighting for a share of the benefits of human rights. When we investigate and analyse his varied career, we can understand his physical sufferings of exile complexity and the dangers he faced. He also faced the mental pain of hardships, indignations and sacrifices. Through his life there is no trace of the flower of youth, no trace of repose and no trace of comfort to be found. He has sacrificed all his happiness of a human being on the eternal altar by the supreme order of Intellect.

In 1915, five years after Korea had been overrun, trampled and crushed by the Japanese, he left his home and country burned with revengeful thought. He had hopes of cultivating himself and to foster his ability in the land of free and Grand China. This opened the way to Unnam Military School for him. After a long four year Cavalry course, in which he stood at the top of his class, he went to Shanghai on his way to Manchuria. During his stay at the school he was well prepared with the knowledge of weapons and sound tactics. He served at Shin Hung Korean Army Military Academy in Mukden Province. He was then transferred to the Officers Training Center in Kil Kim Province. Here he devoted himself to foster young leaders. Under his guidance and discipline there, he trained 2000 young leaders who later left the school gates for the front lines as daring patriotic soldiers.

His efforts were amply rewarded in October 1920, when he made the Manchurian Plain a pool of blood from 6000 of the enemy's troops. The campaign of Chun San Lee, which occupies several glorious pages of Korean Revolutionary history, proves the well known fact that a small force with sound tactics and determination can defeat a larger force. It was not a miracle but the inevitable consequences of Gen. Lee's ingenuous resources, constant exertions, immortal loyalty, indignation and the combined struggle of his subordinates and pupils that defied the enemy. Because of poor

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HEADQUARTERS XXIV CORPS
Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2
APO 235

16 July 1948

MEMORANDUM TO THE COMMANDING GENERAL

SUBJECT: Plans and Operations of South Korea Labor Party

As a supplement to previous reports concerning the re-organization and re-indoctrination of South Korea Labor Party personnel subsequent to their "failure"to disrupt the election, the following report received from a reliable source is submitted:

1. The Party personnel are directed to "try to find ways of making leftist illegal acts legal. Have staff members obtain jobs with newspapers and other companies and join clubs. Let them join rightist organizations."

2. There is to be a continuation of the propaganda lines of: opposition to the separate government; the imperialism and aggression of the United States; the "knocking down" of RHEE and KIM Sung Soo; and support of the North-South conference.

3. In addition to the standard propaganda lines, the following are to be used:

a. Explanation of the "real situation of the separate election (in South Korea)."

b. Implementation of the decisions of the North-South political conference.

c. Exposing "faults" in the private lives of RHEE and KIM Sung Soo.

d. Inspiring the middle wing with anti-American ideas.

4. The intelligence targets now include:

a. "The action of the United Nations Commission on Korea."

b. "The date on which the separate govecrment will be established."

c. "Data on each member of the National Assembly."

d. "Negotiations between United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea and the National Assembly."

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By NARS, Date

SUBJECT: Plans and Operations of South Korea Labor Party (cont'd)

16 July 1948

5. Previous criticisms made by leaders of the South Korea Labor Party concerning the conduct of anti-election riots have been amplified with statements to the effect that "it is impossible to fight with home-made weapons" and "the next campaign must be supported by the Peoples Army of North Korea."

6. Additional criticisms require dropping what is referred to as "PAK Heun Yung revolutionary line without blood." There is also apparent discontent with contributions; salaried men are required to contribute 3% of their monthly salary. The members of the South Korea Labor Party are reminded that they will always "oppose with armed power."

7. There is finally an expression of discontent about the fact that "it appears that most people welcome the South Korea Labor Party but they seem to welcome the new government even more."

/s/ Thomas M. Watlington
/t/ THOMAS M. WATLINGTON
Colonel GSC
AC of S G-2

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

COPY

CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES IN KOREA
APO 235

1 August 1948

TFOCI

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

TO: CG, USAFIK
APO 35
US Army

I had asked Jimmy Kim to inform General Lee Bum Suk that I had returned from Washington. Lee invited me to his residence at five o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The residence was a mad house with guests in every room and hallway. Col. Rose was in the foreign-style parlor when I arrived. General Lee got there about five fifteen.

He was very emotional, even for him. He shook my hand for approximately three minutes talking rapidly in Korean, Chinese and Japanese before he settled down to Japanese, the language in which we have always talked.

Said he had not even dreamed of the premiership but since the President has presented his name he would carry on for the sake of his country. He complained that critics were too severe on the cabinet; said it was better to have nonenities who would develop with responsibility and grow up with the position rather than to retain rascals. Said the present attitude of the Hankook Democratic Party was intolerable. Said he didn't merely dislike politics, he despised political maneuvering. Said he wanted but one yardstick for government service and that was selfless love of country. Said he did not intend to make wholesale changes in personnel, but would reserve the right to judge present and future personnel on basis of patriotism, and all non-patriots would have to go. Realism, he said, was his guiding philosophy today - a realistic approach to patriotism.

This monologue is being constantly interrupted by two secretaries bringing in name cards of newly arrived guests. General Lee would dash out of the room and come back shaking his head in mock despair. His secretaries said an average of 200 people called daily at the house; that the General was not sleeping more than two hours a night.

Lee asked what assurance I could give him of Washington's continued support of Korea. He said over and over that Korea must have American aid. America and Korea, he said, must march hand in hand. He said he had analysed the international situation; there will be no war for 11 months. In the next 11 months, therefore, Korea must become strong and prosperous.

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TFOCI

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD — CONFIDENTIAL — 1 August 1948

Col. Voss left about five forty-five and General Lee shooed his secretaries out of the room and said he didn't want to be disturbed.

I remarked that Dr. Wilhelm Anderson had done a good job in Washington in getting economic aid for Korea and that the temper of the American people was to support all peoples facing the menace of Communism. Lee seemed satisfied.

He said that the DIS was his biggest problem. Said he liked General Roberts but regretted that Roberts had come two or three months too soon. He has unfortunately familiarized himself with the old Constabulary, Lee said. He then jumped up and ran out of the room bringing back a Captain Chai of the Constabulary. Captain Chai is only a captain now, said Lee, but he was a major general in the Chinese army and a graduate of a military academy there. I judge that Captain Chai may be in for a promotion.

Lee did not specify the nature of his problems with DIS and I didn't press.

I inquired concerning developments in North Korea and the proposed election there. General Lee doesn't regard the competition very dangerous. He chuckled when he said that he had called Dr. Kimm Kiusic the day before. I looked surprised and Lee roared with laughter. Said Kimm was so surprised he was afraid he would collapse. It was the first time, Lee said, that he had talked with Kimm Kiusic since they came back to Korea from China. He said Kimm said he had learned his lesson. He wouldn't go to North Korea again. He would do nothing to oppose the new Korean government and, in fact, he wished it well. He was pleased that much progress had been made. Of course, said Kimm Kiusic to Lee, I couldn't accept any position in the government; I have retired.

Lee also said that an emissary of Kim Koo had called on him and pledged similar non-interference. Lee evidently feels that he has mended political fences rather well. He is still contemptuous of Kimm Kiusic, though. He has just made another 360-degree turn, he said. That guy is always turning around.

However, Lee said, he had often had good luck with people who started out hating him. He recalled that Colonel Chennault was once critical of him but became very friendly later.

Lee appears to be in perfect physical shape. He is not drinking, he said. His enthusiasm is boundless. At the moment, at any rate, he is absolutely convinced of the necessity for Korea to have American support. He said he would call for me frequently. I left at seven o'clock.

JAMES L. STEWART
Director
Office of Civil Information

CC:
Poland, Hanson, Heckerling, Gen. Dean
Gibson, Noble

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NND 760090
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KOREA JOURNALS

南朝鮮過渡政府
SOUTH KOREAN INTERIM GOVERNMENT
朝鮮 서울
Seoul, Korea

13 August 1948
1948年8月13日

感謝文
SUBJECT: Commendation

南朝鮮過渡政府 職員一同 貴下
TO : All Members of the South Korean Interim Government

本官은 朝鮮駐屯美軍司令官의 感謝文을
It gives me great pleasure to pass on to you this deserved
傳達하게 됨을 榮光으로 생각합니다
tribute from the Commanding General, United States Army Forces
in Korea.

W. F. Dean

W. F. DEAN
윌리암、에프、딘
Major General, United States Army
美國陸軍大將 軍政長官
Military Governor

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第二十四軍團司令部
HEADQUARTERS XXIV CORPS
司令官室
Office of the Commanding General

APO 235

Seoul, Korea

本官은 解放以來南朝鮮過渡政府 職員으로 或은
I take this opportunity to express publicly my personal and official

關係者로 國家를 爲하야 誠忠奉公한 愛國者 여러분들
appreciation to those patriotic and public spirited Koreans who have worked

에게 感謝의 뜻을 表하고저 하는 바입니다 여러분들의 努力이
so faithfully for their Country as members of, or in connection with, the

없이 있드면 오늘날의 新政府 樹立도 없었을것입니다
South Korean Interim Government since the Liberation. Without your untiring

참으로 여러분들의 努力이 없이 있드면 南朝鮮은 벌서 無政府
efforts, the formation of the new Korean Government would not have been

와 混乱狀態에 빠져 將來의 新國家로서의 安定性을 期待
possible. Without your efforts, disorder and chaos would long since have

할수 없었을 것입니다
taken over in South Korea and all hope of stability in the near future would

部次長 道知事를 爲始하여 末端에 이르기 까지
be lost. All of you faithful public servants, from Department heads and

모든 분들은 莫論하고 그리 光榮스럽지 못한 政府의 職務를
provincial governors down to the last man or woman engaged in non-glorified

맡어 公僕으로서의 最大의 努力을 아끼지 않은 여러분들에
labors in governmental affairs, deserve great praise and sincere thanks

대하여 여러분들의 同胞들은 다 함께 感謝하여 한것입니다
from all of your fellowmen.

여러분들은 責任感없이 權利를 찾으려는 政治人들이나
Your position has not been popular with politicians and political

政黨에는 그리 歡迎받는 存在는 않이었읍니다 祖國을
parties who wanted control without responsibility. In order best to serve

爲하는 여러분들은 利己的인 人物이나 團体로부터 오는 壓力을
your country, you have had to resist the pressures of all sorts of self-

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排除하지않을수없었든것입니다 여러분들은 또한 여러분
seeking groups and individuals. You have been the target for attack by

들의 奸賊 不逞分子들의 攻擊의 對像이 되여왔읍니다
all kinds of dissident and subversive elements among your own people.

国家生存을 위한 責任을 맡으신 여러분들은 많은사람이
Your continuation on thankless and frequently unpopular tasks necessary to

이를 感謝的 생각하지 않음에도 不拘하고 그리고 外界 政治団体로
keep things running and keep the country alive, knowing you may at any time

부터 肉体上 또는 經濟的 威脅을 받음에도 不拘하고 終戰後三年間
be subject to physical or economic retaliation by politicians and pressure

朝鮮에 있어서 아직 훌륭한 愛国精神을 発揮하셨읍니다
groups, has been the finest practical patriotism displayed in Korea since

愛国的 公僕 여러분들은
the war ended three years ago.

누구보다도 新大韓民國 政府樹立에 功勞가 있다고 말씀
The patriotic public servants, more than anyone else, may be thanked

니다 여러분들은 政府를 維持運営하여 왔으며 法律과 秩序를
for the formation of the new Korean Government. You have kept the wheels

維持하여왔으며 選挙準備에 昼夜마 努力을 아끼지
turning; you have maintained law and order; you have worked endless hours

않어스며 平和를 攪乱하고 混乱을 招来하려는 不逞分子들의
in preparing for and conducting elections; you have steadfastly withstood

힘을 制止하여 왔읍니다 여러분들의 不撓不屈의 努力이 없었
the efforts of subversive elements to destroy everything peaceful and

으면 選挙도 없었을것이고 大韓民国政府樹立도 보지못했을
create chaos. Without your efforts and steadfastness, there could have

것입니다
been no election and no Korean Government.

政府事務를 移讓하는 이過渡期에 있어 그 移讓이 秩序있게 実施
With the coming transition period in turning over governmental affairs

되고 國民生活에 支障이 없도록 하기 위하여서는 여러분 公僕
there is need for all public servants to re-double their efforts to make

이 倍前의 努力이 必要합니다
that turn-over orderly and wit out disruption to the life of the people.

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그리고 國民들은 政權移讓은 앞으로 就任하게될 數万名의
There is need for understanding on the part of the people that the powers

現政府職員을 通하여 된것이라는것을 理解하여야 할것입니다
of the new Government must be transmitted through the thousands of govern-

ment workers who must stay on the job of serving their fellowmen.

그럼으로 新政府로서는 여러분들이 實地政府職務를 通하여
It is hoped that the new Government will take full advantage of your

어드신 知識과 經驗 그리고 여러분들의 忠誠과 愛國心
knowledge, loyalty, patriotism and experience gained through actual per-

을 積極的으로 活用하게 되기를 바라는 바입니다.
formance of duties in governmental functions.

/s/ John R. Hodge
美國陸軍中將
朝鮮駐箚美軍司令官
딴、얻、하-지

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7th

American Delegation
US - USSR Joint Commission
APO 235

30 October 1947

SUBJECT: Commendation

TO: Mr. Hurh, Hyun, Civilian Employee, American Delegation, US-USSR Joint Commission

1. Personally, and on behalf of the American Delegation, I wish to commend you for your services as principal Korean interpreter during the period 15 May 1947 to 30 October 1947 with the American Delegation, US-USSR Joint Commission, Seoul, Korea.

2. Your energy, devotion to duty, enthusiasm and perseverance are worthy of commendation. The outstanding performance of your duties contributed to the successful accomplishment of the task of the American Delegation.

3. This commendation has been made a matter of official record.

/s/ Albert F. Brown
ALBERT F. BROWN
Major General, U.S. Army
Chief Commissioner

A TRUE COPY:

JAMES D. WILMETH
Lt Col Inf

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UNTCOK
(Korean Opinion of UN)

44-13

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By NARS, Date

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN KOREA
Department of Public Information
Seoul, Korea

25 Nov. 1947

SUBJECT: Survey on the U.N.

TO : All Concerned

The following survey was conducted in Seoul during the period 18-19 Nov. 1947. A total of 565 persons were interviewed in a radio sampling by interviewers of the Opinion Sampling Section.

Table I ... total response of all persons interviewed.

Table II ... breakdown by sex.

Table III... breakdown by economic background.

Table IV ... breakdown by educational background.

1. Do you know that a committee for coming general election will be directed by the United Nations?

Table I

Yes	557	98.2
No	8	1.4
Total	565	100 %

Table II

	Male		Female	
Yes	443	96 %	114	87 %
No	11	2 %	17	13
Total	454	100	131	100

Table III

	Upper		Middle		Lower	
Yes	121	94 %	370	98 %	56	84 %
No	8	6	7	2	11	16
Total	129	100	377	100	67	100

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

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Table IV — Educational background

	Upper		Middle		Lower	
Yes	91	96%	382	97%	84	87%
No	4	4%	12	3%	12	13%
Total	95	100%	394	100%	96	100%

#2

Do you support the resolutions that the general election will be held under the supervision of the U.N. Committee, and both armies will withdraw 90 days after establishment of our central government?

Table I

Yes	453	89.3%
No	43	10.2%
Don't know	11	0.5%
Total	507	100%

Table II — Sex

	Male		Female	
Yes	345	95%	108	25
No	5	13	1	1
Don't know	32	9	5	4
Total	373	100%	114	100%

Table III — Economic background

	Upper		Middle		Lower	
Yes	112	85%	307	83%	34	61%
No	11	8%	38	10%	11	19.5%
Don't know	8	7%	25	7%	11	19.5%
Total	131	100%	370	100%	56	100%

Table IV — Educational background

	Upper		Middle		Lower	
Yes	91	96%	382	97%	84	87%
No	4	4%	12	3%	12	13%
Total	95	100%	394	100%	96	100%

Political Advisory Group
U.S.C.C.
2 Carbons

Director, Department of Public Information

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R-E-S-T-R-I-C-T-E-D

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN KOREA
Department of Public Information
Seoul, Korea

26 Nov. 1947

SUBJECT: Survey on movements of a political circle.

TO : All Concerned.

The following survey was conducted in Seoul during the period 24-26 Nov. 1947. A total of 757 persons were interviewed in a random sample by interviewers of the Opinion Survey Section.

Table I ... total responses of all persons interviewed.

Table II ... breakdown by sex.

Table III... breakdown by social status.

Table IV ... breakdown by educational background.

1. Question on the establishing of a political party council, under auspices of Korean Independence Party which is attempting to unify North and South Korea through correspondence with political leaders of the two zones:

Table I

	No.	%
Yes	644	85.1
No	113	14.9
Total	757	100

Table II

	Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	544	85	100	84
No	95	15	19	16
Total	639	100	119	100

Table III

	Upper social status		Middle class		Lower class	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	6	86	473	90	131	78
No	1	14	55	10	37	22
Total	7	100	528	100	168	100

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R-E-S-T-R-I-C-T-E-D

Table IV — Educational Background

	Upper		Middle		Lower	
Yes	203	97%	424	87%	37	59%
No	6	3%	61	13%	26	41%
Total	209	100%	485	100%	63	100%

2. If yes, do you believe that the conference will succeed?

Table I

Yes	[illegible]	27.4%
No	417	62.8
Don't know	65	9.8
Total	661	100 %

Table II — Sex

	Male		Female	
Yes	152	[illegible]	30	[illegible]
No	315	[illegible]	101	73%
Don't know	59	11%	7	5%
Total	526	100	138	100

Table III — Economical status

	Upper		Middle		Lower	
Yes	13	15	133	[illegible]	36	[illegible]
No	62	71%	304	64%	51	46
Don't know	5	14	36	[illegible]	24	22
Total	80	100	473	100	111	100

Table IV — Educational background

	Upper		Middle		Lower	
Yes	50	29	126	30	6	16%
No	133	[illegible]	262	62	22	59
Don't know	20	9	36	[illegible]	9	25
Total	[illegible]	100	[illegible]	100	37	100

[illegible]
C, D/A, OC
CINCFE Adv Comm
[illegible]
Political Advisory Group
[illegible] w. Ivory
[illegible]
[illegible]

Director, Department of Public Information

R-E-S-T-R-I-C-T-E-D

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

Jan. 1st, 1948

From: Temporary Committee,
Korean Liberation Union,
Hongsong, Chungchong-Namdo.

To : US - USSR Joint Commission

Declaration for fighting for the Independence of Korea.

We believe and propose that we Koreans should establish a united Korea on the basis of democracy in the true sense of that term by an all-out national mobilization. We welcome all kinds of criticism and suggestion on this proposal by 10th of February. We intend to publish a formal declaration on the March First Anniversary Day. Supported by the masses warmly and unanimously, we hope that we could achieve our independence.

In case you will not send an answer, we will believe that the cause of our movement is supported by you.

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American Delegation
U.S.-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

23 January 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE:

SUBJECT: Conversation with Mr. Jackson, Australian Delegate, with Lt Col Gilmeth.

1. In regard to the Subcommission II, of which Mr. Jackson is chairman, he said that the plan of the committee was to consult Koreans by groups from political parties as opposed to individual consultation, although some individual consulting would be permitted. In the case of consultations, a record of such would be kept only if those being consulted wished it, in which case they would be furnished a copy of the report. He said all meetings would be conducted quite informally, without the need to keep extensive records; and that most of the information would be recorded in the minds of the members, as general impressions, later to be resolved into concrete recommendations to the Chairman. The Chairman would be invited to and expected to attend most of the interviews.

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2. Referring to the U.N. General, Mr. Jackson said that it would certainly not be at the end of the year when it was formally confronted by Soviet intransigence. He said that, of course, a new directive from the U.N. Assembly would be necessary to continue Commission's program beyond the point of realization that cooperation from North Korea is not forthcoming. He, by no means, expects that it will be necessary to wait for the General Assembly. He said this was the very purpose of the U.N. Assembly, which he knew could revise the directive in the event of such contingency.

3. He said that the Commission was going to refuse to bog itself in a mass of details, or in a complete and exhaustive research of the local situation. It was going to consider the Korean future from a world viewpoint, and would deal with it as a general problem for world betterment. He said their attempt would be to produce a solution that would still be good ten years from now. They would shy away from any sort of a compromise, the effect of which would be obliterated within a short period after the Commissions's departure.

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4. Mr. Jackson said that he fully expected that the Commission would be here until the Korean question was firmly settled, and would not make a decision which it would leave to others to carry out.

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5. Before coming to this post, Mr. Jackson had a background of 9 months experience on the Control Commission in Tokyo. 6 months ago, before the Korean problem had even been brought to the General Assembly, Mr. Jackson received a warning from his government to stand by for possible transfer to Korea. From that time on, he had even more closely followed the Korean picture and is one of the best informed of the delegates.

6. He has agreed to stay here 6 months, but expects to return to Australia at the end of that period.

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JOHN [illegible]
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen. Brown
Gen. Dean
G-2
Poland

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American Delegation
U.S.-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

27 January 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE:

1. Report on progress of Subcommittee II (interview of Koreans) which met Monday, 26 January.

2. The subcommittee interviewed RHEE, Syngman and KIM, Koo.

RHEE, Syngman

The reports about the reaction towards the interview come from several sources.

The Subcommittee learned practically nothing from RHEE in a constructive way. He spent most of his time telling how important Syngman RHEE is. He constantly mentioned his desire to cooperate with USTOK. The general impression he made was not too bad.

He reviewed his efforts to bring about Korean independence with emphasis on the theme, "I told you so." His implied criticism of General Hodge and Military Government was extremely soft-pedaled and only those delegates who were familiar with the Korean scene would have realized his bitterness in this respect.

Some members thought he was an incongruous mixture of shrewd intelligence and naivete.

Most members were convinced of the genuineness of his patriotism.

RHEE was relatively calm, although the twitching of his face was noticeable to many.

Syngman RHEE and members of the Delegation left Duk Soo Palace about 1:00 o'clock after a three hour interview.

RHEE and the Philippine delegate posed for a picture which was taken by about six Korean photographers. The Canadian, Australian and Indian delegates conspicuously avoided to be seen together with RHEE.

Mr. Jacques F. Engers, an Assistant Secretary, characterized Syngman RHEE as follows: RHEE has a curious mixture

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of stupidity and smartness. Engers used the German term "ueberklug". He pointed out that Syngman RHEE is convinced that a third war is inevitable and that Korea will get her full independence as a consequence of this war. Mr. Engers was astonished that RHEE does not realize that such a war would lead to the complete destruction of Korea.

KIM, KOO

This report taken from Mr. Manet, French delegate.

The Commission (according to Manet) considered KIM, Koo highly impractical. The impression made was extremely bad. Manet said that KIM, Koo impressed him personally as being a thug and a bum, whereas Syngman RHEE had impressed him as a gentleman and a scholar.

KIM, Koo's idea of a free election was to withdraw, at once, both the American and Soviet troops (the Soviet plan). When the Committee asked him what South Korea could do about meeting possible insurrections in the southern zone after the withdrawal of American troops, KIM, Koo said he expected the United Nations to handle this. When pointed out to him that the United Nations had brought no body of troops with them and could not contend with disorders, he seemed to wonder why the UN had come at all, if this was the case.

Whenever attempt was made to pin him down on some practical solution, he proved illusive, evasive and explosive.

The Committee was exhausted by the hearing which had consumed three hours, and it was glad to adjourn at 6 o'clock.

3. Subcommittee II will meet again Tuesday, 27 January. The first man to appear is KIM, Kiusic.

4. Mr. Schreiber, UNCOK Legal Advisor, has already personally interviewed KIM, Kiusic. KIM made an excellent impression on Schreiber. Schreiber thinks he is a man of exceeding charm, that his English is excellent and that he is a persuasive speaker. However, he thinks he is impractical and would have an exceedingly difficult time to hold firmly any government placed under him.

JOHN [illegible]
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

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By NARS, Date

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American Delegation
U.S.-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

28 January 1948

MEMORANDUM TO GENERAL HODGE:

1. Informal report from Mr. Jackson, Chairman of Subcommittee II.

2. On 27 January KIM, Kiusic appeared before Subcommittee II. He made a very favorable impression on the Subcommittee as to his education, understanding and sincerity of purpose. However, they were disappointed in his lack of forcefulness of character. Mr. Jackson doubted that he could keep command of any government placed under him.

3. (These remarks of Mr. Jackson were made in the presence of Mr. Schreiber whose opinion of KIM, Kiusic was reported to you yesterday. It is probable that Mr. Schreiber's opinion of KIM, Kiusic colored Mr. Jackson's.)

4. Mr. Jackson said he was sorry there was not a man in Korea who was as smart and sensible as KIM, Kiusic, as politically astute as RHEE, Syngman and as forceful, though in a more refined character, as KIM, Koo.

5. Jackson said the first two days brought many disappointments. The Subcommittee had become disgusted with Koreans who could only expound on their difficulties and had no plan for Korea. We disliked the attitude that the settlement of the Korean problem was entirely a United Nations problem and no responsibility of the Koreans.

6. He said that although interviews to date gave them no clear cut picture, some mists were beginning to be dispelled and he was confident that these interviews were a very progressive step forward in UNTCOK's fulfillment of its mission.

JOHN [illegible]
Brigadier General, U. S. [illegible].

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POLITICAL ADVISORY GROUP
Headquarters, XXIV Corps
APO 235

6 February 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR COLONEL SMITH:

SUBJECT: Press Notes

Reference your request for certain notes appearing in the press on 6 February 1948, the following are taken from the "Chosun Ilbo":

(1) The atmosphere in the UN Commission indicates that the majority of the members favor holding an election in South Korea.

(2) The French delegate is quoted as having said (probably to a reporter) that the Little Assembly has very little knowledge of Korea.

(3) The Syrian delegate is quoted as having said (probably to a reporter) that it would be very difficult at this time to hold a free election in Korea, and consequently it is desirable to hold a conference of the political leaders of North and South Korea in order thereby best to obtain knowledge of the feelings of the Korean people.

CURTIS B. MUNSON
Chief
Political Advisory Group

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Jim Lockwood

Johnson File

POLITICAL ADVISORY GROUP
Headquarters, XXIV Corps
APO 235

5 February 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. VINCENT:

SUBJECT: KIM Ku, Information from North Korea

1. During the course of an interview with KIM Ku on 4 February 1948 he revealed that, according to recent information which he received from one of his confidential agents, a disagreement exists among North Korean political leaders regarding the admittance of UNTCOK into North Korea. KIM Tu-pong and the majority of other North Korean leaders (unnamed) favor a visit of UNTCOK to Pyongyang. Only KIM Il-sung, prodded by his Soviet advisors, is adamant against having any contact with UNTCOK.

2. It may be added that the reliability of this information is uncertain. KIM Ku may either be flatly fabricating or he may be indulging in wishful thinking, hoping that his plan for a conference of political leaders from North and South Korea can be presented it to the UNTCOK, is receiving support from some North Korean political figures.

JAMES H. LOANE
Member
Political Advisory Group

me too

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By NARS, Date

File

6 February 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SCHMIDT:

I am attaching for your information copy of a summary of information concerning the Leftist attitude toward general elections.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

Att.

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27 January 1948

SUBJECT: Leftist Attitude to the General Election

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION:

On 26 January 1948, the following information concerning the leftist attitude toward the General Election was obtained from a confidential source:

1. We oppose the United Nations Committee's interference with the Korean problem.

2. We oppose the rule that people must be over 25 years of age to vote in the General Election.

3. We are opposed to the rule that the ballot must have a number like a receipt.

4. We oppose the Northwest Young Men's Association (SAN BOOK CHUNG NYUN HWEI) terrorist group and the reactionary policeman who will watch the voting places.

5. We oppose the fact that the police have enforced wholesale arrest of the leftists who should have a vote in the coming General Election.

6. We oppose the law that if the ballot box is broken in moving from the voting place to the counting place a new vote shall be taken.

7. We oppose the reactionary persons who were elected to open the boxes and count the votes.

The above slogans are to be used prior to the General Election on handbills and posters.

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Circulate
divisions

HQ USAFIK
OFFICE OF CIVIL INFORMATION

9 February 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

Mr. Chang Ki Bong, reporter for the Min Joong Ilbe, visited this office on 7 February. Chang is usually an exuberant fellow, but on this date he was subdued and pessimistic. Although an extreme rightist, he seemed deeply concerned over the anticipated recommendation of the UN Commission to hold a separate election in South Korea. He asked if American foreign policy, originally aimed at a united Korea, had been changed.

I replied that only the President of the United States and the Secretary of State could announce any change in American policy, and since I had not heard of any recent statement I assumed that there had been no change. He asked further that if there should be a conflict between American policy and that of the UN Commission, which line would be followed. I replied that to the best of my knowledge immediate American policy was to support the UN Commission in every way. But I would not guarantee that if the Commission members here recommended something foolish that the United States would automatically go along. "But", I said, "why are you worried over an election for south Korea? Your particular leader has been shouting for this for a long time."

Chang then stated that he had recently visited Dr. Rhee Syngman, by whom he has always been tenderly regarded. Chang said he told Dr. Rhee that many Koreans were unhappy over the present situation and still hoped for national unification. He raised three questions to which he claimed Rhee gave no satisfactory answers:

1) Has every avenue for rapprochement with North Korea been tried?
2) Is Rhee willing to take the historic responsibility for a permanent split of the Korean peninsula?
3) In any case, can he make a separate Korea work?

To the last question Rhee replied blandly that he would get American support. The reporter pointed out that Rhee and Hodge seemed to be enemies, in which case how could Rhee claim American support? Rhee charged again that Hodge does not represent the American people, but the reporter said that he did not believe this was true, and the young reporters of Seoul, including those on all the rightist papers, didn't believe so either. Chang said he was considerably wrought up by this time and told Dr. Rhee that he and his group knew that Rhee's promises and

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plans simply could not be carried out. He would like to know more details on just how Rhee could make an economic success of South Korea and how later he would re-unite the country. Rhee said he would raise an army and go up to North Korea and take over. The reporter said he would like to believe this, but could not do so unless more details were provided. Chang said Rhee became angry and obstinate at this point, so "with tears in my eyes I left the room".

Chang said the split between Kim Koo and Syngman Rhee was now irrevocable. I questioned him at length on this point and said this sort of split had occurred before, but Chang insisted this time it was final for the particular reason that Kim Koo's popularity had never been so great. He said that on the morning of the day Korean leaders were to talk with the UN Commission, Kim Koo had proposed that he and Rhee and Kim Kuisic get together to tell the same story. Rhee said, "What is the story?", and Kim Koo told him that he wanted to press for a United Korea. Rhee refused and as a result Kim Koo made his proposal to the UN Commission, strongly divergent from Rhee's views. Chang said Kim Koo's present stand has aroused widespread admiration. He said there are many Koreans who never took Kim Koo and his China exile seriously, but now they are saying that he must have been a great patriot all along. Chang said the Han Kook Democratic party made a serious mistake in launching its poster and leaflet attacks on Kim Koo. He said they were poorly done. As a result the Han Kook Democratic Party became unpopular, while Kim Koo gained in stature. Chang said that intellectuals are rationalizing their support of Kim Koo by figuring that Kim Kuisic will supply the planning for the new combine.

Chang said Kim Sung Soo had no choice now but to attach himself entirely to Rhee. He said the Han Kook Democratic Party is still tremendously powerful throughout the country, but that its leadership was disastrously hurt by the assassination of Chang Duk Soo. He said at present Mr. Yun Po Song, President of the Kin Joong Ilbe, was likely to take Chang Duk Soo's title. As to the real leaders of the Han Kook Democratic Party, the reporter named Kim Chun Yun, Hong Song Har of the Legislative Assembly, and Soh Sung Il of Taegu.

In conclusion, the reporter asked me to ask General Hodge to remain in Korea for some time to come.

/s/ JLS
JAMES L. STANT
Director
Office of Civil Information

cc: General Dean
G-2

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

CONFIDENTIAL

9 February 1948

MEMORANDUM TO GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: UN Consultation with Chief Justice.

1. Mr. Soo Gong HWANG, Department of the Army Civilian Employee, gave a verbal report on the consultation of the Chief Justice by sub-commission where he served as an interpreter. Mr. HWANG has worked for about 18 months with the Department of Justice as an attorney and interpreter. Before he returned to his native Korea, he worked with OWI in San Francisco and studied political science at the University of California. Mr. HWANG is a highly intelligent and extremely well educated Korean whom both Dean Pergler and Dr. Fraenkel consider reliable and cooperative.

2. According to Mr. HWANG the consultation of the Chief Justice was concerned with two main problems:

a. The independence of the Korean courts;
b. The protection of civil liberties.

The Chief Justice pointed out that, in his opinion, the South Korean courts are not independent because the Department of Justice exercises too great an influence especially in questions of personnel.

3. The Chief Justice was asked whether under the prevailing conditions free elections are possible in this country. He answered this question negatively. The Chief Justice stated that free elections require that the freedom of the individual is guaranteed by law and protected by the courts. He complained that at present the police authorities are free to arrest any person at will without a warrant of arrest of a court. The Chief Justice informed Subcommittee II that some months ago the Korean Department of Justice submitted to Military Government a draft of a "Civil Liberties Law". According to the Chief Justice, Military Government did, however, nothing to enact this draft as a law or to improve otherwise the legal situation in this field. He was not informed as to why this draft was not submitted to the Legislative Assembly for consideration.

4. According to Mr. HWANG, the Chief Justice was very outspoken in his criticism of Military Government for having failed to change the Japanese law on the power of the police. He further

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stated that, "Prior to the liberation of Korea this country was treated as a colony and nothing has been done to strengthen the power of the courts vis-a-vis the police authorities." Asked whether it is possible to improve the legal situation in this field, the Chief Justice answered that an ordinance could be issued within three days to authorize the courts to review all measures of the police which interfere with the freedom of the individual.

JOHN BECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: General Brown
General Dean
Mr. Jacobs
G-2

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American Delegation
U.S.-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

9 February 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE:

SUBJECT: UNTCOK Consultation with Chief Justice.

1. The following memorandum of Mr. Fraenkel's amplifies somewhat the one forwarded to you today:

a. "I was informed today in the Department of Justice that the Chief Justice submitted a report on his consultation by Subcommittee II to General Dean. This report is almost identical with the statements of Mr. KIM which were submitted today.

b. "Concerning the question of 'free atmosphere', Mr. Gillam (Department of Justice) told me that it was not the Chief Justice who questioned the possibility of 'free elections' in South Korea under the prevailing conditions, but rather Mr. Jackson, the Australian Delegate who presided over the meeting. After Mr. Jackson had expressed his doubts he asked the Chief Justice whether he shared his opinion that free elections are impossible as long as the freedom of the individual is not guaranteed. The Chief Justice reluctantly agreed.

c. "Apparently the Chief Justice's original statement that the judicial system 'was not independent' still stands unchanged."

2. In general, the two reports agree.

[illegible]
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen. Brown
Gen. Dean
Mr. Jacobs
G-2

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

7 February 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SCHMIDT:

1. The Director of National Police has sent me a bundle of papers which the police discovered on the grounds of the Duk Soo Palace which I understand is addressed to the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea.

2. I am sending these papers to you as I am given the understanding that these documents are scurrilous attacks on the U.N. Commission.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

R. D. Schmuck
Director, Dept. of Mich

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

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POLITICAL ADVISORY GROUP
Headquarters, XXIV Corps
APO 235

10 February 1948

MEMORANDUM TO GENERAL WECKERLING THROUGH MR. SARGENT

SUBJECT: Public Reaction to U.N.

The week started with general community interest centered upon the U. N. Sub-Committee's denial of Rhee's alleged understanding with the U. N. Rhee early recovered his composure, and succeeded in convincing his followers that the newspapers had misquoted him.

To his higher following, however, he gave the impression that an understanding with the U. N. Committee had been reached, but that they had expected it to be kept confidential.

During the week, public attention was centered upon whether or not the U. N. Committee would request on-zone elections in the face of the Russian refusal to cooperate. Parties sentiment appears to have favored the U.N. decision to refer the case back to the Assembly. There is a prevalent belief that it is beneficial to have the assembly's direct responsibility behind each stage of the creation of government, as an assurance of continued U. N. protection of whatever government is created.

In the week's end the only overt hostile reactions came from the extreme Left. Particularly in the student circles of the Left, it was being said that the U. N. is only a false-face for Wall Street, and that it is reasonable to expect the Committee to go back to consult its masters.

An interesting comment was made by Min Yul Pie (Director of the Department of Transportation) at the home of Dr. Wilhelm Anderson on the night of 8 February. Mr. Min said, "Almost everyone on the Right approved

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of the action of the U. N. Committee except Rhee, and he has to pretend to approve." Such pretense however was thin. The Rhee camp continued to express the idea that a one-zone election must be held at once, if necessary, with only the limited function of choosing consultants to work with the U. N. in creating a government.

Kimm Kuisic (also at the Anderson dinner party) expressed pessimism mixed with bitterness. He said that he had heard rumors coming from high sources, that the Americans intended to withdraw after sanctioning the creation of a government; he would regard such withdrawal as being betrayal, since everyone must know that a unilateral government could not stand alone.

In summation, the general public's attitude remains surprisingly hopeful and cordial to the United Nations, but without confidence of the outcome.

Leonard Bittsch

LEONARD M. BITTSCH

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

These letters and cards are from the Communists of EUI YUNG County, KYUNG SANG NAMDO, containing the following:

1. Because of the rice collection farmers have no food and their living conditions are appalling. This is chiefly attributed to the fact that pro-Japs, national traitors and reactionary elements are in power.

2. Reject UN Commission on Korea, for they are here against the will of the people. Chase them out.

3. Release democratic, patriotic leaders from prisons.

4. Pull out Soviet-US troops from Korea.

5. Set up a united government for whole Korea. Object a separate government in South Korea.

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POLITICAL ADVISORY GROUP
Headquarters, XXIV Corps
APO 235

12 February 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SARGENT

SUBJECT: Interview with KIM Ku at his residence on 3 February 1948

1. Mr. KIM Ku was interviewed at his residence on 3 February. He expressed the following views:

UNTCOK

The first mission of the UNTCOK is the establishment of a united government for Korea. If the UNTCOK should conduct a general election in South Korea as a result of Soviet refusal to permit it to enter North Korea, it will result in the recognition by the UNTCOK of two separate governments i Korea and a permanent division of the country at the 38th parallel.

The people of South Korea should not forget North Korea which is controlled by a few groups of extreme communists.* It would be a pity to establish a government in South Korea that would exclude the people of North Korea as they are in a miserable state since Soviet Russia is thinking of its own interests rather than the people there.

Members of UNTCOK should fly to P'yongyang carrying the flag of the United Nations. Soviet soldiers will not attack them, and they will be welcomed by the majority of the political leaders and the people. It would indicate to the world the dignity and power as well as the duty of the United Nations.

The UNTCOK should make it clear that the government it establishes will be recognized by the world as the central government of Korea.

FOREIGN AID

The Korean people should not rely upon foreign aid for the solution of their economic problems. They must produce what they need. If the country is united, the people will get along. Foreign aid should be considered as not essential.

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By NARS, Date

CONFERENCE BETWEEN NORTH AND SOUTH KOREA POLITICAL PARTY LEADERS.

It is quite possible that in the event there was a conference of North and South Korea political party leaders, North Korean political party leaders would agree to support the independence of Korea. Also, the extreme communists would probably disappear once Soviet troops withdrew from North Korea.

Mr. KIM Ku further stated that Mr. KIM Tu-pong had promised him that he would support the independence of Korea regardless of political viewpoint.

Mr. KIM also stated that he is not very interested in the politics of South Korea. He would prefer to go to Manchuria and live with the million and a half Korean people there and convince the communist army, composed of fifty thousand Koreans, that it should favor the independence of Korea. He feels that if Manchuria is communized, there will be no hope of achieving the independence of Korea. He hopes that the United States Army will accept his idea and assist in its realization.

KIM HON-KYU

* Undoubtedly, KIM Ku's views (and particularly his stand favoring election for all Korea and disfavoring a South Korea election) result from the fact that he is a North Korean. CIC

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POLITICAL ADVISORY GROUP
Headquarters, XXIV Corps
APO 235

12 February 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SARGENT

SUBJECT: Kimm Kuisic -- UN.

1. The information which is the subject matter of this report was received from Kimm Kiusic at his residence the morning of 11 February:

> "Dr. Kim and Syngman Rhee have been in communication by an intermediary, on the subject of an agreed position toward the UN Commission, for slightly over a week."

2. Dr. Kim did not state the identity of the intermediary: from other sources I believe it to be Ko Chang Il, who is on terms of intimacy with both parties. In the negotiations, Dr. Kim was acting as the representative of Kim Koo as well as on his own behalf.

3. The opening wedge was a reminder to Dr. Rhee that both the other parties realized that a conference of Korean leaders of North and South, would be meaningless unless attended by Dr. Rhee, and that his especial importance must be realized. The other party also assured him that they had never doubted his patriotism, and reminded him that it had been possible for all three of them to compose their differences before (referring most recently to the period of early 1946) and that it should be possible to do so again.

4. (Dr. Kim ~~X~~ did not state this but his implication seemed to be conclusive that they had, in the course of negotiations, also given Rhee their promise that if this "last chance" failed, they would support a policy of a one-zone election.)

5. Dr. Kim, after using the phrase "last chance", withdrew it and said that in a sense this effort would be a "first Korean chance," since all the previous efforts have been strictly along foreign lines.

6. The parties had come to a general understanding about 6 February and their subsequent talks had concerned methods of procedure. Dr. Rhee had been the one to advance the idea that while he would approve of a North-South Conference, it would be unwise for his to appear as an active sponsor, since such appearance would tend to lessen the chances of Leftist acceptance. For this reason, all parties agreed that his role should be comparatively silent. He would, however, consent to the use of his name, by the others, to the UN Commission, and he agreed that he would confirm the statements.

In brief, the proposal to the UN Commission, made the morning of 11 February, was that the Commission should delay taking action on its own long enough to give the Koreans a chance to call and carry out a conference out of their own initiative.

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7. Dr. Kim stated in response to my question that the attitude of the commissioners to the proposal was not precisely known to him, but that their general attitude was most cordial, and that he assumed they would give the proposal careful consideration.

8. I sensed a certain reluctance on his part to talk directly on the question of the individuals and participation. From the North, he regards Kim Il Song, Cho Man Sik and Kim Doo Bong as indispensible. He intimated that others would be invited in addition.

9. He stated specifically that nothing would be requested of the command except inactive approval. He assumed that if there were an acceptance by the Northerners that it would then become necessary to ask the command for general assistance in the way of providing facilities and facilitating travel. He stated that it also was not desired to ask the UN for a definite contribution to the effort.

10. On the question of what would be the prospects of this effort succeeding, Dr. Kim stated that he would wait and see and that at the very least it could not do any harm. (I am not certain whether he really feels the limited optimism which he expresses.) In previous discussions on the same subject, Dr. Kim has said in defense of the idea of a North-South Conference that the invitation is something that the people think should be made, whether or not it would be accepted. (It is too early to evaluate the significance of this change. It seems possible that the expected Northern refusal will not necessarily check the small beginning of cooperation between these three leaders. An understanding between them would necessarily mean the adherance of virtually all segments of political thought, except the Communists.)

LEONARD M. BERTSCH

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Johnson File

Gen. Weckerling

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POLITICAL ADVISORY GROUP
Headquarters, XXIV Corps
APO 235

12 February 1948

MEMORANDUM TO MR. SARGENT:

SUBJECT: Visit to Headquarters of the Democratic Peoples Front.

1. On the morning of 12 February the undersigned visited the headquarters of the Democratic Peoples Front, located on the fourth floor of an office building situated immediately southwest of the Great South Gate. The once busy offices were deserted except for four "caretakers" huddled about a small brazier. I asked for several of the officials of the Front with whom I was acquainted during the Summer and Fall of 1947. All, except Oh Yong, Chief of the Research Section, were in the provinces for reasons of "ill-health."

2. There is a possibility of contacting Oh Yong, who has remained in Seoul. One of the caretakers has promised to deliver my request for an appointment with Mr. Oh, and will then telephone his reply to this office.

3. It is hoped that contact can be made with Mr. Oh and through him to expand my contacts with various officials of the Front.

JUSTIN SLOANE
Member
PAG

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Volunteer file

CONFIDENTIAL

Jim Weckerling

POLITICAL ADVISORY GROUP
Headquarters, XXIV Corps
APO 235

12 February 1948

MEMORANDUM TO MR. BARGONI:

SUBJECT: Communist Party Congress.

1. The source of this information is a newspaper writer who is a member of the Communist party. I would give an "A" evaluation to his ability to acquire and coordinate information. I am, however, less than completely certain of his truthfulness. He purports to be disgruntled because of the failure of his party comrades to follow a nationalist line. There is the possibility that he may be planting false information.

2. Subject to the above qualifications the report is: that a delegation of four South Koreans returned to Seoul about 2 February, having attended the Congress of representatives of the Communist Parties of East Asia at Dairen.

3. At the Dairen Conference, representatives from South and North Korea met in separate delegations. Manchuria was still treated as being an integral part of China and was represented by Mao Tse Tung's men. No representatives were accepted from Indonesia. (There is uncertainty on this point; my informant passes along an unverified statement that representatives appeared and were denied credentials as being Trotskyite.) The Eastern Asiatic Bureau is keeping its organization secret for the time being, pending more definite instructions from Moscow on the subject of publicity.

4. Southern Korean Communists are to unify militantly for a campaign which is ripening rapidly. They are to concentrate on three issues, symbolized in three slogans as follows: "Koreans need rice, not sugar," "No profiteering with our people's electricity," and "Down with the United States." Both Koreans accept the leadership of Kim Il Sung for a united peoples republic."

LEONARD A. [illegible]

Request Classification

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Jen. Wickersham

Johnson file

POLITICAL ADVISORY GROUP
Headquarters, XXIV Corps
APO 235

13 February 1948

MEMORANDUM TO MR. SARGENT

SUBJECT: Leftist Handbills.

1. At 1200, 13 February 1948, as I drove passed the main intersection of Chung-no Street and ~~Namdaemun~~ Kwangwhamun-ro (located approximately 1/2 mile due south of the Capitol) I witnessed a small disturbance. Three or four agitators were haranguing crowd and passing out the two enclosed leaflets. I immediately turned and retrieved two of the leaflets from the street, at the same time the police arrested the agitators.

2. The leaflets have been cursorily translated by Kim Dan-ku and are presented for your information. They are the work of the Chun Pyong and are evidently a continuation of their general strike effort of the past week.

JUSTIN SLOANE
Member
PAG

1 - G-2 (enclosed)
1 - Gen. Wickersham (w)
1 - PAG files

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

HANDBILL BY LABOR UNION

Rise to the general strike opposing the United Nations Commission.

Laborers and office workers!

The south Korean laborers and office workers went into the general strike crying for rice, wage, and freedom and a united democratic independence opposing the UN Commission.

Rice ration is only in the name. Farmers' rice were taken by force and they are decaying in the warehouse of the landowners, government officials, and profiteers.

How can we live?

Price of the comodities are going up, but our wages cost only for a mal of rice.

How can we live?

How can we live?

Police and terrorists for the pro-Japanese and national traitors are beating, killing, imprisoning the citizens.

How can we live?

UN Commission is playing a drama to establish a separate government in South Korea for the pro-Japs and traitors for the American Imperialism. Laborers and office-workers shall we die in hunger? Shall we sit idley and be killed? Shall we idlely watch the tricks of the U.N. Commission which is trying to make our fatherland a colonial territory of American imperalism. General strike in south Korea is proper for the life and liberty It is a holy task for the Nation and Fatherland, therefore the people are supporting the strike. We shall achieve victory. Patriotic laborers and office workers let us rise to the general strike against terror and oppression for our lives.

1. Ration rice--5 hop to laborers, 3 hop to family.

2. Increase wages 3 times.

3. Take land and distribute to the farmers.

4. Oppose the UN Commission which is to invade and divide Korea.

5. Oppose election in South Korea and the establishment of a separate government.

6. Down Rhee, Syngman, Kim Koo, Kim Kysic.

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Handbill by Labor Union (cont'd)

7. Turn over the government to the Peoples Committee.

8. Mausee for the Peoples Republic of Democratic Korea.

8 February 1948

All Korea Council of Labor Unions

(Chun Pyung)

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By NARS, Date

HANDBILL BY LABOR UNION

GIVE US RICE

Korean people live by rice. Down YI Sung-man and KIM Song-su.

RATION four Hap a day.

The land of south Korea were sold by the costs of sugar.

Drive out the robbers of the American imperialism.

Let us then fill our stomach with the rice from the fertile land.

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By NARS, Date

SECRET

SECRET

file

POLITICAL ADVISORY GROUP
Headquarters, XXIV Corps
APO 235

13 February 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SARGENT

SUBJECT: Communist Activities, Weekend 7-8 February

1. As directed, I have made a survey of the situation caused by the Communist demonstrations and sabotage of the weekend. Sources consulted have included the police, transportation and communication officials, Korean and American, and a number of personal contacts in or close to the Communist party. These latter, in the main, requested my assurance that I will not use their names in any written reports. Names may be provided verbally if requested.

2. There are a number of elements which are still uncertain, but it appears in retrospect that the incidents were not intended to constitute a serious coup d' etat, but were rather in the nature of a trial run and dress rehearsal. This serves a number of purposes, among which are the trying out of probationary members on new assignments, the exploration of weak spots in the defence system of the authorities, and the maintenance of the utility of the fear weapon with the general population.

3. The conclusion is advanced by Choi Nung Chin (whose sources of information and ability to evaluate I regard as very high) that the Communist party leadership as such was not fully behind the movement, and that the incidents may possibly bear a relation to a struggle for internal power within the party.

4. (It has been known for some time that a regional quarrel between people of Southern and Northern extraction is going on within the party structure with the Northern faction aiming at the overthrow of Pak Heun Young and his replacement by an individual of less personal significance and more complete devotion to Kim Il Sung. The Northern faction has been deterred from carrying on a more open contest to this end, apparentrly, chiefly by fear that such a contest would be seized upon by various dissident factions of former loyalty to Kang Jin, Kim Chul Soo, and others. These factions they regard as being not fully loyal to the party, and they are reluctant to open a contest in which they might benefit.

5. The most significant features of the weekend were the loyalty of the transportation workers (in marked contrast to their attitude of a year ago), and the fact that the Communists apparently used very largely the organizational structure of Tai Han Nochung (the Rightist labor organization).

6. That this was the fact does not lead to the conclusion that rightists were actually involved in the plot. Rather, there is fresh evidence of the extent to which Communists, formerly in Chunpyung, have infiltrated the Right Wing labor movement. In 1946 and early 1947, the Chunpyung group always tended to be slightly more radical, or at least more violent, than the offfcial party leadership, a fact which was the source of some discord.

S[illegible]

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Memo (cont'd) 13 Feb 48
Subj: Communist Activities, Weekend 7-8 Feb

7. On the basis of a number of discussions, I inclined to accept the hypothesis that the incidents of the weekend were planned, not by the central committee of the party, but rather by the labor department of the Communist party of South Korea. The names of the leaders of the labor department are secret even to party members, but the internal influence of this department has grown since the suppression of Chunpyung.

8. The zero hour for the sabotage appeared to have been intended to be 3:00 A.M., 7 February, and those cases of destruction which occured earlier are regarded as having been proof of bed party organization or internal discipline. The printers strike was not scheduled to have started until Sunday. The probable reason for its comparative failure was prompt arrest of key figures and such action as that of Dai Dong Shinmum in summarily dismissing the two who proposed joining the [redacted] strike.

9. As a strike, the incident was not greatly successful. Rumors were current in the community that the reason for the temporary stoppage of night train travel wasthe fact that many railroad workers were on strike. This was not the case.

10. Min Heui Sic, head of the Transportation Department, expresses faith in its loyalty at the present time. The reason for the disruption of train travel was the fear of danger if trains proceeded at night before a complete check had been made of the rails.

11. Among the interesting problems, whimh I am still attempting to study in this connection, is the relation which must exist between the incidents and the return of the Korean delegation from Harbin. On this, I have thus far been able to acquire no information.

LEONARD M. BERTSCH

SECRET

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

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American Delegation
U.S.-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

17 February 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE:

SUBJECT: U.N. Consultation With Koreans.

1. Subcommittee II, which has the responsibility for consultation with Koreans, has under consideration a proposal to call five prominent South Korean Communist leaders before it.

2. These five men and their status follow:

Huh, Hun - Is generally supposed to be in North Korea. Wanted by Police for instigating riots.

Haw (Ho) Sawng Taik - Convicted by Seoul District Court on a charge of unlawful assembly without permit, sentenced to imprisonment for one year, committed to Seoul Prison 3 March 1947, eligible for release 19 February 1948.

Kim, Mon Bong - Reported to be in North Korea. Not wanted by Police.

Yoo, Yawng Choon (female) - Not wanted by the police, and as far as is known, is living somewhere in Seoul.

Paik, Yong Hi - Is free and not wanted by police. His whereabouts unknown.

3. The Commanding General, USAFIK, will be asked to insure the safety of these persons while appearing before the committee, and will also be asked to make a public statement instructing the appropriate agencies of Military Government to insure that there is no political retaliation following their appearance. Mr. Wilner, Secretary of Subcommittee II, informed me that this request stemmed from

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Mr. Jackson's desire to have a "balanced representation" inasmuch as only Rightists and Moderates had previously appeared before the committee. He further stated that he did not expect that the five Communists above would comply with the committee's request, and that this procedure was being followed for "the purpose of the record only."

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen. Brown
Gen. Dean
POLAD
G-2

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

17 February 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SCHMIDT:

Enclosed herewith are two bundles of post cards and letters received recently by the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, as part of a high-pressure campaign of the Communists. The enclosed packages (inclosures 1 and 2) are but a portion of one day's receipt of this type of mail.

Attached also is a very rough translation of the demands of the Communists. (Inclosure 3).

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

3 Incls.
1. Post cards
2. Letters
3. Translation of Incls 1 and 2.

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

TRANSLATION

These letters and cards from the Communists of EUI YUNG County, KYUNG SANG NAMDO, are generally similar and contain the following demands;

1. Because of the rice collection farmers have no food and their living conditions are appalling. This is chiefly attributed to the fact that pro-Japs, national traitors and reactionary elements are in power.

2. Reject UN Commission on Korea, for they are here against the will of the people. Chase them out.

3. Release democratic, patriotic leaders from prisons.

4. Pull out Soviet-US troops from Korea.

5. Set up a united government for whole Korea. Object a separate government in South Korea.

INCLOSURE 3

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

Johnson

Col. Wilmeth
(Gen. Weckerling has seen)

STATEMENT

I have read the "Stars and Stripes" article, which states that I have reached agreement with Dr. RHEE Syngman and will recommend that the United Nations create a government in South Korea.

I respect the efforts of Dr. Rhee to aid the cause of Korean independence, and it is true that we are attempting to find a basis of mutual understanding as to methods. We do not, however, agree upon all aspects of the problem.

Dr. Menon's statement and my own statement, both published in the Korean press of 14 February, state the understandings clearly. I refer also to the statement of Mr. KIM Koo.

I do not favor the present creation of a sovereign state in South Korea: I do not believe that the Korean people desire it. The people fear that such a creation would constitute the recognition of Korea's division as a fait accompli.

Without reunion of North and South, independence for Korea is an economic impossibility and a political fiction.

So long as the United Nations charter is in its present form, a nation cannot be admitted to membership without the unanimous concurrence of the five major powers. The Korean people could never be satisfied with a quasi-government which would not be a member of the United Nations.

For the United Nations to give a hasty blessing to a government in the American zone, and then to call its mission accomplished, would be an abandonment of clear moral duty. It would not be a step in the direction of genuine national independence.

The problem is complex; its solution will not be aided by ignoring its complexity.

Not only Korea's own fate hinges upon the present course of action of the United Nations; the fate of the United Nations

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By NARS, Date

also, and the establishment of world order, are directly involved.

The lessons of past experience must this time be followed. The United Nations bears to Korea a solemn obligation. Whatever the cost in effort, it must see the problem through to an honest and practical solution.

KIUSIC KIMM

Issued 17 Feb 48,
Effective 1500 hrs
Underlining by PAU

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By NARS, Date

WHAT IF AMERICA SHOULD FAIL US

By Prof. V.T. Pyun, University of Korea.

America failed us at Portsmouth and at Yalta, which inspires us with anything but confidence. Who knows but that she will fail us again this time? What if she should fail us this last time? This is a question that racks the Korean mind at the present moment.

There is every reason for and every sense in setting up a Korean national government in South Korea where only it is possible. But nations are not always reasonable or sensible. A separate state has just been declared in North Korea with the intention of intimidating America out of any positive action for Korean independence. A persistent lobbying has been going on in Washington with a view to prolonging the military Government. So far the U.S. State Department has behaved as if it did not know its own mind. All these may give a sudden vicious twist at the last moment and do for Korea.

As a matter of fact, UN cannot be a whit more positive than America is willing to be herself. Nor will UN's failure leave America's honour bright. It is America that will, after all have to put her shoulders to the wheel. There is no shirking her duty in Korea without badly shaking the world's confidence in her.

Russia will withdraw unilaterally. Korea will be gobbled up through civil war. This is what the North Korea separatist government portends. America herself must block the way of the Soviet southward putsch. This is the argument fondly put forward for the survival of the Military Government, which is unpopular not because it is a bad military government but because it is a military government at all, not a representative one.

We fail to see how an American safeguard for Korean independence is so

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quite inalienable from military administration. The UN resolution stipulated the complete withdrawal of both occupation armies only after envisaging a Korean government set up through a pan-Korea election and equipped with an adequate force of self-defense. But the insurgent state now set up in North Korea necessitates UN's reaction to the changed conditions. UN can now justifiably arrange for the remaining in Korea of a token American safeguard force, regardless of the Soviet evacuation, pending the establishment of an independent Korean government and its growing strong enough for self-protection. If it so wishes, it can let the Korean Government effect the same thing through an alliance pact with the United States. We are not such fools as not to know friends from foes.

(To be continued)

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

J. Emmet Weckerling

Johnson

23 February 1948

Memorandum for the Political Advisory Group

Subject: Korean Press Notes

1. The Menon Speech at Lake Success and Its Response
   (a) Democratic Council
   Support and hope for the Suggestion No. One. (general election)

   (b) United Independence Council
   Request and hope for the Suggestion No. One.

   (c) NARRKI
   Support only The Suggestion No. One.

   (d) Hankuk Democratic Party
   Support the Suggestion No. One and hope for the sooer realization.

   (e) Mr. KIM Ku
   Oppose the separation of the nation.
   Regardless the contents I support the Menon Speech.

   (f) South Korea Labor Party
   Intention to force the south Korean election.
   UN Commission ought to withdraw from Korea.

2. Comment by the South Korea Labor Party on General Hodge Statement of 18 February.
Trick for the fantacy.
If UN Commission is trying to make a free condition in south Korea, it should take back the warrant of arrest of Mr. HO Hon and Mr. Pak Hon-yong, and release all the imprisoned patriats, and also eliminate the pro-Japanese elements from the Police and Justice Departments.

KIM HON-KYU

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

COPY

COPY

Weckerling's copy
this to State

24, February 1948.

Hon. Trygive Lie
Secretary-General of the Secretariat
of the United Nations, Lake Success.

Communications
for

In behalf of the Directorate of South Korea Government, I have the honor to submit through you the following message to the Interim Committee of the United Nations:

The Korean people are deeply grateful to the United Nations for the historic steps taken in achieving Korean National Independence. Our deep appreciation is due to Dr. Menon, Chairman of U. N. Temporary Commission on Korea, for his sincerity with which he defended in general the cause of Korea, in his speech delivered to the Interim Committee on 19 February. However, we are totally disappointed with the second recommendation that an election be held to constitute a representative Korean group for consultation purposes. We are strongly in favor of holding, in the zeones where it is possible to hold, a general election that will lead to the establishment of a National Government. Further, we desire to emphasize that this is, in our belief, the general feelings of an overwhelming majority in South Korea. In order to pioneer our National fortunes at this critical juncture, we need a strong National Govesnment constituted by the will of the people, and recognized by the United Nations.

/s/ AHN CHAI HONG
Ahn Chai Hong
Civil Administrator.

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A/AC.19/21/Add.2
3 March 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

ATTITUDE OF LEFTIST GROUPS TOWARDS THE UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

(Circulated by the Secretariat)

During the period of 25 February to 2 March 1948, a number of incidents occurred in South Korea; characterized as "Communist-inspired disorders and riots" by the United States Commandant, the following information concerning these events has been submitted by the United States Liaison Officer. It is circulated herewith for information purposes only.

A. 27 February 1948

CHOLLA-PUKTO and CHUNGCHONG-PUKTO provinces broke out in a coordinated rash of communist-instigated civil disturbances on 25 February. One early report was also made of a disturbance near TAEGU in KYONGSANG-PUKTO province. Reports on civil disorders are also expected from other provinces.

At least three civilians were killed and one was seriously injured in three mob attacks upon police boxes in CHOLLA-PUKTO as the communists renewed their civil disorder campaign throughout that west-coast province. One bridge was destroyed near KIM CHI, TAIK KU (coordinates unknown), telephone wires from the CHILPO substation were cut and road blocks were thrown up around disorder areas in KONG DUK-GUN where a mob of 1000 stormed a police substation. In O PONG-NI (coordinates unknown) a crowd of 200 demonstrated. Only four known arrests have yet been made in the province (police rpt). All communications between IRI and PUYONG were out as of 260130 February. Five communication poles were felled as of 260530 February in a sabotage effort which broke rail communications south of IRI. Six railroad ties were removed from the roadbed and placed across the track between KUMJE and PUYONG.

Two crowds of 200 attacked police boxes in CHUNGCHONG-PUKTO at SIMCHONG-GUN and KIM CHONG-NI, YONG-UP (coordinates unknown) during the day. Thirteen civilians were injured in the SIMCHONG-GUN attack and six were arrested. Police dispersed the KIM CHONG NO mob but not before communication wires in the areas were cut.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

CONFIDENTIAL

March 5, 1948

① General Weakening
② PNG

To: Mr. Luna,
3rd Section,
U.N. Commission on Korea

Subject: Reasons for establishment of a Special Electoral District.

Dear Sir:

We have the honor to submit the following for your reference and consideration with regard to the headed subject.

1. Special Electoral District as interpreted here is not Electoral District for North Koreans, but it means a special electrol district for a special minority Koreans residing in South Korea. The electoral district for a group of residents in South Korea with their legal residence in North Korea means one kind of the various electoral districts to be established in South Korea, that is, a special electoral district on the basis of status. It does not mean North Koreans' electoral district in South Korea for residents in North Korea. (It should be noted that in some western countries there is no difference in meaning between the present address, ie, place where one actually continue his living and the legal residence). This special electoral district is a kind of various electoral districts such as university electoral district in the Great Britain and function electoral district in Italy, and in the coming election in Korea of a single house, representatives of various classes and fields of the society should be included in the Congress so that the people's will might be reflected thoroughly in the Congress. For this reason, it is ultimately necessary to have an electoral district based on status. It should also be noted that the group of residents in South Korea who have their legal residence in North Korea cannot participate in the election in North Korea even if there be one, for they are not actually living in the South.

2. The number of those who actually live in South Korea, but have their legal residence in North Korea, is approximately more than 4,000,000, and most of them are actually the backbone of the entire Korea in view of their personality, influence, social standing and their knowledge. As they are scattered all over South Korea, however, their neighbors do not know them, or vise versa, and as they have come down here very recently they have no special background and standing in South Korea, they might not be chosen as representatives of or they might not know whom they should vote for, and consequently their voting might become meaningless or void ones. From every point of view, therefore, it is advisable and just for Korea to have a special electoral district for these 4,000,000 Koreans, through which an appropriate number of representatives should be chosen. Unless their voting would become meaningless.

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

3. It should also be noted that the Legislative Assembly of the Military Government has unanimously approved this system of giving special electoral district for the 4,600,000 Koreans in compliance with the national desire.

4. Furthermore it should also be noted that at the Joint Conference of all the Parties and all social bodies in South Korea on February 27, 1948, it was decided to establish a special electoral district for the 4,600,000 Koreans and to accentuate this decision, Messrs. Kim Sung Soo of Han Kook Democratic Party, Shin Ik Hi of National Council and Mrs. Park Soon Chun of the Women's Patriotic Society were chosen as Executives, have discussed with the Union of North Koreans' Patriotic Societies in South Korea and have decided to materialize this system.

All these movements prove that such system is earnestly desired by all Koreans.

Very truly yours,

Rhee Syng Man

Ch Se Chang

Kim Sung Soo

Park Soon Chun

Lee Yun Yung

Lan Kyung Sik

- - - - - - - - -

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

c/o Chosen Democratic Party
Seoul, March 12, 1948

The Chairman
United Nations Commission on Korea
Duk Soo Palace, Seoul

Re: Special Electoral District

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to refer to our suggestion of March 5, 1948 with regard to the above-mentioned subject, and to submit the following for your reference and consideration. You will please note that this suggestion is a desire of all Koreans not to mention the 4,600,000 residents of South Koren who have come from North Korea.

In the event that a Special Electoral District system be not adopted, these odd 4,600,000 Koreans will virtually have nothing to do with the formation of a new government and will lose the chance of participating in the political affairs of the central government to come, and they will practically be stripped off their right of speaking in it. Eventually they will not have any interest in the coming election, and almost all the leading and able persons of them will not be elected. This fact means a great loss in its staff of the government.

They will surely applaud the formation of a Korean Government, but they will complain and be disappointed when a Special Electoral District be not established, for many or almost all of them cannot be elected without proper consideration of their position. In such event, a grave consequence might be resulted and the new central overnment will naturally encounter a great difficulties.

It is therefore requested and suggested that, in consideration of the special and real condition of Korea, and the total will of all Koreans. Your commission be so considerate and kind as to establish the requested Special Electoral District system in the coming election.

I remain,

yours very sincerely,

LEE YUN YUNG
Chairman
UNION OF NORTH KOREA PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES
Seoul

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

1 9 Mar Gen Weckerling
Gen Hodge

1. The attached petitions (Inclosures No. 1 and No. 2) opposing Sunday elections were handed to me by Mr. Schmidt.

2. The General Secretary mentioned in Inclosure No. 1 - Kwan Sik Kim - is reported to be a relative of KIM, Kiusic. It was thought that this might be allied with KIM, Kiusic's desire to sabotage the elections. However, the third point in the attached Inclosure No. 1 seems to disprove this.

3. The second point does not appear to be stated correctly in my opinion. G-2 will probably have accurate information on this. There were other and more important reasons why Christians did not vote.

4. RECOMMENDATIONS:

It is recommended that the Political Advisory Group (under G-2, XXIV Corps) and selected members of the Department of Public Information contact informally and quietly about 100 Korean Christians to obtain their reaction to several questions:

a. Would you vote in elections held on Sunday?

b. If not, would you advise others to do the same?

c. Have you heard of, or taken part in, organized efforts to change the date of the elections?

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U.S.A.

2 Incls
Petitions
cc: Gen. Dean, POLAD, G-2

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NND 760090
By NARS, Date

CO

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/41/Add.3
8 March 1948

ORIGINAL:ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

PETITION FROM THE NATIONAL CHRISTIAN COUNCIL OF KOREA CONCERNING THE ELECTION DATE

The following letter addressed to the Chairman of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea was received today (translation from Korean). The Commission may wish to discuss this letter on item 2 of the agenda for the seventeenth meeting, "Implementation of the Resolution of the Interim Committee".

"Seoul, Korea
Mar. 8, 1948

"To the Chairman of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea - Dr. Menon.

"Petition concerning the date for the general elections in Korea, respectfully presented by the National Christian Council of Korea.

"We are praying to God for all of you who are working so hard for an independent and self-governing Korea that your efforts may succeed. Our nation is eagerly awaiting the general election whereby we may organize our new government, believing that this is the providence of God, working through the United Nations. In spite of great difficulties, we have faithfully pursued your task and we are grateful. We are, however, fearful lest you make some small mistake the consequences of which may be large. Hence we take t is opportunity of presenting this petition and respectfully expressing our opinion concerning one matter in an effort to prevent a situation in connection with the great work of rebuilding our nation which might lead to future regrets.

First, we respectfully ask you to reconsider the date set for the general elections in Korea, namely, Sunday, May 9, 1948, a day which is dedicated to worship in the Christian Church.

Second, we would call your attention to the fact that in North Korea when an election date was set for Sunday, Nov. 3, 1946, it led to persecution of the Christians because they refused to participate in an election on a Sunday.

Third, our Christians are eager to see these general elections carried out successfully at an early date and to cooperate positively in them, and would suggest that the date be changed to a day earlier than May 9th, and not a Sunday.

Fourth, if the general election is carried out on a Sunday, we are fearful that the Christians might not participate in them.

/In order

INCLOSURE 1

COPY

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By NARS, Date

In order to prevent any regretful occurrence in connection with this first great step in the reestablishment of our nation, we hope that you may consider favorably and grant our request for a change in the date set for the elections.

Signed for the National Christian Council of Korea

General Secretary - Kwan Sik Kim

The Committee - R. C. Coen
Hyun Myung Pak
Y. B. Im"

"The denominations and organizations in Korea which constitute the National Christian Council of Korea:

The Korean Presbyterian Church

The Korea Methodist Church

The Korea Holiness Church

The Salvation Army of Korea

The Korean Y. M. C. A.

The Korean Y. W. C. A.

The Korea Bible Society

The Korea Christian Young People's Union

The Korea Mission of the Presbyterian Church U.S.A.

The Korea Mission of the Presbyterian Church U.S.

The Korea Mission of the United Church of Canada

The Korea Mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church

The Korea Mission of the Australian Presbyterian Church"

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ENCLOSURE 1

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NND 760090
By NARS, Date

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A/AC.19/41/Add.2
8 March 1948

ORIGINAL:ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

PETITION OF THE NORTHWESTERN YOUNG PEOPLE'S CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOUR UNION

The following letter addressed to the Chairman of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea was received today (translation from Korean). The Commission may wish to discuss this letter on item 2 of the agenda for the seventeenth meeting, "Implementation of the Resolution of the Interim Committee".

"6 March 1948

"SUBJECT: A petition for the change of election day.

"TO: Dr. Menon, chairman of the U.N. Commission on Korea, Tuksoo Palace, Seoul, Korea

"Dear Sir,

It is our joy to express our sincere gratitude towards you for your efforts to help establish free and independent Korea. It is also our greatest joy that the Little Assembly of the U.N. decided to hold a general election in the possible districts of Korea for the realization of sovereign government in this land. We believe everyone must participate in this election, so long as he is a patriotic Korean. Especially we Christians, who have been leading the van of racial movement against the invader in the past, wish to be the foremost among the voters.

It is our regret, however, that the date of election, as fixed by the announcement of General Hodge, Commanding General of USAFIK, on 1 March, is the 9th day of May, because that day is Sunday. In the communist-dictated North Korea, the general election was held on a Sunday. Many Christians abstained from voting for their religious faith, and they came down to South Korea for the freedom of belief, as soon as they could manage to escape from the hand of the persecutors. We Christians stand against communism, stand against any kind of suppression on religious freedom, and are ready to fight out for the liberty of religious belief.

If the general election is held on Sunday in South Korea, most of us Christians will have to refuse to vote, notwithstanding our desire to vote for the true national leaders in this first ballot in the history of Korea. We believe it is not the intention of the U.N. to exclude us Christians from this general election. Therefore we crave to you that the date of election be changed to another week-day so that we Christians can all participate in this historical election.

Respectfully,

(signed) Kim Byung Sup

President of the Northwestern Young People's Christian Endeavour Union"

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NND 760090
By NARS, Date

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/41/Add.2
8 March 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

PETITION OF THE NORTHWESTERN YOUNG PEOPLE'S CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOUR UNION

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/If the

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By NARS, Date

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Respectfully

(signed) Kim Byung Sup

President of the North-western Young People's Christian Endeavour Union"

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

1	10 Mar	Gen Weckerling CG USAFIK	1. Attached is a suggested statement by General Hodge in case such action is necessary, concerning protests by certain Christian organizations against elections held on Sunday. 2. This statement might also be used as the basis for replies to letters received from these groups in case it is decided that replies are necessary.

cc: Gen. Dean
POLAD
G-2

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U.S.A.

Att.

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

DRAFT

PROPOSED STATEMENT BY LIEUTENANT GENERAL JOHN R. HODGE

* * * * *

On 1 March I announced after agreement with the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, that the elections of representatives of the Korean people would be held on Sunday, 9 May 1948. It has now come to my attention that certain Christian denominations object to the holding of an election on a Sunday.

The question of holding the elections on Sunday was decided only after the most mature consideration and with the interests of the whole of the Korean people uppermost in mind. This consideration did not neglect the spiritual side. It should be borne in mind that the vast majority of the members of UNTCOK as well as the United States Command are members of Christian churches. It should be pointed out that provisions in Christian countries, for elections on Sunday, exist elsewhere, particularly on the European continent. For example, in Czechoslovakia the matter was considered important enough that it is embodied in a constitutional provision: "Elections shall be held on Sunday." ~~Chapter II, legislative Power, Article 8.~~ The theory, of course, is that the largest possible number of voters can be brought out on Sunday. The population of Czechoslovakia is Christian, but not entirely Catholic. No objections have ever been raised by non-Catholic organizations to elections on Sunday in Czechoslovakia.

To vote is a civic duty; it may, therefore, be said to be a duty imposed on all Christians. It is not in the nature of work and labor, and should not be considered offensive to any religious susceptibilities. In any event, from the democratic and therefore Christian standpoint, the widest possible opportunity to vote should be provided, and in this respect Sunday affords the best opportunities to the vast majority of the population.

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There is ample scriptural basis for the remarks made in the preceding paragraph. "And he (Jesus) said to them, 'The Sabbath is made for man, not man for the Sabbath.'" St. Mark, II, 27. This was the reply of Jesus to those Jews who accused the disciples of breaking the Sabbath. On a certain Sabbath day, Jesus restored health to a woman who had had "a spirit of infirmity eighteen years; and she was bowed down, neither could she look upwards at all." St. Luke, XIII, 14-17. On another occasion, when "the scribes and Pharisees were watching Jesus to see whether he would restore health on the Sabbath, so that they might have a charge to bring against him, Jesus said to them, 'I have a question to ask you: Which is right, to do good on the Sabbath day, or to do harm? To save life, or to destroy?'" St. Luke, VI, 7-11.

These quotations are quite pertinent to the Korean situation: to do good on the Sabbath day, to take the first step in bringing independence to the Korean people, on this day is no violation of the day consecrated to the Lord. Particularly apt in the case of Korea is the instance quoted, that of the woman "whom Satan had kept bound these 18 years past." The Korean people were kept in bondage for 40 years under the Japanese. ~~Satan had kept them bound~~. They are now threatened with a new danger, that of irreligious, totalitarian communism. It is, therefore, quite evident that all available strength in the South must be registered in the polls on the election day. Only the choice of a Sunday will allow this to be done. On a week day, too many would be hindered by their work, from voting. In order to achieve freedom and independence and be finally freed from all restrictions on their freedom, including religious freedom, the Korean people

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will do all in their power to support democratic election, the strongest pillar of democratic institutions, and will turn out to vote on a Sunday vitually as a matter of their faith.

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AMERICAN DELEGATION
U.S.-USSR JOINT COMMISSION

11 March 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE:

Reference the attached translation of Communist protests received by Hq. XXIV Corps.

I have given UN hundreds of these and the only action taken is to hand them to a Korean translator who usually has no interest in them and returns them to me. UN formerly received thousands of these.

Recommend that we not give these to UN.

JOHN HECKERLING
Brigadier General, U.S.A.

Incl
Translation of protest

cc: Gen. Dean
POLAD
G-2

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

PROTEST

We, 30 million people, make the following solemn protest:

1. UN Commission on Korea must withdraw from Korea immediately because they are in the way of democratic independence of our fatherland.

2. Carry out the proposal for the simultaneous withdrawal of Soviet-American troops from Korea. This proposal is the fullest embodiment of (the spirit) of the democratic international charter and Moscow Agreement.

3. Let Koreans set up a democratic government by themselves for the United Korea.

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File

Underlining this is a thin down plate reading a pro-communist

"I am expressing my private opinion but it is an honest one. Perhaps I am a pessimist but I have become convinced that KOREA is doomed! Financially, spiritually, and morally KOREA is bankrupt. People speak of emancipation. Emancipation from what? KOREA is divided and caught between the Russian-American struggle. She can only be united by one of two ways - turning the country over to the communists, or through a Russo-American war. The UN can never unite KOREA. The Commission they sent to KOREA does not care what happens to KOREA. They are here only to hold an election but they can't even do that without causing confusion. They insist upon 'free atmosphere' and blame the police because it doesn't exist. What is 'free atmosphere'? The right to allow communists to burn, plunder, and kill whenever the urge strikes STALIN? Today, three police boxes were burned by the communists. Does the Commission know how many Koreans have been killed by communists since UNTCOK's arrival? If the police try to prevent such action the UN bellows about infringement upon political freedom."

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/

Received

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

18 March 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Special Electoral Districts.

1. Mr. KYANG, Ju Sam, Executive Director Korean Association for the United Nations, and Mr. YI, Yun Yung, Chairman, Northern People's Association, called on me today stating that the purpose of their visit was to request that the U.S. authorities and the UN reconsider placing the matter of the special electoral district in the election law. Mr. KYANG acted as spokesman and stated that they knew General Hodge's position to be "in favor of the special electoral district, provided UN would agree." It was also stated that United Nations representatives with whom these gentlemen had presumably talked had asserted that "the matter was entirely up to General Hodge." They amplified the United Nations position although they did not further identify their sources more specifically, by saying that the UN had placed the entire matter up to General Hodge.

2. Mr. KANG and Mr. YI stated that it was of the most vital importance that "4 1/2 million North Koreans" be represented in the new government. They stated that at present the refugees from North Korea would be in effect denied representation by the fact that they are relatively unknown in their communities and that none would be likely to be nominated as candidates for the National Assembly. They stated that these people represented "the cream of the Korean nation," as they alone, among the people of South Korea, had borne the brunt of Communist displeasure.

3. General Beckerling spoke at some length of the difficulties inherent in the administration of this law. In the first place, he stated that determination of bona fide North Koreans in this category would be a difficult one, and the administrative problem involved in validating Hojuks and Donjuks alone was a formidable task. He said that the creation of a special electoral district for North Koreans would give rise to similar requests from Koreans who have been in Japan, Manchuria, China, Hawaii, the United States, and other places with equally good reasons for being placed in a special district. Mr. KYANG countered these arguments by saying that the identification of Donjuks and Hojuks was not a particularly difficult task as resort could be

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NOTE: I
Schreiber, Legal
thing, UN intend
that the Koreans
special electoral dist
gave me substantially the
to take any further actio
unless the United States
posed that the matter be

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By NARS, Date

Memo (cont'd) 18 March 1948

distinct impression that if we reopen the case that the matter would receive the fullest consideration, which led me to conclude that there was a great deal of opposition within UN to the special electoral district. Mr. Schreiber particularly told me that the matter was gone into exhaustively and that the Commission could see no good reason for a special electoral district. I feel, however, that if the matter were to be reopened by us and the case strongly presented, that they would agree to withdraw their recommendation that no special electoral district be provided for in the present election law.

J.W.

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NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Ju Sam Ryang

Executive Director
Korean Association for the
United Nations

Residence:
285 Pil Woon Dong
Seoul, Korea
Tel. K ③ 523

Office:
Christian Literature Building
Chong—no, Seoul, Korea
Tel. K ③ 3257

國際聯合朝鮮協會

代表理事 梁 柱 三

事務所 서울市鐘路二街九一番地
朝鮮基督教書會
電話光化門③三二五七番

自宅 서울市鐘路二街八五番地
電話光化門③五二三番

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By NARS, Date

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

JOINT RECOMMENDATION OF DIRECTORS & PROVINCIAL GOVERNORS AS TO THE FREEDOM OF SPEECH.

I. With the election in the near future, the campaigns opposing the election will have a serious affect on the future election voting rate. Since their campaign is aimed at the failure of election program, it requires a strict countermeasures. And since it has something to do with the freedom of speech, there should be a clear statement made as to the limit of freedom of speech.

1. Actions such as collectively adopting a resolution opposing the election and agitating the people to oppose the election as well as meetings and publications with the same purpose are beyond the limit of freedom of speech. These destructive actions should be considered anti-election as well as anti-Military Government actions which should be dealt with sternly.

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By
NARS, Date

3. 現下總選擧을 實行하자는 此際 此選擧를

~~總選擧反對運動의 取締限界에 關한 件~~

~~其左翼系列의 [illegible] 線、極右系列의 反對乃至~~

不參加運動을 棄權率에 重大한 影響을 주고

고드되여 總選擧의 成果를 水泡化함을 目

的으로 하는 것임으로 嚴重監視를 要하는 바

이나 言論集會의 自由와도 關聯性이 有

하여 其取締의 限界는 愼重考慮하야 決

定함을 要함

1. 個人의 棄權或은 棄權表明은 個人意思

自活의 原則에 依하야 當然이 容認됨

2. 團体的으로 總選擧反對를 決議하고 不

參加를 煽動하고 또는 그것을 目的으로

하는 言論集會結社出版은 言論自由의

限界를 逸脫하야 ~~[illegible]~~ 對하고 破壞

하는 行動으로 認定됨으로 嚴重取締함

總選擧를 反對함을 例 軍政을 防害

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By NARS, Date

Liaison of UN

G.W. Weckerling

2 April 1948

Memorandum for the Political Advisory Group
Subject: North and South Political Negotiation

It is quite a tricky gesture for the Soviet Russia to let the north Korean communists to invite the south Korean leaders and the party representatives for negotiation at the prior time to the general election in south Korea under the observation by the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea.

The following information is the viewpoints of the south Korean supporters.

Mr. KIM Ku and Dr. KIM Kyu-sik
1. Accept in principle and willing to go to Pyongyang.
2. Send liaison officer first to check,
(a) transportation, (b) protection, (c) possibility to continue for the unity, (d) other participators than the invited fifteen indivisuals and seventeen parties (1 April, Choson Chungang Ilbo)

Mr. HONG Myong-hi
Chairman, Democratic Independence Party
Follow the principles of the intiators Dr. KIM Kyu-sik and Mr. KIM Ku. Hope to continue until the last.

Mr. YI Kuk-no
Chairman, Konmin Association
Willing to venture by all means.

Mr. YO Un-hong
Chairman, Socialist Democratic Party
We want unity and hope for good development.

Mr. KIM Pung-chun
Vice-Chairman, New Progressive Party
The United States is trying to help Korea and the Korean people tried to cooperate through the organizations of the South Korea Representative Democratic Council, Left and Right Unification Movement, and the Interim Lagislative Assembly, but those were the history of failure.
The north and south political negotiation question is a new development and hopefor the success.
We want to discuss in wide scale in political, economic, and social problems. We want to send the authorities in each line as many as possible. If possible we want to send secretaries and newspaper reporters, too.

Comments:
There are two possible dangers at this time.

1. Finance
When Mr. YI Si-yong, Mr. YI Tong-yong, and others organize a provisional government in Nanking, 1919, Lenin financed them two hundred thousand rubles through Mr. HAN Hyong-kwon. Who knows Starlin would finance the above group to organize a Temporary Government in Pyongyang at this occasion?

2. Withdrawal
If the Soviet army withdraw immediately from the north Korea, the Korean people will fall into confusion.

Kim Hon-kyu
KIM HON-KYU

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Shin Min Ilbo
Apr. 4

TO KOREAN PEOPLE

Korea Walking Into the Most Serious Stage Calls for Calm Judgement of People

By Pak Hun Yung

Introduction - By Shin Yung Chul, publisher.

Since I had a conference with Dr. Jaison on March 10 at Chosen Hotel, I have been thinking I could not have any opportunity of meeting personally Mr. Pak Hun Yung, Chairman, Democratic People's Front & Vice-Chairman, South Korea Labor Party Central Committee. I have abandoned the idea soon believing that it was hopeless. But I was recaptured by that idea after I talked with both Mr. Koo Koo and Dr. Kimm.

In publishing the first edition of this paper, I stated that this paper will be the organ paper of 30 million Koreans regardless of their political differences.

I, as a journalist, believe in freedom of reporting in free position. Without this freedom, there is no freedom of press. I met and talked with Dr. Jaison, Mr. Kim and Dr. Kimm not just to satisfy my curiousity or vain ambition. I would not hesitate to do anything, in this National crisis, if I could do something to awaken the people and save our nation.

If a journalist is after an easy way, how could he advocate freedom of speech? For that reason, I was hoping not only hope but most anxious to meet Mr. Pak Hun Yung. Unexpectedly, for my partial satisfaction, I received Mr. Pak's article "To Korean People". Although I was not able to meet him directly this article contains almost everything I wanted to hear from him.

FULL TEXT:

Comrades! Farmers, Laborers, Intellectuals, Poor Citizens, Brothers and Sisters and the People! I am appealing to you, my dear people! The American devilish claws which are trying to conquer Korea are not resting even a moment.

Even with the heroic opposition of the people in South Korea, the Americans are forcing their traditional colonial policies upon us. The United States being unable to control entire Korea, she is going to divide our country permanently. What is the United States motive behind their election plan under so-called UN supervision? The true motive is that they are going to enslave even South Korea alone by setting up a separate government in cooperation with Han Kook Democratic Party, their dogs. This aggressive action of the United States causes strong rage in Korean people's mind.

We cannot help engaging in the peoples' struggle to check the destructive plots of American expansionists and Korean pro-Japanese national traitors.

From the beginning the American policies on Korea were not aimed at free independence but they were aggressive ones. Even when Japan was conquering Korea, the United States did not oppose it. When Japan got hold of Korea, the United States supported Japan. After Germany and Japan were defeated in World War II, the United States got hold of all their heritages and engaged in an unlimited

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expansion. The American troops march into Korea not to help us to get independence but to occupy our country.

The purpose of American occupation became more clear today than ever. As every body knows, in Moscow Conference held in 1945, the United States drew a plan to put Korea under trusteeship. Giving no thought for Korea independence, she decided to put Korea under complete control of supreme commission consisting of representatives of Russia, U.S.A., Britain and China, providing for five years and to be extended for another five years when it is found necessary. This action of U.S,A. clearly indicates that she ignored completely the independence and sovereign power for Korea. Of course, this recommendation of U.S.A. was not adopted due to the opposition of Russian government. So, the historical final Moscow Decision was adopted basing on Russian proposal. It provides for preparing Korea for its independence basing on democratic principles. It also provides for establishing Korea Democratic provisional government with the purpose of creating conditions whereupon all the Japanese influences from Korea.

This Decision which publicly recognizes democratic independence for Korea, was zealously supported by all democratic parties, social organizations and the people as a whole. However, through the two Soviet-American Joint Conferences, contrary to Soviet attitude, the Americans not only being insincere but purposely sabotaged it. Every Korean knows the fact very well. Finally the U.S. delegates even reached the point of abandoning the international Decision. The Americans who are bitterly against democratization of Korea plotted to make the Joint Commission a failure, working closely with pro-Japanese national traitors. First, USA wanted to establish a reactionary government in Korea which was controlled by the reactionary rightists. In another word, they wanted to set up a government which can be of a service to American expansionists. When this scheme had failed by the opposition of Korean people and Russian delegates, they did not hesitate to break the Joint Commission. U.S.A. is stubornly carrying out its policies on Korea, hindering democratization of South Korea, suppressing the people's democratic movements, protecting pro-Japanese reactionaries. All political parties and social organizations who support Moscow Decision are mercilessly suppressed by them. By these American and Korean reactionary interferences, the provisions of Moscos Decision which sets for establishment of Democratic Provisional Government was not realized. Under these circumstances, in order to avoid any further delay of realizing the aspiration of Korean people, that is, freedom and independence, Russian delegation made a new recommendation. The Russians who always respect and sympathyze with smaller nations and who have fought and are fighting for their sovereign power, suggested to have both troops withdraw simultaneously early in 1948, beleiving that was only means left for enabling Koreans to set up their independent government without interference by any allied nation. This Russian proposal was zealously welcomed by Korean people but Americans refused to accept it. After breaking up Joint Commission, the Americans took the steps to handle Korean's problems by themselves. Without any justified ground, they turned over Korean case to UN Assembly, proving that U.S.A. is against the independence of Korea. Korean problems can be solved only by an agreement reached by the two countries occupying Korea. U.S.A. has no ground to prove that her action is not aggressive one when she ignored the above mentioned truth and when she ignored

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the interest of Korean people by attempting to handle the problems by herself alone. U.S.A. ignored Moscow Decision by her one sided desire, finally introducing Korean problems to UN Assembly. Korean case was the only and the first one to be introduced and handled by the Assembly without allowing the representatives of the people concerned to participate. When they handled problems of other nations, they did not fail to have the representative of the nation. Can it be something else than tramping down the rights of Korea nation when they refused to have a Korean representative? Here, we saw clearly that the Americans, instead of respecting sovereign power and independence of smaller nations, they always tramp them down. Then why U.S.A. insisted that no Korean representatives should be allowed to participate? They opposed it because they were afraid that the police terrorism which does not recognize even the elementary civic rights as well as that the fact that they are carrying out policies to colonize Korea might be exposed in the international eyes.

In North Korea, the people themselves have the sovereign power. Under the democratic administration, the living standard of the people is rapidly improving. New culture is developed. New leaders are being trained, thus building a solid national foundation. In South Korea, under the American Military Government, our living condition is getting worse every day. We cannot avoid poverty and hunger. It is worse with the working people. Industry is ruined. Factories are closed. Transportation is practically dead. The foundation of the people's economy is being destroyed.

The former Japanese properties, such as industry, railroads, mines, transportation and banks are all monop9lized by the Americans, pro-Japanese capitalists, and profiteers. The Oriental Development Co., which was the Japanese instrument of exploiting Korea is completely controlled by the Americans, thus controlling South Korean economy. Instead of rehabilitating and developing industry the Americans are bringing their merchandise to make Korea their market. Lands are still in the hands of landlords. Farmers can in no way own any land. The feudalistic tenant system is protested by the American Military Government as if it is so sacred.

The compulsory rice collection takes away all the food from the farmers. Under the circumstances, how could the people get rid of poverty and famine?

In South Korea, not only no democratic policies carried out but the people's democratic freedom is suppressed. All democratic parties and social organizations are also suppressed with their leaders put in jail or killed. On the other hand, the terroristic activities of Fascistic groups are encouraged. These kind of Americans reactionary Military policies cannot help creating strong rage among the people. For this reason, the American refused to have Korean representatives in UN Assembly when Korean problems were introduced there. Due to the plot of U.S.A., the Soviet proposal for simultaneous withdrawal which will enable us to establish our own government was turned down by UN. But Ukrane, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and other democratic nations supported Soviet proposal voicing same opinion that there is no more need of foreign offupation of Korea. These just voices of the democratic nations gave hope and courage to smaller nations and they brought unrest in the minds of American aggresors. The American delegation made

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American satellites to boycott Soviet proposal by threats and persuasion. Americans then forced UN Assembly to set up UN Commission on Korea. Then, what is the mission of UN Commission on Korea which was created by American pressure? UN Commission is nothing else but a screen which covers the American aggressive policies. UN Commission which consists of the representatives of the nations which move according to the dictates and pressure of USA is now openly interfering with the internal affairs of Korea. They are interfering with our internal affairs in order to force American expansionistic policies upon us. They are forcing us to a separate election program in order to set up a separate government. Why then does the USA not do it by herself? Why does she have to play the drama indirectly through UN Commission, her special agent? She is controlling her spokesmen from behind because she is afraid of the world opinion and Korean people's opposition. The UN Resolution which calls for an election in the area accessible to UN Commission was passed only by forcing demand of Marshall, U.S. State Department Secretary. Why then do these nations have to act as American puppets even to the extent of strangling Korea to death? As we all know, they are enslaved politically and economically by American dollar policies. The Philippines, Chiang's Chinese Government and El Salvador are good examples. They not only sold their sovereign power to the USA but they are satisfied to be slaves to the USA. That is why they have joined to assist the international robbers to divide Korea and to donate southern half of Korea to their master, USA. That is the very reason for Korean people's bitter opposition to the UN Commission.

When the UN Commission arrived here last January, the Korean people could no longer control their rage. The handful of pro-Japanese national traitors and their guardian Americans tried hard to make it appear that all Korean people welcomed UN Commission but that plot failed. It only caused stronger rage among the people. The workers, farmers, petty citizens, as well as intellectuals in South Korea arose and started a strong movement against the UN Commission. On February 7 a general strike of workers all over South Korea was carried out. When they started anti-UN strikes in cities, such as Taegu, Pusan, Inchon, Chunju, Kwangju, Mokpo, Sam Chuk, Taejon and in other cities, the farmers also arose in response to the call. Students also joined. The people made demonstrations in cities as well as in countries. This struggle was as powerful as that of October 1946. In North Korea, on March 13, the people had big anti-UN meetings in all the major cities, such as Pyungyang, Ham Hung, Jaeju, Chungjin and Shin Eui-ju. According to the report in the Workers Daily dated March 16, a worker's representative attended the meeting held at Pyungyang and stated, "The Hammers of our workers not only make our Fatherland strong and rich, but our Hammers also act as the wall which protects our Fatherland from foreign aggression. We oppose any government which might be set up in accordance with the provisions of the resolution adopted by the Little Assembly. We workers will fight courageously until the aggressive hands of American imperialism are completely withdrawn from our soil. We will completely eliminate Rhee Syngham, Kim Sung Soo and their group, the traitors."

A representative of the farmers stated, "We got land distribution and we have a voice in our people's government. We North Korean farmers will fight

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against separate election. Our national prosperity and the people's happiness will come only from uniting Korea under democratic principles and the unification can be realized only after foreign troops withdraw from Korea. This is the path we people choose and this is the only way we, the farmers, can become the owners of land. We will fight for it."

Next a representative of women, "We North Korean women are actively supporting South Korean women who are fighting the reactionary forces. We will fight courageously for the simultaneous withdrawal of both troops and for establishing our government by ourselves."

A representative of a Youth group, "The young men who love their fatherland have joined the people's struggle in South Korea in spite of the suppression by the reactionary police. We, the young men who are engaged in building our nation, are ready to oppose the separate election planned in South Korea." The people both in North and South have joined to fight for unity and independence. The entire people are mobilized in this movement.

There are two ways for us to choose. Shall we set up a dictatorial government under Rhee Syngman and Kim Sung Soo for South Korea alone? Or shall we have the foreign troops withdraw and set up a united democratic government only by ourselves without any foreign dictation? The first one is the very thing forced upon us by the Americans through UN Commission which is aimed at splitting our country permanently. The latter is the one which assures us a true united independence. This was proposed by Russia. Enslavery of Korean people? Or self-independence? The people are strongly united and gathered around the North and South Democratic People's Fronts for united democratic independence. A war is waged to determine our national problem of life or death. The people will never be fooled by the UN Commission which is set forth to cover up the American aggressive policies. All my brethren who oppose the UN Commission which is going to strangle us to death, let us all arise!

The American Military Government is preparing for a so-called "General Election." They are trying in every possible way to deceive our innocent people with their masks of "free atmosphere." Brethren, think! How could we expect any free expression of desire of the people in South Korea where today medeival terrorism and police suppression are prevailing, where no freedom of any kind is recognized, where so many democratic patriots are imprisoned, and where true democratic leaders are killed on the streets in daylight?

The police in South Korea, in their effort to force the reactionary election, are preparing barbariously. The Americans who are better than any one else in experience of forcing election are using the police in the greatest extent possible all over in South Korea. They are going to have an election on May 9 in order to set up a separate government. Only Rhee Syngman, Kim Sung Soo and Han Kook Democratic Party, the handful of reactionary elements, support this election. Why, then, are these reactionaries supporting the election

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which the entire people bitterly oppose? Just because they, the national traitors, know that they have committed a crime and that they will have to face a people's trial when the united democratic government is set up. And because they have a mutual understanding with the American capitalists, their guardians.

My brethren, look! Have not all the rightist leaders with the exception of the Han Kook group come out to oppose the separate election? On March 12 the seven rightist leaders, including Dr. Kimm, Mr. Hong Myung Hi, and Mr. Kim Koo, came out and issued a joint statement opposing the election. It states in part, "Under the circumstances, we are well aware that it would be advantageous for us to join the election but our conscience does not permit us to support the separate election. We pledge with our fellow citizens that the rest of our lives will be devoted to unified independence."

The councilor committee of all political parties also issued a joint statement on February 28 supporting the nationwide anti-election, Anti-UN movement. Only Rhee Syngman, Kim Sung Soo and Han Kook members are supporting the separate election. All the groups, regardless of right or left, agree that both troops should withdraw and that we Koreans have to set up our own government without any foreign interference.

People! Brethren! How could we, the people of Korea, keep still watching the reactionaries trying to make our nation a slave again? If we think of the people, if we are worried about the future destiny of our nation, and if we think of our children, no one of us can keep still and watch these things happen, with our burning rage controlled in our hearts. The destiny of Korea solely depends on the people's attitude and on how we come out. The successful struggle for united democratic independence will not come out naturally.

The struggle of the Chinese people for democratic independence is victorious. The complete liberation of China from the USA and her dog Chiang will be seen very soon. We should not forget to remember that there have been great difficulties and sacrifices suffered by the Chinese people for their victory.

Without sacrifice there is no successful fight. The Soviet people won the heroic victory and destroyed Hitler Germany and imperialistic Japan because they kept on fighting even when they sacrificed 7,000,000 lives. Our ancestors won the victory and maintained independence when the Japanese invaded Korea in the 17th century. Today, the entire people should arise as one and fight. Rhee Syngman, Kim Sung Soo and their group are supporting the separate election with the scheme to enslave Korea under the USA, making it the base for conquering the entire Orient. This is the fight which will determine whether we will be enslaved or whether we will be free. We have proven the united might of people through the October People's Struggle, the March General Strike and the February 7th People's Struggle.

Workers! Women Workers! It is the challenge to our workers to lead the struggle today when our workers living condition is miserable. Our

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nation's future destiny is very critical. Our blood is boiling in our bodies. Our patriotic zeal is high. All the people are waiting for us to come out and fight bravely against the separate election. The people who will have to organize and lead the wide-scaled boycotting strike of the election which is aimed at setting up a separate government are the working classes. All the workers must gather around Chun Pyung and lead the struggle for national salvation! Let us organize on a wide scale the struggle against the separate election. Let us fight for a United Korea. Let us demand for immediate simultaneous withdrawal of both troops. Let us demand for the freedom to establish our own government without any foreign dictation. Let us shout for transfer of the sovereign power to our People's Committee. The lands must be confiscated free from the land owners and they must be distributed free to the farmers. All important industries should be nationalized.

Farmers! Women farmers! Let us fight against the UN-supervised election which is aimed at dividing and conquering our nation. We can have lands only by uniting the workers and crushing the separate government plan. Then, we can avoid famine. Only through struggle can we expect land reform.

Office workers and petty citizens! Join the patriotic anti-election struggle in order to improve your living conditions and if you want the complete united independence! Arise to oppose the American Military Government policies which cause bad inflation and which handle food problems against the interest of the people! Arise courageously for the freedom and democratization of educational institutions! All patriotic intellectuals must join the struggle for national unification.

People! Let us oppose the UN Commission which is working for the American expansionists to ruin our future. They (UN Commission members) should go back home and abandon their mission for dividing and enslaving our nation.

Without destroying Rhee Syngman, Kim Sung Soo and their reactionary pro-Japanese group first we can not expect any victory in unifying Korea. Let us expose the true nature of Han Kook Democratic Party which is planning to make Korea the colony of the USA. Let us isolate them from the people. Let us put up the Democratic People's Front's glad high and unite solidly under it. It is the only organization to fight for the people. Let us support Chun Pyung, the only labor union for laborers in South Korea. Let us not fear the sacrifice which we might have to suffer in our struggle. Remember that there is no victory without sacrifice. With firm unity among workers, farmers, petty citizens and intellectuals, let us make the separate election plan a failure and then have our demands realized. The entire Korean people are supporting our struggle to boycott the separate election. The struggle for justice has started. The justice is on our side.

Let us oppose the American interference which hinders our united independence. Let us destroy Han Kook Democratic group, the enemy of the people, which is going to sell our country to the USA. Let us carry out the anti-UN movement in a wide scale. Let us unite ever tighter for our struggle for united democratic independence. Long live United Democratic Independence of Korea!

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CONFIDENTIAL

POLITICAL ADVISORY GROUP
Headquarters, XXIV Corps
APO 235

16 April 1948

MEMORANDUM TO MR. SARGENT

SUBJECT: U.N. Popular Reaction

During the week of 11 April registration figures moved steadily upward. It was noted that a campaign to bring out the female registration had been successful. Korean circles began cautiously to predict that ultimate registration figures might top 95%.

Dr. Rhee decided to campaign for election in Dong Dai Mun district. The decision was being interpreted as an indication that Rhee was confident that he could poll a substantial vote, and on the other hand, as proof that he felt it necessary to descend into the active arena in order to take floor command of his forces in the new house. There appeared to be some degree of truth in both explanations.

Popular interest in the North-South conference visibly declined, despite the optimistic reports brought back from P'yongyang by the two preliminary representatives. Speculation continued as to whether or not Kim Koo and Kimm Kiusic would eventually go North. In this field, conjecture was wide and free. Locally, at least, the major opinion appeared to be that Kimm Kiusic was less likely than Kim Koo to make the trip.

The news of the rejected visit of the battleships to Pusan [illegible] was received by most of the community with approval, and by the leftists with the comment that the Americans were trying to frighten the Koreans into voting right.

Probably the most entertaining reaction to the elections was the new Communist line in the South, cued by the P'yongyang radio of the previous week. This was: "The American election plan is a device to fool the people and to confuse them. The people will be given a ballot with a large number of names, and there will be nothing on the ballot to tell them which one they are supposed to vote for. This is not democratic. In the Northern system the candidates are chosen by people who know more about it, and the people then have the chance to approve them."

There was some indication that Northern resentment over the non-provision of the special voting district was declining. The organized effort to have the Northern refugees boycott the election appeared to be at an end.

Leonard M. Bertsch
LEONARD M. BERTSCH

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WHAT TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA HAS ACCOMPLISHED

By Douglass M. Allen, Jr., Staff Correspondent
The Cincinnati Times-Star, June 9, 1948

SEOUL, KOREA -- If the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea is typical of what the UN has to offer, then the world had better start scratching for new white hope.

In a short five months here it has won the contempt of Americans and Koreans alike and become known commonly as the "United Nations Commission." A few cynical wags have even suggested that its members are not only diplomatically immune, but immune to diplomacy.

Whether it was necessary for the commission - some 42 strong - to bundle itself off to Shanghai to write its report on the South Korean election is debatable (and I would be glad to take the negative), but there are no two sides to some of its other carryings on.

It was improper to the point of disqualifying him immediately as a commissioner for Mr. S. H. Jackson of Australia to announce to a newspaperman in Tokyo that South Korea was a "police state" while en route there for his first visit. That is what he told Denis Warner of Reuters.

It was improper to the point of disqualifying all of them immediately as commissioners for the aforementioned Mr. Jackson and the Messrs. Patterson of Canada and Mughir of Syria to tell Korean party leaders before the election that they didn't expect the UN to approve it and to advise the party leaders to boycott the election. This is what they told Kimm Kiu Sic, head of the Independence Federation, and Kim Koo, head of the Korean Independence Party, who acted on their advice.

It was, if possible, even more improper for the same young Mr. Mughir to release, on the day after the election, in his name as chairman of the commission, a press statement critical of the election which other commissioners had neither seen nor discussed.

Well, that's a cross-section of the group which ostensibly will decide South Korea's destiny, and the poor little country will probably be better off if they get lost in Shanghai and don't return.

But in a purely practical sense it doesn't matter what they do. Whatever their decision on the election (which was free if ever I saw a free election), whatever fine words they write in their report, there will still be 200,000 armed, Communist-trained Koreans above the thirty-eight parallel, backed by a Chinese Communist army across the Yalu River in Manchuria, backed by the Russians themselves in Siberia.

It just seems unfair to inflict a bunch like the present Temporary Commission on the tortured country in the meantime.

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UNTCOK
(Complaints)

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2 February 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR Mr. I.F.C. Milner,
Secretary, Subcommittee II.

In response to your memorandum of 30 January 1948, I transmit herewith the following information concerning the persons mentioned in your communication:

1. Persons on your list convicted, held for trial and now in prison:

Han (no) Saang Jaik convicted by Seoul District Court on a charge of unlawful assembly without permit, sentenced to imprisonment for one year, committed to Seoul Prison 3 March 1947, eligible for release 19 February 1948.

Lee Kap Hoon held in Seoul Prison since 21 November 1947 on a charge of violating provisions of section 4 MG Ordinance No. 19, now awaiting trial. Further information regarding this man has been requested with reference to question of whether release on bail has been requested and what the anticipated date of trial is. A supplemental report on this subject will be made.

2. Persons on your list wanted by the Police and now at large:

Huh, Hun is generally supposed to be in North Korea. Wanted by Police for instigating riots.

3. Persons on your list not wanted by the Police:

Kim, Won Bong is also reported to be in North Korea. Not wanted by Police.

Lee, Yuh Song is not under police surveillance, is not wanted by the police and is reported to be living at his home in Seoul in the vicinity of the Capitol Building.

Paik, Nam Un is free and living somewhere in the provinces. Not wanted by Police.

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Paik, Yong Hi is free and not wanted by police. His whereabouts unknown.

Yoo, Yawng Choon is not wanted by the police, and as far as is known, is living somewhere in Seoul.

4. Persons not on your list but serving sentences after conviction.

The following information is given regarding another political leader whose name however does not appear on the list. Lee Kwan Sool, Chief of Finance, Central Committee, South Korean Communistic Party, convicted in the summer of 1946 of counterfeiting currency and sentenced to life imprisonment. Presently he is in Taejon Prison and has petitioned for release from prison on the ground that he has an advanced case of tuberculosis and may die if kept in prison. A U. S. medical officer examined this prisoner in January 1948 and has just submitted a report confirming the fact that he is suffering from tuberculosis in a rather advanced stage.

JOHN BECKER LING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Mr. Engers

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A/AC.19/SC.4/18
26 April 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

ITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

MAIN COMMITTEE

REPORT BY THE SUPPORTING SOCIETY FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF ANTI-JAPANESE MOVEMENTS* CONCERNING THE FREE ATMOSPHERE FOR ELECTIONS, 17 APRIL 1948

THE REAL PROCESS OF THE FORCED SEPARATE ELECTION OF SOUTH KOREA INVESTIGATION REPORT I

The Facts of Forcing the Registration of Voters in Seoul (March 30 - April 19 1948).

THE FIRST REPORT

Compulsion of Registration

A. Police

1. Compulsion of registration by the Police

(a) Threats against not-yet- registered electors by Police: Some Police detectives intrude and threaten not-yet-registered at Yongdu Dong, on April 4.

At Ulchiro street 1st, policemen, carrying the census register intrude and threaten not-yet-registered.

At Kwanghi Dong, policemen intrude each house and threaten that not-yet-registered shall be punished.

At Ipchung Dong, policemen of Central Police Station intrude not-yet-registered and compel to register.

At 8th Voting District of Chungnung Ri, armed policemen compel to register.

At Mt. No.7, Ahyon Dong (some hundred houses are there), police detectives compel to register on night of April 4.

/ At Pil Dong,

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* Registered as the Relief Society for Anti-Japanese Struggles (No. 40) in the Revised List of All Korean Political Parties and Social Organizations at the National Level under United States Army Military Government in Korea Ordinance 55 (22 January 1948).

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A- P11 Dong, armed policemen intrude each house and compel to register.

At the 16th Voting District of Noryangjin, policemen confine Mr. X who has not yet registered. His name is unknown.

At North Tongsung Dong, carrying the Ban Register, police compel to register.

Police investigated the electors at West Ukku Dong and Donam Dong.

At Chungwha Dong, policemen in private suits, collaborating with 20 members of Su-buk Youth Society, compel to register.

At Sangrim Dong, police call on the not-yet-registered 3 or 4 times every day and compel to register.

At Yechang Dong policemen intrude each house and compel to register.

Police detectives of Sungbuk Police Station intrude not-yet-registered and investigate the reason for non-registration.

(b) Directives or compulsions against chiefs of Ban and Tong by Police.

At Chungku District, policemen call on chiefs of Ban and T ng, and announce that not-registered shall be punished.

S..ungbuk Police Station ordered each Dong Assembly to present the list of not-yet-registered.

On April 4, at the 3rd Tong of Daiwha Dong 2nd, 3 police-detectives and 3 policemen in uniform call on chief of the Tong, and threaten to make Tong people register.

At Ipchung Dong, the meeting of the chiefs of Ban is held by the directives of police, and there the police threaten that they will arrest the not-yet-registered.

At the 7th Tong-chief's, Ukku Dong, the chief of the detective section of East Gate Police Station threaten that police will investigate and arrest the not-yet-registered.

At Chungwha Dong Assembly, chief of one section of Sungbuk Police Station sponsors the meeting of the chiefs of Tong and compel t present the account of the not-yet-registered.

Sungbuk Police Stati n holds the meeting of the chiefs of Ban and Tong and compels registration, but chiefs of Ban and Tong opposing this compulsion, their registration. But their registrations not allowed. *

(c) Threats against members of election committee by police.

/. At Ipchong Dong

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* As in English text received.

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At Ipchong Dong, the chief of detectives, section of Central Police Station call on the chairman of election committee and threaten him because of poor record on April 2.

The chief of Police Branch Station comes to the election office in the Da Dong Assembly, calls a meeting of Ban and Tong chiefs and orders to compel registration in 3 days.

2. Compulsion of Dong Assembly under the control of police.

At the East District of Ukku, north Tongsun Dong, chief of Tong, collaborating with the police, investigates the reason for non-registration.

At Chungnung Ri, chiefs of the Tong threaten that they will send the list of not-yet-registered to the police.

Dong Assembly of East District of Ukku, Do Nam Dong, threaten that the assembly will stop the food allocation of not-yet-registered under the directives of the police.

At Sung Bak, Dong Assembly compels to submit the account of the not-yet-registered under the directives of public peace section of Sung Buk Police Station.

3. Terrorist youth bodies, collaborating with police, compel to register.

At Ton Aham Dong, the Kuk-Chong Youth and the Dai Dong Youth, collaborating with police, threaten to send the not-yet-registered to police.

On 4th April, the detectives section of Sung Buk Police Station order to the Kuk Chong Youth and Independence Youth Society to make two copies of the not-yet-registered and to submit one to the police and keep the other copy.

At Ship-Sa-ri of Won-dang Myon, a youth body carries away and beats the not-yet-registered severely and hands them over to police.

At the Kuk Chong Youth Office in Tong-Sun Nambu Dong, one policeman of Sung-Buk Police Station says that we have mobilized about 1500 members of the Su Buk Youth Society to compel to register.

B. Dong office or election committee

1. The intruding of every house and the compelling to register by the Dong Office and Election Committee.

(a) The compulsion by the chiefs of Dong, Tong and Ban.

The chief of Chang Sung Dong has continued to compel to register since April 1.

The staff of Hyo Chang Dong in Ryong San District intrude every house and compel to register.

/ On April 1st,

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On April 1st, Ru-ha Dong Assembly compel to register.

At Ehi Wha Dong, the chiefs of Ban distributed the registering paper and compel to register.

The chief of the 1st Ban of the 8th Tong in Jhu Nong Dong, intrude every house and compels to register, threatening that the not-registered shall be punished.

The chief of Wha Dong and other seven persons have intruded and compelled registration.

The Dong Assembly of the 3rd street of Ul-Chi ro compels to register.

At Ahan Am Dong, the staff of the Dong assembly, carrying the registering papers, intrude every house and compel to register.

The chiefs of Ban in Chang Sin Dong intrude every house and compel to register.

I the boarding house of Seoul University hospital, the dormitory-inspector compels to register.

Certain chief of Ban (member of election committee) of Hoo Am Dong intrudes every house and compels to register.

(b) The compulsion by the election committee.

The election committee of 64th Voting District in the second street of Chang Chun Dan intrudes every house and compels to register.

On April 1st, the election committee of Gung Jhung Dong intrudes every house and compels to register.

The chairman of the election committee of Chuk Sun Dong intrudes every house and compels to register.

2. Compulsion of registration by threatening to suspend the food allocation or by other intrigues.

(a) Compulsion by threatening to suspend the food allocation.

Some chiefs of Ban of Won-su, Ka-Hwe and Pal-Ban Dong compel to register, threatening to suspend the food allocation.

Chief 8th Ban, 5th Tong, Don-Am Dong, compels to register, threatening the withdrawal of the food allocation card.

Chief and sub-chief of 6th. Tong, Mun Wha Dong, compels to register.

Chief assembly of Ban, Tong and Dong of Pyong Dong, decided to seize the food allocation card from not-yet-registered, on May 31th.*

Won Nam Dong and Kwe Dong compel registration.

/ Seng Ku Dong

* As in English text received.

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Seng Ku Dong Assembly gives notice to suspend the food allocation of the not-yet-registered.

Chief of 3rd Ban, 3rd Tong, Chung Mu hak Dong has finished the compelled registration, threatening the confiscation of the food allocation card.

C'k Su Dong compelled registration in the same manner.

On April 3rd chief of 4th Ban, 2nd Tong, Ka Hwe Dong, compels to register by seizing the food allocation card.

Chief of 2nd Ban and Tong of Ka Hwe Dong compels to registe: seizing the food allocation card.

Chief of 7th, 3rd Ton of Sa Zik Dong, orders registration, seizing the food allocation card.

Chief of Ban, Hyun Chu Dong threatens to carry off the food allocation card. The registration book is signed at each gate.

Chiefs of Seu-Ke Dong threaten to snatch the food allocation card.

At Sue Sa Heun Dong and Lo Lyand Jin, allocation is suspended against not-yet-registered.

At Ton Am Dong, the not-yet-registered are threatened with confiscation of food allocation cards.

A certain Mr. Ahn, a member of Election Committee of 1st Sung Buk Dong Assembly, says "Most of the men have registered in their fear of confiscation of the food allocation cards."

(b) Not-yet-registered thratened as "red".

Wan Chul Dong assembly, holds a Ban-chiefs' meeting, and there defines the not-yet-registered as "red".

The adult education meeting of Hwe Hyun, Sa-Kan Dong define not-yet-registered as "red".

Chiefs of Tong, Jai Ki Puk Dong, threaten the not-yet-registered as "red".

(c) The not-yet-registered threaten to present the written reason.*

Don Ann Dong Assembly does so.

Sam Chung Jung Bu Dong Assembly does so.

/ (d) Registration

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* As in Engli a text received. May mean: "threatened that they must present written reason for non-registration". (Note by the Secretariat.)

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(d) Registration induced by devices.

At Changsin Dong, Dong Dai Moon Ku, Dong Assembly, mobilizing ignorant women, force them to seal with the thumb.

In Sudai Moon Ku the residents are told to bring their food cards for general census, and then forced to seal with the thumb.

At Hwa Dong Assembly office, the UNRRA goods are given to the residents only after their registration.

At Puk Ayun Dong, compulsory registration of women is made.

Compulsory registration committee jointly by Dong Assembly and terrorist youth organizations.

At Sampan Street, members of youth organizations blackmail by saying that the not-registered are to be carried away to Dong office and beaten.

In the whole area of Chongno 2nd district, respectively one male and female members of Youth General Federation, joined by the staff of Dong Assembly make threatenings.

The 3rd district Election Office is set up in the office room of Dai Dong Youth and there the registration is forced.

At Sampah Street, the chairman of Independent Youth and Tong chiefs call on each Ban chief and force registration.

At In-i Dong, an official of the Dong Assembly and two members of Kuk Chung seal with the seals snatched from the not-registered.

At Daihyun Dong, Tong chiefs and Ban chiefs, joined by members of Dai Dong Youth, force the registration.

C. <u>The terrorist youth organizations force the registration.</u>

1. Youth members force the registration by visiting each house.

At Hwe Dong, members of Dai Dong Youth visit each house, forcing the register.

At Ahyun Don , members of Dai Dong Youth force the register on March 30.

Dong Dai Hun Ku branch of Kuk-Chung Youth force to register.

At Dang San Dong, members of Dai Dong Youth force to register.

At Chung-Ryang-Ri, members of Youth General Federation force to register.

In every Dong district, members of Youth General Federation and Su-buk Youth force to register.

/ At Puk Ahyun

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At Puk Ahyun Dong and Hyangchon Dong, members of Youth General Federation force the registration and beat those who have refused.

At Ukku Su Dong, members of Independent Youth and Su-buk Youth force to register.

At Namsan 2nd, three members of Youth General Federation force the registration on April 3.

Three members of Su-uk Youth intrude a certain name of Mr. Choi's and force the register.

At Ahyun Dong, members of Youth General Federation force to register.

Members of Su-buk Youth intrude the house of a certain member of Hankook Independence Party, forcing the register but are refused. At night on the same day, they attack the same house.

At Myong-ryun Dong 4th, members of Independence Youth threaten, saying "we are detectives".

Members of Kuk Chung Youth of Ahyun 6th Ku, threaten, calling the not-registered "red".

At Sung Puk Dong, a member of a certain terrorist youth organization, pretending to be a person of the Ku-office, investigates the not-registered in the name of the census.

2. Terrorist Youth members threaten saying they will appeal to violence and other unlawful activities.

Members of Youth General Federation and Su-buk Youth scribble in the daytime as follows: "Those who refuse to register are communists".

In the whole area of Namsan and Hoihyun Dongs, members of the Youth General Federation go around shouting through microphone as follows: "Those who do not register are red, so we shall punish them".

At Chong ri Dong, members of Su-buk Youth threaten saying: "Those who do not register shall be mopped up".

At Song sun nam Ku 4th Tong, members of All Korea Federation of Students threaten the Ban chiefs whose Ban's record of registration is poor, to go to police station with them.

At both East and West Ku, Ukku Dong, members of the Youth General Federation threaten saying: "Those who do not register shall be exiled".

At Ukku Su Dong, members of Su-buk Youth dare to do terrorism against the not-registered.

At Mukchung Dong, members of Dai Dong Youth compel to recommend Mr. Pak Chung Heun's candidacy.

/ D. Interference

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D. Interference in the registration made by administration offices and schools.

1. Administration offices force to register.

At City Hall a conference on the inspection of the election is held, and it decides to mobilize 2,000 persons for inspecting the registration and instructs them to ask the reason for not registering and to force the not-registered to register.

Dong-chiefs of both Hyunchi and Kongpyung Dong , are called to Ku-office on April 3 and blamed for their Dongs poor records of registration.

In accordance with the directives of the Educational Department, each school in Seoul investigates whether the school-boys have registered or not.

2. School authorities force to register.

Muhak girls' middle school declared "daughters and sisters of the not-registered shall be expelled from school", and threatens as follows: "The not-registered teachers should resign" .

Changsin primary school in Dong Daimoon Ku declares: "We are not able to teach the children of the not-registered".

At Seoul middle school, teachers claim on the platform that not-registered are national traitors.

Unlawful and false registration

A. Registration outside of the election office.

At Cheki Dong, Uksu Dong, and Chungwha Dong, registration is made by taking round the registration paper and forcing to seal.

At Rihwa Dong, the same.

B. Registration not by the person in question.

At Chunnong Dong, the Dong office talls the residents that if the person in question is absent, anyone of the family should act on behalf of that person and compels it to be done.

At Sinsul Dong, the Dong-office announces the residents should come with their seals, and the registration of those voters not having seals is forced, whoever they may be.

At Chung Ku, compulsory registration is made through voters' agents.

C. Registration by ghosts.

Kim Chairok in 1st-Ban of 8th Tong at Chun-nong Dong, conspiring with the Ban-chief and the Tong-chief, has five ghost

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households, and at the registration, bringing his nine acquaintances with him, he has the whole ghost population registered as voters.

Although composed of 200 households in all, Changchundan refugees Camp in 11th Tong, No.5, at Changchundun 1st-Ku (the 64th electorate in Chung-Ku), has newly made 150 households in false, and made double registration.

A. Unhung Dong, members of Dai Dong Youth have made double or even triple registration.

THE FACTS OF FORCING THE REGISTRATION OF VOTERS IN SEOUL

The Second Report*

A. Coercion of Registration

I. Police.

1. Police detectives searched houses of all non-registered, and forced them to register at night on 6th April in the area of North Ahyun-Dong, Su-Tai-Mun Ku.

Collective coercive action was severe in the district under the jurisdiction of the Sung-Buk Police.

2. Coercion by police against Dong assembly and election committee.

On 5th April, Chongno police pressed upon the Nak-won-Dong election committee to coerce citizens to register.

Song Buk police held a Ban-chiefs' assembly under its administration and told them to force citizens to note the date of registration and particularly in the case of those who had refused registration, to ask them to clarify their reasons for refusal. Moreover, the police announced that those who refuse shall be investigated directly by police detectives.

As a result of such coercion by the police, in each Ku, 300 or 400 residents (up to April 3, only 300 in all five Kus, Dongsun Buk Dong, had registered) have come to register within 4 or 5 days. Because of investigation by police detectives, refusal is not realisable.

On 3rd April, the Chief of the police detachment in Da-Dong, came to the Da-Dong registration office, and, after checking the results of the register, reported it to his headquarters

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* Note by the Secretariat: In view of the fact that its contents are similar to that of the First Report, this document has been abridged. The full text is available in the Secretariat' files.

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or the telephone. Then he instructed the town election committee to make the residents register within three days, and added that it was the order of his headquarters.

On 5th April, two armed policemen and two detectives who were dispatched to the 5th Ku, Ahyun-Dong, instructed the election committee to investigate the unwilling members among the committee, those who had refused to register and "reds" in the Dong.

Also in Hyangdang-Dong, police intruded into each Ban-chief's and ordered them to investigate the not-registered.

3. Joint coercion by Police and Dong assembly.

In the 2nd voting district of Shin-Sul-Dong, a five-men team composed of 2 policemen, 2 members of election committee and one Ban-chief, intruded into every house and forced registration, on April 7.

On both 5th and 6th April, a policeman and a Tong-chief intruded the 5th Ban-chiefs at 3rd Tong, Pil Dong, and forced registration.

At Dongsshun Dong and 1st Street of Kwanghi Dong, police detectives, collaborating with members of Dong assembly, forced to register.

Also at 1st and 2nd streets of Whawon and 1st street of Kwang-hi Dong, most people were forced to register, being threatened with confiscation of their food cards.

4. Joint coercion by Police and terrorist youth bodies.

In the morning of April 3, 8 men composed of 3 armed policemen, 3 male and 2 female members of Youth General Federation, accompanied by the Ban-chiefs, intruded each house in the 2nd Street of Wuck Dong and forced to register. They then threatened the not-registered with confiscation of food cards. Moreover, 3 members of a Youth General Federation violently told the residents that they have the right to force the registration in that area.

Kim-Byungho (39 years old) living at 110th of 2nd Street, Tai-wha Dong, was intruded by 6 men composed of 3 policemen and 3 members of the Independent Youth Association, and threatened that he must register.

II. <u>Dong assembly and election committee</u>.

(a) Coercion by Dong assembly.

1. Forcing to register by intruding each house.

On April 4, one Ban-chief, Bukchang Dong, forced to register, carrying about a list of the not-registered.

At Myung Dong, the Dong assembly which had been astonished by the poor record of registration (by April 4, only 20

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per cent of electorate had registered) forced registration, carrying about the Dong census register.

On April 4, the 4th Tong-chief, Okin Dong, forced the not-registered to come to the office of the Dong assembly.

On April 5, all members of Tong-chiefs and San-chiefs in Nusang Dong jointly intruded every house and forced registration.

2. Coercion by seizing food cards or suspension of food allocation.

In 5th St. of Bon-cheung, those who refused are having their food allocation cards confiscated.

The Dong-chief of Sin Dong sent directives through the Ban-chiefs for suspending the food allocation of the not-registered.

3. Forcing to register by threatening as "reds".

On 3rd April, the Chief of 2nd and 3rd Tong, Kong-Duck-Dong, intruded each house and threatened those who refused to register as "Communists".

4. Forcing to submit their reasons for refusal to register.

At Changsin Dong, the members of the Dong assembly intruded the not-registered and forced to submit their reasons for refusal, on April 7.

(b) Coercion by the election committee.

On April 5, the chairman of Kyunkong Dong election committee named Yun Myungsun intruded the Ban-chiefs and ordered them to force the registration against the non-registered.

From April 3rd on, members of the election committee in Ipchung-dong have driven the residents to the registration by visiting every house in the Dong and threatening, with the help of Dai-dong Youth terrorists.

(c) Collaboration of Dong-assembly and terrorist youth bodies.

On April 6th, at Nak-won-dong, the staff of the Dong-assembly, chiefs of Ban and the chief of the inspection section of Dai Dong Youth threatened the residents, saying that while there would be allowed the freedom of denial of the election, the results of the denial would not be good.

At In-Hyun-dong 1st street, the Dong chief and terrorist youth brought many Dong-residents forcibly to the registering office and made them sign, threatening that the not-registered would be deprived of their food-card.

/ At Dai-Hyun

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At Dai-Hyun-dong, chiefs of Dong, Tong, and Ban and members of youth bodies invaded every house and forced the registration.

III. Terrorist Youth Bodies.

(a) Invading of houses and forcing of registration by threat.

At Puk-a-Hyun-dong, 5 or 6 Youth General Federation terrorists, with the Ban chief, invaded the not-yet-registered's and forced registration, on April 4.

On April 8, at Myung-Ryun-dong 5th street, 3 Kuk-Chung terrorists called on every house and threatened.

(b) Propagating activities.

The Youth General Federation have pasted bills on the wall saying that the not-registered are agants of the communists.

Wall-bills are pasted on the wire-pole in front of the preparatory course of Seoul University, in Chung-ryang-ri, saying that the not-registered must be reported.

(c) Threats with violence or suggestions (of violence).

Mr. Chang (teacher of Su Dai Mun school) in Ahyun Dong of Mapo district was injured by 5 members of the Dai Dong Youth led under the command of the chief of the Youth branch on the reason of not having registered. (Mr. Chang needs one week's medical treatment).

In Su-Bu-Dong, Sang Wang Ship Ri of Sung-Tong district, the Dai Dong Youth carried away and beat citizens for the reason of denial of registration and handed them over to police. The sufferers are still now in detention.

The Kuk-Chung Youth in 4th street of Chung Mu Ro adopted the resolution that from then on they would intrude the not-yet-registered twice, and if even then not accepted, they would carry them away and make them register compulsorily. They call themselves the advance guard for the election.

IV. Administrative organs and schools.

The Education Bureau called out all teachers of civics of the primary and middle schools, and ordered them to hold a guardians' meeting in each school, and to do canvassing for the registration.

All schools have received an official note in which they indicated that each school must take charge of making all teachers, students and their families participate the election, and the result should be reported.

Each school has propagated the refuser as "red". (For example: at the IIIrd Girl's School and Hung-In Primary School).

B. False

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B. False Registration

1. Registration outside of the Registering Offices:

The Registering-office at Sokong-dong, Choong-Ku, distributed the registering- paper to the not-yet-registered on 6th April and persuaded them to register without omission by 7 o'clock on the 6th.

2. Acting Registration:

At the 4th district of Ahyun Dong, one person from each household was ordered to be present at the registration office and to sign a joint signature on behalf of all the entitled among the families.

3. Bogus Registration.

Dai Dong Youth Branch at Un-Heun announced that they registered double or triple.

At No.33 Registering office of Sindang-Dong, the signature of the registration is compulsive or forged.

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TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA • COMMISSION TEMPORAIRE POUR LA CORÉE

MAIN COMMITTEE

30 April 1948.

Memorandum for: United States Liaison Officer to the Commission.

From: Ian F.G. Milner, Secretary, Main Committee.

Subject: Complaints received concerning conduct of the elections.

At its fifth meeting on 27 April 1948, the Main Committee of the Commission, after considering a number of complaints submitted to it regarding the conduct of the elections, decided that specific complaints substantiated by some concrete evidence should be listed and forwarded to the United States authorities concerned.

A list of such complaints received is annexed to this memorandum. Annex I consists of:

A. Complaints received by the Observation Groups of the Commission, 19-23 April 1948.

B. Complaints addressed to the Commission in Seoul, 17-24 April 1948.

With regard to B (1), the text of a miscellaneous series of complaints received from the Supporting Society for the Establishment of Anti-Japanese Movements is attached as Annex II.

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Any observations which you may care to make concerning these complaints would be appreciated for the information of members of the Main Committee.

Yours sincerely,

C.V.A. Peterson

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA • COMMISSION TEMPORAIRE POUR LA CORÉE

MAIN COMMITTEE

3 May 1948.

Memorandum for: United States Liaison Officer to the Commission.

From: I.F.G. Milner, Secretary, Main Committee.

Subject: Complaints received concerning conduct of the Elections.

Further to my memorandum of 30 April 1948, I wish to bring to your attention a selection of specific complaints submitted in a Report by the Investigation Bureau of the Democratic National Front dated 19 April 1948 and received by the Secretariat of the Commission on 28 April. The list of complaints is annexed to this memorandum.

I.F.G. Milner

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RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/SC.4/23
5 May 1948

ORIGINAL:ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

MAIN COMMITTEE

COMPLAINTS CONCERNING THE FREE ATMOSPHERE FOR ELECTIONS

SUBMISSION TO THE UNITED STATES AUTHORITIES

The following memoranda have been sent to the United States Liaison Officer to the Commission:

A. 30 April 1948.

Memorandum for: United States Liaison Officer to the Commission.

From: I.F.G. Milner, Secretary, Main Committee.

Subject: Complaints received concerning conduct of the elections.

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Any observations which you may care to make concerning these complaints would be appreciated for the information of members of the Main Committee.

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UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

ANNEX I TO THE MEMORANDUM TO THE UNITED STATES LIAISON OFFICER

A. COMPLAINTS RECEIVED BY THE OBSERVATION GROUPS OF THE COMMISSION, 19-23 APRIL 1948

OBSERVATION GROUP I

Pochun, Kyonggi-Do

The special situation in Pochun District, Kyonggi-do, was brought to the attention of the Group by several of the candidates standing in that constituency. The district includes six islands and about one quarter of the more than 13,000 eligible voters are fishermen. It was intimated that these people could hardly afford to miss one day's catch to come into town to vote.

Special measures, such as the sending out of a launch equipped as a voting booth and also the extension of voting time, were suggested as remedial measures.

OBSERVATION GROUP II

Chinchon Gun Headquarters, Chung Chong Pukto

In an interview on 20 April 1948, Mr. Pak No Yul, Independent candidate, stated that members of the National Association for the Rapid Realization of Korean Independence had twice dispersed groups of people who had assembled to hear him speak and he had finally promised not to make any more speeches.

Chungju, Chung Chong Pukto

In an interview on 21 April 1948, Mr. Yi Hi Sung, Independent candidate, stated that people between the ages of 18 and 40 had been forced to become members of the Dai Dong Youth

/ Organizati n

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Organization and that only one out of the 13 Myuns opposed joining. The Dai Dong Organization had convened a meeting of its Myun chiefs and instructed them to make propaganda for the Dai Dong candidate.

Chungju, Chung Chong Pukto

In an interview on 21 April 1948 with Mr. Hong Chai Sik and four other representatives of the National Democratic Front, the following complaints were made:

(a) A Mr. Choi Chong Soo of the National Democratic Front Organization in Seoul, who had desired to see members of the United Nations Commission's Observation Group who were in Chungju on 5 April on a previous visit, had been arrested on 5 April, handed over to the Prosecutor's office, and his whereabouts were still unknown. There had been a demonstration in Chungju on 5 April against the election and it had been alleged that Mr. Choi was responsible for its organization.

(b) Miss Yi Chong Ok who had met members of the Commission's Observation Group on 5 April in Chungju had been followed by a detective on her way home after the interview. She had requested that the detective refer to members of the Commission who, during her interview, had promised her safeconduct. Miss Yi stated that she had been compelled by the detective to go to the Dai Dong Youth Organization at Soo-chong, Chongju, where she was "insulted and evilly treated" and later had received similar treatment from the Provincial Headquarters of the Dai Dong Youth Organization.

(c) Mr. Kim Du-whan of Chongju had been arrested, tortured and then killed by the Police as the suspected murderer of Son Byung-du. In addition, Prosecutor An Moon-gyong was stated to have instructed the Police "we cannot examine suspected persons without torture", and had undertaken personally to assume responsibility in such cases.

Chon-ju, Cholla Pukto

In an interview on 23 April 1948, Mr. Yi Chol Sung, Independent candidate, stated that election posters had been torn down during his campaign and that the police had disturbed his meetings. On 18 April, when he was making a speech at the Sangmoo theatre, the police had interfered with the meeting.

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OBSERVATION GROUP III

Masan, Kyongsang Namdo

In an interview on 21 April 1948 with Mr. Kim Soo San*, Chairman of the Korean Independence Party in Masan, the following complaints were made:

(a) Right of Assembly: At 10 a.m. on 20 April 1948, Mr. Kim requested permission from the Masan Police Station to hold an inaugural meeting in connexion with the formation of the Korean Independence Party. The Chief of the Police Station had replied that the request would be transmitted to the Director of the 7th Police Division who was authorized to give such permission and that Mr. Kim would be informed of the result. By 21 April, Mr. Kim had had no notification regarding his request. In support of his complaint Mr. Kim stated that following a request on 17 April, Mr. Moon Il Min received permission to make a speech in the Theatre of Citizens on 18 April at 10 a.m. and similarily that public meetings were addressed between 18 and 20 April by Mr. Son Bon Je in furtherance of his political views.

(b) Freedom of Speech and Press: On 18 February and 10 March 1948, Mr. Kim requested permission from the Masan Police Station to put up posters** on which were written his party's slogans. Permission was rejected on the ground that such posters "might disturb the minds of the people".

(c) Registration: Mr. Kim stated that on 8 April 1948 Mr. Rhee Won Jin, a resident of Jin Gyor Myun, Ha Dong Gun, had informed him that he had been directed to return to his village accompanied by a person from the Myun office on the grounds that he had not yet registered. Mr. Kim further stated that he saw Mr. Rhee being so accompanied back to his village.

/ B. COMPLAINTS

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* Members of Observation Group III were assured by the United States military authorities in Masan that Mr. Kim would have their full protection following the interview.

** Copies of several such posters were handed to members of the Group by Mr. Kim. The copies received do not refer to the elections as such but set out briefly the aims and social doctrines of the Korean Independence Party.

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B. COMPLAINTS ADDRESSED TO THE COMMISSION IN SEOUL, 17-24 APRIL 1948

1. From: The Supporting Society for the establishment of Anti-Japanese Movements.

Date: 17 April 1948.

The text of the First Report and Second Report (abridged) purporting to set out the "Facts of Forcing the Registration of Voters in Seoul (March 30-April 10)" is attached as Annex II (document A/AC.19/SC.4/18).

2. From: Korean Public Opinion Association.

Date: 20 April 1948.

The Korean Public Opinion Association made investigation on April 12 at Chongro and Choongmoo-ro concerning the forced registration for the election, and gave the result to public.
However, on the 15th of this month, the Department of Public Information made an announcement that they gave the last warning to our Association because the result of the investigation was unbelievable and it would disturb public safety. The DPI charged that we did not inform them before we publish the result of the investigation, as if we were under their control. Our Association is composed of prominent men of culture in South Korea. The DPI announcement is an open insult to us.

3. From: YI Sang-hun, Representative of 30 inhabitants, P'il-dong, Seoul.

Date: April 21, 1948.

Knowing quite well that your mission to Korea is to observe an election in a free atmosphere, we wish to register our protest on forced registration, and cite the following cases for your consideration:
1. In Ch'angch'on-dong, Sodaemun-ku, members of the Taedong Youth Corps and the Dong Association, warned the residents who would not register that they would be punished as "reds" after the establishment of a government in South Korea.
2. In Pon-dong, Yongdungp'o-ku, [illegible] visited each house Youth Corps [illegible] that if they did not register they would be punished in the future.
3. On the 3rd Street of P'il-dong, Chung-gu, persons who did not register were pointed out as "reds", with the result that most women registered without consulting their husbands for fear of being punished.
4. In Huam-dong, Yongsan-gu, Taedong Youth Corps members threatened those who did not register that they will have their rice ration cards confiscated and termed as "reds".

/ 3. From: LYU

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4. From: LYU Chung-wha and 57 residents of 3rd KU, Ahyun Dong, Seoul.

Date: April 24, 1948.

On April 5th, Pak Eun-hyun, head of the Dai Dong Youth Corps of the 3rd Ku, attacked Chang Seung-do, resident of #2-534, Ahyun Dong, because he had not registered for the elections. Furthermore, Chang's wife was taken to the Corps office and beaten because Chang escaped after being attacked.

The 3rd Ku Dong Association, Ahyun-Dong, especially the 4th Ban-jang of the 1st Dong, with members of the Dai Dong Youth Corps, requested the people to come to the office of the Corps and forced the not-yet-registered persons to register.

5. From: Korean Civil Liberties Union.

Date: 22 Apr 1 1948.

(a) On April 10, more than 10 secret policemen of Jaiku Police Station came to the law-court, forcedly demanded to see the judge of the district court, Kim Ryunsu, who had rejected the request of issuing a warrant of arrest, and he refused the interview, they thrashed seriously an official there. This fact apparently shows the reality that owing to their overwhelming power, the police are despising even judicial officers, and you can guess that the rights of ordinary people are violated even more frequently as if everyday affairs.

(b) The authorities announced the release of 3,140 prisoners who had accused of the offense of unlawful assembly, or of similar to this, but the list of them not yet published, and when our League asked for the list of the released, the authorities rejected it.

(c) 1.Mr. Bak Ryonghyun and other 47 people living in Chungun Dong had their forced and deceived registration.

For example: At 7 a.m. on April 9, Choi Sukku, the 4th Ban-chief of 3rd Tong, Chungun Dong, intruded into every house and forced to register, saying fraudfully that the registered shall be allocated special goods.

2.Mr. Kim Manchung (living in Ip-jung Dong) was threatened with registration by the joint pressure of election committee and terrorist body In Ip-jung Dong since April 3, members of election committee, named respectively Bak Ung-myun (former chairman of Dong assembly), Lee Kwang-sup (sub-chief of Dai Dong Youth), Sim Sung [illegible], Chung Kwang-oh (member of Supervisors' committee of Dai Dong Youth), Mun Mu-kyung (chief of Dai Dong Youth), etc., threatened the not-registered and declared to prosecute to police, mobilizing many Dai Dong Youth terrorists.

3.At the 4th Tong of 1st Dong assembly in Sungbuk Dong, the registration was forced.

(a) On April 12, a secretary of Dong assembly, named Chung Sang-ok, accompanied by a policeman, intruded into the Tong- and Ban-chiefs' and menaced to speed the registration.

(b) On April 3, a police-detective of Sungbuk police Station intruded into the Tong-and Ban-chiefs' and forced to submit the list of the not registered.

/ (c) About

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(c) About 7 p.m. on April 2, two members of Kuk-chung youth intruded into a great many houses and forced to submit food allocation cards and sign on the blank-papers, against voters, the carrying about recommending letter for Syngman Rhee.

... ...

4. At Muhak girls' school both teachers and girls were threatened respectively to be fired or expelled from school by school authorities in case the teachers or girls' parents would not register.

... ...

5. Hu Yun (149, 2nd Tong, Yong Du Puk Dong, Tong Tai Moon Ku) is one of the sufferers of the following: (a) on April 7th, two detectives accompanying Tong chiefs and Ban chiefs visited from house to house and forced to register. (b) When a woman of 6 Tong went to the registration booth to register on behalf of his husband who was away, she was told that she did not need to sign because they would sign. (c) Some members of Kukchung, intruding into every house, threatened inhabitants that they would regard those who did not register as "reds". Two women, surnamed Chang and Ko, were asked whether they had registered by Ree Ik Zu, Vice-head of Kuk Chung Youth, with their negative answer, the two women were slandered as national traitors and so on.

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ANNEX II TO THE MEMORANDUM TO THE UNITED STATES LIAISON OFFICER

COMPLAINTS RECEIVED FROM THE SUPPORTING SOCIETY FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF ANTI-JAPANESE MOVEMENTS. 17 APRIL 1948

(The text is that of document A/ C.19/SC.4/18).

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3 May 1948

Memorandum for: United States Liaison Officer to the Commission.

From: I.F.G. Milner, Secretary, Main Committee.

Subject: Complaints received concerning conduct of the Elections.

Further to my memorandum of 30 April 1948, I wish to bring to your attention a selection of specific complaints submitted in a Report by the Investigation Bureau of the Democratic National Front dated 19 April 1948 and received by the Secretariat of the Commission on 28 April. The list of complaints is annexed to this memorandum.

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UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

ANNEX TO THE MEMORANDUM TO THE UNITED STATES LIAISON OFFICER

COMPLAINTS CONCERNING CONDUCT OF THE ELECTIONS (SELECTED FROM A REPORT FROM THE INVESTIGATION BUREAU OF THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL FRONT)

I. Coercive Registration

1. On 4 April, the 3rd Thong of 2nd Street of Tai-wha Dong, 3 detectives and 3 policemen in official uniform visited the house of chief of that Thong, and instructed coercive registration.

2. On 3 April, in 2nd Street of Uck-Dong, a team composed of 3 armed policemen, 3 members of Korean Youth League and 2 women accompanying the chief of Ban, called on each resident's home and threatened that "refusal of register shall be rewarded with the confiscation of food ration card."

3. On 4 April a team composed of 3 policemen, 2 members of Independence Youth called on Kim Kyung Ho who is living at 110th of 2nd Street of Tai-wha Dong and threatened and intimidated to register.

4. On 7 April Lee Ku Bum, Head of Chung-Pu Police Station and Shin, prosecutor, went around the registering offices within Chung Ku, and urged to register while ordering to submit a list of those who refused.

5. At 9 a.m. on 4 April, 3 policemen and 3 Independence Youth terrorists intruded to Mr. Kim Byung-ho (39 years old: living at 110, 2nd Street, Tai-wha Dong) and threatened him to register.

6. Chief of exercising section of Tong-Tai-Mun police station called on the chief of 7th Thong of Ukku Dong on 7 April and said "the not-registered shall be punished".

/ 7. Detectives

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7. Detectives called on the house of Mrs. Okpun Lee, living at the 8th Ban of 2nd Thong of Shin-Sul Dong, and said to Mrs. Lee: "You shall be regarded as red unless you register by 9th April."

8. Tai-Il Kim, living in Shin-Sul Dong, was severely beaten on ground that he had refused to register, at the office of police detachment of Kosa-Dong on 10th April.

II. Registration compelled by Dong-offices Election Committees, and City Hall

1. Dong-chief of Chungpadong visited frequently the Ban-chief of 3rd-Ban, 1st Thong of Chungpadong 1st Street to force the registration.

2. 1st Ban-chief of 8th Thong in Chun-nong-dong visited every house in his area, threatened saying: "If you do not regist , the Dong-office will punish you severely after investigating the list."

3. Mr. Han, who lives in 9th Ban, 10th Thong of Ko-hwa-dong in Mapo-Ku, was deprived of the ration card by the Ban-chief, who did not return it even till April 10.

4. 3rd Ban-chief of 3rd Thong at Mukak-dong in Chung-Ku had taken up the ration cards, and returned them only after the registration forcedly carried out.

5. 7th Ban-chief of 3rd Thong of Sajik-dong withdrew the food ration card, held the Ban-meeting and declared: "If you refuse the regis ation, the ration card shall not be returned", causing disputes.

6. On March 31, Ryu Yong-kwang, 2nd Ban-chief of 1st Thong at Kanoe-dong withdrew the ration card, and threatened, saying: "They shall be returned only after registration made."

7. (April 3, 8th Ban-chief of 2nd Thong at Okchun-dong visited all houses there, saying: "If you do not register / quickly,

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quickly, the situation will be unfavourable for you," and also threatening to treat the not-registered as "red" and to punish the

8. Dong office of Samchung-dong Bu sent the following notice to the not-registered in the name of the chairman of the Election Committee, and demanded to introduce the statements.

April 4, 1948. (Samchung-dongbu Dong office)

To:_____

On the Registration of Voters.

Due to the fact that you are not registered by April 4, we inform it to you, and want to register quickly.

If you could not register owing to your absence or illness, you should make notice of the reason to us by April 7. (The closing day is April 8).

Chairman of the Election Committee of 62nd Election District, Chong Ro A Ku.

III. Compelled registration by Terrorist youth bodies.

1. On 5th April, members of the Independence Youth in 4th st. of Myung-Ryun Dong compelled the Dong population to register and threatened, saying they had been dispatched from the detective section of the police.

2. A night about 11,30 p.m. on 7th April, more than ten members of certain terrorist youth body intruded into Mr. Lyu's (doctor) at He-Wha Dong and threatened against the refusal of registration.

3. On 8th April, five members of the Kuk-Chung Youth and of the Dai Dong Youth intruded into Mr. Lee Cho Won's in 7th Ban 9th Thong of Sin-Dang Dong and compelled to board with him until his resignation, so Mr. Lyu reported to the police but no effect was made and was obliged to register.

/ 4. On 5th April,

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4. On 5th April, in Myong-Ryun Dong 2nd Street, three members of the Kuk-Chung Youth intruded into every house and compelled Dong population to register.

5. Mr. Kim Kwan-Sun in 2nd Ban, 6th Thong of A-Hyon Dong, was beaten by members of the Kuk-Chung Youth on the reason of refuse of registration. And now, Mr. Kim is undergoing treatment by the wound in his waist.

6. Mr. Chang Sung Chu of Su-Dai-Mun Primary School, living at A-Hyong Dong of Ma-Po, was wounded by terrorists (five members of Dai Dong Youth) led by the chairman of the Youth Branch on the reason that his registration was late. And Mr. Chang needs one week's medical treatment.

IV. Compelled registration in school

1. On 7th April, Changshin Primary School, Tong Tai Mun, compelled to do the registration to the pupils' family, on the plea that the pupil of the not-yet-registered should be suspended from school.

2. Every school in Seoul investigated by directives of Dept. of Education whether the students' families had registered or not Some schools distributed papers and forced to submit the registration certificates on April 7. (for example: Maidong Primary School).

On April 6th, they propagated the registration on the platform of the meeting of the schoolboys' parents. Muhak Girls' High School said that daughters of the not-registered shall be suspended from school. The superintendent of the same school forced to submit on the spot the resignations against the not-registered teachers.

3. Maidong Primary School forced to submit a certificate signed by Ban-chief until April 4, against the second daughter of Lee Sanzo living in 5th Ban of 3rd Thong, Zung Dong, who had not / registered

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registered. Because of it that girl has been barred from school.

4. On April 8, Sungshin Girls' High School forced the girls to present their families' registration number.

5. Donam Primary School investigated whether the pupils' parents had registered or not, and forced the boys to submit certificates signed by their parents (April 8).

6. Hungin School, at Shindang Dong, investigated forcedly the voter's name, age and date of registration of their families, on April 8.

V. Registration by Fraud

1. On April 11, the 11th Ban-chief of the 10th Thong in Bukkosa Dong finished the registration of the Ban-people without notice to voters.

2. Or April 10, almost all the registrations were made by a woman with several seals at the 12th registration office in Dong-dai-moon A district which locates at a private house.

3. Shin Zai Rok, living at 1st Ban, 8th Thong, Zun-Nong Dong, who had kept five ghost households under the consent of Thong and Ban chiefs, asked and made register nine of his acquaintances on the name of all of his ghost voters.

4. Zang-chun-dan camp of war-refugees --- No.5, 2nd St. Zang-chun-Dong --- though 200 households in all, they registered as 350 households. The 150 newly fabricated households were registered at the 64th registration office, Central District.

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A/AC.19/SC.4/23/Add.1
6 May 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

MAIN COMMITTEE

COMPLAINTS CONCERNING THE FREE ATMOSPHERE FOR ELECTIONS

SUBMISSION TO THE UNITED STATES AUTHORITIES

5 May 1948.

Memorandum for: United States Liaison Officer to the Commission.

From: I.F.G. Milner, Secretary, Main Committee.

Subject: Complaints received concerning Conduct of the Elections.

Further to my memorandum of 30 April 1948, I wish to bring to your attention specific complaints received from:

1. YUN SOK-KU, Candidate for National Assembly, 65 Sinyang Dong, Kunsan, Cholla-Namdo.

2. KIM KYONG-BAE, Candidate from District A, Yon-paik Gun, Kyonggi.

The complaint of Mr. Yun in abridged form is set out as Annex A and that of Mr. Kim as Annex B.

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By NARS, Date

ANNEX A TO THE MEMORANDUM TO THE UNITED STATES LIAISON OFFICER,
5 MAY 1948

COMPLAINT FROM: YUN SOK-KU, CANDIDATE FOR NATIONAL ASSEMBLY,
65, SINYONG DONG, KUNSAN, CHOLLA-NAMDO

DATE: 1 MAY 1948

1. At about midnight, April 18, 8 members of a certain organization attacked the Hai-bang Bookshop at 2nd Street, Chung-ang Ro and tore the gate to pieces. The reason was that the proprietor, Kang Choul, had written an essay for the Kunsan News lauding Yun Sok-ku, The police and the CIC made only a formal investigation of the attack and no action was taken.

2. At about 5 p.m. on April 24, Kim Chong-yop, head of the rice distribution center of the 4th Ku of Hung-nam Dong was robbed of his possessions valued at about 110,000 won. That evening, during curfew, Mr. Kim recognized three persons in front of his house, taking off candidate Yun's photograph and campaign bulletins. They were Paik Chang-ki, son of Paik Nam-yong, another candidate who lives at #136, Nam-dong, Rim Myong-soo, brother of Rim Ki-ok who is one of the leaders of the Hankook Democratic Party living at #836, Oryong-dong and Yun-Tai-soo of #858, Oryong-dong. Mr. Kim and his neighbours ran after and caught them. They then confessed their deeds before more than 30 people. They also admitted pasting other bulletins denouncing Yun Sok-ku. The contents of the bulletins were:

(a) He had forced farmers to supply rice and grain to the Japanese government and had contributed honey to the Japanese army. He must not be elected to the National Assembly.

(b) He should be eliminated from candidature because he had rendered faithful service to the cruel Japanese army.

/ Kim

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Kim Chong-yop knew the addresses of the 3 persons and they were sent home at that time. After a while they returned and took off the bulletins which they had pasted. On the following day, the goods which Kim had been robbed of were left at the gate of Kim's home.

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ANNEX B TO THE MEMORANDUM TO THE UNITED STATES LIAISON OFFICER,
5 MAY 1948

COMPLAINT FROM: KIM KYONG-BAE, CANDIDATE FROM DISTRICT A, YON-PAIK KUN, KYONG-GI.

DATE: APRIL 1948*.

1. Sometime in the latter part of March, Mr. An Tong-yon, Chief of Chong-tan Police Station, told Yi Do-Soon, vice-chairman of the Yon-an Branch of the National Youth Organization and Sin Ka-son, vice-chairman of the Yonan Branch, Dae Dong Youth Group, that he would give them ten tons of raw rubber each if they would actively campaign for Ham Sang-hoon.

2. Sometime in the latter part of March, the Pongso Branch of the Yonan Police Station called a meeting of the Pongso inhabitants to receive the local police chief and Gun chief making their first visit to the Pongso Myun. At the meeting, the police chief and director of the Internal Affairs Section of the Gun office campaigned on behalf of Ham Sang-hoon who was present there.

3. An Dong-yon, chief of the Chong-tan Police Station summoned Yun Kwang-soo, manager of the Yon-paik Irrigation Society and Ko Chae-dul and Song Kyong-il, contractors, to his office on April 27. He told the latter two that there was something dishonest in the contract made with the irrigation society and that I (Kim Kyong-bae), former manager of the irrigation society, was responsible. He asked them to persuade me to cancel my candidature. If I did not comply, he said he would bring suit against me in court. Yun Kwang-soo, manager of the irrigation society, Yi Yong-bok, treasurer, and Nam Sang-yol, technician told me that police chief An had said that if Ham Sang-hoon failed to be elected, a by-election would be held. He again told them to

/ persuade

* Received 4 May 1948.

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persuade me to cancel my candidature and should they fail to convince me, they should return to his office.

4. When police chief An visited Yong-mo Island with Ham-Sang-hoon, he summoned the inhabitants and made a speech on behalf of Ham. When seven young persons met at Chong-tan and talked about me, they were arrested by the police on the charge of assembling without permission by the police. The police ordered them to support Ham and released them.

5. Police chief An of the Chong-tan Police Station gave orders to all branches of the police to tear off all handbills of mine. This was disclosed by a policeman named Kim to Cho Yong-whan, one of my supporters.

6. Mr. Chu, a policeman in the Chon-tae Branch of the Chong-tan Police Station distributed handbills for Ham Sang-hoon and gave handbills to village headmen to be distributed to the people.

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN KOREA
Office of the Military Governor
APO 235 Unit 2

6 May 1948

SUBJECT: Complaints Received Concerning Conduct of the Elections

TO : Chief Civil Affairs Officer
Province of Chungchong Pukto
104th Mil Govt Gp
APO 7 Unit 1

1. At its fifth meeting on 27 April 1948, the Main Committee of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, after considering a number of complaints submitted to it regarding the conduct of the elections, decided that specific complaints substantiated by some concrete evidence should be listed and forwarded to the Military Governor. A verbatim copy of the complaints that pertain to the Province of Chungchong Pukto follows:

Chinchon Gun Headquarters, Chung Chong Pukto

In an interview on 20 April 1948, Mr. Pak No Yul, Independent Candidate, stated that members of the National Association for the Rapid Realization of Korean Independence had twice dispersed groups of people who had assembled to hear him speak and he had finally promised not to make any more speeches.

Chungju, Chung Chong Pukto

In an interview on 21 April 1948, Mr. Yi Hi Sung, Independent Candidate, stated that people between the ages of 18 and 40 had been forced to become members of the Dai Dong Youth Organization and that only one out of the 13 Myuns opposed joining. The Dai Dong Organization had convened a meeting of its Myun chiefs and instructed them to make propaganda for the Dai Dong candidate.

In an interview on 21 April 1948 with Mr. Hong Chai Sik and four other representatives of the National Democratic Front, the following complaints were made:

a. A Mr. Choi Chong Soo of the National Democratic Front Organization in Seoul, who had desired to see members of the United Nations Commission's Observation Group who were in Chungju on 5 April on a previous visit, had been arrested on 5 April, handed over to the Prosecutor's office, and his whereabouts were still unknown. There had been a demonstration in Chungju on 5 April against the election and it had been alleged that Mr. Choi was responsible for its organization.

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b. Miss Yi Chong Ok who had met members of the Commission's Observation Group on 5 April in Chungju had been followed by a detective on her way home after the interview. She had requested that the detective refer to members of the Commission who, during her interview, had promised her safe-conduct. Miss Yi stated that she had been compelled by the detective to go to the Dai Dong Youth Organization at Soo-chong Chongju, where she was "insulted and evilly treated" and later had received similar treatment from the Provincial Headquarters of the Dai Dong Youth Organization.

c. Mr. Kim Du-whan of Chongju had been arrested, tortured and then killed by the Police as the suspected murderer of Son Byung-du. In addition, Prosecutor An Moon-gyong was stated to have instructed the Police "we cannot examine suspected persons without torture" and had undertaken personally to assume responsibility in such cases.

2. Please investigate these matters and take corrective action where necessary. A report of facts revealed by your investigation and action taken will be submitted to this headquarters to enable me to give a prompt and accurate reply to the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea.

W. F. DEAN
Major General, United States Army
Military Governor

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By NARS, Date

SOUTH KOREA INTERIM GOVERNMENT
Office of the Chief Civil Affairs Officer
Chung Chong Pukto
Chong Ju, Korea

11 May 1948

SUBJECT: Complaints Received Concerning Conduct of the Elections.

TO : Commanding General, HQ USAMGIK, APO 235 Unit 2

1. The letter from the Military Governor, same subject, dated 6 May 1948 and marked "expedite" was received at this headquarters the afternoon of 8 May.

2. Due to dispersal of key persons and pressing activities in connection with the election, it has been impossible to conduct complete and accurate investigation of the complaints listed by the United Nations Temporary Commission.

3. In the case of Mr. Kim Du-Whan who died in the ChongJu Police Station, an autopsy was conducted in presence of a U. S. Army medical officer and the findings were that death resulted from injuries and contusions recently received. The two detectives, who are stated to have been conducting the investigation at the Police Station, had disappeared at the time the dead body of Mr. Kim Du-Whan was discovered and Police state that their whereabouts is still unknown.

4. A complete report of investigation of the listed incidents will be rendered within 48 hours.

Roland E. Murphy

ROLAND E. MURPHY
Lt Col, Cav
Chief Civil Affairs
Officer

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

BASIC: Ltr, Hqs USAMGIK, Office of the Military Governor, APO 235 Unit 2, dtd 6 May 1948.

1st Ind.

Hq 104th Hq & Hq Det, Mil Govt Gp, APO 7 Unit 1, 13 May 1948

TO: Commanding General, USAMGIK, APO 235 Unit 2.

1. In compliance with paragraph 2 basic communication the following report of investigation is submitted.

2. a. Mr. Pak No Yul was interviewed at 10:15, 12 May 1948 in the city of Chinchon. He states that the Members of the National Association for the Rapid Realization of Korean Independence is an extreme rightist organization. That at the time, 20 April 1948 he made the complaint to the U.N. Commission Governor Youn was also in Chinchon and made talks to the people explaining their rights to vote and the rights of the candidates to make public speeches from that time on there was no trouble in the Gun. He states that after the time the complaint was made he made two political speeches in the gun without any trouble or opposition and then appeared on one other occasion where all the candidates were present and each one spoke on a loud speaker system.

He further states that he believed the election was fair and that all the people had voted the way their conscience dictated and were not coherced in any way. Mr. Pak No Yul was third in the voting.

b. Mr. Yi Hi Sung was interviewed by Lt Col Marcus Tague on 12 May 1948 in Chung Ju, Korea. This English speaking Korean received the second highest number of votes in the recent election, Mr. Kim Ki Cheul being the winner. Mr. Yi stated that individuals were not forced to join the Dai Dong Youth Organization and he seemed to be satisfied with the outcome of the election. The Dai Dong Youth Organization is well organized in Chung Ju Gun as the outcome of the election indicates. Mr. Yi said that the election campaigning of Mr. Kim Ki Cheul was highly organized and vigorously pursued.

c. Choi Chong Soo came to Chong Ju from Seoul on or about the 5th day of April 1948. He is 38 years of age. His native village is Eup Su Ri, Tong Chun Eup, Tong Chun Gun, Kang Won Do Province. He was sent to Chong Ju for the purpose of taking charge of the city branch of the South Korea Labor Association or Party, this city. He was arrested by the Police on a charge of a violation of Section 4, Ordinance #19. The case was turned over to the Prosecutor and on April 16, 1948 the case was reviewed by the Prosecutor and turned over to the Court for trial. The trial was then set aside until <u>after election</u> and was committed to the <u>big jail</u> for safe keeping. He is now in said jail and awaiting trial as per date set by the court. The Court and Police feel that, had this man been free to carry out his mission, possibly this Province would not have been quite so peaceful during the registration and voting period.

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d. Miss Yi Chang Ok could not be located in Chong Ju, Korea, for an interview but the Chiefs of the Provincial Police and the City of Chong Ju, were questioned and stated that they did not order or send a detective with Miss Yi after her interview. The Dai Dong Youth Organization denies that Miss Yi was brought to their headquarters for questioning. It is possible that Miss Yi was taken to the Dai Dong headquarters as they have in the past attempted some strong arm methods, but there is no proof in this particular case.

e. A complete report regarding the killing of Mr. Kim Du Whan was submitted by Mr. James H. Marshall, Public Safety Officer to the office of Lt Col H. E. Erickson. The two policemen who were responsible for the death of Mr. Kim nav not been apprehended at the present time but the police state that they are still searching for them.

Mr. An Moon Gyong, Prosecutor, was questioned and denies that he has ever made such a statement to the police or to anyone that it is necessary to torture suspected persons. The prosecutors of this province have always been opposed to the "torture method" of securing confessions and have in the past prosecuted cases where such methods have been used.

3. Complaints by the candidates having been satisfactorily worked out prior to receipt of the basic communication. No corrective action has been taken.

The complaints of personal rights of the people was explained both to the police and the Prosecutor and further instructions were given to them regarding their duties as public servants.

Roland E. Murphy

ROLAND E. MURPHY
Lt Col, CAV
Chief Civil Affairs
Officer

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN KOREA
Office of the Military Governor
APO 235 Unit 2

6 May 1948

3

MAY 10 1948

SUBJECT: Complaints Received Concerning Conduct of the Elections

TO : Chief Civil Affairs Officer
Province of Kyongsang Namdo
98th Mil Govt Gp
APO 6

1. At its fifth meeting on 27 April 1948, the Main Committee of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, after considering a number of complaints submitted to it regarding the conduct of the elections, decided that specific complaints substantiated by some concrete evidence should be listed and forwarded to the Military Governor. A verbatim copy of the complaints that pertain to the Province of Kyongsang Namdo follows:

Masan, Kyongsang Namdo

In an interview on 21 April 1948 with Mr. Kim Soo San, Chairman of the Korean Independence Party in Masan, the following complaints were made:

a. Right of Assembly: At 10 a.m. on 20 April 1948, Mr. Kim requested permission from the Masan Police Station to hold an inaugural meeting in connection with the formation of the Korean Independence Party. The Chief of the Police Station had replied that the request would be transmitted to the Director of the 7th Police Division who was authorized to give such permission and that Mr. Kim would be informed of the result. By 21 April, Mr. Kim had had no notification regarding his request. In support of his complaint Mr. Kim stated that following a request on 17 April, Mr. Moon Il Min received permission to make a speech in the Theatre of Citizens on 18 April at 10 a.m. and similarily that public meetings were addressed between 18 and 20 April by Mr. Son Bon Je in furtherance of his political views.

b. Freedom of Speech and Press: On 18 February and 10 March 1948, Mr. Kim requested permission from the Masan Police Station to put up posters on which were written his party's slogans. Permission was rejected on the ground that such posters "might disturb the minds of the people".

3 Inclosure #3

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

Subj: Complaints Received Concerning Conduct of the Elections — 6 May 1948

c. Registration: Mr. Kim stated that on 8 April 1948 Mr. Rhee Won Jin, a resident of Jin Gyor Myun, Ha Dong Gun, had informed him that he had been directed to return to his village accompanied by a person from the Myun office on the grounds that he had not yet registered. Mr. Kim further stated that he saw Mr. Rhee being so accompanied back to his village.

2. Please investigate these matters and take corrective action where necessary. A report of facts revealed by your investigation and action taken will be submitted to this headquarters to enable me to give a prompt and accurate reply to the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea.

W. F. DEAN
Major General, United States Army
Military Governor

1st Ind.

HEADQUARTERS 98TH MILITARY GOVERNMENT GROUP, APO 6 — 12 May 1948

TO: Commanding General, USAMGIK
APO 235 Unit 2

1. A preliminary investigation conducted on the spot by Capt. E. T. Ewing disclosed the following information with regard to the complaints listed in paragraphs 1-a and 1-b.

a. The statements of Kim Soo San are essentially correct. His complaint, however, is premature. Requests for political meetings are cleared through the Provincial Chief of Police. This delayed the meeting in question, but Mr. Kim was granted permission to hold a meeting on 24 April and held this meeting on 25 April, in Masan. Twenty-five people attended this meeting, which included both men and women.

b. According to the Chief of Police in Masan, Mr. Kim Soo San was informed that handbills and posters were permitted provided they were not inflammatory to the extent of inciting disorders or overthrow of government. No evidence has been produced to show that specific handbills were prohibited due to such inflammatory nature.

c. No information has been obtained regarding paragraph 1-c because Mr. Rhee Won Jin has not been located.

2. Further investigation is being conducted and information will be forwarded. Due to the imminent departure of the UN Commission, it was felt advisable to furnish the information contained herein even though incomplete.

F. E. GILLETTE
Colonel, Infantry
Commanding

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN KOREA
Office of the Military Governor
APO 235 Unit 2

6 May 1948

SUBJECT: Complaints Received Concerning Conduct of the Elections

TO : Chief Civil Affairs Officer
Province of Cholla Pukto
96th Mil Govt Gp
APO 6 Unit 3

1. At its fifth meeting on 27 April 1948, the Main Committee of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, after considering a number of complaints submitted to it regarding the conduct of the elections, decided that specific complaints substantiated by some concrete evidence should be listed and forwarded to the Military Governor. A verbatim copy of the complaints that pertain to the Province of Cholla Pukto follows:

Chon-ju, Cholla Pukto

In an interview on 23 April 1948, Mr. Yi Chol Sung, Independent candidate, stated that election posters had been torn down during his campaign and that the police had disturbed his meetings. On 18 April, when he was making a speech at the Sangmoo theatre, the police had interfered with the meeting.

2. Please investigate these matters and take corrective action where necessary. A report of facts revealed by your investigation and action taken will be submitted to this headquarters to enable me to give a prompt and accurate reply to the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea.

W. F. Dean.

W. F. DEAN
Major General, United States Army
Military Governor

Inclosure #1

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN KOREA
Office of the Military Governor
APO 235 Unit 2

6 May 1948

SUBJECT: Complaints Received Concerning Conduct of the Elections

TO : Chief Civil Affairs Officer
Province of Cholla Pukto
96th Mil Govt Gp
APO 6 Unit 3

1. At its fifth meeting on 27 April 1948, the Main Committee of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, after considering a number of complaints submitted to it regarding the conduct of the elections, decided that specific complaints substantiated by some concrete evidence should be listed and forwarded to the Military Governor. A verbatim copy of the complaints that pertain to the Province of Cholla Pukto follows:

Chon-ju, Cholla Pukto

In an interview on 23 April 1948, Mr. Yi Chol Sung, Independent candidate, stated that election posters had been torn down during his campaign and that the police had disturbed his meetings. On 18 April, when he was making a speech at the Sangmoo theatre, the police had interfered with the meeting.

2. Please investigate these matters and take corrective action where necessary. A report of facts revealed by your investigation and action taken will be submitted to this headquarters to enable me to give a prompt and accurate reply to the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea.

W. F. Dean.

W. F. DEAN
Major General, United States Army
Military Governor

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Statement of PAIK NAM JU, 377-1 Shin Sul Dong, Seal, Korea. Present temporary address: Tai Ryuk Hotel, No. 38, Sun Puk Dong, Chonju.

Above party is a student of Seoul University. He came to Chonju on 7 April 1948 with Mr. Yi Chol Sung, candidate of the Students' League. He is Mr. Yi's No. 1 Campaign Manager.

From the 15th of April 1948, up until 9 May nearly every day they observed their posters were being torn down. This gentleman does not know the party or parties who removed their posters, nor the parties responsible for such action. On two or three occasions one of Mr. Yi's workers did see some small students removing their campaign posters. The students were told not to remove the posters—the purpose of the posters being explained to them. The posters were usually torn down during the night time and would be found by Mr. Yi's workers the next morning. This party does not think the young students who torn the posters down had any political motivies for doing so.

After observing the young students tearing down the posters, other posters were put up higher out of reach of young children. Nevertheless, many of these posters were torn down during the night. This witness saw many posters of the other candidates torn down.

With reference to the matter of the police preventing a meeting at the Sangmoo theatre on the 18th of April 1948, the theatre was rented for 3 days from the Police Association, owners of the building; at 1300, 18 April 1948, Mr. Yi's party started a picture show. When one film had been finished and a speaker commenced a speech, a policeman told them to stop the speech because they had not obtained official permission from the Police. The policeman took the speaker from the stage and the picture show was continued. In the meantime, this party and the policeman went to the Deputy Chief of Police and asked about the case. The Deputy Chief stated to both that no order was given the policeman to stop the speech, and that the speech could be continued. The policeman who stopped the speaker then apologized, saying he was mistaken. No further trouble was had during the meeting.

No complaint is made on account of this incident on the part of the police. This is the only occasion we had any interference of any kind with or by the police during our campaign—this interruption of our speaker only continued for about five minutes.

The only complaint we have concerning the election, or the campaign prior to 10 May 1948, is as follows:

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1. On election day Mr. Yi's representatives observed one many, CHUN PONG TCHOON, Chun Dong, Chonju, voting four times. He was arrested on his forth attempt. He voted in two different voting districts.

2. From about a week before the election, handbills slandering all four candidates except SHIN SUNG GYUN were scattered in Chonju. The police have the handbills. It is not known who distributed the handbills.

The matters submitted to the Members of the United Nations Temporary Commission representatives in Cholla Pukto were not intended as complaints, but merely were furnished as information. No complaint was intended by reason of the incidents related in this statement.

This statement has been read by each of the parties signing it, and each of us adopt it as our individual statement of the facts.

Signed at Chonju, Korea, in the presence of the witnesses shown, 12 May 1948.

Signed: Paik Nam Ju 白南柱
Yi Chul Sung 李哲承
Cho Pyung Hoo 曺秉昊

Witnesses:

E. T. Edrington, DAC
E. T. Edrington

Hong Chun Kim
Hong Chun, Kim, INTERPRETER

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RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/SC.4/23/Add.2
7 May 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

MAIN COMMITTEE

COMPLAINTS CONCERNING THE FREE ATMOSPHERE FOR ELECTIONS

SUBMISSION TO THE UNITED STATES AUTHORITIES

7 May 1948

Memorandum for: United States Liaison Officer to the Commission.

From: I.F.G. Milner, Secretary, Main Committee.

Subject: Complaints received concerning Conduct of the Elections.

Further to my memorandum of 30 April 1948, I wish to bring to your attention specific complaints received from:

1. CHOI Byung-wook, agent for Candidate Im Hong-chai of Electoral District B, Inchon (Address: #93, Song-hyon Dong, Inchon).

2. PAK Jung-jo, Secretary-General of the Democratic People's Front, North Kyong-sang Province.

The complaint of Mr. Choi is set out as Annex A and that of Mr. Pak, in abridged form as Annex B.

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ANNEX A TO THE MEMORANDUM TO THE UNITED STATES LIAISON OFFICER,
7 MAY 1948

COMPLAINT FROM: CHOI BYUNG-WOOK, AGENT FOR CANDIDATE IM HONG-CHAI OF ELECTORAL DISTRICT B, INCHON (ADDRESS: #93, SONG-HYON DONG, INCHON)

DATE: 1 MAY 1948

At about 9 p.m. on April 30, an election campaigner for Im-Hong-Chai when passing through Poo-kai Dong with a bundle of hand bills was suddenly accosted by a group of Poo-pyung Branch Dai Dong Youth Corps men. They asked, "What relation do you have with Im Hong-chai? How much are you paid for passing the handbills? Do you know of Im Hong-chai's personal background before the Liberation?" They seized the handbills and gave the man a severe beating, injuring him seriously.

It is said that the voting marks for all the candidates as announced on campaign handbills were changed except that of candidate Kim Sok-ki. Im Hong-chai's voting mark, llll, was changed to ll or lllll and some were changed to candidate Kim Sok-ki's voting mark. Furthermore, Mr. Im was slandered as being a member of the Communist Party.

We believe that these activities cannot be ignored. After investigating speedily, those who campaigned illegally regardless of whether they are from the left, right or moderate political groups, should be strictly punished, so that there can be no more such activities.

I hereby enclose a copy of a letter I received. I am retaining the original as it may be useful as documentary evidence someday. Whenever your need for it arises, I will sent it to you.

/ The letter

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The letter:

To: Im Hong-chai

From: Kim Yong-hoon

Date: April 26.

I should like to advise you on a matter.

Having known you and worked with you, I have come to admire you very much and respect your personality and character.

Yesterday, I was in a certain section of the town going about my business when I noticed that members of the Youth Corps were mobilizing the people - old and young, men and women, massing them in the ground of the Dong Association office on the plea that an enlightenment lecture was about to take place under the auspices of the Election Promotion Committee. Actually, however, the lecture turned out to be a campaign meeting for candidate Kim Sok-ki. His son, a teacher, presided over the meeting and various campaigners spoke. One of them was Song Taik-sun and the other I did not know. They told the gathering that Syngman Rhee, Lee Chung-chun and Mr. Zon of the Taihan (Great Korea) Labour Federation had issued orders that the people should follow this and although they may want to vote for another candidate they should not violate Dr. Syngman Rhee's order.

Frankly, I have persuaded some voters to vote for you. However, if we must follow the above order, my effort must be in vain. We cannot disobey Dr. Rhee's wishes, can we?

It is apparent that these lectures have been held in each Dong under the auspices of the Election Promotion Committee. Therefore, it seems to me that everyone will follow Dr. Rhee's order.

If you wish to avoid dishonour, you must withdraw your

/ candidacy

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car idacy and I hereby advise you to do so. Kim Yong-ju, Ha Sang-hoon and Ham Hyo-yong should also reflect upon the above-mentioned fact and withdraw their candidacies. I think the chairman of the Election Promotion Committee is the leading campaigner for candidate Kim Sok-ki.

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ANNEX B TO THE MEMORANDUM TO THE UNITED STATES LIAISON OFFICER,
7 MAY 1948

COMPLAINT FROM: PAK JUNG-JO, SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S FRONT, NORTH KYONG-SANG PROVINCE

DATE: 2 MAY 1948

1. On April 4th, Mr. Kim Chun-sik, resident of Bong-san Dong 169 of Taegu city, was severely beaten by two policemen and two detectives and is now under detention at the Taegu Police Station. The reason for the attack was that he had refused to register.

2. On April 17, Mr. Paik Sung-do, head of the 6th Ban of Tae-an Dong, Taegu was severely beaten by a detective of the Taegu Police Station named Choi Byong-ok because the registration in his Ban had been "unsatisfactory". Every Ban leader of that Dong offered to resign in protest.

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By NARS, Date

8 May 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. I.F.G. MILNER
Secretary
Main Committee

SUBJECT: Complaints of Mr. YUN, Sok Ku and Mr. KIM, Kyong Bae.

I acknowledge receipt of your memorandum of 5 May 1948 with which you transmitted copies of specific complaints of Mr. YUN, Sok Ku, candidate for the National Assembly, of Cholla Namdo, and Mr. KIM, Kyong Bae, candidate from Kyonggi-do.

I have brought these complaints to the attention of the authorities and the National Election Committee for appropriate action.

Both cases involve disputes and rivalries between candidates with possible bribery and corruption alleged in the case of Mr. KIM.

If the facts in these reports are true, they could well be used as evidence to invalidate the election of their rivals under Section 44 of the Election Law. However, I note in this connection that in the case of Mr. YUN that restitution has been done at least in some degree.

Possibly the Commission may wish to call the attention of the two candidates to the legal factors involved and their rights in this connection.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U.S.A.

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By NARS, Date

8 May 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. I.F.G. MILNER
Secretary
Main Committee

SUBJECT: Complaints Received by UN Concerning Conduct of the Elections.

I acknowledge receipt of your memorandum of 7 May 1948 enclosing UN Document A/AC.19/SC.4/23/Add.2 (with Annexes A and B) involving complaints of Mr. CHOI, Byung Wook, campaign worker for Mr. IM, Hong Chai, of Kyonggi-do, and Mr. PAK, Jung Jo, Secretary General of the Democratic People's (National) Front of Kyong Sang Pukto.

The complaints have been transmitted to the Military Governor and the National Election Committee for their appropriate action.

The case of Mr. CHOI, Byung Wook appears to involve campaign rivalry and alleged improper interference of youth groups. While the facts have not yet been established, I do consider that Mr. IM, Yong Chai, in whose interests Mr. CHOI was campaigning, should be informed of his rights under Section 44 of the Election Law (SKIG Ordinance No. 175) and thought that perhaps the Commission might want to so inform him in replying to his complaint.

The cases of alleged forced registration and beatings cited by Mr. PAK will have to be investigated before a reply can be made.

As soon as facts are available in the matters which have been brought to my attention, I shall communicate with you at the earliest possible moment.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U.S.A.

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By NARS, Date

8 May 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. I.F.G. MINER
Secretary, Main Committee

SUBJECT: Complaints received concerning conduct of the Elections.

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your memorandum of 3 May 1948 with which you transmitted as an annex a number of specific complaints contained in a "Report by the Investigation Bureau of the Democratic National Front" and received by UNTCOK on 28 April.

The following is offered as a general preliminary observation:

The Communist dominated Democratic National Front is an avowed enemy of the forthcoming elections in the furtherance of the interests of a foreign country. It does not want open, honest, fair elections conducted in the traditions of democratic governments. It will not take part in the elections simply because it has no chance of victory. It can be expected, therefore, that this organization, in addition to its condoning, if not actual participation in, a ruthless campaign of murder and intimidation in South Korea, will attempt to gain sympathy by complaints of force, coercion, and compulsion during registration.

This organization, you may be sure, will also cry that the forthcoming elections were "fraudulent" just as defeated Communists have done everywhere before.

A lawful, vigorous, and patriotic campaign has been conducted in South Korea to get every citizen registered. (As a matter of fact, registration in many countries is automatic and balloting is compulsory in some countries represented on the Commission.) I do not condone attacks, threats or force whether during elections or not, but I think that investigation will prove that many of these cases grew out of praiseworthy, civic minded campaign to get all citizens to register. I believe you will agree as a principle, that those who refuse to assume the duties and

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responsibilities of citizens, should then have no voice in criticizing the government that will not be established. This principle could well be extended to the conduct of elections.

However, I wish to assure you that the cases you have brought to my attention will be investigated insofar as this is possible. You will be informed of the result of this investigation at the earliest possible moment.

Copies of the annex have been submitted to the Military Governor and the National Election Committee for appropriate action.

/s/ John Weckerling

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U.S.A.

COPY

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

10 May 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. IAN F. G. MILNER
Secretary
Main Committee

SUBJECT: Complaints Received Concerning Conduct of the Elections.

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your memorandum of 30 April 1948 on the above subject in which you requested observations concerning certain complaints for the information of the members of the Main Committee. You particularly asked on 6 May that reply be made by 12 May, the proposed date of the next Commission meeting.

Copies of these complaints have been transmitted to the Military Governor and the National Election Committee for appropriate action.

A. Complaints received by the observation groups of the Commission 19/23 April.

Annex I - The cases described have been referred to the proper authorities in the provinces concerned. It is understood that the situation (voting of fishermen) noted by Observation Group I has already been arranged satisfactorily.

Under Observation Group II (Chungju, Chung Chong Pukto) (c) - The case cited, although deplorable if the facts given are true, appears not to be directly concerned with the conduct of elections.

B. Complaints addressed to the Commission in Seoul 17/24 April.

1. From the Supporting Society for the Establishment of Anti-Japanese Movements.

See below under discussion of A/AC.19/SC.4/18

2. Korean Public Opinion Association.

The matter has been referred to the department of the South Korea Interim Government concerned for a report.

Inclosure No. 124

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3. From YI, San-hun, Seoul.

4. From LYU, Chung-wha, Seoul.

The facts in these cases will have to be determined.

5. From Civil Liberties Union.

(a) The matter as presented does not appear to be related to the conduct of the forthcoming elections.

(b) Mr. J. F. Engers, Assistant Secretary of UNTCOK, reported to me about 10 days ago that an official of the Korean Civil Liberties Union had complained that a copy of the list of 3,140 persons recently pardoned by the Military Governor was refused him by a member of the South Korea Interim Government. I asked the name of this person involved and when informed by Mr. Engers, called the attention of the Military Governor to his case. He (the Military Governor) said that if the official of the Korean Civil Liberties Union would care to see him he would personally see that a copy would be given him. This was communicated to Mr. Engers. The official has not yet called on the Military Governor.

(c) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.

See remarks under pars 3 and 4 above.

UN Document A/AC.19/SC.4/18: Report by the Supporting Society for the Establishment of Anti-Japanese Movements.

Most of the complaints listed allege force, threats and compulsion on the part of the police, youth groups, and election and municipal officials in the registration of voters. I am sure that you will agree that many are too vague for further investigation or are so general that a number of trained investigators beyond our capabilities to furnish would be required to carry out the time consuming operation of endless interviews and investigation to arrive at the truth of the allegations.

In the first place the good faith of the so-called "Supporting Society for the Establishment of Anti-Japanese Movements" is seriously doubted. This organization is either Communist

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inspired or dominated or both. As such the organization is allied with a group which not only refuses to participate in the elections, but actually supports violence in an attempt to stop the elections. It would appear that the Communist National Democratic Front is using the complaining organization as a front in order to conceal the real object of these complaints.

The right not to vote is recognized, but on the other hand, patriotic and civic-minded citizens may associate themselves and put every legal pressure on their fellow citizens to register and to vote. "Threats, coercion and compulsion," of course, are not legal means, but it will probably be extremely difficult, if not actually impossible, to determine whether these cases involved "threats, coercion and compulsion," as alleged, with the limited means and time at our disposal. Many Koreans are extremely sensitive and a mere visit by patriotic citizens urging registration is quite likely to be interpreted as a "threat or coercion."

It will be noted that in this entire list there are only three or four cases of alleged beatings or attack, and even these alleged cases are admittedly minor ones.

The record of murder, violence, rioting and incitement to revolution of the Communists who are using this organization as a stooge and mouthpiece is in vivid contrast. That the Communists would resort to complaints to the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea of "forced" registration and later, of "fraudulent" elections has been anticipated. This is standard Communist practice when they are being fairly defeated at the election polls.

It is agreed that registration is a voluntary act under the South Korea law, yet I feel sure that you are aware that many countries have automatic registration and compulsory voting with fines provided for abstainers. This demonstrates the patriotic concept of the ballot, and personally I am delighted

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to see that civic-minded individuals in South Korea are zealously urging others to register and to vote. I do not condone threats, coercion, and compulsion, of course, but I doubt seriously whether these elements were present illegally in the cases cited by the complaint.

The organization which made this complaint is associated, morally if not actually, with a planned campaign of murder, arson, sabotage, violence, rioting and even revolution in South Korea, in the interests of a foreign country. The purpose of the memorandum addressed to the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea is in furtherance of an effort to halt, disparage and even nullify the elections.

I would strongly recommend that in order to get at the real facts, the complaining organization be requested to answer the following questions:

1. Did the persons involved in the report register?
2. If not, did any of the threats materialize? Against whom?
3. What persons, if any, were deprived of ration cards because of failure to register?
4. What <u>actual force</u>, <u>compulsion</u> or <u>coercion</u> took place? Against whom (give names)?

In the meantime I assure you that every effort is being made to determine the facts in these cases.

The statements above are preliminary in nature and will be amplified at the proper time when the validity of these complaints have been determined.

/s/ John Weckerling
JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

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HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN KOREA
Office of the Military Governor
APO 235 Unit 2

MAY 10 1948

SUBJECT: Complaints Received Concerning Conduct of the Elections

TO : Chief Civil Affairs Officer
Province of Kyongsang Pukto
99th Mil Govt Gp
APO 6 Unit 1

1. At the fifth meeting on 27 April 1948, the Main Committee of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, after considering a number of complaints submitted to it regarding the conduct of the elections, decided that specific complaints substantiated by some concrete evidence should be listed and forwarded to the Military Governor. A copy of the complaint that pertains to the Province of Kyongsang Pukto is enclosed.

2. Please investigate this matter and take corrective action where necessary. A report of facts revealed by your investigation and action taken will be submitted to this headquarters to enable me to give a prompt and accurate reply to the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea.

W. F. Dean

W. F. DEAN
Major General, United States Army
Military Governor

1 Incl
Complaint of Pak Jung-Jo

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By NARS, Date

ANNEX B TO THE MEMORANDUM TO THE UNITED STATES LIAISON OFFICER,
7 MAY 1948

COMPLAINT FROM: PAK JUNG-JO, SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S FRONT, NORTH KYONG-SANG PROVINCE

DATE: 2 MAY 1948

1. On April 4th, Mr. Kim Chun-sik, resident of Bong-san Dong 169 of Taegu city, was severely beaten by two policemen and two detectives and is now under detention at the Taegu Police Station. The reason for the attack was that he had refused to register.

2. On April 17, Mr. Paik Sung-do, head of the 6th Ban of Tae-an Dong, Taegu was severely beaten by a detective of the Taegu Police Station named Choi Byong-ok because the registration in his Ban had been "unsatisfactory". Every Ban leader of that Dong offered to resign in protest.

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

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BL: Hq USAMGH., Office of the Military Governor, APO 235 Unit 2
Subj: Complaints Received Concerning Conduct of the Election,
dtd 10 May 48.

1st Ind.

NMBnA

SKIG, Office of the Chief Civil Affairs Officer, Kyongsang Pukto Province
25 May 1948.

TO: The Military Governor, Seoul, Korea

1. With reference to basic communication, an investigation has been conducted and the following facts determined.:

a. Concerning Complaint #1:

(1) At about Ø415ØØ April, 1948, Mr Kim Chun-sik, a mechanic working for the Min Sung Ilbo (a leftest newspaper) and a member of the South Korean Labor Party, while working at his home, was visited by a friend of his, a Mr Ha Tae Duk, who was a member of the election committee of Bong San Dong, Taegu, in which district, Mr Kim Chun-sik resided.

(2) Information received from Mr Ha Tae Duk, who professed close friendship with Mr Kim Chun-sik, disclosed that Mr Kim had been drinking rather freely that day, and though he had no objections to the election, and ordinarly would have registered, when Mr Ha Tae Duk visited him trying to get him to register, du to the influence of intoxicants, Mr Kim refused.

(3) As there had been many posters, hand-bills, etc. condemning the National Election, placed within Bong San Dong, Taegu, in which resided, according to the police, many leftests, the police instituted police patrols in the area to preserve peace and order. One (1) of these patrols, consisting of two (2) policemen, observed the discussion between Mr Kim and Mr Ha, which was getting to be rather heated, although, according to Mr Ha, it was all due to the intoxicated condition of Mr. Kim.

(4) The two (2) policeman tried to stop the argument between ~~these~~ two (2), and while trying to do ~~this~~ Mr. Kim Chun-sik became using abusive language and was very insolent to the policemen.

(5) The two (2) policemen then decided, that as conditions were growing worse, to take Mr. Kim to the Taisong Police Station to try and quiet him down, however, they were not able to do so.

(6) Therefore, the police, through proper course of law, sent the case to the Courts.

(7) In all, Mr. Kim Chun-sik was in the custody of the police during investigation, processing of papers, trial, etc. during the period 9 April, 1948. The decision of the court was a

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had been

(8) During the course of the investigation, no evidence was uncovered which would indicate that Mr Kimvplaced in custody for failure to register was in the National Election. In fact, Mr Kim's friend, Mr Ha Tae Duk, was quite positive that this was not the reason; the reason being that Mr Kim Chun-sik violated a police regulation.

(9) Effort was made on three (3) different days to contact Mr. Kim personnaly, to no avail.

b. Concerning Complaint #2:

(1) At about 172230 April, 1948, Mr Choi Byong-ok, a detective of the Police Division "E" Special Guard, observed many handbills posted on a wall near the home of Mr Paik Sung-do, who is head of the 6th Ban of Tae-an Dong, Taegu and who is a member of the South Korean Labor Party. The contents of these handbills were: Kill the Police and Rightests and oppose the National Election.

(2) When the detective, Mr Choi, was investigating this case of the handbills, he observed Mr Paik Sung-do wandering on the street after curfew time. The detective at that time, questioned Mr Paik as to the reasons, if any, why he was on the streets of Taegu after curfew time without permission.

(3) The result of the questioning was that Mr Paik Sung-do was permitted to return to his home.

(4) The Police state that, during this questioning, the matter of registration never entered the conversation nor was Mr Paik Sung-do beaten.

(5) According to Police records, on the following day, 18 April Mr Paik spread a rumor about, roughly as follows: "A policeman beat me up because I am a Ban-head".

(6) According to the Police, several Ban-heads, who heard this rumor, were going to resign, but when they heard the truth about this matter, did not resign.

(7) Effort was made on three (3) different days to contact Mr. Paik Sung-do personnally, but on all occassions, he was not available.

2. No corrective action has been taken by this organization, as the results of the investigation of these two (2) complaints did not warrant doing so.

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3. For the information of the Commanding General, USAMGIK, reports have reached this organization which indicate that in some localities of this Province, leftests through intimidation, are forcing certain citizens to to sign petitions, papers, etc. claiming that the National Election was not conducted in a free and fair manner, In some cases, it is reported that, by using force, leftests are forcing election officials to sign blank sheets of paper, evidently in view of filling in above their signatures allegations of the same nature, Investigation by the Taegu CIC Detachments is continuing.

Alexander Adair

ALEXANDER ADAIR
Colonel, Infantry
Chief Civil Affairs Officer
Kyong Sang Pukto Province

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

HEADQUARTERS
97th Military Government Group
APO 235 c/o Postmaster
San Francisco, California

14 May 1948

SUBJECT: Investigation of Complaints Concerning Conduct of Elections.

TO : Major General W. F. Dean
United States Army Military Government In Korea
APO 235 Unit 2

1. Reference your letter May 10, 1948 regarding complaints from Kim Kyong-Pae in Annex "B" to the memorandum to the United States Liaison Office and from Choi Tyung-Wook in Annex "A", the following investigations and corrective actions were made.

a. Par 1 of Mr. Kim Kyong-Pae's complaint stated that Chief In Gong-Yon of Chongdan Police Station had promised ten tons of raw rubber to the vice chairman of the National Youth and the Pong Youth organizations, was denied by the chief, that he did not have any rubber and that he had tried to find the two vice chairmen to make them prove that he had made such an offer. Par 2 of complaint that Chief of the Pongso Branch of Yonan Police Station denied being at the meeting mentioned, stating that he appeared just as the meeting was breaking up and inquired what it was about. Par 3 of complaint proved to be an investigation of the books of the irrigation society requested of the police by a letter from a citizen and had nothing to do with the election. Mr. Kim Kyong-Soo manager of Yonbaik irrigation society and the contractors, Ko Chae Sul and Song Kyong-il agreed that the police were only carrying out their duty and that the only person suggesting that Mr. Kim Kyong-Pae withdraw as a candidate was an old lady relative who suggested that to do so would prevent a lot of argument in the community.

b. Accusation made in Par 4 were denied by the police chief who stated that no one was arrested and that he did not make any speeches on behalf of Mr. Yun Gong-Yoon notwithstanding the fact that he was his favorite candidate.

c. To Par 5 of the complaint, Chief In denied that he gave any orders to tear off campaign literature of Mr. Kim' but stated that some one was continually destroying posters of Mr. Yun Gong-Yoon by punching the eyes out of the picture of Mr. Yun and that policemen were not supposed to support any candidate. On the other hand, Chief In states, one policeman actively supported complainant Kim, he found out afterwards.

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BASIC: Ltr, 97th Mil Govt Group, subj: Investigation of Complaints Concerning Conduct of Elections dtd 14 May 1948.

d. In Par 6 the policeman mentioned as Mr. Chu must be Lee Chun Chun and stated he did not have anything to do with campaign as he had only been in district one and a half months and was not acquainted with either candidates.

c. After being informed of the replies and accusations made by the accused Mr. Kim Kyong-Bae asked to withdraw his complaint with the understanding that he be permitted to refile it in case this opposition filed a complaint against him. See attached withdrawal with English translations.

2. On investigating the complaint of Mr. Choi Kyung-Wook it was revealed that the campaigners alleged to have been attacked for distributing handbills for Mr. In Yong-Chai were actually beat up for joining a young men's group after promising to join the Dai Dong Youth Corps. They were not injured seriously as stated in the complaint as there were no evidences of any injury when they appeared for this interview. No evidence could be produced that any writings had been changed for any of the candidates and the slander mentioned was only hearsay, no evidence.

a. In the letter to candidate In Yong Chai from Kim Yong Upon suggesting irregularities; nothing could be found that was unfair to the candidate. His opponents son was only compaigning for his father. The election committee was not involved in any capacity.

b. Upon being presented the facts regarding his complaints Mr. Choi Kyung Wook requested that he be permitted to withdraw them. Enclosed request with English translation.

Charles A. Anderson

CHARLES A. ANDERSON
Lt Col CAC
Chief Civil Affairs
Officer, Kyonggi-Do

2 Incls:
w/translations

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

MAIN COMMITTEE

Duk Soo Palace

17 May 1948.

Memorandum for: United States Liaison Officer to the Commission.

From: I.F.G. Milner, Secretary, Main Committee.

Subject: Complaints submitted concerning the free atmosphere for the election.

I desire to acknowledge receipt of your memoranda of 5 May, 8 May (3) and 10 May 1948, replying to my memoranda of 30 April, 3 May, 5 May and 7 May 1948, relating to complaints concerning the free atmosphere for the election.

Your memoranda were considered by the Main Committee at its ninth meeting on 14 May and your comments and suggestions were duly noted, together with your advice that further replies would be forwarded when the investigation of certain complaints submitted had been completed. During the absence of the Commission in Shanghai, such replies will be received by Mr. H. T. Chu, Assistant Secretary, representing the Secretariat with the Liaison Group.

Complaint concerning Mr. Kim Du Wan

The Main Committee took note of the comment in your memorandum of 10 May 1948 concerning the case of Mr. Kim Du Wan referred to you in my memorandum of 30 April. Your reply suggested that "the case cited although deplorable if the facts are true, appears not to be directly concerned with the conduct of the election"; it was the feeling of the member of the Committee to whom the complaint had been submitted that it was related in an important way to the question of a free atmosphere for the election. In this regard the following statement by Mr. Chong Un Sung, Chief Secretary of the Korean Independence Party, Chongju, Chongchung Pukto, was submitted to the Observation Group of the Commission on 9 May 1948:

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"Mr. Kim Du Wan, a member of the Korean Independence Party in Chongju was arrested at about two p.m. on 13 April and taken to the police station. He died on April 14th and his body was taken to the Provincial hospital on April 15th.

"On 15th April at three p.m. while the doctors and jury were at the hospital, a newspaperman Tsung Tae-Yong of the Hang Sung Ilbo asked Mr. Marshall, U.S. Advisor to the police, for the results of the examination, Mr. Marshall told him he could not see the body until he (Marshall) had permission from General Dean to explain the case and that no announcement could be made till after the elections.

"When the police were asked by Chong Un Sung and four others why Kim had been arrested and how he had died, they said they could not answer till they had permission from the U.S. Advisor to the police.

"On April 24, members of parties opposing the elections had taken a statement to Colonel Murphy asking why Kim had been arrested and how he had died and why no announcement had been made. Colonel Murphy replied 'I cannot answer you until the elections are over'!"

Mr. Chong further stated that he knew of nothing Mr. Kim had done which could be the basis of a charge against him. Subsequently the Governor of Chungchong Pukto, Mr. Yun, told the representative of the group that Mr. Kim was suspected of being connected with the murder of Song Yung Du, Vice-Chairman of the Dai Dong Youth organization, who was shot and killed on 9 April. Governor Yun stated: "Of course Kim was tortured until he was killed."

Complaint concerning Mr. Shoi Song Soo

Mr. Shin Chong Wu stated to the representative of the Observation Group at Chongju on 9 May that Mr. Choi Song Soo (see my memorandum of 30 April), who had been arrested while waiting to call on the United Nations Observation Group in Chongju on 5 April had been in the main provincial jail in Chongju ever since. This information was confirmed on 5 May in Seoul by Miss Lee Chong Ok, of Chongju, in an interview with the representative of the Observation Group which visited Chongju on 5 April.

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UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

Duk Soo Palace,
25 May 1948.

Memorandum for: United States Liaison Officer to the Commission.

From: H.T. Chu. H.T. Chu

Subject: Protest against the decision of the National Election Committee regarding candidates elected in Cheju A and B Districts.

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your memorandum of 24 May together with copies of the report of the Board of Investigation.

For your information, I am forwarding a copy of the protest against the National Election Committee submitted to us yesterday. From the Korean text of this document I note that the protest was simultaneously submitted to General Hodge, General Dean, and the National Election Committee. For this reason, we made no change or correction in the English text which is attached.

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By NARS, Date

24 May 1948.

To: United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea.

From: Representatives of people of the North Cheju-Gun.

Subject: Petition about representatives in government in the North Cheju-Gun, Cheju-do.

Hearing the statement from committee of election that two persons, RYANG Kwi Chin and RYANG Byung Chik who were selected as representatives in government in election of 10 May 1948, will be in vain. Both Ryang Kwi Chin and Ryang Byung Chik candidates in the A and B area of the North Cheju-gun got the highest mark, have knowledge and experience and confidence which are enough to Korean people of 30 million person.

We believe that they are most comfortable for representatives government, at the same time assert that withdrawal of the result of ballot in the North Cheju-gun mistakes. We can find out that withdrawal of election is unsuitable in following items.

(1) Number of poll in the North Cheju-gun is 73 places but committee of election could prepare only 54 places of polls till 10 May. This proves that all conditions of election are not perfect. In spite of such circumstances committee of election did not it for candidates.

(2) Although the committee of election is reporting that the North Cheju was not placed in free atmosphere, voters eligible to vote (in 14 polls of Jochun Myun, 26 polls of Cheju-Eup and 2 polls of Kuiwha Myun) went with their family to Mountain Hanra to avoid voting before two days of election, because they believed that the candidates are not confortable persons for representatives in the government. Therefore they are vote-abstainer.

(3) As there is no numbers of voters in law of election, men who got the highest mark should be elected. In short, they are successful candidates.

(4) In view of all circumstances and conditions in the North Cheju-gun at present it is impossible to put in operation of election within one month.

(5) The principle of election in South Korea was to elect in area which is possible. Therefore, we believe that the man of the highest mark in only safe area should be elected.

After you investigate five items mentioned above, we hope that you will determine of both Mr. Ryang Kwi Chin and Ryang Byung Chik, candidates who got the highest marks as representatives in government.

(s) Lee Gong Jun
An Yong In
Representatives of people of the North
Cheju-Gun, Cheju-Do.

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

26 May 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. I. F. G. MILNER
Secretary
Main Committee

SUBJECT: Complaints of Mr. KIM, Kyong Bae and Mr. YUN, Sok Ku.

Please refer to my memorandum of 8 May 1948 concerning complaints brought to the attention of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea by the above named candidates.

I enclose copies of a report from the National Election Committee in the case of Mr. KIM, Kyong Bae candidate from Yon Paik Gun, Kyonggi-do, which was prepared after a visit to the electoral district concerned by Mr. KIM, Chi Hwan, a member of the Committee. Incidentally, despite his complaint, Mr. KIM, Kyong Bae was the winning candidate.

In the case of YUN, Sok Ku, the National Election Committee informed me that unless the United Nations Temrorary Commission on Korea considered it absolutely essential, no further action would be taken by it in the case of the complaint of Mr. YUN, Sok Ku, candidate from Kunsan, Cholla Pukto. Mr. YUN was elected as representative from his district and furthermore the possible criminal case which might have arisen from Mr. YUN's complaint now appears to have been settled. I will however get a further report in this case from the Military Governor as far as the more important aspects are concerned.

JOHN NECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

10 May 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHN WECKERLING

FROM: RO Chin Sul, Chairman, National Election Committee

SUBJECT: KIM, Kyung Bal, Candidate, Yon-Paik Gun, Kyonggi-Do.

1. Mr. KIM, Chi Hwan, member of the National Election Committee, went to Yon-Paik Gun, two days ago to investigate the complaints made to UN by Mr. KIM, Kyung Bal. Mr. KIM, Chi Hwan found out KIM, Kyung Bal was the stronger candidate despite his complaints against HAM, Sang Hoon.

2. Concerning the ten tons of raw rubber allegedly promised to YI (Lee), Do Soon (Vice Chairman Korean National Youth) by Police Chief, AHN, Dong Yun (AN, Tong-Yon) of Chungdan (Chong-tan), a border town, in compensation of supporting HAM, Sang Hoon's candidacy, he replied that his youth organization had been instructed not to take part in any party or individual's campaign but to cast votes neutrally as citizens; and the organization could not act without the directives from the central headquarters. Moreover, he (Mr. YI) denied that he received any such offer. Since SHIN, Ka Sun (SIN, Ka Son) leader of Dai Dong Group was in hiding (apparently sought by the police), Mr. CHOI, business manager of the said organization, told the story of the (alleged) rubber offer. The police chief, Mr. HAM; KIM, Sei Min, Byuksung Branch Leader and CHUNG, Yub-in, Nai Sung Branch Leader of Dai Dong Group were conversing and the gist of the conversation appears to have been as follows: Soong Duk Sa, a charity organization in Seoul, has about thirty tons of raw rubber of which it was willing to dispose and apply part of the profits to maintain the Dai Dong Branch expenses.

3. Concerning the election campaign for Mr. HAM at Bongso (Pongso) Myun by the Chief of Police and head of internal affairs,

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Mr. HONG, Chong Ok, Mr. KIM, Chi Hwan reported that on 26 March, before the registration, Chief KIM, Ki Ok suggested that they all go to Bongso Myun to inform the people about the coming election. (Apparently this was the first of such visits.) Mr. HONG agreed reluctantly to accompany Mr. HAM for he knew that Mr. HAM would probably later announce his candidacy. The Police Chief stopped at another place while Mr. HONG and others went to the Myun office where he found all the officials were out except the general affairs head. At the suggestion of Mr. HAM, they held a round table talk on election matters presided over by the general affairs head. But during this talk, Mr. HAM talked about foreign and domestic issues while KIM stressed the point that we should focus our strength toward elections as it was the first such opportunity for Korea (national democratic elections). After that, realizing that he had been used as part of Mr. HAM's scheme, he (KIM) was more cautious about accompanying Mr. HAM.

D. S. KIM
Liaison Officer

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주面長及副面長은出他하고있고庶務係主任에있었다 咸氏가말하기를選擧에對한座談會를하는것에어떠냐하기에거기贊成하여座談會를여럿는데司會는庶務主任이하고三人이야기하는中咸氏는國外國內情勢에對하여이야기하고內務課長은今番選擧는有史以來의처음되는일이라는것과有權者가하나도빠짐없이總力을다하여야하겠다는意味를말한일이있었을뿐이요其後부터는自已가咸氏의謀略에빠지줄알고注意에注意를加하며操心하는中이라고말하였다

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8 May 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. I.F.G. MILNER
Secretary
Main Committee

SUBJECT: Complaints of Mr. YUN, Sok Ku and Mr. KIM, Kyong Bae.

I acknowledge receipt of your memorandum of 5 May 1948 with which you transmitted copies of specific complaints of Mr. YUN, Sok Ku, candidate for the National Assembly, of Cholla Namdo, and Mr. KIM, Kyong Bae, candidate from Kyonggi-do.

I have brought these complaints to the attention of the authorities and the National Election Committee for appropriate action.

Both cases involve disputes and rivalries between candidates with possible bribery and corruption alleged in the case of Mr. KIM.

If the facts in these reports are true, they could well be used as evidence to invalidate the election of their rivals under Section 44 of the Election Law. However, I note in this connection that in the case of Mr. YUN that restitution has been done at least in some degree.

Possibly the Commission may wish to call the attention of the two candidates to the legal factors involved and their rights in this connection.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U.S.A.

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RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/SC.4/27/Add.1
6 May 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

MAIN COMMITTEE

COMPLAINTS CONCERNING THE FREE ATMOSPHERE FOR ELECTIONS

SUBMISSION TO THE UNITED STATES AUTHORITIES

5 May 1948.

Memorandum for: United States Liaison Officer to the Commission.

From: I.F.G. Milner, Secretary, Main Committee.

Subject: Complaints received concerning Conduct of the Elections.

Further to my memorandum of 30 April 1948, I wish to bring to your attention specific complaints received from:

1. YUN SOK-KU, Candidate for National Assembly, 65 Sinyang Dong, Kunsan, Cholla-~~Namdo.~~ Pukto

2. KIM KYONG-BAE, Candidate from District A, Yon-paik Gun, Kyonggi.

The complaint of Mr. Yun in abridged form is set out as Annex A and that of Mr. Kim as Annex B.

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ANNEX A TO THE MEMORANDUM TO THE UNITED STATES LIAISON OFFICER,
5 MAY 1948

COMPLAINT FROM: YUN SOK-KU, CANDIDATE FOR NATIONAL ASSEMBLY,
65, SINYONG DONG, KUNSAN, CHOLLA-NAMDO

DATE: 1 MAY 1948

1. At about midnight, April 18, 8 members of a certain organization attacked the Hai-bang Bookshop at 2nd Street, Chung-ang Ro and tore the gate to pieces. The reason was that the proprietor, Kang Choul, had written an essay for the Kunsan News lauding Yun Sol-ku, The police and the CIC made only a formal investigation of the attack and no action was taken.

2. At about 5 p.m. on April 24, Kim Chong-yop, head of the rice distribution center of the 4th Ku of Hung-nam Dong was robbed of his possessions valued at about 110,000 won. That evening, during curfew, Mr. Kim recognized three persons in front of his house, taking off candidate Yun's photograph and campaign bulletins. They were Paik Chang-ki, son of Paik Nam-yong, another candidate who lives at #136, Nam-dong, Rim Myong-soo, brother of Rim Ki-ok who is one of the leaders of the Hankook Democratic Party living at #836, Oryong-dong and Yun-Tai-soo of #858, Oryong-dong. Mr. Kim and his neighbours ran after and caught them. They then confessed their deeds before more than 30 people. They also admitted pasting other bulletins denouncing Yun Sol ku. The contents of the bulletins were:

(a) He had forced farmers to supply rice and grain to the Japanese government and had contributed honey to the Japanes army. He must not be elected to the National Assembly.

(b) He should be eliminated from candidature because he had rendered faithful service to the cruel Japanese army.

/ Kim

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Kim Chong-yop knew the addresses of the 3 persons and they were sent home at that time. After a while they returned and took off the bulletins which they had pasted. On the following day, the goods which Kim had been robbed of were left at the gate of Kim's home.

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ANNEX B TO THE MEMORANDUM TO THE UNITED STATES LIAISON OFFICER,
5 MAY 1948

COMPLAINT FROM: KIM KYONG-BAE, CANDIDATE FROM DISTRICT A, YON-PAIK KUN, KYONG-GI.

DATE: APRIL 1948*.

1. Sometime in the latter part of March, Mr. An Tong-yon, Chief of Chong-tan Police Station, told Yi Do-Soon, vice-chairman of the Yon-an Branch of the National Youth Organization and Sin Ka-son, vice-chairman of the Yonan Branch, Dae Dong Youth Group, that he would give them ten tons of raw rubber each if they would actively campaign for Ham Sang-hoon.

2. Sometime in the latter part of March, the Pongso Branch of the Yonan Police Station called a meeting of the Pongso inhabitants to receive the local police chief and Gun chief making their first visit to the Pongso Myun. At the meeting, the police chief and director of the Internal Affairs Section of the Gun office campaigned on behalf of Ham Sang-hoon who was present there.

3. An Dong-yon, chief of the Chong-tan Police Station summoned Yun Kwang-soo, manager of the Yon-paik Irrigation Society and Ko Chae-dul and Song Kyong-il, contractors, to his office on April 27. He told the latter two that there was something dishonest in the contract made with the irrigation society and that I (Kim Kyong-bae), former manager of the irrigation society, was responsible. He asked them to persuade me to cancel my candidature. If I did not comply, he said he would bring suit against me in court. Yun Kwang-soo, manager of the irrigation society, Yi Yong-bok, treasurer, and Nam Sang-yol, technician told me that police chief An had said that if Ham Sang-hoon failed to be elected, a by-election would be held. He again told them to

/ persuade

* Received 4 May 1948.

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By NARS, Date

persuade me to cancel my candidature and should they fail to convince me, they should return to his office.

4. When police chief An visited Yong-mo Island with Ham-Sang-hoon, he summoned the inhabitants and made a speech on behalf of Ham. When seven young persons met at Chong-tan and talked about me, they were arrested by the police on the charge of assembling without permission by the police. The police ordered them to support Ham and released them.

5. Police chief An of the Chong-tan Police Station gave orders to all branches of the police to tear off all handbills of mine. This was disclosed by a policeman named Kim to Cho Yong-whan, one of my supporters.

6. Mr. Chu, a policeman in the Chon-tae Branch of the Chong-tan Police Station distributed handbills for Ham Sang-hoon and gave handbills to village headmen to be distributed to the people.

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UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

Duk Soo Palace,
29 May 1948.

Memorandum for: United States Liaison Officer to the Commission.

From: H.T. Chu. H. T. Chu

Subject: Communications received concerning the conduct of the elections.

Please accept my belated thanks for your memoranda of 24 and 25 May 1948 enclosing the following communications:

1. Cancellation of candidacy of Daniel Choi.

2. General Hodge's proclamation of 25 May regarding the first meeting of the elected representatives.

3. Announcement by the Chairman of the National Election Committee concerning the first meeting of Korean representatives.

4. Copies of List of the Elected Members of the National Assembly.

5. Copies of a letter from the National Election Committee to General Dean dated 19 May 1948.

6. General Dean's order of 24 May 1948 for new elections to be held in North Cheju-do on 23 June 1948.

I wish to acknowledge also receipt of your memorandum of 26 May to Mr. Milner and your memorandum of 27 May to me, enclosing a report from the National Election Committee on Mr. Kim Kwong-Bae's case and copies of a letter from Lieut. Commr. H.A. Lord of the Salvation Army Territorial Headquarters in Korea, concerning his observations of the conduct of the elections in Korea.

You may be interested to know that copies of all the above-mentioned documents have been forwarded to Mrrs. Schmidt and Milner for the information of the members of the Commission.

I am enclosing for your information the following complaints received which seem to be specific:

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By NARS, Date

1. Complaint received from KWON Choong-soon, Andong-gun, Kyongsang Pukto. Subject: request for re-election in Andong A District, Kyongsang Namdo.

2. Complaint received from NO Pyong-yul and CHA Myong-taek, Cheju-do. Subject: Re-election in Cheju-do inadvisable.

3. Complaint received from KIM Kuk-t'ae, Pusan City, Kyongsang Namdo. Subject: Alleged violation of Election Law and Regulations.

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

1 June 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. KIM, DONG SONG
Liaison Officer
National Election Committee

SUBJECT: Request for re-election in Andong A District, Kyongsang Namdo.

I am enclosing for your information and appropriate action a copy of a letter from Mr. KWON, Choong Soon, Andong-gun, Kyongsang Pukto, dated 20 May, addressed to the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, requesting a re-election in his district, because of alleged election irregularities on the part of his principal opponent.

A reply was sent to the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea suggesting that Mr. KWON's attention be brought to the provisions of Sections 50 to 52, inclusive, of the Election Law and Regulations.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

1 June 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. CHU, HUNG-TI
Assistant Secretary
United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea

SUBJECT: Request for re-election in Andong A District, Kyongsang Namdo.

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your memorandum dated 29 May 1948 enclosing a copy of a letter from Mr. KWON, Choong-soon, Andong-gun, Kyongsang Pukto, (dated 26 May 1948 but received by UNTCOK on 25 May) requesting that a re-election be held in "A" District, Andong-gun, Kyongsang Pukto.

Mr. KWON, according to information furnished by the National Election Committee was an independent candidate and received 10,463 votes in his district to 14,088 received by Mr. KIM, Ik Hi, (Dok Chok) the winning candidate. He alleges violations of the election law and regulations, terrorism and intimidation, as well as bribery and "propaganda" on the part of persons favoring the candidacy of Mr. KIM.

This case appears to be one within the purview of Sections 49 to 52, both inclusive, of the election law, which provide a specific review procedure in the cases of defeated candidates who raise the question of the validity of an election. It is suggested that this procedure be brought to the attention of Mr. KWON in your reply.

In the meantime, I have sent copies of Mr. KWON's letter to both the Military Governor and the National Election Committee, for their appropriate action.

JOHN J. MUCCIO
Brigadier General, U.S.A.

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NND 760090
By NARS, Date

File

ORIGINAL: KOREAN

20 May 1948

(Received: 25 May 1948)

To: UN Commission on Korea

From: KWON Choong-soon, Andong-gun, Kyongsang Pukto.

Subject: Request for re-election in Andong A District, Kyongsang Namdo.

The election held on 10 May in accordance with the decision of the United Nations were meant to be the initial step for the formation of a democratic Government in Korea. Through those elections able and useful Koreans should have been elected, reflecting the free will of the people. It was imperative that a free atmosphere should have been ensured so that the people might have expressed their free will. However, the free atmosphere which the UN Commission insisted upon and which was assured to exist by the American Military Government became merely a hope. It was much more so in Andong A District, Kyongsang Pukto where I ran as a candidate for the National Assembly. The police interfered with the elections; members of the extreme Rightist Youth Organizations existing there intimidated the eligible voters. Moreover, on the very day of the elections, members of the Youth Organizations patrolling the voting places tried to influence the voters to vote for Mr. KIM Ik-hi. Myon Chiefs, their subordinates and village headmen intimidated voters in favour of Mr. KIM Ik-hi, saying that if they refused to vote for Mr. KIM Ik-hi, their rice and other rations would be suspended.

People in the A Voting District, Andong, Kyongsang Pukto, have come to know all these violations of the elections. They are indignant and are insisting that the elections held in the A District, Andong must be declared invalid. I present the

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following facts for your investigation and judgment:

1. Violations of the Election Law and Regulations by the Election Committee and Civil Officials.

(a) By fraud, Mr. KIM Chil-yun, the chairman of the Voting District Election Committee and headman of Sinam-dong, Andong-gun, made his village people sign and seal a blank paper saying that it would be used for rice ration. Then he used the signed and sealed paper as recommendations for Mr. KIM Ik-hi.

(b) On April 28, I made a speech before thousands of people at the Poong-san Market Place. Immediately after my speech, Mr. KIM Chae-sun, Mr. KIM Chil-yun's son, and the Myon Chief of Poong-san Myon delivered a counter-speech saying that what I said was all false.

(c) Mr. KIM Seyun, the chairman of the Election Committee and the village headman of Samsan-dong, Andong-gun, visited the people from door to door in order to urge them to vote for KIM Ik-hi.

(d) Mr. YI of Andong-eup, a member of the Election Committee urged the people to vote for Mr. KIM Ik-hi.

(e) Mr. RYU To-tae, chairman of the 11th Voting District Election Committee destroyed all the posters of the candidates except that of Mr. KIM Ik-hi.

(f) In the 6th Voting District, Mr. KIM Yun-i and YU Won-woo destroyed all the posters of the candidates except that of Mr. KIM Ik-hi.

(g) Poong-chon Myon Chief and the police there urged the people to vote for Mr. KIM Ik-hi.

2. Cases of terrorism and intimidation.

(a) Mr. PAEK Sung-choong intimidated people to vote for Mr. KIM Ik-hi by saying they would be arrested as "reds" otherwise.

(b) Mr. KIM Kwi-yun, a village headman urged people to vote for Mr. KIM Ik-hi at the 3rd Voting Place.

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(c) Mr. RYU Won-woo demanded 100,000 won of Mr. KIM Choong-hak for campaign fund.

(d) Supporters of Mr. KIM Ik-hi mollested supporters of Mr. KIM Choong-hak.

(e) The vice-chief of Poong-chon Myon intimidated his Myon people to vote for Mr. KIM Ik-hi.

3. Bribery and false propaganda.

(a) YIM Sa-bong, a village headman received 3,000 won for campaigning for Mr. KIM Ik-hi.

(b) KIM Che-tong, a supporter of KIM Ik-hi entertained his village people with liquor and food on behalf of Mr. KIM Ik-hi.

(c) A similar case took place at Pak-hoo Myon.

(d) A similar case took place at Waryong Myon.

(e) Mr. KIM Ik-hi entertained people at his own home for favour.

4. Mr. KIM Ik-hi has not received any formal education. But he made false propaganda telling that he was a graduate from a Japanese university. As mentioned above he intimidated and bribed voters.

I request that you investigate this case and declare a re-election in Andong A District, Kyongsang Namdo.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

1 June 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. KIM, DONG SONG
Liaison Officer
National Election Committee

SUBJECT: Alleged Violation of Election Law and Regulations.

I am enclosing for your information and appropriate action a copy of a letter from Mr. KIM, Kuk-T'ae (Kuk Tai), a candidate from the Pusan City "F" electoral district, Kyongsang Namdo, dated 12 May, addressed to the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, requesting a re-election in his district, because of alleged election irregularities on the part of his principal opponent.

A reply was sent to the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea suggesting that Mr. KIM's attention be brought to the provisions of Sections 50 to 52 inclusive, of the Election Law and Regulations.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

Encl

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

File

1 June 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. CHU, HUNG-TI
Assistant Secretary
United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea

SUBJECT: Alleged Violation of Election Law and Regulations.

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your memorandum dated 29 May 1948 inclosing a copy of a letter from Mr. KIM, Kuk-T'ae (Kuk Tai) a candidate from the Pusan City "B" electoral district, Kyongsang Namdo, alleging certain election irregularities which favored his principal opponent and the eventual winning candidate, Mr. HO, Chyung (HUR, Chong). Mr. KIM's letter appears from your memorandum to have been written on 12 May but not actually received by you until 27 May.

According to information furnished by the National Election Committee, Mr. KIM, an independent candidate, was second among three candidates in his district, receiving 20,719 votes to 21,390 polled by Mr. HO (HUR), Hankook Democratic Party.

The matters brought out by Mr. KIM appear to be within the purview of Sections 50 to 52, both inclusive, of the Election Law, and it is suggested that the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea might wish to bring this procedure to the attention of Mr. KIM.

However, I am also sending a copy of Mr. KIM's letter to the Military Governor and to the National Election Committee for any action considered appropriate by them.

JOHN ECKFELDT
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

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NND 760090
By NARS, Date

File

ORIGINAL: KOREAN

12 May 1948.

(Received: 27 May 1948)

To: UN Commission on Korea.

From: KIM Kuk-t'ae,
Pusan City, Kyongsang Namdo.

Subject: Alleged Violation of Election Law and Regulations.

I wish to submit the following cases of violation of the Election Law and Regulations for your study and consideration:

1. According to the Election Law the ballot must be signed by the chairman of the Election Committee. But in Pusan, ballots without the signature of the chairman were used and distributed as valid.

2. According to Section 41 of the Election Law, a candidate or his agent can observe the opening of the ballot boxes. But my agent was denied of this right when he pointed out the unfair decision of the members of the Election Committee regarding the following:

(a) Ballots with marks on the right column of my name made by voters became invalid, while those of the same nature for my opponent, Mr. HUR Chong were counted as valid; (b) Some ballots which were apparently cast for me were counted void because there were some thumb marks on the ballots. They were made unconsciously as the ink which was stuck on the thumbs of the voters when they printed their thumbs on the register touched the ballots. In general, it is apparent that Mr. KIM Chae-kun, the chairman of the Election Committee and his men openly influenced voters in favour of Mr. HUR Chong. I wish to list further the following specific cases:

1. The Chongyan-dong 48th Voting Place was moved to Mr. HUR Chong's own house from the place originally decided by the Election Committee. The ballot booths were fronted with glass doors, which were pasted with white paper. Through the

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unpasted glass, mark III for HUR Chong, was shown to the voters.

2. Mr. CHANG Chong-dae, chairman of the 27th Voting Place, B Voting District Election Committee urged the voters to vote for HUR Chong; withness: YI Sang-yun, 1000 Suchong-dong, Pusan.

3. A similar case happened at Suchong-dong 26 Ballot Place.

4. At the B District 47 Ballot Place when KIM Hae-ja was going to vote for Mr. KIM Kuk-t'ae a supporter of Mr. HUR Chong took her hand and made her to vote for mark III of HUR Chong. She reported this to the Ballot place.

5. When Mr. KIM Pong-gon went to the B District 7th Voting Place to vote, he was told that someone had already voted for him. He was told to return home.

6. One of Mr. HUR Chong's men made NA On-sun to vote in the name of Mr. KANG of 644 Choryang-dong, who did not vote. Mr. HUR Chong's man also made the Election Committee acquiesce in this practice.

Witnesses: PAK Ae-ja and SONG So-yi, 817 Choryang-dong, Pusan.

7. HA Chang-hwan, chairman of the B District 36 Ballot Place and KIM, member of the Ballot Place, paid individual visits to the voters in order to urge them to vote for Mr. HUR Chong.

Witnesses: PAK In-song, 477 Suchong-dong, Pusan.
YI Su-Kun.

8. Mr. YONG-su, 806 Chwach'on-dong, entertained PAK Mun-ju, member of the 21st Ballot Place for the purpose of influencing the members of the Community Protection Band to vote for Mr. HUR Chong, on 9th May. (This was disclosed by PAK Mun-ju).

9. The chairman of the B District 36 Voting Place Election Committee entertained people in behalf of Mr. HUR Chong.

Witness: YI Sang-won, inhabitant of the District.

10. When YI Tok-sun, a dormitory-inspector of the Korean Spinning Company, went to the B District 7 Ballot Place to vote, she was told that somebody had already voted for her. After the discussion, the Election Committee permitted her to vote. That means two persons voted as YI Tok-sun.

.../...

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Witness: YI Tok-sun.

11. At Suchong-dong, Street Head threatened the inhabitants of the street saying that the rations would be cut down if they did not vote for Mr. HUR.

Witness: CHO T'ae-tol, 776, Suchong-dong, Pusan.

12. On election day, at the 51 Voting Place, Mr. HUR Chong, a candidate of the Place, and KIM Chae-jun accompanied by several supporters of the candidate appeared and urged women to vote for HUR Chong.

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

1 June 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. CHU, HUNG-TI
Assistant Secretary
United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea

SUBJECT: Re-elections in Cheju-do.

With your memorandum of 29 May 1948 you enclosed a copy of letter dated 26 May 1948 from Mr. NO, Pyong Yul and Mr. CHA, Myong Taek, of Cheju-do, urging that the 10 May elections be declared valid.

On 25 May 1948 I forwarded to you the official results of the elections and enclosed as Enclosure No. 3 a copy of a letter from the Military Governor, Major General William F. Dean, to the National Election Committee, dated 24 May 1948, declaring the 10 May elections on Cheju-do invalid and ordering new elections to be held on 23 June 1948.

The United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea might wish to reply to Messrs. NO and CHA accordingly.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

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By NARS, Date

? File

ORIGINAL:KOREAN

26 May 1948

(Received: 27 May 1948)

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

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

Subject: Re-election in Cheju-do inadvisable.

A re-election in Cheju-do is under consideration where numerous cases of violence took place from May 10 to May 24. For the following reasons we regard it as impractical and inadvisable:

1. More than 300 houses of those who had voted were burnt down.

2. More than 60 persons who had been engaged in the election business were killed or wounded.

3. Family members of 9 candidates were killed and wounded.

4. More than 1,800 eligible voters were kidnapped.

5. The whereabouts of innumerous voters are unknown.

6. Most members of the election committees have fled to safe places. In view of the above facts, a re-election in Cheju-do would cause more lives and destruction.

For the sake of security in Cheju-do we entreat you to declare the elections held on 10 May valid.

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2 June 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. I.F.G. MILNER
Secretary
Main Committee

SUBJECT: Withdrawal of Complaint from CHOI, Byung Wook, Agent for (defeated) Candidate IM, Hong Chai of the Electoral District B, Inchon (Address: #93, Song-Hyon Dong, Inchon) Date 1 May 1948.

With further reference to your memorandum of 7 May, enclosing UN Document A/AC.19/SC.4/23/Add.2, and my reply of 3 May 1948, concerning complaints of Mr. CHOI, Byung Wook, campaign worker for Mr. IM, Hong Chai, candidate from Inchon "B" electoral district, Kyonggi-do, and Mr. PAK, Jung Jo, Secretary General of the Democratic People's Front of Kyong Sang Pukto.

1. Complaint of CHOI, Byong Wook.

The National Election Committee has investigated Mr. CHOI's complaint insofar as the campaign rivalry aspect was concerned. The report of this investigation is attached as Enclosure No. 1. The alleged beating of Mr. IM's campaign workers by members of youth groups was investigated by the U.S. advisors in Kyonggi-do. It was revealed that the campaigners alleged to have been attacked for distributing handbills in Mr. IM's behalf were set upon later in a dispute over membership in youth organizations. There was no evidence of injury to these persons when they appeared for interview. No evidence could be produced that any candidate's markings had been changed. The alleged slander was only coarser as far as it can be ascertained.

Furthermore, Mr. CHOI withdrew his charges in writing on 14 May. (See Inclosure No. 2)

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For your information the campaign resulted as follows:

Results in Incheon "B" Electoral District

CHO, Bong Am	No Party	17,620
KIM, Suk Ki	" "	15,827
IM, Heng Jai	" "	8,806
HA, Sang Hoon	Hankook Democratic Party	4,394
YI, Sung Min	Minshong	Withdrew

2. Complaint of Mr. PAK, Jung Jo.

No report to make as yet.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U.S.A.

2 Incls

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13 May 1948

TRANSLATION

Dispute between IM, Hong Chai and KIM, Suk Ki, candidates in District B, Inchon.

Report by National Election Committee

At 1:00 p.m. 24th April, KIL, Cheng Song and YI (Lee) Chai Ho, members of the North West Youth Group, supporters of KIM, Suk Ki, posted posters over IM, Hong Chai's posters as follows:

(1.) Telephone pole according to the back of a house factory, near the Junction, Sam-yung Dong, Inchon.

(2.) Bill board at the entrance of Mitsubishi residential district near the Sale Section.

(3.) Also on another telephone pole near Mr. Lee's factory.

When these two youths were interviewed by Mr. IM, of Hong, member of the National Election Committee, who went to investigate the complaints 12th May, they admitted that their actions were merely for the fun of the thing, not with bad intentions. These boys seemed to be full of mischief without any hostile purpose.

A letter that was supposed to be written by a certain "LEE, Yung Hoon" to IM, Hong Chai, had no address. The prosecutors, as well as IM, Hong Chai, failed to identify the sender, so the letter has been thereby proven to be a fake.

However, neither of the candidates were elected in spite of their charges and counter charges. Mr. CHO, Pong An, a Leftist, has been elected at District B, Inchon.

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仁川乙區任務率、金 基間의 總務運動에 關한 件

四月二十四日午后一時頃에 仁川率을 支持하는 西北青年團員、

吉昌奉、李在浩兩人이

(1) 仁川府富平洞京仁道路自動車停留所附近所在아이스 [illegible] 工

物後面道路電柱

(2) 右同所附近所在三菱社宅人口揭示[illegible]

(3) 右同所에서 三菱社宅便에 約十五[illegible]

三個所에 金 基氏의 [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

以上兩人은 十九歲 二十歲의 年齡으로 [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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By NARS, Date

Reference: Annex "A" to the Membrandum to the United States Lisison Officer, 7 May 1948.

SUBJECT: Withdrawal of Complaint from Choi Byung-Wook, agent for (defeated) candidate Im Hong Chai of the Electoral District B, Inchon (Address: #93, Song-Hyon Dong, Inchon) Date 1 May 1948.

I, the undersigned Choi Byung-Wook, with the consent and approval of Im Hong-Chai, a former candidate from Inchon, Electoral District B, whom I represent, hereby withdraw all charges in connection with the National election held on 10 May 1948, against Kim Sok-Ki and his followers.

After due consideration both my principal Im Hong Chai and I feel that the Korean people voted in free atmosphere, and the election was a fair one. Therefore, we are satisfied to submit to the will of the people.

Respectively submitted,

(signed) Choi Byung-Wook

14 May 1948.

Encl 2

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

3 June 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. I.F.G. MILNER
Secretary
Main Committee

SUBJECT: Complaints Received Concerning Conduct of the Elections.

With reference to "Annex I to the Memorandum to the United States Liaison Officer" attached to your memorandum of 30 April (copy attached for convenience as Inclosure No. 1), the following comments are transmitted:

OBSERVATION GROUP I

Pochun, Kyonggi-Do

The situation existing in this area with respect to voting of fishermen is no different than that of other coastal areas in Korea where the problem was solved satisfactorily with the interests of both the individual and the government carefully considered. 26,087 votes were cast in this electoral district which had a population of 52,332, according to the 1946 official census.

In view of the results, the matter does not appear to be particularly concerned with the free atmosphere of the election.

OBSERVATION GROUP II

Chinchon Gun Headquarters, Chung Chong Pukto:

Concerning the statement of Mr. PAK, Ho Yul, independent candidate from the above district, that members of the NAPKI had twice dispersed groups of people who had assembled to hear him speak, Mr. PAK stated to a United States Officer on 12 May that these occasions cited occurred during the very beginning of the campaign; that thereafter there was no

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interference with his campaign.

He gave it as his opinion that "the election was fair" and that "all the people had voted the way their conscience dictated and were not coerced in any way." (See Inclosure No. 2)

Chungju, Chung Chong Pukto:

It was stated that Mr. YI, Hi Sung had charged in an interview on 21 April with UNTCOK that persons between 18 and 40 had been forced to join the Dai Dong Youth organization. On 12 May Mr. YI, who speaks English and who was second in the election campaign, stated to a United States Army officer that "individuals were not forced to join the Dai Dong Youth organization." He appeared to be satisfied with the outcome of the election. Although he commented on the fact that the election campaigning of Mr. KI, Ki Cheul, the eventual winning candidate, was "highly organized and vigorously pursued", he did not allege any irregularities.

Chungju, Chung Chong Pukto:

Several complaints were made in an interview that members of the UNTCOK had with Mr. [illegible], Chai Sik and four representatives of the Communist "National Democratic Front."

(a) Mr. CHOI, Chong Soo was not a member of the Chungju Community but had apparently been sent to that area for the purpose of taking charge of the Chungju branch of the South Korea Labor Party during the election period. He was arrested by the police on a charge of violation of Section 4, USAMGIK Ordinance No. 19, on 5 April 1948.

The dispatch of fomenters of murder, riot, arson, etc., for the deliberate purpose of interfering with, and disruption of the elections, was the known plan of the Communist South

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Korea Labor Party and its satellites. The provincial authorities are agreed that had this person been free to carry out his mission that in all probability, the registration and balloting phases would not have been quite as peaceful as was the case.

It would appear to me that the authorities acted promptly and correctly to insure that voters could go to the registration booths and polls in a free air without fear of intimidation from declared enemies of the election.

(b) It was alleged by Miss YI, Chang Ok that she had been followed by a detective after interview with members of UNTCOK and that she was brought to the headquarters of the Dai Dong Youth organization. Miss YI could not be located but the local police denied that they had ordered or sent a detective to follow Miss YI. The Dai Dong Youth also denied that she had been brought to the Dai Dong Headquarters.

(c) Mr. KIM, Du Han died in the Chongju Police Station and an autopsy was performed in the presence of a U.S. Army Medical Officer. The findings were that death resulted from injuries and contusions recently received. The two detectives who were conducting the examination of Mr. KIM disappeared at the time Mr. KIM's body was discovered and have not as yet been apprehended.

Mr. AN, Moon Gyong, the prosecutor, denied that he ever made a statement to anyone that "we cannot examine suspected persons without torture." The U.S. Army advisers in this province know that the Korean prosecutors have always been opposed to torture methods in securing confessions. The

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prosecutors in the past have prosecuted cases where such methods have been used.

The matter is being carefully investigated by the Military Governor as a criminal case involving a violation of the laws.

From the facts at hand the U.S. Liaison Officer does not see any relation of this case to the "free atmosphere"of elections.

Chonju, Cholla Pukto

Mr. YI, Chol Sung, an independent candidate, complained on 23 April of interference by the police in his election campaign. Apparently the entire affair was a general misunderstanding and Mr. YI signed a statement to this effect on 12 May (attached as Inclosure No. 3), also stating that the interview with UNTCOK was "not intended as complaints."

Mr. YI, a member of the HANKI, was defeated by another HANKI candidate.

OBSERVATION GROUP III

Masan, Kyongsang Namdo

Complaints of Mr. KIM, Soo San:

(a) Mr. KIM requested permission to hold an inaugural meeting in connection with the foundation of the Korean Independence Party on 20 April. Mr. KIM's complaint to UNTCOK apparently was premature because he was actually granted the necessary authorization on 24 April and the meeting was held on the next day.

(b) According to the Chief of Police in Masan, Mr. KIM was informed that handbills and posters were permitted provided these notices were not inflammatory to the extent of

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inciting disorders or the overthrow of the government. There was nothing to indicate that Mr. KIM had been refused permission to distribute handbills because of their illegal nature.

(c) Mr. RHEE, Won Jin has not been located as yet.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

3 Incls.

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STATEMENT OF MR. PAK, NO YUL TO LT COLONEL ROLAND E. MURPHY, CAV, CHIEF CIVIL AFFAIRS OFFICER, USAMGIK, CHUNG CHONG PUKTO PROVINCE ON 12 MAY 1948.

Mr. PAK, No Yul was interviewed at 10:15, 12 May 1948 in the city of Chinchon. He states that the Members of the National Association for the Rapid Realization of Korean Independence is an extreme rightist organization. That at the time, 20 April 1948, he made the complaint to the U.N. Commission Governor Youn was also in Chinchon and made talks to the people explaining their rights to vote and the rights of the candidates to make public speeches from that time on there was no trouble in the Gun. He states that after the time the complaint was made he made two political speeches in the Gun without any trouble or opposition and then appeared on one other occasion where all the candidates were present and each one spoke on a loud speaker system.

He further states that he believed the election was fair and that all the people have voted the way their conscience dictated and were not coerced in any way. Mr. PAK, No Yul was third in the voting.

Inclosure No. 2

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

STATEMENT OF PAIK NAM JU, 377-1 SHIN SUL DONG, SEOUL, KOREA. PRESENT TEMPORARY ADDRESS: TAI RYUK HOTEL, NO. 38, SUN PUK DONG, CHONJU.

Above party is a student of Seoul University. He came to Chonju on 7 April 1948 with Mr. YI, Chol Sung, candidate of the Students' League. He is Mr. Yi's No. 1 Campaign Manager.

From the 15th of April 1948, up until 9 May nearly every day they observed their posters were being torn down. This gentleman does not know the party or parties who removed their posters, nor the parties responsible for such action. On two or three occasions one of Mr. Yi's workers did see some small students removing their campaign posters. The students were told not to remove the posters--the purpose of the posters being explained to them. The posters were usually torn down during the night time and would be found by Mr. Yi's workers the next morning. This party does not think the young students who tore the posters down had any political motives for doing so.

After observing the young students tearing down the posters, other posters were put up higher out of reach of young children. Nevertheless, many of these posters were torn down during the night. This witness saw many posters of the other candidates torn down.

With reference to the matter of the police preventing a meeting at the Sangmoo theater on the 18th of April 1948, the theater was rented for 3 days from the Police Association, owners of the building; at 1300, 18 April 1948, Mr. Yi's party started a picture show. When one film had been finished and a speaker commenced a speech, a policeman told them to stop the speech because they had not obtained official permission from the Police. The policeman took the speaker from the stage and the picture show was continued. In the meantime, this party and the policeman went to the Deputy Chief of Police and asked about the case. The Deputy Chief stated to both that no order was given the policeman to stop the speech, and that the speech could be continued. The policeman who stopped the speaker then apologized, saying he was mistaken. No further trouble was had during the meeting.

Inclosure No. 3

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No complaint is made on account of this incident on the part of the police. This is the only occasion we had any interference of any kind with or by the police during our campaign--this interruption of our speaker only continued about five minutes.

The only complaint we have concerning the election, or the campaign prior to 10 May 1948, is as follows:

1. On election day Mr. Yi's representatives observed one man, CHUN, Pong Tchoon, Chun Dong, Chonju, voting four times. He was arrested on his fourth attempt. He voted in two different voting districts.

2. From about a week before the elections, handbills slandering all four candidates except SHIN, Sung Gyun were scattered in Chonju. The police have the handbills. It is not known who distributed the handbills.

The matters submitted to the Members of the United Nations Temporary Commission representatives in Cholla Pukto were not intended as complaints, but merely were furnished as information. No complaint was intended by reason of the incidents related in this statement.

This statement has been read by each of the parties signing it, and each of us adopt it as our individual statement of the facts.

Signed at Chonju, Korea, in the presence of the witnesses shown, 12 May 1948.

Signed: Paik Nam Ju

Yi Chul Sung

Cho Pyung Hoo

Witnesses:

/s/ E. T. Edrington

/s/ Hong Chun, Kim, Interpreter

Inclosure No. 3

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

3 June 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. I.F.G. MILNER
Secretary
Main Committee

SUBJECT: Complaint of Mr. KIM, Kyong Bae

With further reference to my memorandum of 26 May 1948 concerning the above subject, reference is also made to Annex B to the memorandum to the United States Liaison Officer, 5 May 1948 (UN Document A/AC.19/SC.4/23/Add.1).

I have had a further report of this case from the United States Advisers in Kyonggi-do Province. In general this report supports and goes further than the report of the National Election Committee dated 10 May 1948, which I forwarded to you with my memorandum of 26 May. Attached as Inclosure No. 1 is a gist of the report of the United States Advisers in Kyonggi-do. Furthermore, Mr. KIM, Kyong Bae has now withdrawn his complaint in writing and I attach as Inclosure No. 2 a copy of his statement.

JOHN [illegible]
Brigadier General, U.S.A.

2 Incls.

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

GIST OF REPORT OF INVESTIGATION OF ELECTION CAMPAIGN IN YONPAEK GUN, KYUNGGI-DO, BY UNITED STATES ADVISERS

1. Par 1 of Mr. KIM, Kyong Bae's complaint stated that Chief An Tong-Yon of Chongdan Police Station had promised ten tons of raw rubber to the vice-chairman of the National Youth and the Dae Dong Youth organizations, was denied by the chief, that he did not have any rubber and that he had tried to find the two vice-chairmen to make them prove that he had such an offer. Par 2 of complaint that Chief of the Pongso Branch of Yonan Police appeared just as the meeting was breaking up and inquired what it was about. Par 3 of complaint proved to be an investigation of the books of the irrigation society requested of the police by a letter from a citizen and had nothing to do with the election. Mr. Yun Kwang Soo, manager of Yonhaik irrigation society and the contractors, Ko Chae Dul and Song Kyong-il agreed that the police were only carrying out their duty and that the only person suggesting that Mr. KIM, Kyong Bae withdraw as a candidate was an old lady relative who suggested that to do so would prevent a lot of argument in the community.

2. Accusations made in Par 4 were denied by the police chief who stated that no one was arrested and that he did not make any speeches on behalf of Mr. Ham Sang-Hoon notwithstanding the fact that he was his favorite candidate.

3. To Par 5 of the complaint, Chief An denied that he gave any orders to tear off campaign literature of Mr. Kim's but stated that some one was continually destroying posters of Mr. Ham Sang-Hoon by punching the eyes out of the picture of Mr. Han and that policemen were not supposed to support any candidate. On the other hand, Chief An states, one policeman actively supported complainant Kim, he found out afterwards.

4. In Par 6 the policeman mentioned as Mr. Chu must be Lee Chun Chun and stated he did not have anything to do with campaign as he had only been in district one and a half months and was not acquainted with either candidates.

5. After being informed of the replied and accusations made by the accused Mr. KIM, Kyong Bae asked to withdraw his complaint with the understanding that he be permitted to refile it in case this opposition filed a complaint against him.

Inclosure No. 1

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Reference: Annex B to the Memorandum to the United States Liaison Officer, 5 May 1948.

SUBJECT: Withdrawal of Complaing from Kim Kyong-Bae, Yon-Paik Kun, Kyonggi Province.

I, the undersigned Kim Kyong-Bae, hereby withdraw all charges in connection with the election, made against An Ton-Yon, Chief of Chon-tan Police Station, the Police Chief of the Pongso Branch of the Yonan Police and the Director of the Internal Affairs Section of the said Kun office, filed with the Main Committee of the United Nations Temporary Commission in Korea..

The election on the whole was fair and was conducted in accordance with the principles of true democracy. Therefore, I cheerfully withdraw all my complaints.

Respectfully submitted

(signed) Kim Kyong-Bae

14 May 1948

西紀一九四八年五月一三日

京畿道延白郡甲選擧區立候補者

金庚培

軍政長官 貴下

陳情書取消에 關한 件

金庚培本人은 最近擧行된 選擧件에 對하야 延安警察署長、青丹警察署長安東淵鳳 西面警察支署長、龍道警察支署長李天柱 延白郡內務課長等이 非行이 있다고 U유 N엔 朝鮮委員團에 陳情하 았는바 今般選擧는 圓滿한 民主主義原則을 表顯하고 公平한 選擧의 結果를 表示하 았으므로 茲에 前般 陳情件을 取消코자 함니다

金庚培

京畿道

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

4 June 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. I.F.G. MILNER
Secretary
Main Committee

SUBJECT: Complaints Received by UN Concerning Conduct of the Elections.

With further reference to my memorandum of 3 May and Annex B to UNTCOK Document A/AC.19/SC.4/23/Add.2 which involves a complaint by Mr. PAK, Jung Jo, Secretary General of the Democratic People's Front of Kyong Sang Pukto.

There are attached copies of detailed investigations made by the Chief Civil Affairs Officer of Kyong Sang Pukto, a colonel in the Regular Army of the United States. (Inclosures Nos. 1 and 2)

From the facts at hand it would appear that the complaints were not only exaggerated but were made in furtherance of the efforts of the Democratic People's Front to disrupt and interfere with the recent election.

JOHN [illegible]
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

2 Incls
Investigations.

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By NARS, Date

(1) At about ØØ15ØØ Apr. 1948, Mr. Kim Chun-sik, a mechanic working for the Min Sung Ilbo (a leftist newspaper) and a member of the South Korean Labor Party, while working at his home, was visited by a friend of his, a Mr. Ha Tae Duk, who was a member of the election committee of Song San Dong, Taegu, in which district, Mr. Kim Chun-sik resided.

(2) Information received from Mr. Ha Tae Duk, who professed close friendship with Mr. Kim Chun-sik, disclosed that Mr. Kim had been drinking rather freely that day, and though he had no objections to the election, and ordinarly would have registered, when Mr. Ha Tae Duk visited him trying to get him to register, due to the influence of intoxicants, Mr. Kim refused.

(3) As there had been many posters, handbills, etc. condemning the National Election, placed within Song San Dong, Taegu, in which resided, according to the Police, many leftists, the Police instituted Police patrols in the area to preserve peace and order. One of these patrols, consisting of two policemen, observed the discussion between Mr. Kim and Mr. Ha, which was getting to be rather heated. Although, according to Mr. Ha, it was all due to the intoxicated condition of Mr. Kim.

(4) The two policemen tried to stop the argument between the two and while trying to do so Mr. Kim Chun-sik began using abusive language and was very insolent to the policemen.

(5) The two policemen then decided, that as conditions were growing worse, to take Mr. Kim to the Taisong Police Station to try and quiet him down. However, they were not able to do so.

(6) Therefore, the police, through proper course of law, sent the case to the Courts.

(7) In all, Mr. Kim Chun-sik was in the custody of the police during investigation, processing of papers, trial, etc. during the period 5 April, 1948.

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(8) During the course of the investigation, no evidence was uncovered which would indicate that Mr. Kim had been placed in custody for failure to register in the National Election. In fact, Mr. Kim's friend, Mr. Ha Tae Duk, was quite positive that this was not the reason; the reason being that Mr. Kim Chun-sik violated a police regulation.

(9) Effort was made on three different days to contact Mr. Kim personally, to no avail.

Inclosure No. 1

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

Complaint # 2.

(1) At about 1722 on April, 1948, Mr. Choi Ryong-ok, a detective of the Police Division "T" Special Guard, observed many handbills posted on a wall near the home of Mr. Paik Sung-do, who is head of the 6th Ban of Taean Dong, Taegu and who is a member of the South Korean Labor Party. The contents of these handbills were: Kill the Police and Rightists and oppose the National Election.

(2) When the detective, Mr. Choi, was investigating the case of the handbills, he observed Mr. Paik Sung-do wandering on the street after curfew time. The detective at that time, questioned Mr. Paik as to the reasons, if any, why he was on the streets of Taegu after curfew time without permission.

(3) The result of the questioning was that Mr. Paik Sung-do was permitted to return to his home.

(4) The Police state that, during this questioning, the matter of registration never entered the conversation nor was Mr. Paik Sung-do beaten.

(5) According to Police records, on the following day, 18 April Mr. Paik spread a rumor about, roughly as follows: "A Policeman beat me up because I am a Ban-head".

(6) According to the Police, several Ban-heads, who heard this rumor, were going to resign, but when they heard the truth about this matter, did not resign.

(7) Effort was made on three different days to contact Mr. Paik Sung-do personally, but on all occasions, he was not available.

Inclosure No. 2

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

8 May 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR: MR. I.F.G. MILNER
Secretary
Main Committee

SUBJECT: Complaints Received by UN Concerning Conduct of the Elections.

I acknowledge receipt of your memorandum of 7 May 1948 enclosing UN Document A/AC.19/SC.4/23/Add.2 (with Annexes A and B) involving complaints of Mr. CHOI, Pyung Rook, campaign worker for Mr. IM, Hong Chai, of Kyonggi-do, and Mr. PAK, Jung Jo, Secretary General of the Democratic People's (National) Front of Kyong Sang Pukto.

The complaints have been transmitted to the Military Governor and the National Election Committee for their appropriate action.

The case of Mr. CHOI, Pyung Rook appears to involve campaign rivalry and alleged improper interferance of youth groups. While the facts have not yet been established, I do consider that Mr. IM, Hong Chai, in whose interests Mr. CHOI was campaigning, should be informed of his rights under Section 44 of the Election Law (USAMGIK Ordinance No. 175) and thought that perhaps the Commission might want to so inform him in replying to his complaint.

The cases of alleged forced registration and beatings cited by Mr. PAK will have to be investigated before a reply can be made.

As soon as facts are available in the matters which have been brought to my attention, I shall communicate with you at the earliest possible moment.

JOHN R. HODGE
Brigadier General, U.S.A.

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RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/SC.4/23/Add.2
7 May 1948

ORIGINAL:ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

MAIN COMMITTEE

COMPLAINTS CONCERNING THE FREE ATMOSPHERE FOR ELECTIONS

SUBMISSION TO THE UNITED STATES AUTHORITIES

7 May 1948

Memorandum for: United States Liaison Officer to the Commission.

From: I.F.G. Milner, Secretary, Main Committee.

Subject: Complaints received concerning Conduct of the Elections.

Further to my memorandum of 30 April 1948, I wish to bring to your attention specific complaints received from:

1. CHOI Byung-wook, agent for Candidate Im Hong-chai of Electoral District B, Inchon (Address: #93, Song-hyon Dong, Inchon).

2. PAK Jung-jo, Secretary-General of the Democratic People's Front, North Kyong-sang Province.

The complaint of Mr. Choi is set out as Annex A and that of Mr. Pak, in abridged form as Annex B.

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By NARS, Date

ANNEX A TO THE MEMORANDUM TO THE UNITED STATES LIAISON OFFICER,
7 MAY 1948

COMPLAINT FROM: CHOI BYUNG-WOOK, AGENT FOR CANDIDATE IM HONG-CHAI OF ELECTORAL DISTRICT B, INCHON (ADDRESS: #93, SONG-HYON DONG, INCHON)

DATE: 1 MAY 1948

At about 9 p.m. on April 30, an election campaigner for Im-Hong-Chai when passing through Poo-kai Dong with a bundle of handbills was suddenly accosted by a group of Poo-pyung Branch Dai Dong Youth Corps men. They asked, "What relation do you have with Im Hong-chai? How much are you paid for passing the handbills? Do you know of Im Hong-chai's personal background before the Liberation?" They seized the handbills and gave the man a severe beating, injuring him seriously.

It is said that the voting marks for all the candidates as announced on campaign handbills were changed except that of candidate Kim Sok-ki. Im Hong-chai's voting mark, llll, was changed to ll or lllll and some were changed to candidate Kim Sok-ki's voting mark. Furthermore, Mr. Im was slandered as being a member of the Communist Party.

We believe that these activities cannot be ignored. After investigating speedily, those who campaigned illegally regardless of whether they are from the left, right or moderate political groups, should be strictly punished, so that there can be no more such activities.

I hereby enclose a copy of a letter I received. I am retaining the original as it may be useful as documentary evidence someday. Whenever your need for it arises, I will sent it to you.

/ The letter

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By NARS, Date

The letter:

To: Im Hong-chai

From: Kim Yong-hoon

Date: April 26.

I should like to advise you on a matter.

Having known you and worked with you, I have come to admire you very much and respect your personality and character.

Yesterday, I was in a certain section of the town going about my business when I noticed that members of the Youth Corps were mobilizing the people - old and young, men and women, massing them in the ground of the Dong Association office on the plea that an enlightenment lecture was about to take place under the auspices of the Election Promotion Committee. Actually, however, the lecture turned out to be a campaign meeting for candidate Kim Sok-ki. His son, a teacher, presided over the meeting and various campaigners spoke. One of them was Song Taik-sun and the other I did not know. They told the gathering that Syngman Rhee, Lee Chung-chun and Mr. Zon of the Taihan (Great Korea) Labour Federation had issued orders that the people should follow this and although they may want to vote for another candidate they should not violate Dr. Syngman Rhee's order.

Frankly, I have persuaded some voters to vote for you. However, if we must follow the above order, my effort must be in vain. We cannot disobey Dr. Rhee's wishes, can we?

It is apparent that these lectures have been held in each Dong under the auspices of the Election Promotion Committee. Therefore, it seems to me that everyone will follow Dr. Rhee's order.

If you wish to avoid dishonour, you must withdraw your

/ candidacy

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candidacy and I hereby advise you to do so. Kim Yong-ju, Ha Sang-hoon and Ham Hyo-yong should also reflect upon the above-mentioned fact and withdraw their candidacies. I think the chairman of the Election Promotion Committee is the leading campaigner for candidate Kim Sok-ki.

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ANNEX B TO THE MEMORANDUM TO THE UNITED STATES LIAISON OFFICER,
7 MAY 1948

COMPLAINT FROM: PAK JUNG-JO, SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S FRONT, NORTH KYONG-SANG PROVINCE

DATE: 2 MAY 1948

1. On April 4th, Mr. Kim Chun-sik, resident of Bong-san Dong 169 of Taegu city, was severely beaten by two policemen and two detectives and is now under detention at the Taegu Police Station, The reason for the attack was that he had refused to register.

2. On April 17, Mr. Paik Sung-do, head of the 6th Ban of Tae-an Dong, Taegu was severely beaten by a detective of the Taegu Police Station named Choi Byong-ok because the registration in his Ban had been "unsatisfactory". Every Ban leader of that Dong offered to resign in protest.

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File (1)

Subject : Complaint from P'K JUNG JO, Secretary-general of the Democratic People's Front, North Kyongsang Province
To : Director, Dept. of Police
From : Chief, Div. "E"

Investigations on above subject, ordered through radio on 1 May 1948, disclose following facts.

1. The vicinity of Bong-san Dong of Taegu City is inhabited by many a leftsit, where armed Policemen were on guard on account that the conditions therein seemed dangerous from the very beginning of the registration of voters.

2. About three (3) o'clock p.m. April 4, KIM CHUN-SIK was arguing with an executive committee of the Dong who had come to visit Kim to urge him to register for voting, when he was restrained by two Policemen who were guarding the area. As he addressed to the Policemen with insulting words, he was summoned to the Main Station (Taegu) to call his attention on the matter. KIM CHUN-SIK, however, not only ignored the summon made by the Police, but also conducted in so arrogant behavior that he was sent to and punished by the special judicial officer according to the Police Regulation. There has been no such fact as he was either confined or beaten. The ground on which he was punished by the special judicial officer and the investigations made by the Police show no element at all connected to the election.

3. A detective of the special ward of this Division, while patrolling, was looking for the culprit who pasted handbills instigating objection against the General Election and murdering Policemen and right-wing leaders in the vicinity of Paik Sung-Do's (in charge of cell organization of South Korea Labor Party), head of the 6th Ban of Dai-ang Dong, Taegu, when he found above Paik wandering around the area after the curfew hour. Paik returned home immediately after he was questioned by the detective. There has been no such fact as he was beaten because of the unsatisfactory registration.

Besides as above Paik Sung-Do spread out the false rumour that he had been beaten by a Policeman for no other reason than he was the Ban Head, so there seemed some atmosphere for some period of time that some Ban Heads might resign. However, after the real situation was revealed, they are exerting themselves at their business.

Lt. Jun Kyu Hong:
Please read the above statement
& Gen. Cockerham.
P.C. Chung

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

ANNEX B TO THE MEMORANDUM TO THE UNITED STATES LIAISON OFFICER,
7 MAY 1948

COMPLAINT FROM: PAK JUNG-JO, SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S FRONT, NORTH KYONG-SANG PROVINCE

DATE: 2 MAY 1948

1. On April 4th, Mr. Kim Chun-sik, resident of Bong-san Dong 169 of Taegu city, was severely beaten by two policemen and two detectives and is now under detention at the Taegu Police Station. The reason for the attack was that he had refused to register.

2. On April 17, Mr. Paik Sung-do, head of the 6th Ban of Tae-an Dong, Taegu was severely beaten by a detective of the Taegu Police Station named Choi Byong-ok because the registration in his Ban had been "unsatisfactory". Every Ban leader of that Dong offered to resign in protest.

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

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UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

Shanghai, China

Press release no. 65

7 June 1948

The United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea left Shanghai on 7 June to return by special and direct plane to Korea.

The United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea arrived in Shanghai on 19 May, met for the first time on 21 May, and completed the first five chapters of its Report to the General Assembly on 5 June.

The United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea wishes to express its heartfelt thanks to the Chinese Government for the liberal facilities and courtesies extended to the Commission which was thus able to adhere closely to the schedule it had fixed before leaving Seoul.

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NND 760090
By NARS, Date

12 May 1948.

To: UN Commission on Korea.

From: YI Hyong-woo and 54 other voters,
Yonpaek A Electoral District, Kyonggi-do.

Subject: Petition for Re-election in the Electoral District mentioned above (translated from Korean).

In accordance with Section 44-2 of the Election Law, we present a petition with the following reasons attached for you to announce the invalidity of elections held at A District, Yonpaek-kun, with Mr. KIL Kyong-pae as its elected candidate.

1. On the Members of the Electoral District Election Committee

In order to understand the factors which influenced the elections held at this Gun, it may be necessary to examine the memoerships of the Electoral District Election Committee of this Gun. There are either Mr. Kim Kyong-pae's friends or his relatives as it is listed in the following:

Chairman, KIM, Won-hong; friend and relative.
Vice-Chairman, CHANG, Myong-chang; relative.
Member of the Committee, KON, Tae-pok; relative.
CHON, Tok-yong; friend.
CH'OE, Myong-son; friend.
YUN, Kwang-soo; friend.
KIM, Chong-oh; relative.
KIM, Tong-kyu; friend.

2. Unlawful Activities of the Electoral District Election Committee

(a) Mr. HAM Sang-hun, a candidate for the National Assembly, completed his registration as a candidate on April 10, 1948. However, the Committee delayed notification of his candidacy to Chuhwa, Naesong, Ilson and Chongyong Myons. Consequently the respective Voting District Election Committees were delayed from notifying the voters of Mr. HAM's candidacy. The 62 Voting District Election Committee announced Mr. HAM's candidacy on May 2nd. On inquiry it was disclosed that Mr. KANG Ki-hyong, the Chairman of the 62nd Voting District Election Committee, did not announce Mr. HAM's candidacy until he resigned his position as chairman on April 19. It was learned that he had neglected to tell his successor, Mr. HONG Chang-choon, of HAM's candidacy.

(b) It was found out that a mark was made on each ballot used at various voting places under the name of Mr. KIM Kyon -pae, as a pointer that he should be elected.

3. The members of the Voting District Election Committee suggested to the voters in the voting place that they should vote for candidate KIM Kyong-pae on the pretext of explaining how to vote.

(a) In the 2nd voting place, KANG Won-sam and KIM Chi-ho, members of the Election Committee advised the voters to vote for candidate KIM Kyong-pae, indicating the blank column below the name of KIM Kyong-pae.

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(b) In the 3rd voting place, PYON Hyong-hyoon, HONG Sun-hun and SIN He-yong, members of the Election Committee advised the voters to vote for candidate KIM Kyong-pae.

(c) CHONG Tae-chong, member of the 55th Voting District Election Committee answered only: "The first is KIM Kyong-pae", whenever the voters asked for information after their receiving their ballots.

(d) In the 5th voting place, KIM Chol-su, member of the Election Committee, advised the voters to vote for candidate KIM Kyong-pae.

4. The voting district Election Committee pressured the voters to vote for candidate KIM Kyong-pae.

(a) Office-clerk KIM Son-pong, who had worked with the 10th Voting District Election Committee, ordered the voters to vote for candida e KIM Kyong-pae. On the voting date he pressured the voters to vote for the said candidate in the area within 100 meters from the voting place.

(b) CHO Pong-hak, son of CHO Hung-pae, member of the 10th Voting District Election Committee, forced the voters to vote for candidate KIM Kyong-pae, saying: "If you don't vote for Mr. KIM, the ballot will be nullified".

5. The members of the Electoral District Election Committee acted with prejudice when they decided to nullify some ballots. They acted on behalf of candidate KIM Kyong-pae. We cannot approve the result.

(a) At 6.30 p.m. on May 11th, one ballot was nullified by the agreement of 5 members of the Election Committee in opening the ballot-box of the 71st Voting District subject to #4, 1st Section, 42nd Article of the Election Law. Nevertheless, three other members of the Committee counted it in for candidate KIM Kyong-pae. Mr. KIM Ri-oi, Chief of Yonan Police Station who observed the opening of the ballot-box, protested. The members of the Committee then declared the ballot void. At the same time, two other ballots in favour of candidate KIM Kyong-pae were nullified. After that, the Chairman of the Election Committee ordered the ballot counting to be stopped. No counting took place from 6.30 p.m. to 8 p.m.

(b) The 61st Voting District Election Committee issued over 729 ballots to the voters. Nevertheless, on May 11, in opening the ballot box only 733 ballots were counted. At 3.45 p.m. on May 12, it appeared that there were 18 nullified ballots in the 57th voting place. About 10 minutes afterwards, it was said that the total number was one ballot less than the registered number, and a ballot brought from a desk on which the ballot-boxes were being opened, was added to it.

(c) At 3.30 p.m. on May 12th, the 57th Voting District Election Committee decided that thumb-seals beside voting mark should be considered acceptable when the ballot-boxes were being opened. A considerable number of such ballots were counted. In our opinion, those should have been nullified according to #4 and 5, 1st Section, 42nd Article of the Election Law. Nevertheless, all those were counted as for candidate KIM Kyong-pae. According to the said facts, the election should be nullified within a fixed period, we believe. And we hereby request you to order a re-election.

(Signatures).

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By NARS, Date

File

NATIONAL ELECTION COMMITTEE
SEOUL, KOREA

24 May 1948

Maj. Gen. William F. Dean, U. S. Army
Military Governor, USAMGIK
Capitol Building
Seoul, Korea

Dear Gen. Dean :

This Committee has carefully examined the Petition for Re-election in the Electoral District A, Youn Baik Gun, Kyonggi Do, on 12 May 1948, which was forwarded to the UN Temporary Commission on Korea by Mr. Yi Hyung-woo and 54 other voters in the said Electoral District and, afterwards, was referred to by the Commission for on investigation. Therefore, this Committee has despatched Mr. Kimm Chi-whan, Member of the National Election Committee to Youn Baik Gun for the investigation of the election held at the said district. This Committee will refer to each paragraph of the Petition on the basis of the result of the investigation and the report submitted by the Youn Baik Electoral District Election Committee to the Committee as follows:

1. The Petition, states that most of the members of the Electoral District Election Committee of this Gun are either Mr. Kimm Kyong-bai's friends or relationes. However, according to the report of the Committee, it is clear that Mr. Kimm do not entirely relate with Mr. Kimm Yon-nong, Chairman, and Chang Kyong-chang, Vice-Chairman, of the Committee. Some members may be either his friends or relatives, but they are not come under in the sence of relatives the law provides and it is immaterial.

2. a). According to the investigation, it is learned that Mr. Kimm Yon-nong, Chairman of the Electoral District A, Election Committee issued on 15 April 1948 the direction to the various voting district election committees to notify Mr. Ham's candidacy.

As the result of the investigation no such facts have been found as stated in (2) b, (3) a, b, c, d, (4) a, b, of the petititon.

b. a). A mark, 1, was made by a voter on the line drawn between the blank column below the name of Kimm Kyung-abi and that below the name Ham Sang-hoon on the ballot. Of course, it was made more on the side of the name of Mr.Kim than on that of the name of Mr. Ham. Therefore, members of the Committee counted it in for candidate Kimm Kyung-bai. However, Mr. Lim Ri-oi, Chief of the Yonan Police Station who observed the opening of the ballot boxes, protested. Thus it was made invalid.

b). Mr. Park Yong-wha, member of the Committee miscounted the number of ballots. This is justified by the certifying of Chief of the Yong Dai Branch of the Chung Ang Police Station which observed the opening of the ballot box. And ballots were counted on the desk which the ballot boxes were being opened. Of course, the member of the Committee did not know that one ballot was being remained under the ballot box. Afterwards, it was found out that the total number was one ballot less than the registered number, and a ballot was brought from the above desk and only added to it.

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By NARS, Date

c). Before each voter receives a ballot, he is required to put the thumb-seal on the poll register. Therefore, if he would receive a ballot before the seal affixed to the thumb would not be dry; it would result in staining the ballot.

In view of the desirability of constituting the National Assembly, I should appreciate early consideration. by the UN Temporary Commission on Korea.

This Committee, notifies you the result of the investigation made by the Committee for your information, though the complains was withdrawn by the Petition and the case is droped.

Sincerely yours,

RO CHIN SUL
Chairman
National Election Committee
Seoul, Korea

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

9 June 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. I.F.G. MILNER
Principal Secretary
United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea

SUBJECT: Complaints received concerning conduct of the elections.

With further reference to Mr. CHU's memorandum of 21 May 1948 and my reply of the same date concerning complaints of Mr. YI, Hyong Woo of Yonpaek A, Kyonggi-do, and Mr. WHANG, Ha Soo of District A, Tongyung-Eun, Kyungsang Namdo.

The National Election Committee dispatched members of the Committee to both areas concerned and copies of the reports of their investigations are transmitted to you as Inclosures Nos. 1 and 2.

Sections 50 to 52 (both inclusive) of the Election Law, provide a procedure for the review of such local elections whose validity is called into question by any defeated candidate. The United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea may wish to call the attention of both complainants to the provisions of these sections of the Election Law.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

2 Incls.
1. Investigation of Complaint by Mr. YI, Hyung Woo.
2. Investigation of Complaint by Mr. WHANG, Ha Soo. (To be transmitted later)

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

21 May 1948

MEMORANDUM TO MR. H. T. CHU
Acting Principal Secretary
United Nations Temporary Commission
on Korea

SUBJECT: Complaints received concerning conduct of the elections.

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your memorandum of 21 May 1948, inclosing complaints from Mr. Yi Hyong-goo of Yonraek A., Kyonggi-do, and Mr. Chang Ha Goo of District A., Toneyung-Eun, Kyungsang Nando.

I have transmitted copies of these complaints today to the Military Governor and the National Election Committee for their appropriate action.

I note that one of these complaints is dated 12 May and the other 17 May. Under Section 44 of the Election Law, the 24th of May is the last date possible for the invalidation of elections which gives the United States authorities very little time to complete the necessary investigations.

JOHN [illegible]ING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

21 May 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. KIM DONG SONG
Liaison Officer
National Election Committee

SUBJECT: Complaints received concerning conduct of the elections.

I am attaching herewith copies of complaints received by the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea from Mr. Yi Hyong-woo of Yonpaek A., Kyonggi-do, and Mr. Chang Ha Soo of District A., Tongyung-Kun, Kyungsang Namdo.

I would appreciate any observations that you would care to make so that I may reply to the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

Inclosures
Complaints

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

MAIN COMMITTEE

Duk Soo Palace,
21 May 1948.

Memorandum to: United States Liaison Officer to the Commission.

From: H.T. Chu.

Subject: Complaints received concerning conduct of the elections.

I am forwarding to you the attached copies of specific complaints which have been received. The first one is from Mr. Yi Hyong-woo, complaining against the Electoral District Election Committee of Yonpaek A, Kyonggi-do. The second one is from Mr. Whang Ha Soo, complaining against the Election Committee of Voting District A, Tongyung-Kun, Kyung-sang Namdo.

Any observations which you may care to make concerning these complaints would be appreciated for the information of the members of the Main Committee.

I am also forwarding copies of these complaints to Mr. Milner, Secretary, Main Committee.

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your memorandum of 18 May 1948, transmitting a tabulation of the number of candidates and the tabulation of the number of candidates originally registered and who later withdrew.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

File

10 June 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. I. F. G. MILNER
Principal Secretary
United Nations Temporary
Commission on Korea

SUBJECT: Complaint of Mr. SUH, Sang Kyung, Candidate from Tong Young Eup, Kyong Sang Namdo.

For your information I enclose copies of a report received from the National Election Committee dated 9 June 1948, concerning the complaint of Mr. SUH, Sang Kyung, a candidate for the National Assembly from Tong Young Eup, Kyong Sang Namdo.

The National Election Committee has been advised to call to the attention of Mr. SUH his rights under paragraphs 50 to 52, inclusive, of the Election Law after the formation of an Election Review Board. A copy of my letter to them is attached for your ready reference.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

Enclosures

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

File

10 June 1948

Justice KO, Chin Sul
Chairman
National Election Committee
Seoul

Dear Justice KO:

I wish to thank you for your letter of 9 June 1948 informing me of the result of an investigation by the National Election Committee in the case of Mr. SUH, Sang Kyung, a candidate for the National Assembly from Yong Deung Pup, Kyong Gang Namdo.

I have transmitted copies of this report to the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea for the information of that body.

The National Election Committee may consider notifying Mr. SUH of his right to request a review of his case in accordance with paragraphs 50 to 52, inclusive, of the Election Law.

JOHN [illegible]
Brigadier General, [illegible]

cc: [illegible]

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DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

NATIONAL ELECTION COMMITTEE
SEOUL, KOREA

9 June 1948

Brig. Gen. John Weckerling, U. S. Army
Duk Soo Palace
Seoul, Korea

Dear Sir:

The Committee has the honor in informing you of the result of the investigation made by the Committee for the petition which Mr. Suh Sang-kyung, candidate of the National Assembly, Tong Young Up, Kyung Sang Nam Do, and his agents submitted to the National Election Committee on 17 May 1948 and on 22 May 1948 respectively.

The Committee will refer to each complain made in the Petition.

1. It is revealed by an investigation that the recommenders did not recommend Mr. Kim Jai-hak as candidate to the National Assembly against their will as the complaint has made in the Petition.

2. It is not proper for the agent of the candidate to make complain that he was prohibited from participating the counting of votes. He is permitted only to observe the counting by law.

3. Carelessness on the part of the election committee concerned is recognized in using twenty-six ballots assigned to the Electoral District, Sa Chung Gun. But the actual number were eighteen and seven ballots out of them were marked under the name of Mr. Kim and the other nine ballots, under the name of Mr. Suh Sang-kyung.

4. The dificiancy of the ballots means that of the number of the ballots delivered to the two voting districts. It does not mean that there was irregularities in the voting.

5. The Petitioner charges that Mr. Kim Ki-young, member of No. 5 Voting District Election Committee, Tong Young Up, voted for a certain old woman. But it happens to be his mother. He only showed his mother how to vote.

6. The Petitioner also makes complain that there was dual voting. It happens to be two persons who bear exactly same name. One who has not registered reached the poll before the one who has registered came to vote.

Considering the above mentioned evidences, the Committee does not think there was any irregularity or fraud on the part of the election officials or the committee members, which will affect substantially on the election.

Sincerely yours,

Ro Chin Sul

RO CHIN SUL
Chairman
National Election Committee
Seoul, Korea

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By
NARS, Date

選舉委員會選舉區投票所設置表

投票所名稱　投票所設置場所　投票區域

號外

一、第一投票所　第一國民學校　第一投票區

二、第二投票所　第二國民學校　第二投票區

三、第三投票所　第三國民學校　第三投票區

四、第四投票所　第四國民學校　第四投票區

五、第五投票所　第五國民學校　第五投票區

六、第六投票所　第六國民學校　第六投票區

七、第七投票所　第七國民學校　第七投票區

八、第八投票所　第八國民學校　第八投票區

九、第九投票所　第九國民學校　第九投票區

十、第十投票所　第十國民學校　第十投票區

十一、第十一投票所　第十一國民學校　第十一投票區

十二、第十二投票所　第十二國民學校　第十二投票區

十三、第十三投票所　第十三國民學校　第十三投票區

十四、第十四投票所　第十四國民學校　第十四投票區

十五、第十五投票所　第十五國民學校　第十五投票區

十六、第十六投票所　第十六國民學校　第十六投票區

十七、第十七投票所　第十七國民學校　第十七投票區

十八、第十八投票所　第十八國民學校　第十八投票區

十九、第十九投票所　第十九國民學校　第十九投票區

二十、第二十投票所　第二十國民學校　第二十投票區

二十一、第二十一投票所　第二十一國民學校　第二十一投票區

二十二、第二十二投票所　第二十二國民學校　第二十二投票區

二十三、第二十三投票所　第二十三國民學校　第二十三投票區

二十四、第二十四投票所　第二十四國民學校　第二十四投票區

二十五、第二十五投票所　第二十五國民學校　第二十五投票區

二十六、第二十六投票所　第二十六國民學校　第二十六投票區

二十七、第二十七投票所　第二十七國民學校　第二十七投票區

二十八、第二十八投票所　第二十八國民學校　第二十八投票區

二十九、第二十九投票所　第二十九國民學校　第二十九投票區

三十、第三十投票所　第三十國民學校　第三十投票區

三十一、第三十一投票所　第三十一國民學校　第三十一投票區

三十二、第三十二投票所　第三十二國民學校　第三十二投票區

三十三、第三十三投票所　第三十三國民學校　第三十三投票區

三十四、第三十四投票所　第三十四國民學校　第三十四投票區

三十五、第三十五投票所　第三十五國民學校　第三十五投票區

三十六、第三十六投票所　第三十六國民學校　第三十六投票區

三十七、第三十七投票所　第三十七國民學校　第三十七投票區

三十八、第三十八投票所　第三十八國民學校　第三十八投票區

三十九、第三十九投票所　第三十九國民學校　第三十九投票區

四十、第四十投票所　第四十國民學校　第四十投票區

四十一、第四十一投票所　第四十一國民學校　第四十一投票區

四十二、第四十二投票所　第四十二國民學校　第四十二投票區

四十三、第四十三投票所　第四十三國民學校　第四十三投票區

四十四、第四十四投票所　第四十四國民學校　第四十四投票區

四十五、第四十五投票所　第四十五國民學校　第四十五投票區

四十六、第四十六投票所　第四十六國民學校　第四十六投票區

四十七、第四十七投票所　第四十七國民學校　第四十七投票區

四十八、第四十八投票所　第四十八國民學校　第四十八投票區

四十九、第四十九投票所　第四十九國民學校　第四十九投票區

五十、第五十投票所　第五十國民學校　第五十投票區

五十一、第五十一投票所　第五十一國民學校　第五十一投票區

五十二、第五十二投票所　第五十二國民學校　第五十二投票區

五十三、第五十三投票所　第五十三國民學校　第五十三投票區

五十四、第五十四投票所　第五十四國民學校　第五十四投票區

五十五、第五十五投票所　第五十五國民學校　第五十五投票區

五十六、第五十六投票所　第五十六國民學校　第五十六投票區

五十七、第五十七投票所　第五十七國民學校　第五十七投票區

五十八、第五十八投票所　第五十八國民學校　第五十八投票區

五十九、第五十九投票所　第五十九國民學校　第五十九投票區

六十、第六十投票所　第六十國民學校　第六十投票區

六十一、第六十一投票所　第六十一國民學校　第六十一投票區

六十二、第六十二投票所　第六十二國民學校　第六十二投票區

六十三、第六十三投票所　第六十三國民學校　第六十三投票區

六十四、第六十四投票所　第六十四國民學校　第六十四投票區

六十五、第六十五投票所　第六十五國民學校　第六十五投票區

六十六、第六十六投票所　第六十六國民學校　第六十六投票區

六十七、第六十七投票所　第六十七國民學校　第六十七投票區

六十八、第六十八投票所　第六十八國民學校　第六十八投票區

六十九、第六十九投票所　第六十九國民學校　第六十九投票區

七十、第七十投票所　第七十國民學校　第七十投票區

七十一、第七十一投票所　第七十一國民學校　第七十一投票區

七十二、第七十二投票所　第七十二國民學校　第七十二投票區

七十三、第七十三投票所　第七十三國民學校　第七十三投票區

七十四、第七十四投票所　第七十四國民學校　第七十四投票區

七十五、第七十五投票所　第七十五國民學校　第七十五投票區

七十六、第七十六投票所　第七十六國民學校　第七十六投票區

七十七、第七十七投票所　第七十七國民學校　第七十七投票區

七十八、第七十八投票所　第七十八國民學校　第七十八投票區

七十九、第七十九投票所　第七十九國民學校　第七十九投票區

八十、第八十投票所　第八十國民學校　第八十投票區

八十一、第八十一投票所　第八十一國民學校　第八十一投票區

八十二、第八十二投票所　第八十二國民學校　第八十二投票區

八十三、第八十三投票所　第八十三國民學校　第八十三投票區

八十四、第八十四投票所　第八十四國民學校　第八十四投票區

八十五、第八十五投票所　第八十五國民學校　第八十五投票區

八十六、第八十六投票所　第八十六國民學校　第八十六投票區

八十七、第八十七投票所　第八十七國民學校　第八十七投票區

八十八、第八十八投票所　第八十八國民學校　第八十八投票區

八十九、第八十九投票所　第八十九國民學校　第八十九投票區

九十、第九十投票所　第九十國民學校　第九十投票區

九十一、第九十一投票所　第九十一國民學校　第九十一投票區

九十二、第九十二投票所　第九十二國民學校　第九十二投票區

九十三、第九十三投票所　第九十三國民學校　第九十三投票區

九十四、第九十四投票所　第九十四國民學校　第九十四投票區

九十五、第九十五投票所　第九十五國民學校　第九十五投票區

九十六、第九十六投票所　第九十六國民學校　第九十六投票區

九十七、第九十七投票所　第九十七國民學校　第九十七投票區

九十八、第九十八投票所　第九十八國民學校　第九十八投票區

九十九、第九十九投票所　第九十九國民學校　第九十九投票區

一百、第一百投票所　第一百國民學校　第一百投票區

一百一、第一百一投票所　第一百一國民學校　第一百一投票區

一百二、第一百二投票所　第一百二國民學校　第一百二投票區

一百三、第一百三投票所　第一百三國民學校　第一百三投票區

一百四、第一百四投票所　第一百四國民學校　第一百四投票區

一百五、第一百五投票所　第一百五國民學校　第一百五投票區

一百六、第一百六投票所　第一百六國民學校　第一百六投票區

一百七、第一百七投票所　第一百七國民學校　第一百七投票區

一百八、第一百八投票所　第一百八國民學校　第一百八投票區

一百九、第一百九投票所　第一百九國民學校　第一百九投票區

二百、第二百投票所　第二百國民學校　第二百投票區

二百一、第二百一投票所　第二百一國民學校　第二百一投票區

二百二、第二百二投票所　第二百二國民學校　第二百二投票區

二百三、第二百三投票所　第二百三國民學校　第二百三投票區

二百四、第二百四投票所　第二百四國民學校　第二百四投票區

二百五、第二百五投票所　第二百五國民學校　第二百五投票區

二百六、第二百六投票所　第二百六國民學校　第二百六投票區

二百七、第二百七投票所　第二百七國民學校　第二百七投票區

二百八、第二百八投票所　第二百八國民學校　第二百八投票區

二百九、第二百九投票所　第二百九國民學校　第二百九投票區

三百、第三百投票所　第三百國民學校　第三百投票區

三百一、第三百一投票所　第三百一國民學校　第三百一投票區

三百二、第三百二投票所　第三百二國民學校　第三百二投票區

三百三、第三百三投票所　第三百三國民學校　第三百三投票區

三百四、第三百四投票所　第三百四國民學校　第三百四投票區

三百五、第三百五投票所　第三百五國民學校　第三百五投票區

三百六、第三百六投票所　第三百六國民學校　第三百六投票區

三百七、第三百七投票所　第三百七國民學校　第三百七投票區

三百八、第三百八投票所　第三百八國民學校　第三百八投票區

三百九、第三百九投票所　第三百九國民學校　第三百九投票區

四百、第四百投票所　第四百國民學校　第四百投票區

四百一、第四百一投票所　第四百一國民學校　第四百一投票區

四百二、第四百二投票所　第四百二國民學校　第四百二投票區

四百三、第四百三投票所　第四百三國民學校　第四百三投票區

四百四、第四百四投票所　第四百四國民學校　第四百四投票區

四百五、第四百五投票所　第四百五國民學校　第四百五投票區

四百六、第四百六投票所　第四百六國民學校　第四百六投票區

四百七、第四百七投票所　第四百七國民學校　第四百七投票區

四百八、第四百八投票所　第四百八國民學校　第四百八投票區

四百九、第四百九投票所　第四百九國民學校　第四百九投票區

五百、第五百投票所　第五百國民學校　第五百投票區

五百一、第五百一投票所　第五百一國民學校　第五百一投票區

五百二、第五百二投票所　第五百二國民學校　第五百二投票區

五百三、第五百三投票所　第五百三國民學校　第五百三投票區

五百四、第五百四投票所　第五百四國民學校　第五百四投票區

五百五、第五百五投票所　第五百五國民學校　第五百五投票區

五百六、第五百六投票所　第五百六國民學校　第五百六投票區

五百七、第五百七投票所　第五百七國民學校　第五百七投票區

五百八、第五百八投票所　第五百八國民學校　第五百八投票區

五百九、第五百九投票所　第五百九國民學校　第五百九投票區

六百、第六百投票所　第六百國民學校　第六百投票區

六百一、第六百一投票所　第六百一國民學校　第六百一投票區

六百二、第六百二投票所　第六百二國民學校　第六百二投票區

六百三、第六百三投票所　第六百三國民學校　第六百三投票區

六百四、第六百四投票所　第六百四國民學校　第六百四投票區

六百五、第六百五投票所　第六百五國民學校　第六百五投票區

六百六、第六百六投票所　第六百六國民學校　第六百六投票區

六百七、第六百七投票所　第六百七國民學校　第六百七投票區

六百八、第六百八投票所　第六百八國民學校　第六百八投票區

六百九、第六百九投票所　第六百九國民學校　第六百九投票區

七百、第七百投票所　第七百國民學校　第七百投票區

七百一、第七百一投票所　第七百一國民學校　第七百一投票區

七百二、第七百二投票所　第七百二國民學校　第七百二投票區

七百三、第七百三投票所　第七百三國民學校　第七百三投票區

七百四、第七百四投票所　第七百四國民學校　第七百四投票區

七百五、第七百五投票所　第七百五國民學校　第七百五投票區

七百六、第七百六投票所　第七百六國民學校　第七百六投票區

七百七、第七百七投票所　第七百七國民學校　第七百七投票區

七百八、第七百八投票所　第七百八國民學校　第七百八投票區

七百九、第七百九投票所　第七百九國民學校　第七百九投票區

八百、第八百投票所　第八百國民學校　第八百投票區

八百一、第八百一投票所　第八百一國民學校　第八百一投票區

八百二、第八百二投票所　第八百二國民學校　第八百二投票區

八百三、第八百三投票所　第八百三國民學校　第八百三投票區

八百四、第八百四投票所　第八百四國民學校　第八百四投票區

八百五、第八百五投票所　第八百五國民學校　第八百五投票區

八百六、第八百六投票所　第八百六國民學校　第八百六投票區

八百七、第八百七投票所　第八百七國民學校　第八百七投票區

八百八、第八百八投票所　第八百八國民學校　第八百八投票區

八百九、第八百九投票所　第八百九國民學校　第八百九投票區

九百、第九百投票所　第九百國民學校　第九百投票區

九百一、第九百一投票所　第九百一國民學校　第九百一投票區

九百二、第九百二投票所　第九百二國民學校　第九百二投票區

九百三、第九百三投票所　第九百三國民學校　第九百三投票區

九百四、第九百四投票所　第九百四國民學校　第九百四投票區

九百五、第九百五投票所　第九百五國民學校　第九百五投票區

九百六、第九百六投票所　第九百六國民學校　第九百六投票區

九百七、第九百七投票所　第九百七國民學校　第九百七投票區

九百八、第九百八投票所　第九百八國民學校　第九百八投票區

九百九、第九百九投票所　第九百九國民學校　第九百九投票區

一千、第一千投票所　第一千國民學校　第一千投票區

一千一、第一千一投票所　第一千一國民學校　第一千一投票區

一千二、第一千二投票所　第一千二國民學校　第一千二投票區

一千三、第一千三投票所　第一千三國民學校　第一千三投票區

一千四、第一千四投票所　第一千四國民學校　第一千四投票區

一千五、第一千五投票所　第一千五國民學校　第一千五投票區

一千六、第一千六投票所　第一千六國民學校　第一千六投票區

一千七、第一千七投票所　第一千七國民學校　第一千七投票區

一千八、第一千八投票所　第一千八國民學校　第一千八投票區

一千九、第一千九投票所　第一千九國民學校　第一千九投票區

二千、第二千投票所　第二千國民學校　第二千投票區

二千一、第二千一投票所　第二千一國民學校　第二千一投票區

二千二、第二千二投票所　第二千二國民學校　第二千二投票區

二千三、第二千三投票所　第二千三國民學校　第二千三投票區

二千四、第二千四投票所　第二千四國民學校　第二千四投票區

二千五、第二千五投票所　第二千五國民學校　第二千五投票區

二千六、第二千六投票所　第二千六國民學校　第二千六投票區

二千七、第二千七投票所　第二千七國民學校　第二千七投票區

二千八、第二千八投票所　第二千八國民學校　第二千八投票區

二千九、第二千九投票所　第二千九國民學校　第二千九投票區

三千、第三千投票所　第三千國民學校　第三千投票區

三千一、第三千一投票所　第三千一國民學校　第三千一投票區

三千二、第三千二投票所　第三千二國民學校　第三千二投票區

三千三、第三千三投票所　第三千三國民學校　第三千三投票區

三千四、第三千四投票所　第三千四國民學校　第三千四投票區

三千五、第三千五投票所　第三千五國民學校　第三千五投票區

三千六、第三千六投票所　第三千六國民學校　第三千六投票區

三千七、第三千七投票所　第三千七國民學校　第三千七投票區

三千八、第三千八投票所　第三千八國民學校　第三千八投票區

三千九、第三千九投票所　第三千九國民學校　第三千九投票區

四千、第四千投票所　第四千國民學校　第四千投票區

四千一、第四千一投票所　第四千一國民學校　第四千一投票區

四千二、第四千二投票所　第四千二國民學校　第四千二投票區

四千三、第四千三投票所　第四千三國民學校　第四千三投票區

四千四、第四千四投票所　第四千四國民學校　第四千四投票區

四千五、第四千五投票所　第四千五國民學校　第四千五投票區

四千六、第四千六投票所　第四千六國民學校　第四千六投票區

四千七、第四千七投票所　第四千七國民學校　第四千七投票區

四千八、第四千八投票所　第四千八國民學校　第四千八投票區

四千九、第四千九投票所　第四千九國民學校　第四千九投票區

五千、第五千投票所　第五千國民學校　第五千投票區

五千一、第五千一投票所　第五千一國民學校　第五千一投票區

五千二、第五千二投票所　第五千二國民學校　第五千二投票區

五千三、第五千三投票所　第五千三國民學校　第五千三投票區

五千四、第五千四投票所　第五千四國民學校　第五千四投票區

五千五、第五千五投票所　第五千五國民學校　第五千五投票區

五千六、第五千六投票所　第五千六國民學校　第五千六投票區

五千七、第五千七投票所　第五千七國民學校　第五千七投票區

五千八、第五千八投票所　第五千八國民學校　第五千八投票區

五千九、第五千九投票所　第五千九國民學校　第五千九投票區

六千、第六千投票所　第六千國民學校　第六千投票區

六千一、第六千一投票所　第六千一國民學校　第六千一投票區

六千二、第六千二投票所　第六千二國民學校　第六千二投票區

六千三、第六千三投票所　第六千三國民學校　第六千三投票區

六千四、第六千四投票所　第六千四國民學校　第六千四投票區

六千五、第六千五投票所　第六千五國民學校　第六千五投票區

六千六、第六千六投票所　第六千六國民學校　第六千六投票區

六千七、第六千七投票所　第六千七國民學校　第六千七投票區

六千八、第六千八投票所　第六千八國民學校　第六千八投票區

六千九、第六千九投票所　第六千九國民學校　第六千九投票區

七千、第七千投票所　第七千國民學校　第七千投票區

七千一、第七千一投票所　第七千一國民學校　第七千一投票區

七千二、第七千二投票所　第七千二國民學校　第七千二投票區

七千三、第七千三投票所　第七千三國民學校　第七千三投票區

七千四、第七千四投票所　第七千四國民學校　第七千四投票區

七千五、第七千五投票所　第七千五國民學校　第七千五投票區

七千六、第七千六投票所　第七千六國民學校　第七千六投票區

七千七、第七千七投票所　第七千七國民學校　第七千七投票區

七千八、第七千八投票所　第七千八國民學校　第七千八投票區

七千九、第七千九投票所　第七千九國民學校　第七千九投票區

八千、第八千投票所　第八千國民學校　第八千投票區

八千一、第八千一投票所　第八千一國民學校　第八千一投票區

八千二、第八千二投票所　第八千二國民學校　第八千二投票區

八千三、第八千三投票所　第八千三國民學校　第八千三投票區

八千四、第八千四投票所　第八千四國民學校　第八千四投票區

八千五、第八千五投票所　第八千五國民學校　第八千五投票區

八千六、第八千六投票所　第八千六國民學校　第八千六投票區

八千七、第八千七投票所　第八千七國民學校　第八千七投票區

八千八、第八千八投票所　第八千八國民學校　第八千八投票區

八千九、第八千九投票所　第八千九國民學校　第八千九投票區

九千、第九千投票所　第九千國民學校　第九千投票區

九千一、第九千一投票所　第九千一國民學校　第九千一投票區

九千二、第九千二投票所　第九千二國民學校　第九千二投票區

九千三、第九千三投票所　第九千三國民學校　第九千三投票區

九千四、第九千四投票所　第九千四國民學校　第九千四投票區

九千五、第九千五投票所　第九千五國民學校　第九千五投票區

九千六、第九千六投票所　第九千六國民學校　第九千六投票區

九千七、第九千七投票所　第九千七國民學校　第九千七投票區

九千八、第九千八投票所　第九千八國民學校　第九千八投票區

九千九、第九千九投票所　第九千九國民學校　第九千九投票區

一萬、第一萬投票所　第一萬國民學校　第一萬投票區

一萬一、第一萬一投票所　第一萬一國民學校　第一萬一投票區

一萬二、第一萬二投票所　第一萬二國民學校　第一萬二投票區

一萬三、第一萬三投票所　第一萬三國民學校　第一萬三投票區

一萬四、第一萬四投票所　第一萬四國民學校　第一萬四投票區

一萬五、第一萬五投票所　第一萬五國民學校　第一萬五投票區

一萬六、第一萬六投票所　第一萬六國民學校　第一萬六投票區

一萬七、第一萬七投票所　第一萬七國民學校　第一萬七投票區

一萬八、第一萬八投票所　第一萬八國民學校　第一萬八投票區

一萬九、第一萬九投票所　第一萬九國民學校　第一萬九投票區

二萬、第二萬投票所　第二萬國民學校　第二萬投票區

二萬一、第二萬一投票所　第二萬一國民學校　第二萬一投票區

二萬二、第二萬二投票所　第二萬二國民學校　第二萬二投票區

二萬三、第二萬三投票所　第二萬三國民學校　第二萬三投票區

二萬四、第二萬四投票所　第二萬四國民學校　第二萬四投票區

二萬五、第二萬五投票所　第二萬五國民學校　第二萬五投票區

二萬六、第二萬六投票所　第二萬六國民學校　第二萬六投票區

二萬七、第二萬七投票所　第二萬七國民學校　第二萬七投票區

二萬八、第二萬八投票所　第二萬八國民學校　第二萬八投票區

二萬九、第二萬九投票所　第二萬九國民學校　第二萬九投票區

三萬、第三萬投票所　第三萬國民學校　第三萬投票區

三萬一、第三萬一投票所　第三萬一國民學校　第三萬一投票區

三萬二、第三萬二投票所　第三萬二國民學校　第三萬二投票區

三萬三、第三萬三投票所　第三萬三國民學校　第三萬三投票區

三萬四、第三萬四投票所　第三萬四國民學校　第三萬四投票區

三萬五、第三萬五投票所　第三萬五國民學校　第三萬五投票區

三萬六、第三萬六投票所　第三萬六國民學校　第三萬六投票區

三萬七、第三萬七投票所　第三萬七國民學校　第三萬七投票區

三萬八、第三萬八投票所　第三萬八國民學校　第三萬八投票區

三萬九、第三萬九投票所　第三萬九國民學校　第三萬九投票區

四萬、第四萬投票所　第四萬國民學校　第四萬投票區

四萬一、第四萬一投票所　第四萬一國民學校　第四萬一投票區

四萬二、第四萬二投票所　第四萬二國民學校　第四萬二投票區

四萬三、第四萬三投票所　第四萬三國民學校　第四萬三投票區

四萬四、第四萬四投票所　第四萬四國民學校　第四萬四投票區

四萬五、第四萬五投票所　第四萬五國民學校　第四萬五投票區

四萬六、第四萬六投票所　第四萬六國民學校　第四萬六投票區

四萬七、第四萬七投票所　第四萬七國民學校　第四萬七投票區

四萬八、第四萬八投票所　第四萬八國民學校　第四萬八投票區

四萬九、第四萬九投票所　第四萬九國民學校　第四萬九投票區

五萬、第五萬投票所　第五萬國民學校　第五萬投票區

五萬一、第五萬一投票所　第五萬一國民學校　第五萬一投票區

五萬二、第五萬二投票所　第五萬二國民學校　第五萬二投票區

五萬三、第五萬三投票所　第五萬三國民學校　第五萬三投票區

五萬四、第五萬四投票所　第五萬四國民學校　第五萬四投票區

五萬五、第五萬五投票所　第五萬五國民學校　第五萬五投票區

五萬六、第五萬六投票所　第五萬六國民學校　第五萬六投票區

五萬七、第五萬七投票所　第五萬七國民學校　第五萬七投票區

五萬八、第五萬八投票所　第五萬八國民學校　第五萬八投票區

五萬九、第五萬九投票所　第五萬九國民學校　第五萬九投票區

六萬、第六萬投票所　第六萬國民學校　第六萬投票區

六萬一、第六萬一投票所　第六萬一國民學校　第六萬一投票區

六萬二、第六萬二投票所　第六萬二國民學校　第六萬二投票區

六萬三、第六萬三投票所　第六萬三國民學校　第六萬三投票區

六萬四、第六萬四投票所　第六萬四國民學校　第六萬四投票區

六萬五、第六萬五投票所　第六萬五國民學校　第六萬五投票區

六萬六、第六萬六投票所　第六萬六國民學校　第六萬六投票區

六萬七、第六萬七投票所　第六萬七國民學校　第六萬七投票區

六萬八、第六萬八投票所　第六萬八國民學校　第六萬八投票區

六萬九、第六萬九投票所　第六萬九國民學校　第六萬九投票區

七萬、第七萬投票所　第七萬國民學校　第七萬投票區

七萬一、第七萬一投票所　第七萬一國民學校　第七萬一投票區

七萬二、第七萬二投票所　第七萬二國民學校　第七萬二投票區

七萬三、第七萬三投票所　第七萬三國民學校　第七萬三投票區

七萬四、第七萬四投票所　第七萬四國民學校　第七萬四投票區

七萬五、第七萬五投票所　第七萬五國民學校　第七萬五投票區

七萬六、第七萬六投票所　第七萬六國民學校　第七萬六投票區

七萬七、第七萬七投票所　第七萬七國民學校　第七萬七投票區

七萬八、第七萬八投票所　第七萬八國民學校　第七萬八投票區

七萬九、第七萬九投票所　第七萬九國民學校　第七萬九投票區

八萬、第八萬投票所　第八萬國民學校　第八萬投票區

八萬一、第八萬一投票所　第八萬一國民學校　第八萬一投票區

八萬二、第八萬二投票所　第八萬二國民學校　第八萬二投票區

八萬三、第八萬三投票所　第八萬三國民學校　第八萬三投票區

八萬四、第八萬四投票所　第八萬四國民學校　第八萬四投票區

八萬五、第八萬五投票所　第八萬五國民學校　第八萬五投票區

八萬六、第八萬六投票所　第八萬六國民學校　第八萬六投票區

八萬七、第八萬七投票所　第八萬七國民學校　第八萬七投票區

八萬八、第八萬八投票所　第八萬八國民學校　第八萬八投票區

八萬九、第八萬九投票所　第八萬九國民學校　第八萬九投票區

九萬、第九萬投票所　第九萬國民學校　第九萬投票區

九萬一、第九萬一投票所　第九萬一國民學校　第九萬一投票區

九萬二、第九萬二投票所　第九萬二國民學校　第九萬二投票區

九萬三、第九萬三投票所　第九萬三國民學校　第九萬三投票區

九萬四、第九萬四投票所　第九萬四國民學校　第九萬四投票區

九萬五、第九萬五投票所　第九萬五國民學校　第九萬五投票區

九萬六、第九萬六投票所　第九萬六國民學校　第九萬六投票區

九萬七、第九萬七投票所　第九萬七國民學校　第九萬七投票區

九萬八、第九萬八投票所　第九萬八國民學校　第九萬八投票區

九萬九、第九萬九投票所　第九萬九國民學校　第九萬九投票區

十萬、第十萬投票所　第十萬國民學校　第十萬投票區

十萬一、第十萬一投票所　第十萬一國民學校　第十萬一投票區

十萬二、第十萬二投票所　第十萬二國民學校　第十萬二投票區

十萬三、第十萬三投票所　第十萬三國民學校　第十萬三投票區

十萬四、第十萬四投票所　第十萬四國民學校　第十萬四投票區

十萬五、第十萬五投票所　第十萬五國民學校　第十萬五投票區

十萬六、第十萬六投票所　第十萬六國民學校　第十萬六投票區

十萬七、第十萬七投票所　第十萬七國民學校　第十萬七投票區

十萬八、第十萬八投票所　第十萬八國民學校　第十萬八投票區

十萬九、第十萬九投票所　第十萬九國民學校　第十萬九投票區

二十萬、第二十萬投票所　第二十萬國民學校　第二十萬投票區

二十萬一、第二十萬一投票所　第二十萬一國民學校　第二十萬一投票區

二十萬二、第二十萬二投票所　第二十萬二國民學校　第二十萬二投票區

二十萬三、第二十萬三投票所　第二十萬三國民學校　第二十萬三投票區

二十萬四、第二十萬四投票所　第二十萬四國民學校　第二十萬四投票區

二十萬五、第二十萬五投票所　第二十萬五國民學校　第二十萬五投票區

二十萬六、第二十萬六投票所　第二十萬六國民學校　第二十萬六投票區

二十萬七、第二十萬七投票所　第二十萬七國民學校　第二十萬七投票區

二十萬八、第二十萬八投票所　第二十萬八國民學校　第二十萬八投票區

二十萬九、第二十萬九投票所　第二十萬九國民學校　第二十萬九投票區

三十萬、第三十萬投票所　第三十萬國民學校　第三十萬投票區

三十萬一、第三十萬一投票所　第三十萬一國民學校　第三十萬一投票區

三十萬二、第三十萬二投票所　第三十萬二國民學校　第三十萬二投票區

三十萬三、第三十萬三投票所　第三十萬三國民學校　第三十萬三投票區

三十萬四、第三十萬四投票所　第三十萬四國民學校　第三十萬四投票區

三十萬五、第三十萬五投票所　第三十萬五國民學校　第三十萬五投票區

三十萬六、第三十萬六投票所　第三十萬六國民學校　第三十萬六投票區

三十萬七、第三十萬七投票所　第三十萬七國民學校　第三十萬七投票區

三十萬八、第三十萬八投票所　第三十萬八國民學校　第三十萬八投票區

三十萬九、第三十萬九投票所　第三十萬九國民學校　第三十萬九投票區

四十萬、第四十萬投票所　第四十萬國民學校　第四十萬投票區

四十萬一、第四十萬一投票所　第四十萬一國民學校　第四十萬一投票區

四十萬二、第四十萬二投票所　第四十萬二國民學校　第四十萬二投票區

四十萬三、第四十萬三投票所　第四十萬三國民學校　第四十萬三投票區

四十萬四、第四十萬四投票所　第四十萬四國民學校　第四十萬四投票區

四十萬五、第四十萬五投票所　第四十萬五國民學校　第四十萬五投票區

四十萬六、第四十萬六投票所　第四十萬六國民學校　第四十萬六投票區

四十萬七、第四十萬七投票所　第四十萬七國民學校　第四十萬七投票區

四十萬八、第四十萬八投票所　第四十萬八國民學校　第四十萬八投票區

四十萬九、第四十萬九投票所　第四十萬九國民學校　第四十萬九投票區

五十萬、第五十萬投票所　第五十萬國民學校　第五十萬投票區

五十萬一、第五十萬一投票所　第五十萬一國民學校　第五十萬一投票區

五十萬二、第五十萬二投票所　第五十萬二國民學校　第五十萬二投票區

五十萬三、第五十萬三投票所　第五十萬三國民學校　第五十萬三投票區

五十萬四、第五十萬四投票所　第五十萬四國民學校　第五十萬四投票區

五十萬五、第五十萬五投票所　第五十萬五國民學校　第五十萬五投票區

五十萬六、第五十萬六投票所　第五十萬六國民學校　第五十萬六投票區

五十萬七、第五十萬七投票所　第五十萬七國民學校　第五十萬七投票區

五十萬八、第五十萬八投票所　第五十萬八國民學校　第五十萬八投票區

五十萬九、第五十萬九投票所　第五十萬九國民學校　第五十萬九投票區

六十萬、第六十萬投票所　第六十萬國民學校　第六十萬投票區

六十萬一、第六十萬一投票所　第六十萬一國民學校　第六十萬一投票區

六十萬二、第六十萬二投票所　第六十萬二國民學校　第六十萬二投票區

六十萬三、第六十萬三投票所　第六十萬三國民學校　第六十萬三投票區

六十萬四、第六十萬四投票所　第六十萬四國民學校　第六十萬四投票區

六十萬五、第六十萬五投票所　第六十萬五國民學校　第六十萬五投票區

六十萬六、第六十萬六投票所　第六十萬六國民學校　第六十萬六投票區

六十萬七、第六十萬七投票所　第六十萬七國民學校　第六十萬七投票區

六十萬八、第六十萬八投票所　第六十萬八國民學校　第六十萬八投票區

六十萬九、第六十萬九投票所　第六十萬九國民學校　第六十萬九投票區

七十萬、第七十萬投票所　第七十萬國民學校　第七十萬投票區

七十萬一、第七十萬一投票所　第七十萬一國民學校　第七十萬一投票區

七十萬二、第七十萬二投票所　第七十萬二國民學校　第七十萬二投票區

七十萬三、第七十萬三投票所　第七十萬三國民學校　第七十萬三投票區

七十萬四、第七十萬四投票所　第七十萬四國民學校　第七十萬四投票區

七十萬五、第七十萬五投票所　第七十萬五國民學校　第七十萬五投票區

七十萬六、第七十萬六投票所　第七十萬六國民學校　第七十萬六投票區

七十萬七、第七十萬七投票所　第七十萬七國民學校　第七十萬七投票區

七十萬八、第七十萬八投票所　第七十萬八國民學校　第七十萬八投票區

七十萬九、第七十萬九投票所　第七十萬九國民學校　第七十萬九投票區

八十萬、第八十萬投票所　第八十萬國民學校　第八十萬投票區

八十萬一、第八十萬一投票所　第八十萬一國民學校　第八十萬一投票區

八十萬二、第八十萬二投票所　第八十萬二國民學校　第八十萬二投票區

八十萬三、第八十萬三投票所　第八十萬三國民學校　第八十萬三投票區

八十萬四、第八十萬四投票所　第八十萬四國民學校　第八十萬四投票區

八十萬五、第八十萬五投票所　第八十萬五國民學校　第八十萬五投票區

八十萬六、第八十萬六投票所　第八十萬六國民學校　第八十萬六投票區

八十萬七、第八十萬七投票所　第八十萬七國民學校　第八十萬七投票區

八十萬八、第八十萬八投票所　第八十萬八國民學校　第八十萬八投票區

八十萬九、第八十萬九投票所　第八十萬九國民學校　第八十萬九投票區

九十萬、第九十萬投票所　第九十萬國民學校　第九十萬投票區

九十萬一、第九十萬一投票所　第九十萬一國民學校　第九十萬一投票區

九十萬二、第九十萬二投票所　第九十萬二國民學校　第九十萬二投票區

九十萬三、第九十萬三投票所　第九十萬三國民學校　第九十萬三投票區

九十萬四、第九十萬四投票所　第九十萬四國民學校　第九十萬四投票區

九十萬五、第九十萬五投票所　第九十萬五國民學校　第九十萬五投票區

九十萬六、第九十萬六投票所　第九十萬六國民學校　第九十萬六投票區

九十萬七、第九十萬七投票所　第九十萬七國民學校　第九十萬七投票區

九十萬八、第九十萬八投票所　第九十萬八國民學校　第九十萬八投票區

九十萬九、第九十萬九投票所　第九十萬九國民學校　第九十萬九投票區

一百萬、第一百萬投票所　第一百萬國民學校　第一百萬投票區

一百萬一、第一百萬一投票所　第一百萬一國民學校　第一百萬一投票區

一百萬二、第一百萬二投票所　第一百萬二國民學校　第一百萬二投票區

一百萬三、第一百萬三投票所　第一百萬三國民學校　第一百萬三投票區

一百萬四、第一百萬四投票所　第一百萬四國民學校　第一百萬四投票區

一百萬五、第一百萬五投票所　第一百萬五國民學校　第一百萬五投票區

一百萬六、第一百萬六投票所　第一百萬六國民學校　第一百萬六投票區

一百萬七、第一百萬七投票所　第一百萬七國民學校　第一百萬七投票區

一百萬八、第一百萬八投票所　第一百萬八國民學校　第一百萬八投票區

一百萬九、第一百萬九投票所　第一百萬九國民學校　第一百萬九投票區

二百萬、第二百萬投票所　第二百萬國民學校　第二百萬投票區

二百萬一、第二百萬一投票所　第二百萬一國民學校　第二百萬一投票區

二百萬二、第二百萬二投票所　第二百萬二國民學校　第二百萬二投票區

二百萬三、第二百萬三投票所　第二百萬三國民學校　第二百萬三投票區

二百萬四、第二百萬四投票所　第二百萬四國民學校　第二百萬四投票區

二百萬五、第二百萬五投票所　第二百萬五國民學校　第二百萬五投票區

二百萬六、第二百萬六投票所　第二百萬六國民學校　第二百萬六投票區

二百萬七、第二百萬七投票所　第二百萬七國民學校　第二百萬七投票區

二百萬八、第二百萬八投票所　第二百萬八國民學校　第二百萬八投票區

二百萬九、第二百萬九投票所　第二百萬九國民學校　第二百萬九投票區

三百萬、第三百萬投票所　第三百萬國民學校　第三百萬投票區

三百萬一、第三百萬一投票所　第三百萬一國民學校　第三百萬一投票區

三百萬二、第三百萬二投票所　第三百萬二國民學校　第三百萬二投票區

三百萬三、第三百萬三投票所　第三百萬三國民學校　第三百萬三投票區

三百萬四、第三百萬四投票所　第三百萬四國民學校　第三百萬四投票區

三百萬五、第三百萬五投票所　第三百萬五國民學校　第三百萬五投票區

三百萬六、第三百萬六投票所　第三百萬六國民學校　第三百萬六投票區

三百萬七、第三百萬七投票所　第三百萬七國民學校　第三百萬七投票區

三百萬八、第三百萬八投票所　第三百萬八國民學校　第三百萬八投票區

三百萬九、第三百萬九投票所　第三百萬九國民學校　第三百萬九投票區

四百萬、第四百萬投票所　第四百萬國民學校　第四百萬投票區

四百萬一、第四百萬一投票所　第四百萬一國民學校　第四百萬一投票區

四百萬二、第四百萬二投票所　第四百萬二國民學校　第四百萬二投票區

四百萬三、第四百萬三投票所　第四百萬三國民學校　第四百萬三投票區

四百萬四、第四百萬四投票所　第四百萬四國民學校　第四百萬四投票區

四百萬五、第四百萬五投票所　第四百萬五國民學校　第四百萬五投票區

四百萬六、第四百萬六投票所　第四百萬六國民學校　第四百萬六投票區

四百萬七、第四百萬七投票所　第四百萬七國民學校　第四百萬七投票區

四百萬八、第四百萬八投票所　第四百萬八國民學校　第四百萬八投票區

四百萬九、第四百萬九投票所　第四百萬九國民學校　第四百萬九投票區

五百萬、第五百萬投票所　第五百萬國民學校　第五百萬投票區

五百萬一、第五百萬一投票所　第五百萬一國民學校　第五百萬一投票區

五百萬二、第五百萬二投票所　第五百萬二國民學校　第五百萬二投票區

五百萬三、第五百萬三投票所　第五百萬三國民學校　第五百萬三投票區

五百萬四、第五百萬四投票所　第五百萬四國民學校　第五百萬四投票區

五百萬五、第五百萬五投票所　第五百萬五國民學校　第五百萬五投票區

五百萬六、第五百萬六投票所　第五百萬六國民學校　第五百萬六投票區

五百萬七、第五百萬七投票所　第五百萬七國民學校　第五百萬七投票區

五百萬八、第五百萬八投票所　第五百萬八國民學校　第五百萬八投票區

五百萬九、第五百萬九投票所　第五百萬九國民學校　第五百萬九投票區

六百萬、第六百萬投票所　第六百萬國民學校

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示하였다고 말하고 나서 이 점에 관하여 한국 측 입장을 설명하였다。

이 대통령은 한국 측 입장을 설명함에 있어서 한국 정부는 한국 문제가 유엔 총회에 상정되기 전에 한국 문제에 관하여 미국 정부와 충분한 협의를 하기 위하여 한국 정부 대표를 워싱턴에 파견하였으며 또 한국 정부는

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File

11 June 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. I. F. G. MILNER
Secretary
Main Committee

SUBJECT: Complaints Received Concerning Conduct of the Elections.

With further reference to your memorandum of 30 April 1948 and my reply of 10 May 1948, on the above subject. Particular reference is made to UN Document A/AC.19/SC.4/18, dated 26 April 1948, entitled "The Real Process of the Forced Separate Election of South Korea -- Investigation Report I" (Report by the Supporting Society for the Establishment of Anti Japanese Movements Concerning the Free Atmosphere for elections, 17 April 1948).

It was impossible to investigate every complaint listed by reason of the very general nature of some of the complaints, the time element, and the lack of a sufficient number of trained investigators. However, a large percentage of the complaints have been examined on the spot in the election districts where the alleged irregularities occurred.

I attach for your information a report of the Mayor of the City of Seoul, Mr. KIM, Hyung Min, in both Korean and English, covering the investigations in the Tong Dai Moon, Yong San and Yong Dung Po Districts.

Further reports of investigations conducted in other parts of the City of Seoul will be forwarded when received from the South Korean Interim Government authorities.

The investigations indicate that the complaints were apparently made by a Communist dominated front organization in furtherance of a well planned campaign to discredit and half the 10 May elections.

cc:

JOHN ECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

Inclosures

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By NARS, Date

CITY OF SEOUL
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
SEOUL KOREA

8 June 1948

SUBJECT: Investigation of Election Activities.

TO: Military Governor
United States Army Military Government in Korea
APO 235, Unit 2

1. In regard to the 'concrete evidences' submitted by the UN Temporary Commission on Korea, to the effect that the Election Committees and the Dong Association staff-members under the jurisdiction of the City of Seoul, compelled registration for the general election, the City has made a thorough investigation of its District Offices and the full account is hereby transmitted.

2. These investigations have brought out the fact that the City committees and officials did nothing except urge the people, through publicity campaigns and instruction teams, to register in order to prevent their losing their right to vote through ignorance of the law and procedure. Therefore, the City Government can only recognize the stories of "Compulsion" as rumors and efforts to discredit the election by individuals who desire to not recognize the establishment of a South Korean Government.

3. The City District Offices are still making investigations of the protest made to the UN Temporary Commission on Korea. Attached hereto are reports of the investigations made by Tong Dai Moon, Yong San and Yong Dung Po District Offices. Reports for the remaining districts will be forwarded subsequently.

/s/ Kim Kyung Sin
KIM KYUNG SIN
Mayor
City of Seoul

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By NARS, Date

HEADQUARTERS
40TH MILITARY GOVERNMENT COMPANY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CIVIL AFFAIRS OFFICER
CITY HALL SEOUL, KOREA

10 June 1948

SUBJECT: Election Complaints.

TO: Military Governor
United States Army Military Government in Korea
APO 235 Unit 2

1. Inclosed are copies in Korean and English of a report of many of the complaints received concerning the conduct of the Election, listed in the letter of the Military Governor, dated 7 May 1948.

2. It was impossible, on account of the time element, to investigate every complaint listed in this seventeen page letter. However, a large percentage of the complaints have been investigated by making spot investigations in the Election Districts. Further reports will be forwarded subsequently. It is felt that the answers to the complaints covered by this report provide typical answers to all of the listed complaints.

JAMES E. WILSON
Lt. Col. USAF
Chief Civil Affairs Officer

Incl: cy Report in Korean & English

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CITY OF SEOUL
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
SEOUL KOREA

8 June 1948

SUBJECT: Investigation of Election Activities.

TO: Military Governor
United States Army Military Government in Korea
APO 235 Unit 2

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KIM HYUNG HIN
Mayor
City of Seoul

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By
NARS, Date

一、異議事項

警視廳巡査平文投書ノ(一)ノ行為ニ關スル警官ノ氏名不詳

二、以上ノ事項ニ對スル實情調査

イ、調査ノ對象ト調査ノ方法

(一)ノ事實ニ關シ警視廳巡査ノ指揮ノ下ニ行ハレタリト云フ點ニ關シテハ警察官ノ氏名ヲ指摘シ又ハ其ノ指揮ヲ與ヘタル者ノ氏名ヲ指摘シ之ニ對シ調査ヲ行フ

ロ、實施事項

(一)ノ投書ニ關シテハ投書ニ指摘セラレタル警察官ノ氏名ヲ指摘シ之ニ對シ調査ヲ行フ

(二)ノ投書ニ關シテハ投書ニ指摘セラレタル警察官ノ氏名ヲ指摘シ之ニ對シ調査ヲ行フ

(三)ノ投書ニ關シテハ投書ニ指摘セラレタル警察官ノ氏名ヲ指摘シ之ニ對シ調査ヲ行フ

ハ、調査ノ結果

(一)ノ投書ニ關シテハ投書ニ指摘セラレタル警察官ノ氏名ヲ指摘シ之ニ對シ調査ヲ行フ

(二)ノ投書ニ關シテハ投書ニ指摘セラレタル警察官ノ氏名ヲ指摘シ之ニ對シ調査ヲ行フ

(三)ノ投書ニ關シテハ投書ニ指摘セラレタル警察官ノ氏名ヲ指摘シ之ニ對シ調査ヲ行フ

三、以上調査ノ結果ニ關シ警視廳ノ意見

(一)ノ投書ニ關シテハ投書ニ指摘セラレタル警察官ノ氏名ヲ指摘シ之ニ對シ調査ヲ行フ

(二)ノ投書ニ關シテハ投書ニ指摘セラレタル警察官ノ氏名ヲ指摘シ之ニ對シ調査ヲ行フ

(三)ノ投書ニ關シテハ投書ニ指摘セラレタル警察官ノ氏名ヲ指摘シ之ニ對シ調査ヲ行フ

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하였다 하는 事實無하
孝昌相會職員은 各戶에 尋訪하야 登錄을 強要
하였다 하는 事實無根임

永登津巡社

一異議 第一項

永登津巡本相에서는 어느 青年團員二名이 發察
役과 同伴하여 各戶를 訪問하고 第一登錄
하지 않으면 將來에 處罰을 當하는 것이라고 發告
하였다

以上에 對하여 實情調査

1. 相會에 對하여 實情을 調査하는 바 登錄에 關하여 어느
青年團이고 發察이고 莫論하고 其指導를 依賴하는 事
없으며 青年團員과 發察役과 同伴하여 登錄을 強要
하며 處罰하는 의 發告를 하였다는 事實에 對하여 一般
相民으로부터 聞知하는 事實 없으며 青年團員과 發察役
이 登錄에 關하여 協力하는 事實도 없음

2. 發察에 對하여 調査하는 바 發察로서는 一切登錄에
關하여 一般市民의 啓蒙又는 指導를 하는 事實이 없으며
登錄에 關하여 發告를 하는 事實이 없음

3. 本相巡域內 投票區 遵守委員會(第一二三四投票區)에 對하여 調査하는 바
相當該投票區內에서 青年團員과 發察役에게 登錄에 關하는 指導及啓
蒙을 依賴하는 事實이 없으며 特히 各戶를 訪問하여 登錄強要와 處
罰하는 의 發告를 하는 事實이 없음

以上 調査하는 結果에 依하는 바도 登錄實施以來 自由 雰圍氣

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BY NARS Date

該當個所ニ歷訪實地調查ヲ行ヒ一般民衆ニ對シ
擧ヲ朝鮮初有ノ事ニシテ
從來宣伝ノ必要ヲ自他ノ公認ヲ得ル
官公署ニ於テ若干ノ公認ヲ得ル
員等指導的立場ニ於テ
一般有權者ニ對シ投票ノ方法又ハ
及投票ノ方法又ハ一般選擧ノ意義ヲ
國民的義務ヲ有ヲ
銘ニ其限ニ於テ
表決ヲ得ルヲ旨ヲ一般無知
ヲ以テ有權者ニ
ヲ勸誘シ
實ニ
全般的ニ

東大門區廳

京山區廳

出張報告ヲ
ル

當區役所ノ人ヲ大同青年團ヨリ
督勵事務ニ
班長資格ヲ
ヲ有ヲ
ヲ拒否ヲ
ル

ヲ以テ
ヲ以テ
ヲ以テ

四、食糧配給을 中止한다는 威脅에 依한 强要

有權者登錄에 있어는 區廳備置의 寄留簿와 洞會備置 洞簿簿와 對照하야 登錄시키는 것이 原則的으로 되어 있어 此를 對照함에 當하야 間或食糧配給通帳에 不在人口를 所載한 것이 있어 此를 是正시키고자 事務的으로 說諭시킨 何事는 있었을지라도 登錄에 關聯되지 未登錄者에 對하야 食糧配給을 中止시킨다 威脅함은 想像할 수 없는 일이며 [illegible]

[illegible]

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三、行政機關과 學校

現下各行政機關에 勤務中인 公務員은 우리나라 國民의 知識水準에 있어 有識階級에 屬한 者임으로 各自가 事理判斷에는 相當한 能力을 所持하고 있으나 만큼 我國自主獨立의 唯一의 길이고 더욱 國際委員團의 銳意한 監視下이고 世界環視裡에 進行中인 本選擧에 對하야 各自가 言語行動에 있어 深甚히 注意하였을 것임은 勿論他人의 强要行動에 左右될 理致가 없을 것은 明若觀火한 것임에도 不拘하고 强要等의 處事가 있었다 함은 信賴하수 없는 것이며 擧例하면 市學務局에서 學校公民科教員을 呼出하야 登錄을 生徒保護者에게 命令하야 强要하라 한 것은 全然事實無根한 것임

學校教職員은 相當한 知識階級에 屬하고 教育者의 立場을 忘却하고 生徒들에게 命令하야 登錄强要는 全然事實無根이며 例컨대 第三高女、與仁國民學校에서 如斯한 處事를 하였다 함에 對하야 實地調査한 바에 依하면 全然無根之說임에 不過함

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By
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綜合的調査로 見書

一、警察統制下에 閔會側의 強制 登錄要求

國際聯合朝鮮專員團의 南北朝鮮統一政府樹立을 爲하야 가지 않으면 主主義的이며 비는 一党派의 專橫이 되지 않고 自由로 를 雰圍氣中에 愛國的 心情에 呼新하야 、良心的으로 登錄시켜 世界環視裡에 閃滿한 從選擧를 進行시키려고 警察方面으로서 도 警務部長의 聲明或은 談話發表에 도 있은 바와 如히 警察로서는 從選擧進行中에는 絶對로 干涉을 避하았을 뿐 아니라 各 假選擧委員會委員이나 閔會役職員도 登錄事務處理中에 있어 警察과 連絡하야 登錄을 獨要케 한 事實은 全 허위로 上 實例로써 各 投票所에 警備員을 配置시 않이 하고 自由로 운 雰圍氣 方에서 登錄을 시키고자 하았는 바 本選擧를 防害하랴는 徒輩는 此機會를 利用하야 投票로 를 就花擊하야 登錄用 低掠集或는 破棄委員其 他從事員에게 暴行을 加하야 死傷者를 내이게 한 事例로 이로 구에 此에 對한 確固한 証據가 될 것임

夫 閔會事務所或는 投票委員會

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By NARS, Date

付 議 申 第 號

昭和一九四八年六月二日

付 議 者 軍政長官

議 題 選挙に関する件

總選挙に關する件

右議題に關し別紙の通り付議する

昭和二三年六月二日

議 長 京城市長 座下

軍政長官

選挙指導に對する異議に關

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COMPULSORY REQUEST OF DONG ASSOCIATIONS UNDER THE POLICE CONTROL.

In order to establish a unified free government of Korea, the UN Temporary Commission on Korea tried to allow the people of Korea to conscientiously register for a general election. Appeals were made to the Korean people's patriotic spirit under a free atmosphere and they were requested to proceed to an amicable democratic general election, not being overborne by any particular party. As announced by the Chief of National Police, all police authority was completely voided. No police interference was to be tolerated by the Election Committee and members of such committees, and Dong Offices were well aware of the fact that they could not, therefore they did not, call in police in order to compel registration. Proof of this was that no police guards were allowed at respective polls, as the people were to register and vote under a free atmosphere. Further evidence of the lack of police interference and compulsion at the polls or other places can be substantiated by the fact that within the City of Seoul groups of individuals whose aim was to hinder the election, or to instigate incidents resulting in the cancelling of the election, attacked polls and stole or destroyed election documents, and attacked election officials resulting in wounds and deaths.

DONG OFFICES AND/OR COMMITTEE EFFORTS

The City of Seoul through its Dong Associations and the City Election Committee through its district committees worked very hard to bring about a free atmosphere for the election. Tong heads and Ban heads, in an effort to see that their neighbors and members of their districts did not give up their voting privileges unknowingly, talked to individuals, groups of people, and instructed every one on the regulations governing the election in general. It is true that these men urged their friends, neighbors, and district people to vote, but this urging was in a most friendly way and was considered by such men as a neighborly spirit and one of mutual assistance.

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In a few cases complications arose, resulting from ideological, radical individuals among the Tong or Ban population who resorted to violence, bodily abuse, and verbal denunciations of Tong heads and Ban heads. Their main purpose being to complicate the election and to block the free atmosphere as much as was physically possible. It is from these incidents and stories that arose the charges of compulsion and unfree atmosphere in the registration and voting polls and period.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANS AND SCHOOLS

Public employees working in administrative positions belong to the intelligentsia groups of any nation and are considered to be possessed with appropriate abilities and capabilities of self-judgment. These persons should have and did in most cases take special care in speaking and working for the general election which came into realization under the UN supervision. This election being the only way for the realization of independence. These people being of an intelligent group and certainly of a group that is able to fend for themselves and had no reason to be compelled or influenced by compulsion in any way. Therefore the charge that they were under compulsion is unbelievable.

The charge that the Bureau of Education, City Hall, called together teachers to civic courses and ordered these teachers to force the parents of their pupils to register is entirely groundless. The additional charge that the Bureau of Education, City Hall, through the teachers forced the pupils of various schools to register is also considered to be groundless and only rumour.

School teachers belong to a highly educated class, a class that has specialized in one thing, education. How could these teachers forget their purpose in life and their stand as educators for one moment and force registration, something entirely foreign to education, upon their students. The investigation made of the Third Girls' High School and Heung In Primary School which were charged with forced registration tactics revealed the charge to be one that had no basis for any of its statements.

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COMPULSION THROUGH FOOD RATIONS

Registration was checked by referance to both copies of 'Residance Reports and the Dong's Residents Lists'. In checking these documents with registrants it was in some cases found that they contained a "ghost population". In such cases the Food Distribution Ration Cards were checked and if such was the case of "ghost population", then ration cards were withdrawn and cancelled. It is true that in such cases cancellation of food rations was connected with the registering, but this cannot be construed to forcing of registering by threat of withdrawal of rations, for these cases were not brought to light until after the registrant had officially registered for the election.

The City was very interested in such cases and was constantly on the alert for incidents of such nature, but none occurred, and the charges that such activities occurred are false in every sense of the word.

REPORTS BY DISTRICT OFFICES

Tong Dai Moon District Office. Upon investigation of the polls that were reported out of line by the UN Commission on Korea, the following facts were reported. Since this was the first election to be held in Korea the population had to be instructed in every way so that they could understand their responsibilities and duties to both their nation and themselves. The responsibility of instruction fell upon the public officials such as Ban heads and Tong heads as well as the election committees themselves. The public officials had to instruct the public so that they thoroughly understood the definition of the general election, the methods of registering and voting and the laws governing the election. None of these officials, in carrying out their obligations to the public, used force, intimidation, or threat to have the people register. Their only interest was to have as many people as wanted to, register within the stipulated period. Another rumour that evidently has no grounds and was brought to the attention of the UN Temporary Commission on Korea by some individuals that desire to have the election declared invalid.

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Young San District Office. The Young San District office has never taken the Dai Dong Youth Alliance into their services for forcing the people to register, vote, or anything else. There are cases where Ban heads went out into their districts and talked to the people in an effort to get them to register for the general election, but these cases were only where some individuals did not understand the theme of the general election and their moral obligation to vote. At no time was there anyone who was taken in by the Ban heads and detained and/or beaten up for not registering. The charge that the members of the Independence Alliance and the Tong leaders called a meeting of all the Ban leaders and had the Tong leaders force the Ban leaders to force their neighbors to register in the Foo Am Dong Association in no sense of the word is true. No such action ever took place. The charge that policeman visited every house and compelled the people to register in the In Chang Dong district is also made without grounds or proof. The investigation proves that the other charges, that the Chief of the Suke Dong Association threatened the people with withdrawal of their rice rations, and the clerks of the Hyo Chang Dong Association visited every house and compelled the members to register are also unfounded.

Yong Dung Po District Office. In regards to the protest or charge made to the UN Temporary Commission on Korea that two members of a Youth Association accompanied police on visits to every house and told occupants that if they failed to register they would suffer subsequent punishment, this office's investigation reveals the following:

The Dong Association asked neither policemen or members of any Youth Association to supervise in the registration and no such teams, policemen or youths, were active in the area going from house to house compelling the people to register with threat of subsequent punishment. At no time did the police or youths cooperate in the registration.

Investigation of the police sections of this district reveal that no police took part in the publicity afforded the public on the election, and that in no case were policemen out in the district telling the people the rules and regulations of voting in the election, and no warning was issued by the police.

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By _____ NARS, Date

Investigation of the Election Committee of the 1st, 3rd, and 4th voting districts of the Eun Dong District revealed that no youth members or police were used in the supervision of the publicity leading up to the registration or the registration itself.

The charge that the police of the Re Ryong Jin Section imprisoned one person who did not register is false. Investigation in the Dong office revealed that no persons were arrested and that the police had nothing to do with the registration or the instruction of the public in this area about the way to revolt. After talking to the people of the area and the police and dong officials of this area, it is very clear that none of these charges are true, or does there seem to be any reason why they should have been made.

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By _____ NARS, Date

United Nations
Nations Unies

RESTRICTED
A/AC.19/SC.4/25/Add.5
16 June 1948

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
ASSEMBLEE GENERALE

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

MAIN COMMITTEE

COMPLAINTS CONCERNING THE FREE ATMOSPHERE FOR ELECTIONS

COMMENT BY THE UNITED STATES AUTHORITIES

The following memoranda have been received from the United States Liaison Office to the Commission:

"MEMORANDUM FOR MR. I.F.G. MILNER — 11 June 1948
Principal Secretary
United Nations Temporary
Commission on Korea

SUBJECT: Complaint of Mr. WHANG, Ha Soo, District A, Tong Yung Kun, Kyong Sang Namdo.

With reference to my memorandum of 9 June, Subject: "Complaints received concerning conduct of the elections," regarding the complaint of Mr. WHANG, Ha Soo* and other voters in District A, Tong Yung Kun, Kyong Sang Namdo.

I stated in this memorandum that the report of investigation by the National Election Committee would be forwarded later as a separate document.

I am now informed by the National Election Committee that no separate investigation was made of the complaint of Mr. WHANG, Ha Soo. The same allegations were contained in complaints of Mr. SUH, Sang Kyung, a defeated candidate, and submitted to the National Election Committee on 17 and 22 May.

The investigation of Mr. SUH , Sang Kyung's allegations should therefore throw considerable light on the whole campaign in that district which was very closely contested. A copy of this investigation is attached for ready reference.

According to the National Election Committee, the race in this district resulted as follows:

/KIM

* Document A/AC.19/SC.4/23/Add.4

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KIM, Chae (Jai or Zai) Hak	17,414	(Hankook)
SU (SUH), Sang Yung	17,351	(No Party)
CHI, Too Ito	3,455	(Dok Chok)
NO, I Man	1,795	(No Party)

The Commission may wish to call the attention of Mr. SUH and Mr. WHANG to the provisions of paragraphs 50 to 52 of the Election Law.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U.S.A.

1 incl.
Investigation

/NATIONAL

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date

NATIONAL ELECTION COMMITTEE
SEOUL, KOREA

9 June 1948

Brig.Gen. John Weckerling, U.S.Army
Duk Soo Palace
Seoul, Korea

Dear Sir,

The Committee has the honor in informing you of the result of the investigation made by the Committee for the petition which Mr. Suh Sang-Kyung, candidate of the National Assembly, Tong Young Up, Kyung Sang Nam Do, and his agents submitted to the National Election Committee on 17 May 1948 and on 22 May 1948 respectively.

The Committee will refer to each complaint made in the Petition.

1. It is revealed by an investigation that the recommenders did not recommend Mr. Kim Jai-hak as candidate to the National Assembly against their will as the complaint has made in the Petition.

2. It is not proper for the agent of the candidate to make complaint that he was prohibited from participating the counting of votes. He is permitted only to observe the counting by law.

3. Carelessness on the part of the election committee concerned is recognized in using twenty-six ballots assigned to the Electoral District, Sa Chung Gun. But the actual number were eighteen and seven ballots out of them were marked under the name of Mr. Kim and the other nine ballots, under the name of Mr. Suh Sang-kyung.

4. The deficiency of the ballots means that of the number of the ballots delivered to the two voting districts. It does not mean that there was irregularities in the voting.

5. The Petitioner charges that Mr. Kim Ki-young, member of No. 5 Voting District Election Committee, Tong Young Up, voted for a certain old woman. But it happens to be his mother. He only showed his mother how to vote.

6. The Petitioner also makes complaints that there was dual voting. It happens to be two persons who bear exactly same name. One who has not registered reached the poll before the one who has registered came to vote.

Considering the above mentioned evidences, the Committee does not think there was any irregularity of fraud on the part of the election officials or the committee members, which will affect substantially on the election.

Sincerely yours
/s/ RO Chin Sul
Chairman
National Election
Committee
Seoul, Korea

Incl. #1

/MEMORANDUM

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date

10 June 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. I.F.G. MILNER
Principal Secretary
United Nations Temporary
Commission on Korea

SUBJECT: Complaint of Mr. SUH, Sang Kyung, Candidate from Tong Young Eup, Kyong Sang Namdo

For your information I enclose copies of a report received from the National Election Committee dated 9 June 1948, concerning the complaint of Mr. SUH, Sang Kyung, a candidate for the National Assembly from Tong-Young Eup, Kyong Sang Namdo.

The National Election Committee has been advised to call to the attention of Mr. SUH his rights under paragraphs 50 to 52, inclusive, of the Election Law after the formation of an Election Review Board. A copy of my letter to them is attached for your ready reference.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U.S.A.

Enclosures.

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date

File

HEADQUARTERS
97th Military Government Group
APO 235 c/o Postmaster
San Francisco, California

16 June 1948

SUBJECT: Withdrawal of Petition Requesting Bi-Election.

TO : Commanding General
USAMGIK
APO 235

1. Enclosed request for withdrawal of petition submitted by Lee Hyun Kap and fifty sever other signers several days ago.

2. This makes the score even now that one petition and withdrawal have been made each by the successful and unsuccessful candidate from this district.

Charles C Anderson
CHARLES C. ANDERSON
Lt Col C.C
Commanding

MGXAG 313.2 1st Ind.

Headquarters, United States Army Military Government in Korea, APO 235 Unit 2,
18 June 1948

TO: Chief Commissioner, American Delegation to the Joint Commission

Forwarded per telephone conversation between Lt Col J. D. Wilmeth, your office, and 1st Lt W. J. Gerard, this Hq, Office of the Commanding General, this date.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

Joe L. Farrow
JOE L. FARROW
Captain AGD
Asst Adj General

1 Incl: Translation
of Ltr Subj: Withdrawal of
Petition

5114

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date

Translation

Subject: Withdrawal of petition presented to Major General William F. Dean, Military Governor of Korea.

To: Major General William F. Dean, Military Governor of Korea.

We the undersigned hereby withdraw the petition which we presented to Major General William F. Dean, Military Governor of Korea, on 12 May, 1948, concerning the election held on 10 May, 1948, in District A, Yun Pek Gun.

We take this action to withdraw our petition, and not to have any ligigation on the election, because we are convinced that the election on the whole was fair and according to democratic procedure.

(Signed) Lee Hyung Yan and 57 men.

Yun Sam Yoon, defeated candidate.

8 May, 1948.

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By _____ NARS, Date

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

21 June 1948.

Memorandum

For: United States Liaison Officer to the Commission

From: I.F.G. Milner, Principal Secretary

Subject: Complaints submitted concerning the Free Atmosphere for Elections.

I desire to acknowlege receipt of your memoranda of 26 May, 2 June, 9 June and 11 June (two) in reply to memoranda from myself and Mr. Chu submitting specific complaints concerning the election of 10 May 1948 for your comment.

Your memoranda were considered by the Main Committee at its 13th meeting on 19 June and your observations and suggestions duly noted.

The Main Committee has instructed me to convey to you the following general comments:

(a) It is the opinion of the Main Committee that while the good faith of certain complainants regarding the election of 10 May 1948 may be subject to question, as indicated in your memorandum of 11 June 1948 concerning the report by the Supporting Society for the Establishment of Anti-Japanese Movements, the substance of such complaints, when supported by concrete evidence, should be investigated.

(b) The Main Committee noted that in some instances complaints had been investigated by the Korean authorities against whom those complaints had been made. In these cases, the Committee would appreciate the opinion of the United States authorities as to the adequacy of the investigations undertaken by the Korean authorities con-

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By _____ NARS, Date

22 June 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. I. F. G. MILNER
Principal Secretary
United Nations Temporary Commission
on Korea

SUBJECT: Complaints submitted concerning the Free Atmosphere for Elections.

I have your memorandum of 21 June 1948 concerning the above subject.

The comments of the Main Committee have been duly noted.

(a) The complaints submitted by the "Supporting Society for the Establishment of Anti-Japanese Movements" (UNTCOK Document A/AC.19/SC.4/18) have been under continuous investigation. Completed reports from three wards in the City of Seoul were submitted to you with my memorandum of 11 June. Other investigations are expected to be completed this week and will be promptly submitted to you. I can assure you, and through you the Main Committee, that these complaints, when supported by concrete and specific evidence, will be carefully investigated.

(b) The cases noted by the Main Committee where it appeared that complaints were being investigated only by the Korean authorities, were actually supervised by United States authorities. I regret that my memorandum did not make this clearer. However, in future cases, the extent of the participation of the U.S. authorities and the opinion of the latter concerning the adequacy of the investigations undertaken by the Korean authorities, will be stated.

/s/ John Weckerling
JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

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By _____ NARS, Date

United Nations

GENERAL
ASSEMBLY

Nations Unies

ASSEMBLEE
GENERALE

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/SC.4/23/Add.5
22 June 1948

ORIGINAL:ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

MAIN COMMITTEE

COMPLAINTS CONCERNING THE FREE ATMOSPHERE FOR ELECTIONS

SUBMISSION TO THE UNITED STATES AUTHORITIES

The following memorandum replying to comments by the United States authorities on complaints submitted concerning the free atmosphere for the elections has been sent to the United States Liaison Officer to the Commission:

21 June 1948.

Memorandum

For: United States Liaison Officer to the Commission.

From: I.F.G. Milner, Principal Secretary.

Subject: Complaints submitted concerning the Free Atmosphere for Elections.

I desire to acknowlege receipt of your memoranda of 26 May*, 2 June**, 9 June*** and 11 June (two)**** in reply to memoranda from myself and Mr. Chu submitting specific complaints concerning the election of 10 May 1948 for your comment.

/ Your memoranda

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* Document A/AC.19/SC.4/25/Add.3.

** Document A/AC.19/SC.4/25/Add.2.

*** Document A/AC.19/SC.4/25/Add.4.

**** Document A/AC.19/SC.4/25/Add.5 and Add.6.

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date

231210

HEADQUARTERS
40TH MILITARY GOVERNMENT COMPANY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CIVIL AFFAIRS OFFICER
CITY HALL SEOUL, KOREA

22 June 1948

SUBJECT: Report of Investigation in Regard to Protest of General Election Supervision.

TO: Commanding General
United States Army Military Government in Korea
APO 235 Unit 2

In reference to the protest of General Election Supervision, dated 4 May 1948, the following report is submitted:

I Coercive Registration.

Against charge No. 1, that on 4 April 1948 in the 3rd Thong of the second street of Tai-wha Dong, three detectives and three policemen in official uniform visited the house of the Chief of the Thong and instructed him to register in a coercive manner, our investigation reveals that the name of the 3rd Thong chief is Mr. Kim Beng Hil and he is a member of the Election Committee of No. 1 poll of Tai-wha Dong, 2nd Street. One of his family said that some young men, although unknown as to whether they were from a youth group or the police, came to the house two or three times and explained to them that the act of registration was a national duty, but they did not attempt to coerce them.

Charge No. 2 states that on 7 April 1948 in 2nd Street of Uck-Dong, a to[illegible] composed of three armed policemen, three members of a Korean Youth League and two women accompanied the chief of the Ban, called on each resident and threatened that if they refused to register their food ration card would be confiscated. Investigation proved this charge to be groundless.

Charge No. 4 states that on 7 April 1948 Lee Ku Bum, head of the Chung-Pu Police Station and Shin, the prosecutor, went to the registering offices within Chung Ku, urging registration and ordered a list of those people who refused. Investigation with the clerks of the Dong office and the office of Uck Dong, 2nd Street, revealed that this accusation was also groundless.

In charge No. 5, it is stated at 9 A.M. on 4 April 1948, three policemen and three Independence Youths, terrorists, forced themselves in to the home of Mr. Kim Byun-Ho (39 years old; living at 110, 2nd Street, Tai-wha Dong) and threatened him if he did not register. Our investigation reveals that Kim Byun Ho is sixty two years old instead of thirty-nine years old, he lives at No. 82 Tai-wha Dong, 2nd Street, and he was Chairman of the

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By _____ NARS, Date

Election Committee of No. 1 poll there. It is revealed that three policemen visited his house and talked with him about registering because, they agreed, refusing to do so would not be patriotic. This cannot be counted as a threat.

In Charge No. 6, it was stated that the Chief of the exercising section of Tong-Tai Mun Police Station called on the Chief of the 7th Thong of Uck Dong on 7 April 1948 and stated that "those not registered will be punished". Investigation reveals this statement to be groundless.

Charge No. 8 states that Tai-Il Kim, living in Shin Sul-Dong, was severely beaten on the grounds that he had refused to register. This beating was supposed to have taken place at the office of the Police Detachment of Kosa-Dong on 10 April 1948. We investigated with Tai Il Kim and found that this incident had not taken place.

II Registration compelled by Dong Offices, Election Committees and City Hall.

Charge No. 5 states that the 7th Ban chief of 3rd Thong of Sajik Dong withdrew food ration cards and held a Ban meeting where he declared that if anyone refused to register, his ration card would not be returned. This caused a great deal of arguments and unrest. Our investigation reveals that the 7th Ban chief of the 3rd Thong of Sajik-Dong had neither withdrawn ration cards nor held Ban meetings. However, he had visited the residents two or three times urging them to register. The Ban chief had moved and we learned this story from the Chief Clerk of the Dong office.

It is stated that in charge No. 6, on 31 March 1948, Ryu Yong Kwang 2nd Ban chief of the 1st Thong of Kahoe Dong, withdrew ration cards and threatened that they would not be returned until after the people registered. Our investigation reveals that the ration cards had been withdrawn once for the purpose of checking ages, but were returned when this had been completed.

In charge No. 7, it was stated that on 3 April 1948, the 8th Ban chief of 2nd Thong at Okchun Dong visited all the families there, saying, "If you do not register quickly, it will be unfavourable for you". Also that he threatened to treat those who had not registered as "red" and that they would be punished. Investigation reveals that the Ban chief had recommended the people to register but he had not threatened them in any way.

In charge No. 8 it was stated that the Dong office of Samchung Dong Bu sent the following notice to those who had not registered, in the name of the Chairman of the Election Committee.

April 4, 1948 (Samchung-Dong Bu Dong Office)

To:_____

On Registration of Voters:

Due to the fact that you have not registered by 4 April, we are reminding you to register quickly.

If you could not register owing to absence or ill, you should notify us by April 7th. (The last day is April 8.)

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By _____ NARS, Date

Chairman of the Election
Committee of 62nd Election
District, Chong Ro A Ku

In our investigation on Mr. Lee Ih Koo, clerk of Dong Office of Samchung Dong, Mr. Lee acknowledged sending these statements.

III Registration Compelled by Terrorist Youths.

In charge No. 1 it is stated that on 5 April 1948, members of the Independence Youth, compelled the Dong population of 4th Street, Myung Ryun Dong, to register under threat, by saying they had been dispatched from the detectives section of the police department. We investigated Kim Sang Woon, No 4 Ban chief of 7th Thong, Kim Young Ki, No. 2 Ban chief of 1st Thong and wife of Hong Moon Pyo, No. 177 Myung Ryun Dong, 4th Street, about the Independence Youths compelling them to register and were informed by them that no incident of that nature occurred.

In charge No. 2 it is stated that about 11:30 P.M. on 7 April 1948, approximately ten members of a certain terrorist youth body entered Mr. Lyu's (doctor) hospital at He Wha Dong and threatened him because of his refusal to register. Investigation reveals that Dr. Lyu did not live at He Wha Dong, but it was Dr. Yoo's hospital. According to the wife of Dr. Yoo, there had been no threats made but that the Student's Alliance had asked them to make a contribution. The Doctor had replied that he would back them up, but it would be impossible for him to help them financially.

In charge No. 5 it is stated that Mr. Kim Kwan-Sun of the 2nd Ban, 6th Thong of A-Hyon Dong was beaten up by members of the Kuk-Chung Youth because he had refused to register and that Mr. Kim is still undergoing treatment of a wound in his waist. We have investigated the Dong Office of the 1st Section, A-Hyon Dong, thru Dong offices of the 4th Section, but could not locate Mr. Kim Kwan-Sun and therefore, it was impossible to make a true investigation.

Charge No. 6 states that Mr. Chang Sung Chu of Su Dai Moon Primary School, living at A-Hyon Dong of Mapo, was wounded by terrorists (five members of Dai Dong Youth led by the chairman of the Youth Branch) because his registration was late, and that Mr. Chang needed a week's medical treatment. In an investigation with the superintendent of the school, it was revealed that this incident had occurred after Mr. Chang had been moved to Woo Shin Primary School. He said that there was a dispute but no accident in particular.

IV Compelled Registration through Students.

In charge No. 1 it is stated that on 7 April 1948, in the Changshin Primary School, Tong Daimun, compelled the registration of the pupils' families by threatening that the pupils of those who had not registered would be suspended from school. Investigation proved this charge to be groundless.

Charge No. 2 states that on 6 April 1948, registration was propagated from the platform of a meeting of the schoolboy's parents, that the Muhak Girls High School threatened that the daughters of the parents who had

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not registered would be suspended from school, that the superintendent of the same school forced the resignation of the teachers who had not registered. Investigation reveals that the teachers who had not registered were urged to do so at a faculty meeting and they were instructed at that time to tell the pupils to urge their families to complete registration if it had not been done. There was no threat of suspension from the school mentioned.

In charge No. 3 it is stated that the Maidong Primary School was forced to submit a certificate signed by Ban chief until 4 April, against the second daughter of Lee Sanzo living in 5th Ban of 3rd Thong, Sung Dong, who had not registered. It was stated that the girl was barred from school because of this. Investigation of the school master reveals this charge to be groundless.

Charge No. 6 states that Hungin School at Shindang Dong forced an investigation of the voter's name, age and date of registration of their pupils families on 8 April 1948. Investigation proved this charge to be groundless.

V Registration by Fraud.

Charge No. 4 states that Zang-Chun-Dan Camp of war refugees, No. 5, 2nd Street, Zang Chun Dong, registered as 350 households although actually there are only 200 households, that 150 newly fabricated households were registered at the 64th registration office. The camp of war refugees is located at No. 197 instead of No. 5. Further investigation proves the charge to be groundless.

James E Wilson

JAMES E. WILSON
Lt. Col. USAF
Chief Civil Affairs Officer

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN KOREA
Office of the Military Governor
APO 235 UNIT 2

12 June 1948

SUBJECT: Complaints Received Concerning Conduct of the Elections

TO : Chief Civil Affairs Officer
City of Seoul
40th Mil Govt Gp
APO 235

1. The Main Committee of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, after considering a number of complaints submitted to it regarding the conduct of the elections, decided that specific complaints substantiated by some concrete evidence should be listed and forwarded to the Military Governor. A copy of the complaint that pertains to the City of Seoul is inclosed.

2. Please investigate this matter and take corrective action where necessary. A report of facts revealed by your investigation and action taken will be submitted to this headquarters to enable me to give a prompt and accurate reply to the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea.

Signed

W. F. DEAN
Major General, United States Army
Military Governor

1 Incl.
Complaint dtd 4May48.

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date

4 May 1948

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

ANNEX TO THE MEMORANDUM TO THE UNITED STATES LIAISON OFFICER

COMPLAINTS CONCERNING CONDUCT OF THE ELECTIONS (SELECTED FROM A REPORT FROM THE INVESTIGATION BUREAU OF THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL FRONT)

I. Coercive Registration

1. On 4 April, in 3rd Thong of 2nd Street of Tai-wha Dong, 3 detectives and 3 policemen in official uniform visited the house of chief of that Thong, and instructed coercive registration.

2. On 3 April, in 2nd Street of Uck-Dong, a team composed of 3 armed policemen, 3 members of Korean Youth League and 2 women accompanying the chief of Ban, called on each resident's home and threatened that "refusal of register shall be rewarded with the confiscation of food ration card."

3. On 4 April a team composed of 3 policemen, 2 members of Independence Youth called on Kim Kyung Ho who is living at 110th of 2nd Street of Tai-wha Dong and threatened and intimidated to register.

4. On 7 April Lee Ku Bum, Head of Chung-Pu Police Station and Shin, prosecutor, went around the registering offices within Chung Ku, and urged to register while ordering to submit a list of those who refused.

5. At 9 a.m. on 4 April, 3 policemen and 3 Independence Youth terrorists intruded to Mr. Kim Byung-ho (39 years old: living at 110, 2nd Street, Tai-wha Dong) and threatened him to register.

6. Chief of exercising section of Tong-Tai-Mun police station called on the chief of 7th Thong of Ukku Dong on 7 April and said "the not-registered shall be punished".

/ 7. Detectives

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By _____ NARS, Date

7. Detectives called on the house of Mrs. Okpun Lee, living at the 8th Ban of 2nd Thong of Shin-Sul Dong, and said to Mrs. Lee: "You shall be regarded as red unless you register by 9th April."

8. Tai-Il Kim, living in Shin-Sul Dong, was severely beaten on ground that he had refused to register, at the office of police detachment of Kosa-Dong on 10th April.

II. Registration compelled by Dong-offices Election Committees, and City Hall

1. Dong-chief of Chungpadong visited frequently the Ban-chief of 3rd-Ban, 1st Thong of Chungpadong 1st Street to force the registration.

2. 1st Ban-chief of 8th Thong in Chun-nong-dong visited every house in his area, threatened saying: "If you do not register, the Dong-office will punish you severely after investigating the list."

3. Mr. Han, who lives in 9th Ban, 10th Thong of Ko-hwa-dong in Mapo-Ku, was deprived of the ration card by the Ban-chief, who did not return it even till April 10.

4. 3rd Ban-chief of 3rd Thong at Mukak-dong in Chung-Ku had taken up the ration cards, and returned them only after the registration forcedly carried out.

5. 7th Ban-chief of 3rd Thong of Sajik-dong withdrew the food ration card, held the Ban-meeting and declared: "If you refuse the registration, the ration card shall not be returned", causing disputes.

6. On March 31, Ryu Yong-kwang, 2nd Ban-chief of 1st Thong at Kahoe-dong withdrew the ration card, and threatened, saying: "They shall be returned only after registration made."

7. On April 3, 8th Ban-chief of 2nd Thong at Okchun-dong visited all houses there, saying: "If you do not register quickly,

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By _____ NARS, Date

quickly, the situation will be unfavourable for you," and also threatening to treat the not-registered as "red" and to punish them.

8 Dong office of Samchung-dong Bu sent the following notice to the not-registered in the name of the chairman of the Election Committee, and demanded to introduce the statements

---

April 4, 1948. (Samchung-dongbu Dong office)

To:_____

On the Registration of Voters.

Due to the fact that you are not registered by April 4, we inform it to you, and want to register quickly.

If you could not register owing to your absence or illness, you should make notice of the reason to us by April 7. (The closing day is April 8).

Chairman of the Election Committee of 62nd Election District, Chong Ro A Ku.

III. Compelled registration by Terrorist youth bodies.

1. On 5th April, members of the Independence Youth in 4th st. of Myung-Ryun Dong compelled the Dong population to register and threatened, saying they had been dispatched from the detective section of the police.

2. At night about 11,30 p.m. on 7th April, more than ten members of certain terrorist youth body intruded into Mr. Lyu's (doctor) at He-Wha Dong and threatened against the refusal of registration.

3. On 8th April, five members of the Kuk-Chung Youth and of the Dai Dong Youth intruded into Mr. Lee Cho Won's in 7th Ban, 9th Thong of Sin-Dang Dong and compelled to board with him until his resigration, so Mr. Lyu reported to the police but no effect was made and was obliged to register. / 4. On 5th April,

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By _____ NARS, Date

4. On 5th April, in Myong-Ryun Dong 2nd Street, three members of the Kuk-Chung Youth intruded into every house and compelled Dong population to register.

5. Mr. Kim Kwan-Sun in 2nd Ban, 6th Thong of A-Hyon Dong, was beaten by members of the Kuk-Chung Youth on the reason of refuse of registration. And now, Mr. Kim is undergoing treatment by the wound in his waist.

6. Mr. Chang Sung Chu of Su-Dai-Mun Primary School, living at A-Hyong Dong of Ma-Po, was wounded by terrorists (five members of Dai Dong Youth) led by the chairman of the Youth Branch on the reason that his registration was late. And Mr. Chang needs one week's medical treatment.

IV, Compelled registration in school

1. On 7th April, Changshin Primary School, Tong Tai Mun, compelled to do the registration to the pupils' family, on the plea that the pupil of the not-yet-registered should be suspended from school.

2. Every school in Seoul investigated by directives of Dept. of Education whether the students' families had registered or not Some schools distributed papers and forced to submit the registration certificates on April 7. (for example: Maidong Primary School).

On April 6th, they propagated the registration on the platform of the meeting of the schoolboys' parents. Muhak Girls' High School said that daughters of the not-registered shall be suspended from school. The superintendent of the same school forced to submit on the spot the resignations against the not-registered teachers.

3. Maidong Primary School forced to submit a certificate signe.. by Ban-chief until April 4, against the second daughter of Lee Sanzo living in 5th Ban of 3rd Thong, Zung Dong, who had not / registered

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By _____ NARS, Date

registered. Because of it that girl has been barred from school.

4. On April 8, Sungshin Girls' High School forced the girls to present their families' registration number.

5. Donam Primary School investigated whether the pupils' parents had registered or not, and forced the boys to submit certificates signed by their parents (April 8).

6. Hungin School, at Shindang Dong, investigated forcedly the voter's name, age and date of registration of their families, on April 8.

V. Registration by Fraud

1. On April 11, the 11th Ban-chief of the 10th Thong in Bukkosa Dong finished the registration of the Ban-people without notice to voters.

2. On April 10, almost all the registrations were made by a woman with several seals at the 12th registration office in Dong-dai-moon A district which locates at a private house.

3. Shin Zai Rok, living at 1st Ban, 8th Thong, Zun-Nong Dong, who had kept five ghost households under the consent of Thong an Ban chiefs, asked and made register nine of his acquaintances on the name of all of his ghost voters.

4. Zang-chun-dan camp of war-refugees --- No.5, 2nd St. Zang-chun-Dong --- though 200 households in all, they registered as 350 households. The 150 newly fabricated households were registered at the 64th registration office, Central District.

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date

24 June 1948

[illegible]
Secretary
[illegible] Committee

[illegible] Complaint of [illegible], [illegible].

In my memorandum of [illegible] concerning the complaint of [illegible], [illegible], candidate for [illegible], I [illegible] [illegible] 4/3/[illegible], I proposed to furnish a further statement in this case.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Attachment.
[illegible] statement.

[illegible]

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date

231520

Basic: Complaints Received Concerning Conduct of the Elections

1st Ind

Headquarters, 96th Military Government Group, APO 6 Unit 2, 19 June 1948

TO: Commanding General, USAMGIK, APO 235 Unit 2.

1. This matter was investigated as expediously as practicable. The delay in returning this communication was due to delay in obtaining information from the Police in Kunsan as to action taken by them.

2. Re- par 1 attached complaint (Hai Bang Book Shop) Police have not been able to arrest the persons responsible for this damage. They are still trying to do so.

3. Re- par 2 attached complaint (Robbery of Kim Chong-Yop) complainant with drew his complaint since his property was returned. In the absence of a complainant, prosecution appears impracticable. (Su Kim Chong-Yop's statement attached.)

4. Re- Tearing down of Posters etc. Mr. Yun Suk Ku withdraws his complaint. (See Mr. Yun Suk Ku's statement attached.) Prosecution does not appear practical under these conditions.

Wm. J. T. YANCEY
Colonel Infantry
Commanding

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN KOREA
Office of the Military Governor
APO 235 Unit 2

MAY 20 1948

SUBJECT: Complaints Received Concerning Conduct of the Elections

TO : Chief Civil Affairs Officer
Province of Cholla Pukto
96th Mil Govt Gp
APO 6 Unit 3

1. At its fifth meeting on 27 April 1948, the Main Committee of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, after considering a number of complaints submitted to it regarding the conduct of the elections, decided that specific complaints substantiated by some concrete evidence should be listed and forwarded to the Military Governor. A copy of the complaint that pertains to the Province of Cholla Pukto is enclosed.

2. Please investigate this matter and take corrective action where necessary. A report of facts revealed by your investigation and action taken will be submitted to this headquarters to enable me to give a prompt and accurate reply to the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea.

W. F. DEAN
Major General, United States Army
Military Governor

1 Incl.
Complaint of Yun Sok-Ku

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date

Statement of KANG CHOUL, Kunsan

My name is Kang Choul. I have on 2d Street, Chung Ang Ro, Kunsan. I am a bookstore owner, on the same street.

The story in Par. 1 of complaint filed is true. About 8:40 P. M., 17 April 1948, a stranger visited me at my house and told me that my house would be attacked that morning about 1:00, so I went to candidate Yun's home and told him, and asked for some protection, because there were several young men staying there to protect Mr. Yun. I went to Mr. Yun's because I had written an essay in the Kunsan News lauding Mr. Yun. I came back home soon after that and 5 or 6 young men from Mr. Yun's came with me for protection. I did not think it was wise to stay inside, so we went to a heighbor's house, where we were when my shop was attacked. About 12:15, I heard window glass being broken. We came to my house and found the window glass of my store all broken. I did not see the incident. It is not known who broke the window glass. CIC and police made an investigation, but no arrest were made. Damage amounted to Y32,000.

I do not know anything further about the matter.

Witness my signature, at Kunsan, 24 May 1948.

Witnesses:

E. T. Edrington, DAC

Kim Hong Chun

Signed: Kang Chul

A TRUE COPY

R. N. Sims

R. N. Sims
Capt AGD
Adjutant

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date

Statement of Kang Chang-Kwan

My name is Kang Chang-Kwan. I live on 2d St. Chung Ang Ro, Kunsan. I am a tobacco farmer on same Street.

The story in Jan. I bought tobacco. On [illegible] 17 April a stranger visited me at my house and told me that my house would be all right if I had Mr. [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] because they were acting for [illegible] Mr. [illegible] there to protect Mr. [illegible]. I went to [illegible] Mun Landing Mr. [illegible]. I found [illegible] there after that and saw [illegible] [illegible] came with me [illegible]. I decided that I was safe to stay inside so we went to [illegible] house, where we were [illegible] [illegible] We called [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] room. We came to my house [illegible] [illegible] window glass of my [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

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By _____ NARS, Date

It is not known who broke the window Pane. CIC and Police Made an investigation but No arrest was Made. Damage amounted to 732,000.

I do not know anything further about the matter.

Witness my signature at Kunsan, 20 May 48

Witness:
E T Hampton
Lt. Col. Inf.

(Hong Chun Kim

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date

Statement of KIM CHUNG YOP, Kunsan

I live at 356 of 4th Ku, Hong Nom Dong, Kunsan City.

On April 24 I was robbed of Y110,000 worth of personal property at my home. I do not know who took my property, but it was all returned the next morning by party or parties not known by me. I was not at home at the time of the robbery.

The same night I heard three people, Paik Chang Ki, Rim Yong-Soo and Yon Tai Chong confess to having removed candidate Yun's photograph from my store wall. Neighbors and I ran after them and caught them, at which time they confessed, orally.

They also confessed they wrote with pieces of chalk matters contained in Mr. Yun's complaint, dated 1 May 1948.

That night, I reported the robbery to Mi Wong Police Box about 8:00, and the policeman there told me to bring a statement in the next morning, but since my goods were returned the next morning, I did not make a statement but did go to the police box and tell them my property had all been returned. The policeman told me I did not have to bring the statement. The police never talked to me about the case after that.

I never reported anything to the police about candidate Yun's photograph and campaign bulletins being torn down by the parties Paik Chang Ki, Rim Myong-Soo and Yun Tai Soo, nor anything about their writing with pieces of chalk denouncing Yun Suk Ku. No bulletins were posted on my wall, but the matters described in the Complaint, Par. 2a and 2b, were written with chalk.

Signed in presence of witnesses shown, 4 June 1948, at Kunsan.

Witnesses:

E. T. Edrington, DAC — Signed: Kim Chung Yop

T. K. Shyn

A TRUE COPY:
R. N. Sims
R. N. Sims
Capt AGD

NOTE: Above party advised this Investigator that inasmuch as his property (personal clothes) were returned same night, he was satisfied and had no further interest in an investigation by police or prosecution of parties responsible.

E. T. Edrington, DAC
Investigator

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date

Statement of KIM CHUNG YOP.

I live at 356 4th Ku of HUNG-Nam Dong, Kunsan City.

On April 24th I was robbed of ₩ 110,000 worth of personal Property at my home. I do not know who took my Property but it was all returned the Next Morning by Party or Parties Not known by me. I was Not at home at the time of the robbery.

The same night I heard three people, PAIK CHANG-KI, MOON MYONG-SOO and YUN-Tai CHONG, Comment removed candidate YUN's photograph from my Store Wall. Neighbors and I saw after them as I caught them, at which time they confessed—orally. They also confessed they wrote with Pieces of Paper Matters contained in Mr. Yun's complaint dated 1 May 1967. I do Not know anything further about Matter stated in complaint.

Signed at Kunsan, 2 May 67.

(KIM CHUNG YOP)

(OVER)

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By _____ NARS, Date

That night I reported the robbery to Mr Wong Police box about 8:00, and the Policeman there told me to bring a statement in the next morning but since My goods were returned the next morning I did not make a statement but did go to the Police box and tell them My Property had all been returned. The Policeman told me I did not have to bring the statement. The Police never talked to me about the case after that.

I never reported anything to the Police about Candidate Yun's Photograph and campaign notices being torn down by the parties Pak Chang Ki, Kim Myong Soo and Yang Tai Soo, Nor anything about their writing with pieces of chalk denouncing Yun Suk Kun. No notices were posted on My Wall but the notices posted on the Compound 2a and 2d were written with chalk.

Signed in Presence of witnesses thereto.

Witness:

Englishman

T

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date

Statement of YUN SUK KU, Kunsan

My name is YUN SUK KU. I live at Sinyong Don, Kunsan City. I was a member of SKILA until 31 March 1948, when I resigned. In the May 10th election, I was a successful candidate for the National Assembly. I received 18,728 votes--my opponent received 7,353.

I do not personally know anything about the incident described in Par. 1 of the complaint. I only heard this information from Kang Choul, owner of the bookshop. All facts contained in such complaint filed was furnished to me by others. I do not personally know about same.

In view of the outcome of the May 10th election, I hereby wish to withdraw the complaint filed by me, dated 1 May 1948. I have no further interest in pressing the complaint.

Signed at Kunsan, 24 May 1948.

Witnesses:

E. T. Edrington, DAC

Kim Hong Chun

Signed: Yun Suk Koo

A TRUE COPY:

R. N. Sims

R. N. Sims
Capt AGD
Adjutant

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date

Statement of YUN SUK KU Kunsan.

My name is Yun Suk Ku; I live at Sinyong Dong, Kunsan City. I was a member of SKILA until 31 March 48, when I resigned. In the May 10th Election, I was a successful candidate for the National Assembly. I received 18,728 votes — my opponent received 7,353.

I do not personally know anything about the incident described in paragraph 1 of complaint. I only heard this information from KANG CHOUL, owner of the Hop. All facts contained in such complaint that I do know were furnished to me by others. I do not personally know that same.

In view of the outcome of the May 10th election, I hereby wish to withdraw the Complaint filed by me, dated 1 May 1948. I have no further interest in pressing the Complaint.

Signed at Kunsan, 24 May 48

Witness:
F. Thompson, Pfc

Yun Suk Ku
(Yun Suk Ku)

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date

Statement of LEE PYONG HI, Chief of Police, Kunsan

I have read the matters contained in subject complaint.

On or about 200, 18 April 1948, the bookstore owner reported to the Main Police Station, Kunsan, that at 1215 his two store windows, and 12 small windows, were broken by several people. After this report was received, about 30 detectives and policemen went to the store. There they found the windows broken, but no one was around. The police talked with the owner and his family, but got no additional information.

No arrests have been made--no particular parties are under suspicion. The investigation is being continued. The bookstore owner had no suspicions as to the responsible parties.

As to the Y110,000 in personal property mentioned in Par. 2 of complaint, a report of this incident was made to Police Headquarters by the Mi Won Police Box, but since the goods were returned the next morning and the owner was satisfied, no action was taken by the police.

Concerning the campaign posters, for many days before the National Election campaign posters of both parties and candidates were frequently torn down, but no complaint of any kind was made to the police about such occurences, and no investigation or action was taken by the police about these happenings.

No knowledge is known of the matters contained in Par. 2a of complaint. No report of this was known by, or reported to, the police, and no action was taken.

The above statement has been read to me in Korean and the matters contained therein are true and correct.

Signed at Kunsan, 4th of June 1948.

Witnesses:

E. T. Edrington, DAC

Signed: Lee Pyong Hi

A TRUE COPY:

R. N. Sims
Capt. AGD

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date

Statement of LEE PYONG HI Chief of Police, Kunsan.

I have read the matter contained in subject complaint.

On or about 200 AM, 18 Apr 61, the complainant reported to the Main Police Station, Kunsan, that at 12:15 his two store Windows and 12 glass Windows were broken by someone throwing stones. After this report was received, 30 Police detectives and police went to the scene. They found the Windows broken, but the one who caused the damage had left. The police talked with the owner and his family but got no additional information.

No arrests have been made — no particular persons are under suspicion. The investigation is being continued. The complainant was told to be patient as to responsible parties.

As to his request in regard to property damage [illegible] to police [illegible] by R. ROK Navy personnel [illegible] where he [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] before the National Election campaign posters [illegible] of the parties, there [illegible] Commander [illegible]

(OVER)

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date

Information Obtained From CIC Agent, Kunsan

The following information, in substance, was obtained in an interview with a CIC Agent, Kunsan, who investigated bookstore incident:

On 18 April 1948, at about 200, numbrous windows of the Haibang Bookshop, on 2d Street, Kunsan, were broken. A total of 13 panes of glass in the front of the store were broken--estimate of damage being Y32,000. The window panes appeared to have been broken by club.

It was ascertained that proprietor Kang Choul, age 43, occupation, Merchant, address No. 44, 2d Chung ang Dong, Kunsan, had been in his present business 6 years and had no political affiliations. During the late war and preceding, he was a Nationalist. Because of this, the police had "tagged" him as a Leftist. Mr. Kang felt that his business was attacked because he had inserted a notice in the Kunsan Shin Mun (newspaper) that he was supporting Mr. Yun Suk Ku, who was a candidate for National Assembly in the General Election. Mr. Kang had given no contributions to any political party and had received no threats.

One witness interviewed by Agent, Pfc Lee Ki Chang, Age 23, Serial No. 1300855, Hq Constabulary Police, 3d Regimental Area, Chonju, who was visiting a friend near the bookstore, heard glass breaking at approximately 200, 18 April 1948; he stepped into the street and saw what appeared to him to be a 3/4 T police vehicle about 20 yards away, moving toward the Main Police Station, Kunsan. The vehicle was carrying approximately 10 men and 1 uniformed policeman with carbine slung on shoulder. Witness went to bookstore and looked at damage and advised proprietor to notify CIC and the Police.

CIC Agent picked up one Pak Bong Sang, age 40, chairman of the Laborers Mutual Association, upon suspicion--since he was Chairman of an Association which was very active in their support of the KDP, opposing party of KIP, of which Mr. Yun was the candidate for the National Assembly, and whom Mr. Kang Chul was supporting. Questioning resulted in denial of any knowledge or responsibility for damage.

Further CIC investigation was negative. Since incident occured, no further information has been received concerning same. CIC made report of investigation.

No information is now known, or was ever received by CIC concerning the other matters referred to in subject complaint. No report of such matters (except booksho, incident) was made to CIC.

E. T. Edrington

E. T. Edrington, DAC

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date

I have never strucken Chang Seung Choo because of registration. To bring about the whole aspect of it:---

On March 8th, I have asked him to register. On April 2nd, I have asked him again to register. On that day, as he was absent, I have told his wife to tell him to register as soon as he come back.

On April 4th, at about 10, I visited him and called out, "Master, Master". But as he never answered back, I called him in louder voice. Then he answered back if who I was. But he did not open the door. Then I told him it was not only me, but he did not answer tom the call and did not open the door. Then he opened the door and asked me if that I had to do with him. Then he said, "As I told you the other day, come out and register soon". Then he replied," If you force to register, why do you say so". Then I said, "Yes, it is free to register, but all of residents of this place have already been registered (certificate), so I come to tell you that". Then he told that the registration was [illegible] many other threatened words. Then this I was too much displeased and told him, "I am not matter to insult an aged man of fifty while you are under thirty owing to the question of the registration. Can you teach morals with that?", saying this I struck him on the face one or two times.

On April 6th, at about 8.30 p.m. the night evening, a big stone was thrown into my house with a threatening letter attached in it. It destroyed window glass of house and fell just near the place where a four years old child was sleeping. At that time I have been to my friend's in the City and came back at about 10 o'clock [illegible] to watch my horse. I found all the members of the household [illegible] to watch my horse. I found [illegible] destroyed [illegible] stone. [illegible] letter with, this struck [illegible] interim, so in case of the next Liberation, you had's [illegible] will annihilate your family. If you repent yourself of your misdeed, show it with the sign of triangle on your gate". Our members went to his house but [illegible] wearing only shirts. After a few days, cousin of Chang Seung Choo, [illegible] the Internal Security came and brought [illegible] all.

Respectfully,
Chief of Taikoo South Alliance,
A-hyon Dong.

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By _____ NARS, Date

The true situation of the CHANG SUNG CHOO incident is as follows:

On 2nd April 1948, I visited Mr. CHANG's home to ask him to register for the election. However, he was out. Then I advised his wife to register as soon as possible, because, CHANG and his wife had not yet registered in spite of the fact every person in our town had already registered. However, his wife refused to answer whether they would register or not, under the pretext of her husband's absence.

On 4th April, I visited his home again and called his name at the front of the gate. However, no reply came from inside. Then I called his name loudly again. This time somebody replied from inside. Nevertheless, nobody came out to see me. I angrily called his name again and asked him to come out. CHANG appeared and arrogantly questioned me, "What did you come for?". "I came here to advise you to register for the election as soon as possible", I answered him. "I am free whether I register or not. Why are you interferring with my own affair?". His voice was too arrogant. This, I resented and gave a blow on his face. "You are a teacher of a Primary School, Nevertheless, you don't know the manners at all. I am fifty years old while you are only twenty-five years old. I strictly charged him.

At half past eight P.M. on 9 April, somebody threw a pillow size stone and a letter of intimidation into my house through the window. However, fortunately, nobody was injured by the stone. On that night, I was out to attend my friend's funeral rites. Therefore, I did not know the incident till ten P.M. On the day when I came back home, I found my house surrounded by my men who were guarding my house. The content of the threatening letter was as follows:

"You forced us to register for the election. Therefore, when Korea is newly liberated, the Korea People's Army will demolish all your family. If you repent of your acting, draw tri-angle on your gate".

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By _____ NARS, Date

When I read through this letter, I felt intuitively that the sender of this letter must be CHANG. Then, I hastily went to CHANG's residence. However, he had already left his house. Several days after a Korean constabulary Lieutenant who is known as a cousin of CHANG, visited CHANG's home and took CHANG'S clothes and shoes out to somewhere.

PAK UN HYAWN
Chief of AHYAWN-DONG Branch
of the Dai Dong Youth Corps.

NND DECLASSIFIED 760090
By NARS, Date

장승규사건은 등록사건으로 하지 않았으며 그 진상은
들림 두 사람에 등록을 하여 오부학 유학생 선四月
二日에 선부학생부인 이남규가 하여 못하고 하게
그러던 남조가 두려움에 떠는 이 오셔서 이것을 하
四月四日에 귀국인 〈부녀〉 대감을 하게
앞게에 주인에 보시오 그게 부녀 뜨니 그래 OK 누구는
제감을 하였습니다 그리고 본 여지 없지 내가 호박
이었던 신고이 찾겠지 본이 노력 감변을 하는 것이
그런 법이 어디 있나 하고 하였드니 그래 OK 문을 열고 무엇
하러 왔소 (답) 에 나는 온 것은 엇저 에 하여서 부탁 케 일었고
만 세 이 하여서 등록 하라고 하였소 등록
할 일 할 것은 내가 유지 내가 히
이야 (답) 에 그것은 당신 에 있는 것으 등
에서 하였고 당신 에 만나 보니 어느 주 에 이로 엄
것은 무엇이 하는 것이 아니 주 하여 등록 하는
내 에 이 등록 하라고 하여 정부 에 이 하여 이
것 같은 사람이 나이 고 두 너는 두 十 歲 밖
은 일 곳 에 서 고 백 라 몽 백 형 동 을 무엇 시 하
세 경기로 된 우리 같은 아동 등 을
후 생 을 두 번 같 은 것 에 백 게 엄 소 그 런 데 에 되 로 다 러
갓 가 三四日 후 집 으 로 왔 다 가 봐 으 로 큰 부
四月九日 비 오 는 밤 八時 부 경 에 내 집 에 서
침 만 해 도 에 서 협 백 장 을 한 께
창 이 타 러 된 인 히 四人 라 어
두 엇 라 고 돌 에 서 이 러 나 보 니 비 상 된 아 히 네 의 엄
헤 서 러 저 무 사 하 께 생 명 을 랐 게 엄 게 되 었 습 니 다
그 새 에 나 는 시 내 에 이 친 구 장 례 에 갔 다 가 밤 十 時 경 에 하
와 보 니 청 년 간 부 이 하 가 경 비 하 는 바 로 기 라 러 온 것 선 생 님 께 서 종 소 집 하 여 우 리 집 을
개 가 되 근 에 러 이 들 은 놈 나 서 택 하 수 업 는 상 태 에 있 다 가
그 진 상 을 무 르 니 협 백 장 에 스 기 를 너 는 등 록 을 않 히 라 는
사 람 을 이 제 변 인 인 군 이 드 러 와
너 이 집 안 을 진 력 한 다 + 너 가 잡 아 보 된 줄 아 느 냐 는

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

나리간 무가 그 집에 쏘차가 모니 산 바람으로 뒤는
을 나와서 뒤람을 넘어서 어디로 다 아나 버렸소 구두 벗처
지나 장승 푸사 초니 국방경비대 소위라 한는 사람이
와서 자리 옷을 차져 갠다고 다른 사람에게 거짓말
하장승 준 옷과 구두을 가지고 갓소 갠 뒤의 그부인니
자리 남편 옷과 구두를 가져갓다고 혹 엿소 아무 이도 엄섯
소

진상 볼

而峴洞大書 周長

朴思顯

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date

25 June 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. I. F. G. MILLER
Secretary
Main Committee

SUBJECT: Complaints received concerning conduct of the elections.

Reference is made to your memorandum of 3 May 1948 transmitting a number of complaints contained in a report by the Investigation Bureau of the Democratic National Front and my reply of 8 May, copies of which are attached to facilitate reference.

The investigation of the matter cited by the "Investigation Bureau of the Democratic National Front" was made by the Chief Civil Affairs Officer of the City of Seoul, Lt. Colonel James T. Gilbert, copies of whose report are attached.

Under II - "Registration" as compiled by [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date

allegedly prevented from registering the matter will be further pursued. It is highly unlikely that any Korean official would prevent the registration of any person by closing the registration early. The closing date was a matter of public knowledge which all citizens, particularly those in Seoul, should know.

From the facts shown in Colonel Wilson's report, no further investigation appears to be necessary in the cases cited by the so-called "Investigation Bureau of the Democratic National Front".

In general Colonel Wilson's report shows that the preliminary comments contained in my memorandum of 3 May were amply justified. It would appear that these complaints were a guerrilla Communist attempt to interfere with the registration of voters in South Korea and discredit the elections.

[redacted]
Brigadier General, [redacted]

[redacted].

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

MAIN COMMITTEE

28 June 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR: United States Liaison Officer to the Commission.

FROM: I. F. G. Milner, Principal Secretary

SUBJECT: Complaints submitted concerning the Free Atmosphere for Elections.

Further to my memorandum of 21 June 1948, I am instructed by the Main Committee to bring to your attention a selection of specific complaints from a further Report by the Investigation Bureau of the Democratic Front dated May 1948, which was considered by the Main Committee at its thirteenth meeting.

The list of complaints is annexed to this memorandum.

/s/ I. F. G. Milner

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date

Lic

Military Governor Gen Weckerling 30 June 1948

1. Attached hereto are copies of five (5) specific complaints submitted by the "Investigation Bureau of the National Democratic Front" alleging threats, coercion and intimidation during the recent elections.

2. Because of the time that has elapsed since the incidents occurred, it will probably be difficult to investigate these matters fully and exhaustively. However, I recommend that these complaints be referred to the Chief Civil Affairs Officer of the City of Seoul for such investigation as is warranted by the facts presented.

3. In all probability these complaints will be the last referred to us by UNTCOK. According to Mr. Milner, Communist-dominated organizations submitted numerous complaints against the elections but only those referred to in the attached were considered sufficiently specific for investigation.

4. I, therefore, recommend that these complaints be investigated in as great detail as is possible even though the result is unlikely to influence the Commission one way or the other.

JOHN ECHERLING
Brigadier General, U.S.A.

cc: CG, USAFIK
Mr. Jacobs
G-2

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date

15 July 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. COERT BINNERTS
Principal Secretary
United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea

SUBJECT: Complaints Concerning Free Atmosphere of the Elections.

On 28 June 1948 Mr. I. F. G. Milner, then Principal Secretary, transmitted to me a memorandum to which was attached an annex entitled "Complaints Concerning the Free Atmosphere for Elections (selected from the Third and Fourth Reports of the Investigation Bureau of the Democratic National Front)".

The "Democratic National (People's) Front" is a Communist organization which participated in the recent campaign of murder, arson, intimidation and coercion in an abortive attempt to prevent the 10 May elections. It could be expected, therefore, that this organization and others of similar ideology would attempt to disparage the successful elections in which they had every opportunity to enter and contest on a fair democratic basis.

Nevertheless, in spite of the known character of the "Democratic People's Front" and the untrustworthiness of its charges, the U.S. authorities agreed to investigate all complaints which were specific enough to enable the investigators to proceed.

These cases involved in this complaint were referred to the Chief Civil Affairs Officer of the U.S. Military Government in Korea attached to the City Hall, Seoul. His report, including copies of English translations of statements of witnesses, is attached for your information. (Original statements of witnesses in Korea are on file in my office).

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

2 Incls
1. Annex--Complaints Concerning the Free Atmosphere

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By _____ NARS, Date

#1. Stat...

In the Shin Min Daily of May 22nd, there was news as you told now but it is groundless. On the evening of May 5th all the ban dwellers were assembled by the direction of the Dong Association and told them to come to the polls all together on the election day May 10th.

On the evening of May 9th Thong chief called Ban chiefs together and asked to get co-operation of the residents as the night was supposed to be dangerous, so Ban residents were called in turn by turn to guard the Dong area.

On about 27th or 28th of May, Thong chief called Ban residents together and talked over the News Paper Report. As the report was groundless all the Ban residents consented in deciding to write true affair of the case to the Section of Observation, Metropolitan Police and New Paper Companies. I went with Thong chief to the Section of Observation, Metropolitan Police and submitted it.

Song Young Woo

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

File

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA • COMMISSION TEMPORAIRE POUR LA CORÉE

MAIN COMMITTEE

28 June 1948

Memorandum for: United States Liaison Officer to the Commission.

From: I.F.G. Milner, Principal Secretary.

Subject: Complaints submitted concerning the Free Atmosphere for Elections.

Further to my memorandum of 21 June 1948, I am instructed by the Main Committee to bring to your attention a selection of specific complaints from a further Report by the Investigation Bureau of the Democratic Front dated May 1948, which was considered by the Main Committee at its thirteenth meeting.

The list of complaints is annexed to this memorandum.

I.F.G. Milner

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ANNEX

COMPLAINTS CONCERNING THE FREE ATMOSPHERE FOR ELECTIONS
(SELECTED FROM THE THIRD AND FOURTH REPORTS OF THE INVESTIGATION BUREAU OF THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL FRONT)

I. Coercive Voting

1. On the night of 5 May Mr. Song Yun Ou, chief of First Ban on First Street of Tongin Dong, called all the registered voters of his Ban to go to the polls on 10 May. He threatened them in saying: "that on May 10 election all residents without fail must gather together and present themselves to the ballot booth, or that they could not live in the Ban."

2. At the voters' meeting of Bans, of So Kong Dong held 9 May at 3 p.m., Mr. Min, Vice-Chief of the Election Committee threatened saying "that those who do an invalid poll will be exposed by finger-print examination."

3. At the seventh voting district of Sungdong Ku, members of the Independence Youth, Dai Dong Youth Corps, National Students' League and Community Protection Association accompanied by Tong-chiefs and Ban-chiefs visited every house and threatened to endanger the life of those who would abstain from voting. As early as about 6.30 a.m. on 10 May the members of these organizations forcibly led the voters to the polling place and compelled them to vote.

4. Mr. Kim Lak Hyung, chief of fifth Ban of second Tong of Hyan Dand Dong assembled all residents in his Ban and declared that those who refuse to vote would be regarded as Reds.

5. Mrs. Yu Chon Man who lives in first Ban of first Tong in Cheung Ku Dong was intimidated by the police. Subsequently the members of Community Protection Association called on her and forced her to go to the polling place.

/ II . Voting

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II. Voting Without Registration

Mr. Kwak Yeungjo who lives at 4-1 Yumri Dong did not register but was given a number card and forced to vote.

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HEADQUARTERS
40TH MILITARY GOVERNMENT COMPANY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CIVIL AFFAIRS OFFICER
CITY HALL SEOUL, KOREA

10 July 1948

SUBJECT: Investigation of Complaints Concerning the Free Atmosphere of the Election

TO: Military Governor
United States Army Military Government in Korea
APO 235 Unit 2

Transmitted herewith is a report of the investigation made on the five complaints of "coercive voting" and one case of "voting without registration", which were made by Mr. Lucius Smith, Advisor to the City Department of Public Information in compliance with your request of 30 June 1948.

1. Case of Song Yun Ch., Lee Chief of Tong Ik Dong, threatening the residents of the Dong that if they failed to go to the polling place on May 10th, "they could not live in Dong". He called at the home of Mr. Song and he was away at the time. A statement was taken from his brother, Song Young Chun, as enclosed. Mr. Song denied ever making such statements and stated that he did not force anyone to vote. He also said that the Police had nothing to do with compelling people to vote. He did admit that the Police had visited some citizens recently, and that all members of the Dong made a visit to each household, urging, entreating, but no threats were made. Song Yun Ch. is the Dong Chief appointed to the Station of Chongno Police Station and is one of the Police Department's assistants.

2. Case of Song Yun Ch., Lee Chief of Tong Ik Dong, threatening the residents of the Dong that if they failed to go to the polling place on May 10th, "they could not live in Dong". He called at the home of Mr. Song and he was away at the time. A statement was taken from his brother, Song Young Chun, as enclosed. Mr. Song denied ever making such statements and stated that he did not force anyone to vote. He also said that the Police had nothing to do with compelling people to vote. He did admit that the Police had visited some citizens recently, and that all members of the Dong made a visit to each household, urging, entreating, but no threats were made. Song Yun Ch. is the Dong Chief appointed to the Station of Chongno Police Station and is one of the Police Department's assistants.

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c. Do not make any mark on ballot except the proper sign.

d. Use only the colored pencil furnished at the polling place."

The above signed statement by Mr. Lin in Korean is attached.

When asked if he told the Ban Chiefs at the meeting that those who abstained from voting would be exposed by finger print examination, he replied as follows: "I have heard from a policeman that should a thorough investigation be made, anyone who abstained from voting could be detected by finger prints, but I have never told anyone that myself."

Mr. Lin stated that there were seven or eight other Ban Chiefs at the meeting at So Long Dong.

5. Use of Streets by Youth Organizations in 7th Voting District Sung Dong Ku. The start of the investigation began in the office of Chin Dong Association at Shin Dang Dong, Sung Dong Ku. There Mr. Jung Yong Ju, Chief Clerk of the Association, made the following statement: "The only youth organization in our Dong is Kuk-Chung. "Independence Youth", "Dai Dong Youth Corps" "National Students League", and "Anti Communist Corps", do not exist in this Dong. (These are the Youth Organizations mentioned in the case.) "Kuk Chung" members and Dong Chief did not make house to house visits. Only Chung and Ban Chiefs were requested to be instructed on the proper procedure for voting. On 10 May, Mr. Lee Pil Hyun, the Dong Chief, personally visited the 6th, 7th and 8th Ban to inquire about the procedure. We were not approached by any leader of the Kuk Chung Youth Organization."

Further investigation of this statement revealed the following statements by the witnesses: Mr. Kim Seog Chul, 2nd Ban, Chin Dong stated, "There was no such incident as charged. On May 10, I reported to Chief of the Election Committee at the 7th Polling place and no Youth Organizations terrorized, coerced individuals to vote."

Mr. Cho Hong Sik, 5th Ban Chief of 1st Dong, Chin Dong stated, "There was no such problem. On May 10th, I talked about my responsibility to vote and urged the Ban members to go to the polls."

Mr. Lee Chung Mu, 1st Ban Chief of 1st Dong, Chin Dong, said, "At the meeting of Dong and Ban Chiefs, the Dong Chief explained that it was the duty of all eligible voters to go to the polls. On May 10th I investigated those who had not voted but did not threaten. Only 4 Ban Youths, Police and Committee members were present at the polls."

Mr. Lee Jun Mo, 4th Ban Chief of 1st Dong, Chin Dong stated, "I urged all the Ban people to go to the polls and to vote. I was present at the 7th Polling Place, I never saw any threatening or coercion. I did not see Mr. Lee Chung Mu there. Police and members of the Committee were present at the polls. Youth organizations did not participate in terrorizing or coercing voters."

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4. Case of Kim Rak Hyun visiting residents and saying they would be regarded as "Reds" if they didn't vote. Mr. Kim, 15th Ban Chief of 2nd Thong, Ang Dong Dong was not at home when we called. We questioned several residents of the Ban (Park Moo Kill, Kim Chang Soo, and Kim Choon San) and they stated that the Ban Chief visited every house and told them that "those who do not vote will be regarded as communists". None could recall the exact date of the visit.

We left official instructions for Kim Rak Hyun to come to City Hall the following day for questioning. Following is his statement made on 8 July: "As I am engaged in the produce business, I have many opportunities to talk with Ban residents but I never compelled any to register or to vote. I never held a Ban meeting during the registration or voting periods (April 9 to May 9). I did send my son, Kim Young In (14 years old) to every house with a message not to worry on registering or voting during this period. I never said that those who did not vote would be regarded as leftists." This signed statement is attached.

5. Case of Mrs. Lyu Chon Nam being intimidated by police and Community Protection Association forcing her to vote. This case could not be investigated due to the fact that there is no record of such a person living in the Ban Dong In Chang Ha Dong. The Ban Chief and residents in the area stated that no such family resided there, nor did they ever hear of the particular incident. We also endeavored to locate Mrs. Lyu through police records, but without results.

6. Voting without Registration. In the case of Mr. Kwak Young Jo, To. [illegible] Ha Dong, we were unable to locate him at his home but his wife, Lee Pok Hee stated that he had both registered and voted. (See statement with finger print affixed.) Upon investigation at the Ku Po District Office, we found her statement to be correct. The registration record is as follows:

Kwak Young Jo — No. 1[illegible]
Lee Bok Hee — No. 7[illegible]

James E. Wilson
JAMES E. WILSON
Lt. Col. USAF
Chief Civil Affairs Officer

Incls: Statements.
Cc: Col. Worthington

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By _____ NARS, Date

#1

The statement of 22 May in the Sin Min Ilbo, which is just as I told you, a rumor. According to the directive of the Tong Assembly of May 5 night, I gathered the members of the Pan, and told them that on the election day of the 10th we should go together and vote.

In the evening of 9 May, the chief of the Tong assembled the chiefs of Pans and said that that night would be dangerous, so they should watch the village with the Pan members. Therefore, I summoned the Pan members, and told them that we should guard the village by turn.

On about 27 or 28 May, the chief of the Tong gathered the Pan members, and they discussed that statement written on the newspaper. It was decided at that time that the statement in regard to the all Pan members was a rumor, so they should tell the truth by joint signature to the Investigation Section of the Metropolitan Police and the newspaper office. Therefore, I went to that section with the chief of the Tong to submit the true facts.

Song Yong Uk

S.Y.

City - Ku - Tong - Tong - Pan

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By NARS, Date

※ 一

五月二十二日 新民日報에 只今 말 合한 것과 같은 記事가 있었는데 그것은 事実無根이다。五月五日 밤에 洞會指示에 依하야 班員을 몰아놓고、十日 投票日에는 아침에 班員이 같이 가서 投票하자고 말하였다。其後 五月九日 저녁에 統長이 班長을 몰아놓고 오늘 밤이 危険하니 班員과 協力하여 洞里를 지켜달라는 말이 있었기에 그날 밤 班員을 召集하야 協力해서 交代로 洞里를 지키자고 말했다。五月二十七、八日頃 統長이 班員을 몰아놓고 新聞記事에 対해서 相議하였는데

全班員이 記事는 事実無根이니 連名을
付, 首都庁査察課와 新聞社에 眞状
을 付보내자고 決定을 하여, 統長하고
首都庁査察課에 가서 提出하였다.

九四年 七月 二日

宋榮祐

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By _____ NARS, Date

2

2 July 1948

The Statement of Win, Tong Sik, chairman of the Sogong-dong Election Committee.

's told to Kang, Tong Sun, advisor of Information Section.

I rec ived the directive of the committee, how to vote and how to prevent losing the privilege (of citizens to vote). I summoned the chiefs of the Pans, and told them about this.

In regard to invalidate votes:

1. It is nullified when more than one man is nominated.
2. Never mark above the name. Mark in the blank column.
3. Illegibility means a validated vote.
4. Use the color pencil which is on the desk.

Did you tell the chiefs of the Pans at the conference that the nullified voting will be discovered later?

I heard from a policeman from the Central Police Station that whoever invalidated a vote purposely could be discovered, but I never said that at the Pan chiefs' conference.

(7 or 8 chiefs of Pan in Sogong-dong were present at the conference.)

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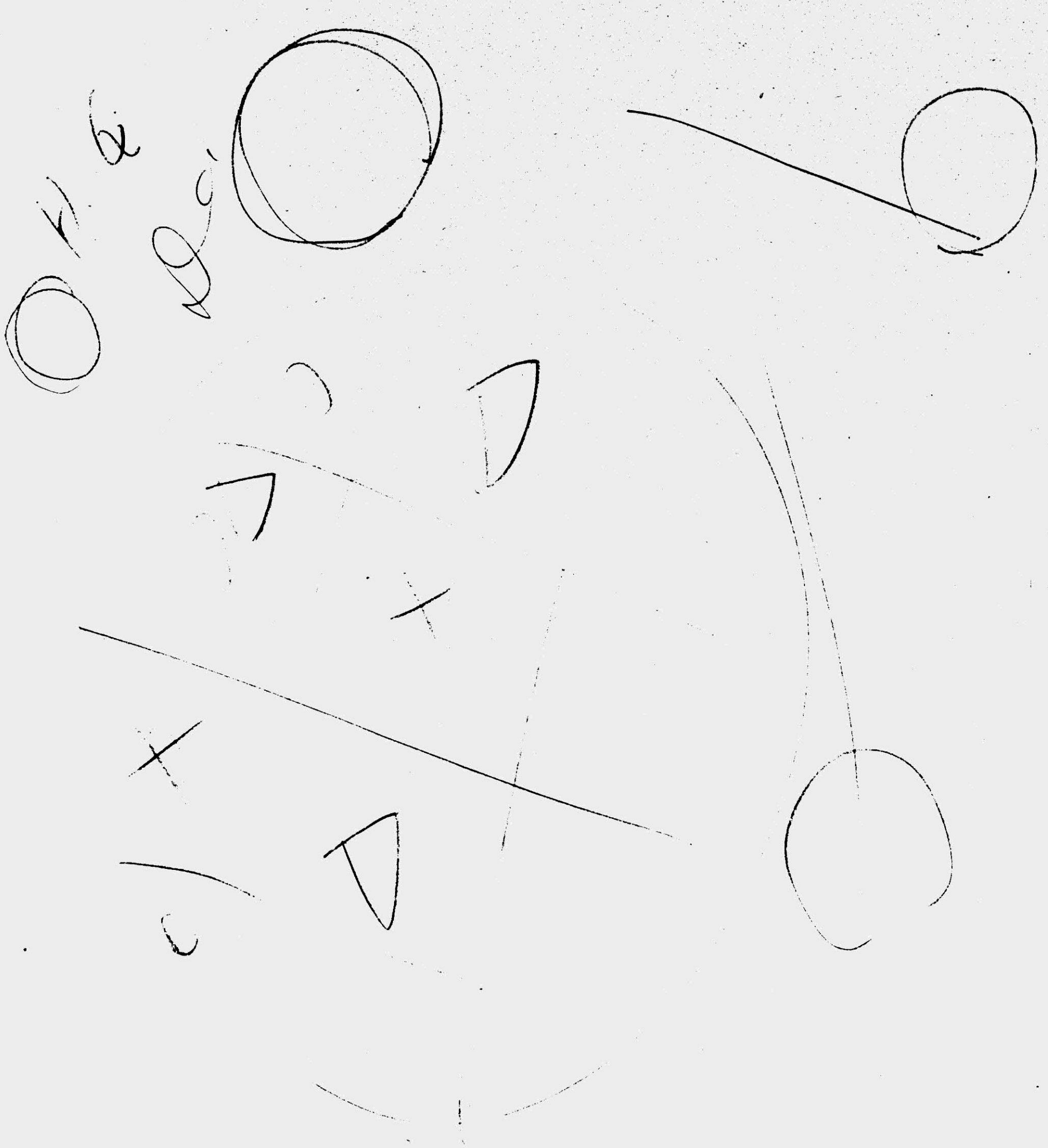

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Yom 4 - 1 (T.N. Maybe, Yomnidong, 4th Tong, 1st Ban)

Kwak Yong Cho,

Yi Pun Hak, his wife.

Both were registered.

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Statement of Lee Bu[redacted]hak (Wife of Kwak [redacted]ung-to) #31

"Voting Without Registration"

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4

8 July 1948

The Statement of Kim Nak Hyon, chief of Haengdang-dong 5th Ban of 2nd Tong

(now ~~he is in~~ the 5th Ban of 10th Tong)

I have been engaging in the ~~productive~~ produce business, so I had no time to chat with the Ban members.

I have never forced the Ban members to register and vote concerning the election.

I never opened Ban meeting from 9 April to 9 May. It is true that I let Kim Yong In, aged 14, my elder son, visit each home to urge those who registered to vote.

From 9 April to 9 May, I never visited Ban members to lead or urge them concerning the election.

I never told the Ban members that those who would not vote would be treated as leftists.

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Statement of Kim Rak Hyun

#4

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United Nations
GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Nations Unies
ASSEMBLEE GENERALE

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/SC.4/25/Add.11
9 August 1948

ORIGINAL:ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

MAIN COMMITTEE

COMPLAINTS CONCERNING THE FREE ATMOSPHERE FOR ELECTIONS

COMMENT BY UNITED STATES AUTHORITIES

The following memorandum has been received from the United States Liaison Officer to the Commission:

9 August 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. COERT BINNERTS
Principal Secretary
United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea

SUBJECT: Complaints received concerning Conduct of the Elections.

Reference is made to the following:

1. Memorandum 30 April 1948 from Mr. Ian F.G. Milner, subject as above, enclosing UN Temporary Commission on Korea Document A/AC.19/SC.4/18 (Report by the Supporting Society for the Establishment of Anti-Japanese Movements concerning the Free Atmosphere for Elections, 17 April 1948).

2. Memorandum U.S. Liaison Officer 10 May, replying to Mr. Milner*.

3. Memorandum U.S. Liaison Officer 11 June 1948, enclosing a report of Lt. Colonel J.E. Wilson, Chief Civil Affairs Officer of the City of Seoul dated 10 June, covering a general investigation in three wards of the City**.

4. Memorandum of Mr. Milner 21 June 1948 to U.S. Liaison Officer with additional comments on the investigation of complaints***.

5. Reply to above by U.S. Liaison Officer dated 22 June 1948****.

/ The United States

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* Document A/AC.19/SC.4/25.

** Document A/AC.19/SC.4/25/Add.6.

*** Document A/AC.19/SC.4/23/Add.5.

**** Document A/AC.19/SC.4/25/Add.7.

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The United States Chief Civil Affairs Officer for the City of Seoul, Lt. Colonel James E. Wilson, has just recently completed a comprehensive investigation by United States personnel of the complaints made by the above-named organization (Inclosure No.1). The investigation has required considerable time to complete because of the obscure nature of most of the complaints. In general the complaints have proved to be without substantial basis.

The results of the investigation justify the preliminary observations that were made in my memorandum of 10 May 1948*, concerning the good faith and integrity of the complaining organization. It is clear that this organization was acting in the interests of the Communist dominated so-called "National Democratic Front", a group which planned and executed a programme of murder, violence, rioting, arson and incitement to revolution in South Korea.

I am sure that you will agree that if the registration had been accomplished as alleged by the Communist organization, that many of these cases would have been observed by the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea observation teams.

Colonel Wilson's report covers the specific cases in adequate detail and it will be unnecessary for me to comment further on these matters.

/s/ JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

/ Inclosure No. 1

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* Document A/AC.19/SC.4/25.

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Inclosure No. 1

HEADQUARTERS
40th MILITARY GOVERNMENT COMPANY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CIVIL AFFAIRS OFFICER
CITY HALL SEOUL, KOREA

6 August 1948

SUBJECT: Registration Investigation

TO: Commanding General
United States Army Military Government in Korea
APO 235 Unit 2.

The following American investigation of the two reports on the real process of the separate election of South Korea is hereby submitted in compliance with your request.

FIRST REPORT - Compulsion of Registration

A. Police

1. Compelled Registration - Intrusion

(a) In the main, our investigation of these "cases", consisted of personal interviews with residents of the areas named. Negative answers were 100% which would indicate that the miscellanae of charges are entirely false. Not a single instance could be found where police had intruded the home and "forced registration".

(b) In the matter of Police holding meetings with Tong and Ban Chiefs, and threatening the citizens with arrest, punishment, etc. if they did not register, we interviewed several Ban Chiefs who stated that "meetings" as charged were not held with the Police. They had received their instructions from Election Committee officials as to the proper methods of informing eligible registrants about registration and they themselves with Dong Chiefs, visited the homes on several occasions for that purpose only. In no instance they said were they threatened or intimidated by the Police to "force registration".

(c) Regarding threats against members of Election Committee at Il Chong Dong, our findings follow: 1 - No threats were made by the Police because of "poor results". 2 - The Police did not call a meeting of Ban and Tong Chiefs to "compel registration in three days".

2. Compulsion of Dong Assembly under Police Control

(a) These four cases, upon investigation appear to be entirely false. Statements of Tong Chiefs declare that they did not collaborate with the Police in forcing registration at any time, nor did they in any way threaten the residents in their respective areas. These statements are confirmed by both the Police and dwellers in the respective neighbourhoods.

/ 3. Terrorist

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3. Terrorist Youth Bodies collaborate with Police

(a) The investigation of the five "cases" consisted chiefly in personally interviewing the residents of the respective neighbourhoods named. All those interviewed stated that they never were threatened in any way by Youth Organizations. In addition, leaders of Kuk Chong Youth and Independence Youth (Sung Buk Area) flatly denied that the Police had ordered them to submit copies of the non-registered on 4 April as charged. Residents of Ship Sa Ri stated that the charge of beating the non-registered and turning them over to the Police, was absolutely false. In Tong Sun Nambu Dong, the "mobilization of 1,500 members of Kuk Chong Youth to compel registration" charge, according to Ban officials was entirely groundless.

B. <u>Dong Office or Election Committee</u>

1. Intrusion of houses to force registration.

(a) Our investigation of the "cases" of compulsion by Dong, Tong and Ban Chiefs revealed the following:

(1) Dong, Tong and Ban Chiefs did not force registration among the residents.

(2) There was no intrusion of homes.

(3) No citizens could be found who had been threatened with punishment by these officials.

(4) There was no distribution or carrying about of registration papers.

(5) Any calls made in the homes by Ban or Dong leaders were for the purpose of "educating" the residents in the importance of registration.

Based on statements from residents residing in the respective areas, these accusations appear to be entirely false.

(b) Compulsion by Election Committee - Only for the purpose of 'educating" residents regarding registration and election, were calls made at citizens' homes. Actual interviews with eligible registrants in the respective areas revealed that there was no intrusion and no compelling by Election Committee officials. This information is based on interviews with residents living in the three areas listed in the accusations.

2. Threats of Food Allocation Suspension.

(a) The investigation of these "cases" comprised interviews with eligible men and women voters living in the various Dongs mentioned in the specific accusations. In no instance could we discover that ration cards had been "snatched" or "confiscated" as charged, or that any "registration book was signed at each gate". In one location we found that cards were collected by the Ban officials prior to registration dates for the purpose of determining the number of eligible voters, but they were returned immediately and no threats whatever were made.

/ (b) Defines

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(b) Defines non-registered as "Reds". - No resident in the three Dongs mentioned who attended assemblies held by Ban Chiefs could be found who recalled any statement made to the effect that they would be considered "reds if they failed to register".

(c) Written statement "why" - Citizens of Don Ann Dong, Sam Chung Bu Dong, were interviewed and stated definitely that such a request was never made either at assembly meetings or in their respective homes.

(d) Registration induced by devices - Investigation of those "cases" reveal the following:

(1) Ignorant women were never mobilized at assemblies and forced to sign registration papers by finger print method.

(2) No suspension of UNRRA goods by Hwa Dong Assembly.

(3 & 4) No compulsory action by Dong Chiefs or Youth organizations.

(5) No threats of beatings.

(6) No "snatching" of seals.

The above is based upon statements of residents in the respective areas.

C. Terrorist Youth Organizations Force Registration

1 & 2. Forced Registration in Homes - threats - etc.

(a) Investigation of the activities of the various Youth Organizations reveal that in the majority of instances they were helpful to the Election Committee officials, Ban and Dong Chiefs in instructing the citizens regarding the importance of registering, rather than using forceful tactics as charged. We could not find anyone who would testify that any of the organizations threatened, used violence, or heard statements supposed to have been made by them, that non-registration would result in their being "beaten", "mopped up", "exiled", or considered "reds". It was true that loud speaker equipment was used throughout the City urging the citizens to register. This was scheduled propaganda prepared by the City DPI and did not include any threats against those who had not registered. Ban Chiefs stated that they were definitely not threatened by all Korea Federation of Students which was supposed to have happened in the 4th Tong of Song Sun Nam.

D. Interference in the Registration by Administration Offices and Schools

1. Administration Offices.

(a) In the charge of "mobilizing 2,000 City Hall personnel to force registration", following are the facts as reported to us by Park Yong Sik of the City Administration Office: On 28 March, 10 a.m., a joint meeting of Election Committee officials was held at City Hall and discussed and organized Registration and Election policies and procedure. "The charges as set forth in the accusation are positively false", Mr. Park said.

(b) In the case of Dong Chiefs at Hyungchi and Kongpyung, they stated that they were never called to the district office and "blamed" for "poor records of registration".

/ (c) No directives

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(c) No directives were ever issued by the Educational Department requesting information whether the "school boys had registered or not".

2. School Authorities Force Registration.

(a) A thorough investigation was made of charges against coercive methods employed by the school authorities and is contained in our report dated 2 July. (See Second Report of this investigation). The charges relating to the teachers at Muhak Girls' School, the Changsin Primary School and the Seoul Middle School appear to be entirely unfounded.

3. Unlawful and false Registration

(a) Upon investigation, citizens residing in the areas mentioned in the specific charges denied the accusation.

4. Registration not by Person in question

(a) In Chunnong and Sinsul Dongs, investigation was made of both the Dong Chiefs and a few residents concerning the charges made, and all stated that the specific charges were false. It is true that the use of seals in connexion with registration was explained but no threats apparently were made or received. Regarding "voter's agents" at Chung Ku, compelling citizens to register, officials at the Ku office denied the charge.

E. Registration by Ghosts

1. In the case of the Ban and Tong Chiefs conspiring with one Sin Chairock, all made flat denials of registering "ghosts" as charged.

2. Results of the investigation of "double registration" at the Refugees' Camp No. 5 (Central Ku, 11th Tong) was reported in our report of 1 July, which follows: "D - The clerk in charge of the war refugee camp reported that at the time of registration there were 300 registered households. If the registration record shows 350 families, he stated it was due to the fact that some clerks and refugees had probably not submitted formal residence reports".

3. The 3rd case of members of Dai Dong Youth made "double or even triple registration", the charge is admitted, but the registration officials detected the fraud and cancelled the particular registrations.

SECOND REPORT

A. Coercion of Registration

1, 2, 3, & 4. A thorough check with the eligible voters in the districts named in the several cases and find no evidence to support miscellaneous charges. In addition, we interviewed Ban and Dong Chiefs in the areas mentioned and all stated that meetings with the Police regarding registration were never held nor did they interfere or threaten residents under their jurisdiction in any way.

5. The case of the Chief of Police in Da Dong checking the register for results on April 3 and demanding that the election committee make residents register within 3 days, upon investigation appears to be entirely false. The same situation prevails generally in all the other cases where the Police are reported to have compelled the Ban and Dong Chiefs to "force registration" among the families in their respective areas.

/ 6. In the

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By _____ NARS, Date

6. In the particular complaints of joint coercion by Police and Youth bodies, our investigation revealed the following: It is entirely false (based upon statements of those concerned) that members of the Youth General Federation accompanied by Ban Chiefs and Police intruded the Homes of 2nd St. of Wuck Dong and forced the inhabitants to register or threatened to withdraw ration cards.

7. In the case of Kim Byungho (39 years old) being threatened and forced to register by Police and Members of Independence Youth is entirely groundless. (Incidentally, Mr. Kim was an Election Committee Chief and he said, "Obviously, it would be unnecessary for me to be forced to register".)

B. Dong Assembly and Election Committee

1. 2. 3. & 4. Forced Registration by Dong Officials.

(a) Investigation of the 5 cases of forcing registration by Tong and Dong Chiefs revealed the following: Residents stated the cases groundless. There was no intrusion. No threats and no evidence of "Dong Census Registers". They were not asked to submit "reasons" for refusal "nor threatened as being Reds or communists", if they did not register.

(b) The cases of the Election Officials intruding homes with Ban Chiefs and forcing tenants to register - based upon interviews with the latter - appears to be entirely groundless.

(c) Residents in the areas mentioned, denied that staffs of Dong Assembly Ban Chiefs or Youth Associations ever intruded their homes to register or were they brought to the polling places as charged. Neither were they threatened that ration cards would be confiscated.

C. Terrorist Youth Bodies

1 & 2. Our investigation brought out the following statements from residents in the respective areas mentioned in the several specific charges. Youth Organizations did not invade or force registration. There were posters placed in the areas mentioned by the "General Alliance of Korean Youth" which read, "Those who do not register are agents of Communists".

3. In the case of Chang Sung Chu being "beaten" by Dai Dong Youth Organization, it was impossible to locate Mr. Chang to get his statement. We did locate Mr. Pak Eun Hyung with whom Mr. Chang had the "argument". His signed statement* is attached regarding the matter.

4. From a statement made by Wang Sip Ri (Dong Chief Su Bu Dong), he was not "carried away by the Youth Organization" nor were any of the residents beaten or turned over to the police as charged. A spot check of citizens in this neighbourhood confirmed this statement.

5. Mr. Oh Hyung Kuk, Chairman of Kuk Chung Youth Organization, was questioned about the "adopted resolution" to intrude the homes of the area mentioned to force registration. He emphatically denied the charge and said the residents would prove the accusation groundless. In spot checking the area, his statement was confirmed.

/ D. Administrative

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* See Inclosure No. 2.

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By _____ NARS, Date

D. Administrative Organs and Schools

1. A thorough investigation was made of compelled registration in schools and reported in our report of 2nd July. It reads as follows:

A thorough investigation was made of all the complaints listed regarding coercive methods employed by school teachers in compelling parents to register. The following individuals were interviewed.

Mr. Choi Dong Yong - Master, Changshin Primary School;
Mr. Yoon Je Chun - Master, Me Dong Primary School;
Mr. Shin Sa Beck - Principal Mulak Girls' School;
Miss Kim Meung Keun - Teacher, Mulak Girls' School;
Mrs. Lee Kyu Hong - Principal, Sung Shin Girls' School;
Mr. Kang Yong Woo - Teacher, Sung Shin Girls' School;
Mr. Hong Young Pyo - Teacher, Ton Am Primary School;
Mr. Kim Young Kun, Master, Hungin Primary School.

Essentially, we received the same story regarding the groundless complaints. All stated that the Department of Education had held a meeting of masters and principals and instructed them in the proper procedure to be followed in explaining the importance of registration to the pupils. They co-operated fully, they said, in accordance with their instructions and did their utmost in furthering the "free election" policy. The accusations of "suspension", "expulsion", etc., were groundless, all reported.

In the case of the second daughter of Lee Sanzo, living in 5th Ban of 3rd Thong, Zung Dong, being barred from school. There is no 5th Ban of 3rd Thong in that area and the master of the school (Yoon Je Chun) stated that no such person was ever registered at the school.

We were advised that all of these complaints had previously been investigated and the respective accusations had been proven groundless.

A few spot checks among the parents of the children in the various neighbourhoods were made and we could not find any evidence that coercive methods had been employed by the teachers in forcing registration of parents.

B. False Registration

1. Election Committee officials state that the charge is groundless. Registration papers were not distributed to the "not yet registered". Band and Dong Chiefs constantly urged the citizens to register throughout the period, but residents in the area confirmed that there was no "false registration" to their knowledge.

2. Citizens interviewed stated that no such procedure of false registration took place at Ahyun Dong.

3. Registration officials admitted this charge to be true, but the cases were quickly detected and the registrants cancelled.

4. According to the records of the Registration Office named in the charge, no information could be secured to support this charge. Apparently it is groundless.

/s/ JAMES E. WILSON
Lt. Col USAF
Chief Civil Affairs Officer

/ Inclosure No. 2

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date

Inclosure No. 2

The true situation of the CHANG SUNG CHOO incident is as follows:

On 2nd April 1948, I visited Mr. CHANG's home to ask him to register for the election. However, he was out. Then I advised his wife to register as soon as possible, because, CHANG and his wife had not yet registered in spite of the fact every person in our town had already registered. However, his wife refused to answer whether they would register or not, under the pretext of her husband's absence.

On 4th April, I visited his home again and called his name at the front of the gate. However, no reply came from inside. Then I called his name loudly again. This time somebody replied from inside. Nevertheless, nobody came out to see me. I angrily called his name again and asked him to come out. CHANG appeared and arrogantly questioned me, "What did you come for?". "I came here to advise you to register for the election as soon as possible," I answered him. "I am free whether I register or not. Why are you interfering with my own affairs?". His voice was too arrogant. This, I resented and gave a blow on his face. "You are a teacher of a Primary School. Nevertheless you don't know the manners at all. I am fifty years old while you are only twenty-five years old. I strictly charged him.

At half past eight p.m. on 9 April, somebody threw a pillow size stone and a letter of intimidation into my house through the window. However, fortunately, nobody was injured by the stone. On that night, I was out to attend my friend's funeral rites. Therefore, I did not know the incident till ten p.m. On the day when I came back home, I found my house surrounded by my men who were guarding my house. The content of the threatening letter was as follows:

"You forced us to register for the election. Therefore, when Korea is newly liberated, the Korean People's Army will demolish all your family. If you repent of your acting, draw tri-angle on your gate".

/ When I read

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When I read through this letter, I felt intuitively that the sender of this letter must be CHANG. Then, I hastily went to CHANG's residence. However, he had already left his house. Several days after a Korean constabulary Lieutenant who is known as a cousin of CHANG, visited CHANG's home and took CHANG's clothes and shoes out to somewhere.

/s/ PAK UN HYAWN
Chief of AHYAWN-DONG
Branch of the Dai Dong
Youth Corps.

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By _____ NARS, Date

UNTCOK
(Publicity)

46-B

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

File

23 January 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LUCAS:

1. The enclosure is a general plan for the production of a sound picture which describes simply and briefly the essential features of the election procedures which may be adopted for South Korean elections.

2. We are going ahead with the production of this picture on the assumption that the general features of the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly Public Act No. 5 will be adopted by the United Nations. If there are any changes made, some of our scenes in this picture may have to be re-written. However, time is of the essence and we must proceed with this picture in order that it might be used during as great a period of time prior to elections as possible. We fully realize that some of the picture may have to be cut out and re-shot according to the plan for the elections adopted by the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea.

3. We would particularly like to get suggestions for this film from Subcommissions I and III.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

Incl.
Plan for Producing Film
Delineating Election
Procedures.

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

PLAN FOR PRODUCING AN EDUCATIONAL FILM (16 mm sound) DELIN-
EATING ELECTION PROCEDURES.

- - - -

Cost and Source:	Approximately Won 2,000,000
Time of production:	6 weeks.
Technical Supervision:	Producer: Korean Motion Picture Co. supervised by Department of Public Information (Technical details of the election to be supervised by Election Committee and Central Election Committee (Korean) when formal appointment announced)
Plan of Distribution:	Provincial officers of Office of Civil Information; Department of Education (Adult Schools)
Plan of Presentation:	Public buildings
Number of Copies:	Sufficient for distributing three to five copies for each province, depending on population.
Greatest Problem:	The electricity problem will be the most difficult to overcome in projection of this film. The OCI is attempting to get generators but are not entirely assured that the problem can be solved entirely.

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

231625

Memo. Continued

Memo. No.	Date	From	To	Memorandum
3	23 Jan. 1948	DPI	Military Governor	1. DPI will cooperate to the limit of its facilities and personnel in expediting this excellent recommendation. 2. At present, the Motion Picture Section of DPI has no raw 16mm print stock film. It is on order from USOCS and is tentatively expected in 60 to 90 days. Pending arrival of this film, effort is being made to procure a loan of such film from Tokyo. 3. Print stock film will not be necessary in this undertaking until all shooting and editing is completed and the finished product is ready for reduction from 35mm to 16mm. 4. Contingent upon availability of 16mm raw stock film, it seems entirely feasible to this Department that the project can be completed as recommended. W. W. Garner W. W. GARNER Assistant Advisor Department of Public Information
4	23 Jan	MG	Gen Wedemeyer:	I have told Stewart to do his damndest to get the 16 mm raw stock film. W. F. Dean WILLIAM F DEAN Major General, United States Army Military Governor

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

Headquarters XXIV Corps

Inter-Staff Routing Slip

For use in all inter-office correspondence. Separate each Memorandum by a line and initial. *Memorandum will preferably be typewritten.*

SUBJECT:

Memo. No.	Date	From	To	Memorandum
1	21 Jan	Gen Weckerling	Gen Dean	1. Attached is a plan for the production of a moving picture delineating the essential features of the election procedures and intended for dissemination over South Korea as public information. 2. This plan was presented by members of the Office of Civil Information (Mr. James Stewart informed the undersigned that is had his approval). Gen. Hodge informally approved the plan on 20 January 1948. 3. <u>Recommendations</u>: a. Provided there are no technical reasons within SKIG which would bar the production of this film, for instance the non-availability of school or public buildings, technical difficulties of distribution, etc., it is recommended that this project be approved by you as part of the general plan for disseminating information of the election to the public of South Korea. b. It is further recommended that maximum Korean participation in the preparation of this film be directed. JOHN WECKERLING Brigadier General, U.S.A.
2.	22 Jan 48	Ofc of MG	Mr Garner, DPI	The Military Governor desires your comments. EUGENE E MILLER Captain AGD Military Secretary

DUCED BY 69TH ENGR TOPO CO - XXIV CORPS

7773 18E

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

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Cost and Source: Approximately Won 2,000,000; Office of Civil Information has funds of its own.

Time of production: 6 weeks.

Technical Supervision: Producer: Korean Motion Picture Co. supervised by Department of Public Information (Technical details of the election to be supervised by Election Committee and Central Election Committee (Korean) when formal appointment announced)

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Plan of Presentation: Public buildings

Number of Copies: Sufficient for distributing three to five copies for each province, depending on population.

Greatest Problem: The electricity problem will be the most difficult to overcome in projection of this film. The OCI is attempting to get generators but are not entirely assured that the problem can be solved entirely.

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

File

27 January 1948

MEMORANDUM TO MR. SCHMIDT:

1. Reference air distribution of leaflets over South Korea.

2. Cost for printing one million leaflets, size 8 x 5, printed on both sides, rolled paper, is 40,000 Yen.

3. If you can foresee that there will be as many as twelve orders of one million leaflets each, the price will then be 390,000 Yen for the twelve.

4. Cost for airplanes is approximately $10,000. This covers fifty hours flown by the liaison type plane (L-5's) and thirty hours flown by C-47's which are used in areas inaccessible to the lighter planes.

5. In order to fly a mission, one week's notice is required. A letter addressed to General Hodge requesting such a mission should be sent by UNTCOK. It is customary upon receipt of General Hodge's approval (and in your case we know approval will be granted), to make a deposit of $10,000. The Army Air Force, after calculating actual cost for the particular mission, refunds any part not used.

FOR BRIGADIER GENERAL WECKERLING:

JAMES D. WILMETH
Lt Col Inf

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES IN KOREA
APO 235

29 January 1948

MEMO

SUBJECT: Publicity on the Vote

TO : General Weckerling

The underlying theme of OCI-inspired publicity regarding the proposed elections is to get out as heavy a vote as possible through emphasizing that it is both the right and the duty of a citizen to use the franchise. Development of the theme stresses that the vote must be used without fear or favor, in order to put into political office the candidate with the best program for the nation.

The media employed are (or will be):

1. Releases to the press;
2. Special stories in OCI-DPI house organs including World News and Farmers' Weekly;
3. Airdrops already being undertaken by OCI for aerial dissemination of the above periodicals and special announcement;
4. Radio;
5. Documentary films;
6. Adult education lessons prepared by OCI;
7. Posters, and visual displays in OCI information centers;
8. OCI speakers who travel in rural areas.

Following are detailed comments on the above eight avenues of publicity.

1.) The most interesting news releases concerning the proposed elections will be those of the U.N. Commission itself. The American effort here will simply be to assist the Commission in making close contact with the Korean press. On other releases concerning the elective process, etc., it is proposed that Mr. [illegible]use of DPI and Mr. Sestenovitch of OCI make regular contact with General Weckerling's staff.

Enclosure No 1

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

2.) A working procedure already in effect is to place at least one story dealing with the franchise in each (weekly) issue of World News and the Farmer's Weekly.

3.) A proportion (up to 100,000) of each issue of World News is regularly airdropped. Present circulation of both publications is approximately 250,000 copies. Further airdrops depend on: a.) availability of paper; b.) news value of the message. That is to say, leaflet distribution by plane is still a novel and a dramatic event in Korea. It is highly inadvisable to use this method for dull reading material. If the message is illuminating and means something to the recipient, OCI intends to make as many airdrops as possible.

4.) Existing radio programs suitable for spreading the word about elections and voting procedure will all be utilized to the fullest extent. Present programs over Station HLKA, Seoul, on which preliminary franchise propaganda is already under way are:

a.) "Lessons in Democracy," 1845 to 1900 Monday, Wednesday and Friday;

b.) OCI's half-hour program 1830 to 1900 Saturday. This program is a local improvisation of the "March of Time" show;

c.) Dr. Jaisohn's weekly talk, 2045 to 2100;

d.) "Round Table Discussion", 1900 to 1930 Monday; a program featuring five citizens in discussion of national and civic affairs.

Separate from these regular programs (all over HLKA, 50 kilowatts and relayed by eight sub-stations in South Korea) we propose to insert spot announcements when the proper time comes. Singing commercials are not contemplated.

Of a slightly different nature, several programs devoted to counter-propaganda by holding up to ridicule or to straight analysis the fraudulent voting procedures of Soviet-dominated countries are planned. On Thursday, 5 February, the first broadcast on Communism in North and South Korea by Police Lieutenant Pak Yil-Won, former secretary to Pak Hsien Young will

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begin. His twice-a-week 15-minute talk can be well adopted to exposing Communist voting irregularities.

Additionally, the facilities of HLKA have repeatedly been offered to members of the U.N. Commission. A little more energy on the part of the U.N. Commission's public relations representative would be greatly appreciated. It is not seemly for OCI, an American-government agency, to appear too eager in directly publicising the U.N. Commission, but the job needs to be done, and done especially on the radio which is heard in North Korea.

5. A Korean-made documentary film is now in preparation, illustrating the important nature of the vote. An earlier OCI-produced film on grain collection proved very successful through the formula of having a Korean playwrite prepare a dramatic script to illustrate the moral involved. The election film is now being written. Production itself, it is believed, will be rapid. Prominent Korean actors and actresses will be used.

Every available American documentary film on the vote has been requisitioned from Civil Affairs Division, Department of Army. By application of funds from Project 163, we are now paying commercial air freight rates to get key films flown from Washington to Seoul. On a still more select basis we are preparing Korean sound tracks for a few of the films. The sound track, again, is flown back; 15 copies of the Koreanized version are produced in New York and handed to Northwest Airlines at LaGuardia Field. The remaining documentaries without Korean sound track will still be shown through South Korea, and either a running commentary or prior explanation will be given by a competent "barker". Transformers and generators on requisition are not coming through quickly. Any assistance from General Weckerling's organization will be highly valuable. With adequate power, our 200 projectors could cover South Korea like the dew.

The Department of Public Information, USAMGIK, under the general supervision of the director of OCI is now producing two newsreels a month. Naturally, all future reels will feature the election process or news of the United Nations Commission. As the time for elections draw near, slides announcing

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voting procedure or short 35 mm film announcements of the same will be introduced in all theaters in South Korea.

6. The OCI progress report for the month of December 1947, gives details on the exceedingly important work being achieved in South Korea by the adult education section of the Department of Education. Material for adult classes is virtually all prepared or edited or proposed by OCI. We prepare four lessons each month for distribution to an estimated 36,000 classes. These are prepared three weeks in advance. This rewarding approach to the Korean people can be utilized to the extent desired in publicizing the elective process. One lesson on the vote has been written.

7. OCI has its information centers which will be operating by the end of February in Pusan, Inchon, Chunchon, Chonju and Chongju, as well as small display rooms in Seoul and Kaesong. The first two and last two of these are open now. In each of these centers photographic panels with explanatory Korean text will be displayed, and the majority of the panels will be devoted to explaining the vote and publicizing the United Nations Commission. A minimum of one wall display in each center will be devoted to the franchise.

8. OCI employs a tolerably large number of speakers who tour South Korea telling the story of American foreign policy and the American occupation. These speakers return to Seoul at the end of each month. During the present period they are being indoctrinated to tell the people of the importance of registering, of voting and of voting for the best candidate regardless of any outside pressure. At the end of February, exact details of the voting procedure for Korea may, perhaps, be given them. A minimum of 50,000 persons in fairly small individual groups are being contacted by OCI speakers monthly.

The above covers the main avenues of OCI operations to publicize the forthcoming elections. In our news stories, films and other media, the method of precise explanation of the actual procedure will generally follow the following pattern: a.) the law itself and simplicification thereof; 2.) qualifications of candidates; registration and qualification of voters; mechanics of voting, polling places and time of vote.

JAMES L.STEWART
Director
Office of Civil Information

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

American Delegation
U.S.-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

29 January 1948

MEMORANDUM TO GENERAL HODGE:

The attached memorandum to Mr. Grand, Information Officer, UNTCOK, was in response to his request for a reflection of publicity given to and reaction to Press Releases #16 and #17.

It is anticipated other such requests will follow.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Johnson File

29 January 1948

MEMORANDUM TO MR. GRAND:

1. Because of the heavy snows, it has been impossible to get a full coverage of publicity given and reaction to publicity of press releases #16 and #17 in the provinces.

2. There follows a brief report from five out of nine provinces. Reports from other provinces will be sent you as received.

In the province of Kangwon Do (100th MG Group), negative report. No information at all was received from this province. (They have been snowed in for two weeks and have not seen the releases).

From Taejon in Chungchong Namdo (102nd MG Group) there is one large newspaper, a neutral. They publish both [illegible] and [illegible] releases. These releases were compared with those prepared in the Chosun Ilbo in Seoul. They were worded about the same. The reaction among the Koreans was that the people chosen for interview constituted a good choice.

From Chonju, Cholla Bukto (96th MG Group), the two releases were used by the newspapers. Political tendencies of newspapers did not seem to be apparent in the stories as used.

From Chungchong Bukto (104th MG Group), they all agree on the benefit of the action taken by the UN as specified in releases. However, it is obvious in this province that no cooperation from the left is to be expected. They use both [illegible] and [illegible] releases. The papers did not modify it to fit their own political leanings.

In regard to the reaction in Seoul, general reaction of the people to the announcement of press release #17 was very cool, and so far no newspaper has commented regarding this selection of nine men. The general public is pessimistic of the Russians refusal to permit the Commission to enter North Korea. It would be impossible to interview the Left Wing leaders--the South Korean Left Wing would also refuse to interview the UN Commission. Regarding the number of selections of the leaders, the general public thinks it would be better to interview many political, cultural and religious leaders instead of just nine men, in order to get the whole picture of Korea.

FOR GEN. HODGE/LING:

JAMES D. [illegible]
Lt Col Inf

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

29 January 1948

FIRST SUPPLEMENT TO

MEMORANDUM TO MR. GRAND, INFORMATION OFFICER, UNTCOK, REGARDING PRESS RELEASES #16 AND #17.

1. Report from Kwanju, Cholla Namdo (101st MG Group) on KPP release concerning UN Press Releases #16 and #17.

2. All Leftist and Middle of the Road parties favor the press releases as they are but do not want to have any Leftist representatives to be interviewed. All Leftist parties refuse to acknowledge the right of the UN Commission to solve the Korean problem.

FOR GEN. WECKERLING:

J.D.W.

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

File

31 January 1948

SECOND SUPPLEMENT TO

MEMORANDUM TO MR. GRAND, INFORMATION OFFICER, UNTCOK, REGARDING PRESS RELEASES #16 and #17.

1. Report from Cheju Do (59th MG Group) that no UNTCOK releases had been received.

2. Report from Kyongsang Namdo (98th MG Group) that Pusan received wire on 28 January. KPP receivers were out on the two dates--22 and 23 January. Press Release #16 was omitted from Industrial News and Liberty Press. Press Release #17 omitted from Pusan Ilbo. Otherwise, all carried releases unaltered. General Rightist approval was expressed concerning UN action but there was some opinion that too great prominence was given Leftist representatives. No Leftist comment available.

FOR GEN. HECKERLING:

J.D.W.

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

CONFIDENTIAL

File (1)

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES IN KOREA
APO 235

29 January 1948

MEMO

SUBJECT: Publicity on the Vote

TO : General Weckerling

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1. Releases to the press;
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2.) A working procedure already in effect is to place at least one story dealing with the franchise in each (weekly) issue of World News and the Farmer's Weekly.

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3.) A proportion (up to 100,000) of each issue of "World News" is regularly airdropped. Present circulation of both publications is approximately 250,000 copies. Further airdrops depend on: a.) availability of paper; b.) news value of the message. That is to say, leaflet distribution by plane is still a novel and a dramatic event in Korea. It is highly inadvisable to use this method for dull reading material. If the message is illuminating and means something to the recipient, OCI intends to make as many airdrops as possible.

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more energy on the part of the U.N. Commission's public relations representative would be greatly appreciated. It is not seemly for OCI, an American-government agency, to appear too eager in directly publicizing the U.N. Commission, but the job needs to be done, and done especially on the radio which is heard in North Korea.

5. A Korean-made documentary film is now in preparation, illustrating the important nature of the vote. An earlier OCI-produced film on grain collection proved very successful through the formula of having a Korean playwrite prepare a dramatic script to illustrate the moral involved. The election film is now being written. Production itself, it is believed, will be rapid. Prominent Korean actors and actresses will be used.

Every available American documentary film on the vote has been requisitioned from Civil Affairs Division, Department of Army. By application of funds from Project 163, we are now paying commercial air freight rates to get key films flown from Washington to Seoul. On a still more select basis we are preparing Korean sound tracks for a few of the films. The sound track, again, is flown back, 15 copies of the Koreanized version are produced in New York and handed to Northwest Airlines at LaGuardia Field. The remaining documentaries without Korean sound track will still be shown through South Korea, and either a running commentary or prior explanation will be given by a competent "barker." Transformers and generators on requision are not coming through quickly. Any assistance from General Wickerling's organization will be highly valuable. With adequate power, our 200 projectors could cover South Korea like the dew.

The Department of Public Information, USAMGIK, under the general supervision of the director of OCI is now producing two newsreels a month. Naturally, all future reels will feature the election process or news of the United Nations Commission. As the time for elections draws near, slides announcing voting procedure, or short 35 mm film announcements of the same, will be introduced in all theaters in South Korea.

6. The OCI progress report for the month of December 1947, gives details on the exceedingly important work being achieved in South Korea by the adult education section of the Department of Education. Material for adult classes is virtually all prepared or edited or proposed by OCI. We prepare four lessons each month for distribution to an estimated 36,000 classes. These are prepared three weeks in advance. This rewarding approach to the Korean people can be utilized to the extent desired in publicizing the elective process. One lesson on the vote has been written.

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

7. OCI has its information centers which will be operating by the end of February in Pusan, Inchon, Chunchon, Chonju and Chongju, as well as small display rooms in Seoul and Kaesong. The first two and last two of these are open now. In each of these centers photographic panels with explanatory Korean text will be displayed, and the majority of the panels will be devoted to explaining the vote and publicizing the United Nations Commission. A minimum of one wall display in each center will be devoted to the franchise.

8. OCI employs a tolerably large number of speakers who tour South Korea telling the story of American foreign policy and the American occupation. These speakers return to Seoul at the end of each month. During the present period they are being indoctrinated to tell the people of the importance of registering, of voting and of voting for the best candidate regardless of any outside pressure. At the end of February, exact details of the voting procedure for Korea may, perhaps, be given them. A minimum of 50,000 persons in fairly small individual groups are being contacted by OCI speakers monthly.

The above covers the main avenues of OCI operations to publicize the forthcoming elections. In our news stories, films and other media, the method of precise explanation of the actual procedure will generally follow the following pattern: a) the law itself; and simplification thereof; b) qualifications of candidates; registration and qualification of voters; mechanics of voting, polling places and time of vote.

James L. Stewart.
JAMES L. STEWART
Director
Office of Civil Information

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

30 January 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SCHMIDT:

Mr. James Stewart, Director of the Office of Civil Information, informs me that the facilities of HLKA are available for important releases by the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea.

I do not know to what extent you have utilized these facilities before, but I wanted you to know of Mr. Stewart's offer to assit you in every way possible in publicizing the activities of the United Nations Commission.

If there is any further information that you need in this respect, such as the broadcasting time and hour, I shall be very happy to contact Mr. Stewart again.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

SUGGESTIONS FOR EDUCATION ELECTION CAMPAIGN

* * *

1. Voting is participation in government of one's country - it is civic duty.

2. One abstaining from voting forfeits his right to complain of actions or policies of a government resulting from an election in which he did not participate.

3. In a democracy the majority necessarily must govern through duly elected representatives. That imposes upon the minority a duty to accept results of a fair election. In a democracy the minority defeated in a fair election has the privilege of seeking to become a majority through persuasion of the voters to adhere to its principles.

4. In a democracy heads are <u>counted</u>, not broken. That calls for a discussion, exchange of views on platforms and candidates as regards the attainment and capacity, but not offensive personal attacks. Democracy has been called government by discussion.

5. Elections in Korea, the conduct of the campain, the results and their acceptance, are attracting, and will continue to attract, world-wide attention. In that sense, the Korean nation is on trial before international public opinion. Conformity to democratic principles will strengthen the Korean cause internationally.

Inclosure No 2

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

UNITED NATIONS . NATIONS UNIES

TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA • COMMISSION TEMPORAIRE POUR LA CORÉE

30 January 1948

MEMORANDUM

TO: Brigadier General John Weckerling
Chairman
United Nations Liaison and Election Committee
United States Army Forces in Korea

FROM: Petrus J. Schmidt
Principal Secretary
United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea

SUBJECT: Facilities of HLKA

This is to thank you for your memorandum of 30 January 1948 concerning the offer made by Mr. James Stewart, Director of the Office of Civil Information, to use the facilities of HLKA for publicizing the activities of the United Nations Commission.

I have referred the matter to our Information Officer, Mr. Grand, who will report to me on the way in which Mr. Stewart's kind offer can be utilized.

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

Johnson vault file

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA • COMMISSION TEMPORAIRE POUR LA CORÉE

2 February 1948

MEMORANDUM

TO: Brigadier General John Weckerling

FROM: Petrus J. Schmidt
Principal Secretary

SUBJECT: Facilities of HLKA

Our Information Officer, Mr. Grand, informed me today that the facilities of HLKA have already been used three times by him. He further informs me that he had repeated conversations with Mr. Sestanovitch, during which the possibility of a daily five-minute broadcast by the United Nations Commission was considered. Mr. Grand suggested a broadcast of three times a week, and asked for the cooperation of the radio station in having a reporter visit him to discuss the situation. He would be able to furnish this reporter with the necessary material.

I have suggested to our Information Officer that he take up the matter again with Mr. James Stewart to see whether any such arrangement could be made.

Phoned to Mr. Stewarts office 1145 2 Feb.
Taken down in short hand.

2 DW

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

1st Draft

2 February 1948

Spc version 5 Feb

Memorandum:

Here follows a plan for publicising in South Korea any election that may be held.

Media employed will be

1. RELEASES TO THE PRESS.

The most interesting news releases concerning the proposed elections will be those of the U.N. Commission itself. The American effort will simply be to assist the Commission in making close contact with the Korean press.

2. SPECIAL STORIES IN OCI-DPI HOUSE ORGANS INCLUDING "WORLD NEWS" AND "FARMERS' WEEKLY";

A working procedure already in effect is to place at least one story dealing with the franchise in each (weekly) issue of "World News" and the "Farmer's Weekly."

3. AIRDROPS ALREADY BEING UNDERTAKEN BY OCI FOR AERIAL DISSEMINATION OF THE ABOVE PERIODICALS AND SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS;

A proportion (up to 100,000) of each issue of "World News" is regularly airdropped. Present circulation of both publications is approximately 250,000 copies. Further airdrops depend on: (a) availability of paper; (b) news value of the message. That is to say, leaflet distribution by plane is still a novel and a dramatic event in Korea. It is highly inadvisable to use this method for dull reading material. If the message is illuminating, OCI intends to make as many airdrops as possible.

4. RADIO;

Existing radio programs suitable for spreading the word about elections and voting procedure will all be utilised to the fullest extent. Present programs over Station HLKA, Seoul, on which preliminary franchise propaganda is already under way are:

a.) "Lessons in Democracy," 1845 to 1900 Monday, Wednesday and Friday;

b.) OCI's half-hour program 1830 to 1900 Saturday. This program is a local improvisation of the "March of Time" show;

c.) Dr. Jaisohn's weekly talk, 2045 to 2100;

d.) "Round Table Discussion", 1900 to 1930 Monday; a program featuring five citizens in discussion of national and civic affairs.

Separate from these regular programs (all over HLKA, 50 kilowatts and relayed by eight sub-stations in South Korea) we propose to insert spot announcements when the proper time comes.

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Of a slightly different nature, several programs devoted to counter-propaganda by holding up to ridicule or to straight analysis the fraudulent voting procedure of Soviet-dominated countries are planned. On Thursday, 5 February, the first broadcast on Communism in North and South Korea by Police Lieutenant Pak Yil-Wen, former secretary to Pak Hsien Young will begin. His twice-a-week 15-minute talk can be well adopted to exposing Communist voting irregularities.

Additionally, the facilities of HLKA have been offered to members of the U.N. Commission. The radio is the only medium in North Korea.

5. DOCUMENTARY FILMS;

A Korean-made documentary film is now in preparation, illustrating the important nature of the vote. Production itself, it is believed, will be rapid. Prominent Korean actors and actresses will be used.

Every available American documentary film on the vote has been requisitioned from Civil Affairs Division, Department of Army. By application of funds from Project 163, we are now paying commercial air freight rates to get key films flown from Washington to Seoul. On a still more select basis we are preparing Korean sound tracks for a few of the films. The sound track, again, is flown back to the States. 15 copies of the Koreanized version are produced in New York and handed to Northwest Airlines at LaGuardia Field. The remaining documentaries without Korean sound track will still be shown through South Korea, and either a running commentary or prior explanation will be given by a competent "barker". Transformers and generators on requisition are not coming through quickly. With adequate power, our 200 projectors could cover South Korea like the dew.

The Department of Public Information, USAMGIK, under the general supervision of the director of OCI is now producing two newsreels a month. Naturally, all future reels will feature the election process or news of the United Nations Commission. As the time for elections draws near, slides announcing voting procedure, or short 35mm film announcements of the same, will be introduced in all theaters in South Korea.

6. ADULT EDUCATION LESSONS PREPARED BY OCI;

The OCI progress report for the month of December 1947, gives details on the exceedingly important work being achieved in South Korea by the adult education section of the Department of Education. Material for adult classes is virtually all prepared or edited or proposed by OCI. We prepare four lessons each month for distribution to an estimated 36,000 classes. These are prepared three weeks in advance. This rewarding approach to the Korean people can be utilized to the extent desired in publicizing the elective process. One lesson on the vote has been written.

7. POSTERS, AND VISUAL DISPLAYS IN OCI INFORMATION CENTERS;

OCI has its information centers which will be operating by the end of February in Pusan, Inchon, Chunchon, Chonju and Chongju, as well as small display rooms in Seoul and Kaesong. The first two and

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By NARS, Date

last two of these are open now. In each of these centers photographic panels with explanatory Korean text will be displayed, and the majority of the panels will be devoted to explaining the vote and publicizing the United Nations Commission. A minimum of one wall display in each center will be devoted to the franchise.

8. OCI SPEAKERS WHO TRAVEL IN RURAL AREAS.

OCI employs a number of speakers who tour South Korea telling the story of American foreign policy and the American occupation. These speakers return to Seoul at the end of each month. During the present period they are being indoctrinated to tell the people of the importance of registering, of voting and of voting for the best candidate regardless of any outside pressure. At the end of February, exact details of the voting procedure for Korea may, perhaps, be given them. A minimum of 50,000 persons in fairly small individual groups are being contacted by OCI speakers monthly.

The above covers the main avenues of OCI operations to publicize the forthcoming elections. In our news stories, films and other media, the method of precise explanation of the actual procedure will generally follow this pattern: the law itself; qualifications of candidates; registration and qualification of voters; mechanics of voting, polling places and time of vote.

JAMES L. STEWART
Director
Office of Civil Information.

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

File

5 February 1948

Memorandum for Mr. Schmidt:

Subject: Dissemination of Election Information to South Korean Public.

The following is a plan of the Office of Civil Information for publicizing in South Korea election procedures and other vital information affecting registration, balloting, candidates, etc. if and when an election is held in South Korea:

1. RELEASES TO THE PRESS.

The most interesting news releases concerning the proposed elections will be those of the U. N. Commission itself. The American effort will simply be to assist the Commission in making close contact with the Korean press.

2. SPECIAL STORIES IN OCI-DPI HOUSE ORGANS INCLUDING "WORLD NEWS" AND "FARMERS' WEEKLY".

A working procedure already in effect is to place at least one story dealing with the franchise in each (weekly) issue of "World News" and the "Farmers' Weekly".

3. AIRDROPS ALREADY BEING UNDERTAKEN BY OCI FOR AERIAL DISSEMINATION OF THE ABOVE PERIODICALS AND SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A proportion (up to 100,000) of each issue of "World News" is regularly airdropped. Present circulation of both publications is approximately 250,000 copies. Further airdrops depend on: (a) availability of paper; (b) news value of the message. Leaflet distribution by plane is still a novel and a dramatic event in Korea. It is highly inadvisable to use this method for routine reading material. If the message is illuminating, OCI intends to make as many airdrops as possible.

4. RADIO.

Existing radio programs suitable for education in democratic election and voting procedure will all be utilized to the fullest extent. Present programs over Station HLKA, Seoul, on

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By NARS, Date

which preliminary franchise propaganda is already under way are:

a.) "Lessons in Democracy," 1845 to 1900 Monday, Wednesday and Friday;

b.) OCI's half-hour program 1830 to 1900 Saturday. This program is a local improvization of the "March of Time" show;

c.) Dr. Jaisohn's weekly talk, 2045 to 2100;

d.) "Round Table Discussion", 1900 to 1930 Monday; a program featuring five citizens in discussion of national and civic affairs.

Separate from these regular programs (all over HLKA, 50 kilowatts and relayed by eight sub-stations in South Korea) it is proposed to insert spot announcements at the proper time.

5. DOCUMENTARY FILMS.

A Korean-made documentary film is now in preparation, illustrating the important steps in democratic election procedure. Production itself, it is believed, will be rapid. Prominent Korean actors and actresses will be used. (This film can be changed later to conform to exact procedures adopted by U.N.).

Every available American documentary film concerning democratic election procedures has been requisitioned from the Department of the Army. OCI will attempt to get key films flown from Washington to Seoul. On a still more select basis OCI is preparing Korean sound tracks for a few of the films. The sound track is then flown back to the United States. 15 copies of the Koreanized version are produced in New York and flown by Northwest Airlines to Korea. The remaining documentaries without Korean sound track will be shown through South Korea, and either a running commentary or prior explanation will be given by a competent "barker". With adequate power, our 200 projectors could cover South Korea adequately.

The Department of Public Information, USAFGIK, under the

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

general supervision of the director of OCI is now producing two newsreels a month. Naturally, all future reels will feature the election process or news of the United Nations Commission. As the time for elections draws near, slides announcing voting procedure, or short 35mm film announcements of the same, will be introduced in all theaters in South Korea.

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7. POSTERS, AND VISUAL DISPLAYS IN OCI INFORMATION CENTERS.

OCI has its information centers which will be operating by the end of February in Pusan, Inchon, Chunchon, Chonju and Chongju, as well as small display rooms in Seoul and Kaesong. The first two and last two of these are open now. In each of these centers photographic panels with explanatory Korean text will be displayed, and the majority of the panels will be devoted to explaining the vote and publicizing the United Nations Commission. A minimum of one wall display in each center will be devoted to the franchise.

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By NARS, Date

best candidate regardless of any outside pressure. At the end of February, exact details of the voting procedure for Korea may, perhaps, be given them. A minimum of 50,000 persons in fairly small individual groups are being contacted by OCI speakers monthly.

The above covers the main avenues of OCI operations to publicize the forthcoming elections. In news stories, films and other media, the method of precise explanation of the actual procedure will generally follow this pattern: the law itself; qualifications of candidates; registration and qualification of voters; mechanics of voting, polling places and time of vote.

If the U.N. Temporary Commission on Korea has any suggestions or recommendations concerning this program, I am certain that Mr. James Stewart, Director of the Office of Civil Information will be glad to get them.

JOHN HECKERLING
Brigadier General, U.S.A.

Copies for Mr. Grand
Mr. Schreiber
Mr. Engers

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

American Delegation
US - USSR Joint Commission
APO 235

27 February 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Proposed Scenario of Election Informational Moving Picture.

1. You may want to read this scenario which is part of the election informational campaign, before passing back to Stewart.

2. The only criticism I had was that the tone of the scenario was entirely too highbrow and untranslatable to the mind of the average Korean in the provinces.

3. I thought also that the device of the teacher narrator might be incongruous but inquiry develops that teachers are usually the most respected members of the community and generally the best educated and objective.

4. Stewart tells me that the original is in Korean and the attached English version is merely a translation. This may answer my criticism in paragraph 2 above.

JOHN HODGLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Headquarters XXIV Corps

Inter-Staff Routing Slip

For use in all inter-office correspondence. Separate each Memorandum by a line and initial. ***Memorandum will preferably be typewritten.***

SUBJECT:

Memo. No.	Date	From	To	Memorandum
1	27 Feb	Gen. Eckerling	G USAFIK	1. Attached is a letter from Mr. Petrus J. Schmidt, Principal Secretary, UNTCOK, requesting confirmation of informal discussions on the distribution of informational matter before and during elections, particularly dropping of leaflets from the air. 2. Information contained in Inclosure No. 1 (UNTCOK A/AC.19/1.22 of Feb 7, 48) was given the undersigned by Mr. J. L. Stewart in his letter to me of 23 January 1948. 3. Information contained in Inclosure No. 2 (UNTCOK A/AC.19/1.19 of Feb 9, 48) was the summarization of conversations with G-2, XXIV Corps (concerning availability and use of planes) and the Office of Public Information (concerning the cost of printing). 4. It is requested that par 1, 2 and 3 of Mr. Schmidt's letter be complied with to the extent of your ability. a. Par 2: [illegible] b. Par 3: [illegible] c. [illegible]

Page No. 1

REPRODUCED BY 69TH ENGR TOPO CO - XXIV CORPS

Form Emerg. No. 172 (Revised) 17 June 43

OVER

7773 18E

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

#1 Memo. Continued

Memo. No.	Date	From	To	Memorandum
				be authorized to inform UNTCOK that the policies enunciated in pars 1, 2 and 3 of Mr. Schmidt's letter of 23 February 1948 are those of USAFIK subject to qualifications in pars 4a and b above. 2 Incls. 1. A/AC.19/I.23 2. A/AC.19/I.19 JOHN WECKERLING Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cy for Concurring

OK when applied to Extra curricular steps at special de- mand of UNTOK. We must not handle expenses of mission - [illegible]

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

26 February 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PETRUS J. SCHMIDT,
Principal Secretary, UNTCOK

SUBJECT: Dissemination of Public Information.

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter of February 23, 1948 concerning the above subject, particularly as the distribution of leaflets from the air is concerned.

The policy enunciated in your letter of February 23, is substantially correct. The United States will bear all expenses incident to carrying out the election informational program in South Korea. The application of paragraph 3 of your letter of February 23, is toward such material outside of the purview of paragraph 2 of the same letter, to be made at the special request of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, subject of course to the availability of air facilities and paper.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

Att.

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA • COMMISSION TEMPORAIRE POUR LA CORÉE

23 February 1948

MEMORANDUM

TO: Brigadier General John Weckerling

FROM: Petrus J. Schmidt
Principal Secretary

SUBJECT: Distribution of Leaflets by Airplane

Our Assistant Secretary, Mr. Graham J. Lucas, has informed me that you were good enough to state, in a personal conversation, the views of the United States authorities with regard to the distribution of leaflets by airplane, as follows:

1. The United States authorities in Korea, in cooperation with the South Korea Interim Government, will assume responsibility for the dissemination of election information as part of their programme for holding elections in South Korea. Methods to be used for such dissemination are outlined in document A/AC.19/W.23, dated 7 February 1948.

2. In so far as facilities would be available (airplanes, paper, etc.), the United States authorities, at the request of the United Nations Commission, would undertake and would assume the cost of distribution of information prepared by the United States authorities or the South Korea Interim Government, or by the United Nations Commission, provided, however, that in the latter instance such information would be closely allied to the information programme on the elections carried out by the authorities in South Korea.

3. The United States authorities would undertake the distribution of information material containing announcements, statements, decisions, etc., of the Commission, the cost thereof to be borne by the Commission itself. The only possible reduction in cost, as outlined in document A/AC.19/W.19 would be based on a lesser distribution of leaflets. However, cost figures as outlined therein are provisional, and may be subject to some revision at such time as the Commission decides to submit a formal request for distribution of leaflets.

I should appreciate it if you would be kind enough to inform me officially whether the above information is correct, in order to enable me to put the matter on the agenda of the Commission.

Attachments: Documents A/AC.19/W.23, A/AC.19/W.19

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Nations Unies

ASSEMBLEE GENERALE

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/W.19
2 February 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

DISTRIBUTION OF LEAFLETS BY AIRPLANE

(Prepared by the Secretariat)

In connection with the difficulty of reaching the population whenever a general announcement or statement of the Commission has to be distributed, the Secretariat made inquiries as to the possibility of using the system of distribution of leaflets by airplane, apart from using radio and newspapers.

The American Liaison Officer has now submitted to the Secretariat the following cost figures for distribution of leaflets by airplane:

> "Based on the United States Army's experience, one million leaflets are necessary to give adequate coverage to South Korea, and based on the distribution of these leaflets, the Army's cost figures are:
>
> 1. Cost of planes . . . . . $ 10,000.
>
> This represents a cost of $80. per hour for L5 type planes which would require 50 hours of flight time and $200. an hour for C47 type planes covering 30 hours of flight time.
>
> 2. Printing cost:
> 40,000 yen (at a 200 to $1 rate of exchange . . . . . 200.
>
> 3. 3.2 tons of paper at $300. a ton . . . . 960.
>
> $ 11,160."

The United States Army will provide planes for this service at short notice, and on the suggestion of the Secretariat, will make efforts to change the colour of the Army planes and to identify them

/with

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By NARS, Date

with United Nations symbols.

Before the Commission takes a decision regarding the extent to which this service might be needed, the Commission may wish to consider whether the responsibility for the distribution of election material should not rest with the United States Military Government in Korea, together with the responsible Korean authorities, as the Commission is merely responsible for the observation of elections.

In the case of disribution of leaflets containing special announcements or important decisions of the Commission which should be made known to the entire population, the cost would have to be paid by the United Nations. In that case it would be necessary to consult with the Secretary-General.

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By NARS, Date

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/W.23
7 February 1948

ORIGINAL:ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

DISSEMINATION OF ELECTION INFORMATION
TO SOUTH KOREAN PUBLIC

(Distributed by the Secretariat)

The following information has been submitted to the Commission by the United States Liaison Officer.

"The following is a plan of the Office of Civil Information for publicizing in South Korea election procedures and other vital information affecting registration, balloting, candidates, etc., if and when an election is held in South Korea:

1. REPORTS TO THE PEOPLE.

The most interesting news releases concerning the proposed elections will be those of the U.N. Commission itself. The American effort will simply be to assist the Commission in making close contact with the Korean Press.

2. SPECIAL STORIES IN OUI-SHI NO SHI AND INCLUDING "WORLD NEWS" AND "FARMERS' WEEKLY".

A working procedure already in effect is to place at least one story dealing with the franchise in each (weekly) issue of "World News" and the "Farmers' Weekly".

3. AIRDROPS AFTER A DECISION HAS BEEN REACHED ON ACTUAL DISSEMINATION OF THE ABOVE FACTS, OFFICIALS AND SPECIAL ARTICLES.

A proportion (up to 100,000) of each issue of "World News" is regularly airdropped. Present circulation of both publications is approximately 250,000 copies. Further airdrops depend on: (a) availability of order; (b) news value of the airdrop. Until distribution by plane is still a novel and a big thing in the event in Korea. It is highly undesirable to use this method for routine reading material. If the message is illuminating, OCI intends to make as many airdrops as possible.

4. Radio .../

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By NARS, Date

Korean sound track will be shown through South Korea, and either a running commentary or prior explanation will be given by a competent "barker". With adequate power, our 20 projectors could cover South Korea adequately.

The Department of Public Information, USAMGIK, under the general supervision of the director of OCI is now producing two newsreels a month. Naturally, all future reels will featur the election process or news of the United Nations Commission. As the time for elections draws near, slides announcing voting procedure, or short 35mm film announcements of the same, will be introduced in all theaters in South Korea.

6. ADULT EDUCATION LESSONS PREPARED BY OCI.

The OCI progress report for the month of December 1947 gives details on the exceedingly important work being achieved in South Korea by the adult education section of the department of education. Material for adult classes is virtually all prepared or edited or proposed by OCI. OCI is preparing four lessons each month for distribution to an estimated 36,000 classes. These are prepared three weeks in advance. This carefully approach to the Korean people can be utilized to the utmost desired in publicizing the elective process. One lesson on the vote has been written.

7. POSTERS AND VISUAL AIDS IN OCI INFORMATION CENTRES

OCI has its information centres which will be operating by the end of January in Fusan, Inchon, Chunchon, Chongju and Chunju, as well as small display rooms in Kwangju and Taegu. The first two and last two of these groups now. In each of these cities photographic panels with explanatory screen text will be displayed, and the majority of the panels will be devoted to explaining the vote on publicizing the United Nations mission. A dealer of one will display in each center with devoted to the principles.

/...

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By NARS, Date

8. OCI PROGRAMS IN [illegible].

OCI employs a number of speakers who tour South Korea telling the story of American foreign policy and the American occupation. These speakers return to Seoul at the end of each month. During the present period they are being indoctrinated to tell the people of the importance of registering, of voting for the best candidate regardless of any outside pressure. At the end of February, exact details of the voting procedure for Korea may, perhaps, be given them. A minimum of 50,000 persons in fairly small individual groups are being contacted by OCI speakers monthly.

The above covers the main avenues of OCI operations to publicize the forthcoming elections. In news stories, films and other media, the method of precise explanation of the actual procedure will generally follow this pattern: the law itself; qualifications of candidates; registration and qualification of voters; mechanics of voting, polling places and type of vote.

If the U.N. Temporary Commission on Korea has any suggestions or recommendations concerning this program, I am certain that Mr. James Stewart, Director of the Office of Civil Information will be glad to get them.

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

Election Informational Program

1 4 Mar Gen Weckerling
Gen Dean

1. General Hodge said today that he thought that some youth groups could be employed with considerable effect in the dissemination of official information of the elections and election procedures to the provinces in view of their nation-wide organization.

2. Today I spoke to Mr. Gibson, U.S. adviser to the Director of Education, who presented a plan for the inculcation of school children with information of the election as a sort of civics course. Obviously the plan would have both immediate as well as future benefits.

3. From my viewpoint both plans are excellent and I can further the programs by providing all Departments concerned with the necessary official data.

4. If you agree, will you not inform Mr. Stewart of Public Information, as well as the appropriate Directors, of your approval?

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U.S.A.

- -

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

2 April 1948

Mr. Petrus J. Schmidt
Principal Secretary
United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea
Duk Soo Palace
Seoul, Korea

Dear Mr. Schmidt:

I - GENERAL

This report covers the program and activities of the Office of Civil Information, United States Army Forces in Korea, and the Department of Public Information, United States Army Military Government in Korea, in publicizing the elections scheduled for 9 May. Both offices have been working in close cooperation with the National Election Committee. In general, the publicity efforts of the Committee are being channeled through DPI and OCI.

Major efforts of the Office of Civil Information in regard to the election have been purely informative in nature: that is to say, to spread the word of the fact of the election and election procedures into all areas. In conjunction with the National Election Committee and the Department of Public Information, South Korean Interim Government, (of which the director, OCI is adviser) a comprehensive program has been adopted to popularize the thought of an election in the minds of the people. The main avenues of publicity have been 1) radio; 2) specialized publications; 3) posters.

As is well known, Station HLKA, Seoul, is one of the powerful medium-wave stations in Eastern Asia. The programs of the Seoul broadcasts form a topic of lively discussion in unregimented South Korea. It is known from increasing reports from the North that the people who dare to listen to the South Korean station appreciate its programs greatly and hold its authenticity in high regard. The escape of an announcer of Radio Pyongyang to South Korea recently has given much encouragement to the personnel of Station HLKA, for

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his comments are categorical to the effect that the Seoul station is held in wide respect throughout North Korea.

II - RADIO

The Korean Broadcasting System has carried the following programs since March 1, 1948 to publicize the coming Korean elections:

National Election Committee Hour - a program sponsored by the Korean National Election Committee to explain in detail the qualifications necessary to vote and regulations governing the elections. Broadcasts are usually round-table discussions among the election committee members. Their schedule is:

Sundays 1930-2000 hours
Mondays 1945-2000 hours
Tuesdays 1930-2000 hours
Wednesdays 1930-2000 hours
Thursdays 1945-2000 hours
Fridays 1930-2000 hours
Saturdays 2000-2030 hours

Subjects have included: "Description and Use of the Ballot," "The Necessity of Registering," "How and When to Register for the Elections," "Who is Qualified to Vote in May".

Dr. Jaisohn Speech Hours - Dr. Jaisohn began devoting his regular Friday evening broadcasts to the coming elections several weeks ago. His general theme has been an appeal to the Koreans to vote.

Adult Education Hours - Saturdays 1830-1845 Hours. A program sponsored by the Department of Education to educate the Koreans on the democratic methods of elections and voting.

Lessons in Democracy - Tuesdays 1945-2000 hours. Program written by Dr. Hahn, professor of Philosophy at Seoul University.

Round-Table Discussion - Thursdays 1930-1900 hours. Half-hour discussion program made up of five leading Seoul citizens. Last two weeks the program has been devoted to the elections.

Military Government Hour - Tuesdays 1930-1900 hours. Broadcast of 23 March 1948 dealt with an explanation of Public Law 75.

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Broadcast of 30 March 1948 was a drama showing the democratic way of voting.

Evening News Commentary - Mondays through Fridays at 2130-2145 hours. Prepared by OCI.

News Behind the News - Saturdays 1930-2000 hours. The week's news in review interpreted for Korean interests, prepared by OCI.

There are approximately 175,000 radio receiving sets in South Korea, fairly well scattered throughout the peninsula. The relative scarcity of the sets makes their value great, and the number of listeners per set is believed very high on the basis of reliable reports. Korean officials place the figure of regular listeners to Station HLKA and its ten satellite stations at about one million.

Public Address Systems - In order to spread the election news, OCI and DPI have distributed approximately 80 public address systems to various counties in South Korea to be placed in prominent outdoor spots. These PA sets have radios and at specified times each day are tuned to the Korean Broadcasting System to get election news and instructions.

On 31 March, an American survey was conducted in the remote border area between Kyongsang Namdo and Cholla Namdo. Villagers had heard of the election by radio; county chairmen were preparing registration and voting procedures and the self-styled "intellectuals" of the area had decided to participate in the election as a patriotic duty, despite the fact that certain political leaders in Seoul are opposing the election.

Most of HLKA's programs are written in Korean. A sample "elections" broadcast of OCI's "News Behind the News" is attached to this report. (Inclosure No. 1)

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III - PRESS, POSTERS AND PAMPHLETS

Major publications featuring election news are: World News (OCI) and Farmers' Weekly (DPI). (See Inclosures No's. 3 and 4.)

The last five issued of World News have given most prominent attention to the election. Typographically, the election stories have been given predominance over all other news. Special efforts have been made to keep the material simplified so that it will not serve only as information, but will form a guidance to all Koreans, even of the lowest educational level, as to how to proceed to register and to vote. We have recognized the election news as the most important project for OCI.

Following is a summar of material in the issues of World News affecting the elections:

No. 37 -- General Hodge's announcement of the date of the election; action by the Interim Assembly in calling for an election.

No. 38 -- An American statement outlining reasons for holding the election; Return of UNTCOK members from New York.

No. 39 -- Complete instructions for registering, including extensive statement by National Election Committee on registration; instructions given provincial governors and police chiefs by General Hodge.

No. 40 -- Further details about registration; General Dean's remarks to meeting of provincial governors and police chiefs on principles of freedom which must be allowed voter and necessity for non-interference with voters in exercising their civic duties.

No. 41 -- (Now going to press) Thumb-nail outline of reasons for holding election and how citizens should proceed to register and vote --- the who, what, when, where, why of the election; extensive story announcing that registration is now being carried out; special headings urging Koreans to "Register Now".

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Issues Nos. 37 through 39 were given normal circulation of 300,000 copies each. Issue No. 40 was doubled to 600,000. Issue No. 41 is being increased to 1,500,000 copies which should give a saturation distribution. Also, to gain attention of Koreans, Issue No. 41 is being printed on both sides in black and red, the red being used to emphasize necessity of registering now.

Air Drops -- About half the issue is distributed by air drop carefully charted to reach the most inaccessible spots. About 25% is given direct distribution to villages and outlying places by courier service of the 6th and 7th Divisions. The balance is distributed through the ten branch offices of OCI, some through the message centers and some by jeep and truck. (Inclosure No. 2 is one of the briefer handbills.)

In addition to World News a special air drop of 600,000 copies of a pamphlet was made. This air drop contained General Hodge's complete statement on reasons for holding the election, the text of Resolution II which the Interim Assembly favored, and a statement by the Interim Assembly.

If registration lags, or if other impediments arise, we will be prepared to issue additional air drops on short notice. Also, for the balance of the campaign straight through the election day it hardly need be said that World News will give its fullest and most prominent attention to the subject.

A special air drop on registration was made on 31 March, 1 and 2 April when approximately 800,000 leaflets were dropped. Sample of this leaflet is attached.

Special election messages -- In preparation now are special election messages to Korean groups --- those engaged in fisheries, industries, in agriculture, in education, in general industry, and for

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the women. These will outline reasons why it is to the best interests of these groups to participate fully in the election. For example, in the fisheries industry --- the fact that establishment of valuable fishing grounds must be determined by international treaties and only a permanent Korean government can accomplish this.

Each recent issue of the Farmers' Weekly has stressed the need and opportunity of the forthcoming election. This publication, which is larger in size than the World News and leaflets for air drops, has gone in heavily for publicity regarding the UN Commission. Biographical sketches of Dr. Menon, Dr. Yoo, Mr. Paul-Boncour and Dr. Liu have already been used. The editorial purpose, of course, is to popularize the election through humanizing UN personalities.

The current issue of Farmers' Weekly deserves special mention. At the request of the National Election Committee, an excellent essay on the election describing the reasons for holding it, the prestige of the United Nations, and the method of registration and voting was written in colloquial Korean by a bureau chief of DPI. The inside pages of the Farmers' Weekly this week are devoted to this essay; and the circulation of the weekly has been jumped from the usual 300,000 to 750,000 copies.

Adult education classes -- A separate field for dissemination of election material has been the popular and numerous adult education classes conducted in most areas of South Korea. Two articles on voting techniques and the meaning of the franchise have been distributed to every adult class - approximately 36,000. Additionally, extra copies of Farmers' Weekly have been diverted to the adult classes. The Department of Education on 29 March called

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to Seoul the 150 leaders in this mass education movement. DPI provided 150,000 extra copies of Farmers' Weekly featuring election news which these teachers will use as text-book material in their classes during the next two months. A separate election fund was made available by the Military Governor for election publicity in adult education classes. It is believed that publicity on the vote directed to those Korean adults just learning to read for the first time will be extremely valuable, inasmuch as these people will participate in the vote as a means of illustrating to their fellowmen their proficiency in the newly acquired art of reading and writing.

Fifty thousand copies of a colored poster encouraging the people to vote have been prepared by DPI for dissemination throughout South Korea. (Inclosure No. 5) Additionally, a single-sheet picture poster illustrating the proper way to vote is being prepared in 32,000 copies for posting on bulletin boards. (Inclosure No. 6)

The production and publication of election material has not been confined to Seoul alone. Provincial DPI and OCI offices have done considerable amount of regional printing and poster work. OCI in Pusan, for example, has produced 50,000 posters for Kyongsang Namdo. Each provincial DPI office has been given a ton of newsprint to use in popularizing regionally the forthcoming election.

It is my firm belief that the people of Korea are being far better informed of the forthcoming election than they have ever been informed of anything in their history. The prevailing lack of transportation in Korea will not make impossible the dissemination of news to the people, even to remote areas. Air drops according to a carefully worked out pattern reach even the normally inaccessible

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mountain villages. Additionally, the CG, USAFIK and the Military Governor have made available special motor and rail transportation to make possible the thorough spreading of election news.

OCI provincial offices have been allocated three U. S. Army vehicles (one truck and two jeeps) while provincial DPI offices have been given a minimum of one "K" vehicle to distribute material. Geographically speaking, Korea is not a large country. An attached road map (Inclosure No. 7), province by province, shows the areas which will be covered by OCI and DPI vehicles during the next five weeks. It is believed that the distribution of election literature along the roads shown in the map, plus air drops on even less accessible villages will make it possible for virtually every Korean in South to learn about the election and his part in it.

IV - WORD OF MOUTH CAMPAIGN

The purpose of OCI and DPI is not merely to publicize the election but to bring to the attention of every citizen his responsibility as an elector as well.

Theatrical Troupes -- Under the general supervision of the Director, OCI, the leading theatrical talent of Seoul has been mobilized to tour the provinces with a play illustrating the attractiveness and importance of voting. By 9 April, according to current plans, 27 theatrical troupes will be wandering through the Korean countryside giving at least one performance a day, two when possible. The corrected English translation of the play is not available at this time but will be submitted separately. Each troupe will be composed of approximately 18 actors, actresses and stage hands. This program constitutes the biggest theatrical venture of its kind in Korean history. Enthusiasm of the participating members is reported as quite high, although there is the possibility of some extreme Leftist opposition to the players giving performances in the field.

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Exhibition trains -- OCI also has an exhibition train which has just returned from a two-week tour of South Central Korea. The current drama being staged by this mobile unit is devoted to civic responsibility without particular reference to the franchise. A special lecture given between the acts was prepared, however, so that the estimated 25,000 persons who saw the play during its recent run all received a strong message concerning the importance of the election.

Speaker program -- OCI's speaker program has regularly consisted of between 40 to 50 speakers travelling continuously throughout South Korea. For purposes of spreading the word of the election, Captain C. H. Braden has just completed two field trips on which he hired 113 deputy speakers whose full time will be utilized between now and the election in emphasizing to the people the need for participating in the program. These speakers use halls when halls are available; they travel to village market places; they engage local leaders in conversation. The Department of Public Information too has been allocated special funds for word-of-mouth campaigns. Each country in South Korea has a DPI representative. He has been authorized to hire extra help during the month of April in order to spread the word of the election.

Special Newspaper Project -- Seventeen daily newspapers in Seoul have formed a "Publicize the Election" committee. A special allotment of newsprint has been made to this committee for special election editions which will be distributed by each newspaper member of the committee. First issue of the election special is scheduled for 10 April. OCI is lending assistance in this cooperative venture which will do much to illustrate to the literate public that the majority of Korean editors and publishers are strongly backing the election.

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OCI Centers -- In six cities of South Korea (Pusan, Chunchon, Chonju, Kwangju, Chongju and Inchon) the Office of Civil Information has established information centers. These centers feature pictorial displays and libraries. Special assistants have been hired during the current period to publicize the election to the thousands of people to throng to the centers daily.

V - MOTION PICTURES AND SLIDES

A Korean-produced, OCI-directed documentary film on the importance of the vote has just been completed. This film will be shown in theaters and, in its 16-mm form, to outdoor audiences throughout South Korea prior to the election. Outdoor audiences in Korea in good weather regularly average 3,000 persons.

Separately, the Department of Public Information's motion picture section is producing slides urging the citizens to vote. These slides will be turned over to every theatre with a motion picture projector in South Korea for use before and after the feature pictures.

Such are the main lines of activity in publicizing the election. It is believed that the cumulative effect of the program will be immense and that, as a result, the people of Korea will not merely participate heavily in the election but will gain a lasting insight into the democratic processes of government and of Democracy itself.

VI - SUMMARY

The above is both a plan and a report of current activities. The volume and variety of information concerning the election and election procedures will be progressively increased and widened as the campaign proceeds. In general, however, the news disseminating media and vehicles described above will be utilized to the fullest to bring to all the people of South Korea complete

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information of the election and its procedures. From time to time I shall give you copies of the more important posters, radio talks, speeches, etc.

In this connection I refer to Section C, paragraph 13 of the letter of Mr. K.P.S. Menon, then chairman of UNTCOK, dated 17 March 1948, to Lieutenant General John R. Hodge, Commanding General, U. S. Army Forces in Korea, and the reply of General Hodge to Mr. Jean-Louis Paul-Boncour, succeeding chairman, particularly the statement that "an educational campaign on a non-partisan basis would be extremely desirable." For your information, no other basis was ever considered, in fact it is inconceivable that any other basis would be attempted by the United States Command.

I wish to re-emphasize the position of the Commanding General that he is most anxious to do everything in his power to meet the required standards of the UNTCOK for the conduct of elections, as well as to assist further in acquainting the Commission with local conditions.

Sincerely,

JOHN WECHSLING
Brigadier General, U.S.A.

7 Incls
1. Radio Script.
2. Air Drop--Notice of Registration.
3. Farmer's Weekly.
4. World News.
5. Poster Urging Registration of Voters.
6. Poster with clear photographs showing most important voting procedures.
7. Distribution plan of OCI and DPI.

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NEWS BEHIND THE NEWS

BROADCAST STARTS HERE:

MUSIC: THEME UP - FADE

ANNCR: The Korean Broadcasting System presents. . .

MUSIC: THEME UP - FADE - REPLACE WITH BACKGROUND MUSIC

ANNCR: THE NEWS BEHIND THE NEWS . . . Good evening, ladies and gentlemen. For the next thirty minutes this evening and every Saturday evening at this time we bring you a dramatized review of some of the more important news headlines of the week. Tonight we consider . . .

VOICE 1: (OFF MIKE) Laws and regulations for the conduct of Korean national elections announced by the United Nations Commission and the Korean Interim Government.

VOICE 2: World Press and public opinion condemn Communist coup in Czechoslovakia.

VOICE 3: (OFF MIKE) President Truman tells American Congress of Communist plans of aggression.

VOICE 4: (OFF MIKE) General Helmick, returning from U.S., discusses Congressional reaction on aid to Korea.

ANNCR: Those are the news headlines. Come along now for a look into the News Behind the News!

MUSIC: FANFARE.

NARRATOR: The plan for holding free and unfettered elections is ready. This week the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea and the South

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NARRATOR: Cont'd — Korean Interim Government completed their work on election regulations. These regulations are to be incorporated in an ordinance for the conduct of a Korean national election. Every Korean citizen is obliged to learn the provisions of the election regulations and to abide by them in letter and in spirit. From every province in our land - in the large cities and in the tiny villages - people are asking:

VOICE 1: (OVER MIKE) I'm 23 years old. Can I vote?

VOICE 2: I'm blind. Can I vote?

VOICE 3: (OVER MIKE) I don't own land. Can I vote?

VOICE 4: I can't read or write. Can I vote?

VOICE 5: (OVER MIKE) I have recently moved to Seoul. Can I vote?

VOICE 6: I'm a Christian. Can I vote?

VOICE 7: (OVER MIKE) I'm a woman. Can I vote?

Contrasting voices at various distances from mike.

MUSIC: ___ SCHOTTISCHE ___

NARRATOR: Those are the questions of the day. They are questions we all want to see answers to these were provided last week by the United Nations Commission on Korea and the Korean Interim Government. News of the election regulations was received beyond, near people, in Kyongseng Hotel. A small group of men, all interested in the welfare of their country, have met for an evening of friendly discussion.

MUSIC: ___ SHORT BRIDGE ___

PIM: (VOICE FADE IN) Have any of you gentlemen seen the new election regulations?

CHOI: Certainly, haven't you?

KIM: No, I haven't. They were printed in yesterday's newspaper, but I didn't get a copy.

SIHN: I have a copy in my coat pocket. If you will be kind enough to pour me another cup of tea, Mr. Kim, I shall get it.

KIM: I shall be pleased to serve you, Mr. Sihn.

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LEE: Dr. Wang told me this morning that the new regulations are not too different from the original Korean election law.

SIHN: Here is the copy of the regulations. Actually very few changes have been made.

CHUNG: And the changes which have been made are certainly in keeping with democratic thinking.

KIM: What I don't understand is why the United Nations Commission made the changes.

[illegible]: Who else could do it? Sooner or later, Mr. Kim, we must realize that with the development of transportation distances between places are shrinking. We must realize, too, that nations must be good neighbors. The only world-wide organization which is [illegible] to international relations is the United Nations. It was the United Nations which gave the Korean Commission its mandate to see that a democratic government was established in Korea.

[illegible]: And the Korean people themselves, through our political leaders, were consulted. The Commission called upon all political parties to express their views.

[illegible]: Don't you remember, Mr. Kim, when all the political leaders were asked to attend the U. N. sessions at our Journal office? There were representatives of almost all the political groups. Even leaders from North Korea were invited.

KIM: They didn't attend. But you know they would have come if they were not afraid of Soviet reprisals. And after all our consultations with hundreds of persons, and after all the [illegible] study, the U. N. Commission adopted a [illegible] approved the election regulations.

They are not perfect regulations. After all, they were written by men, and men are not perfect. But the election regulations do represent the most advanced democratic thought.

KIM: Have provisions been made to guarantee that the elections will be absolutely secret?

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SIHN: Without doubt. On election day when you go into the election booth no-one on earth can know for whom you cast your vote.

LEE: Not only that, but no voter shall ever be questioned as to the candidate for whom he voted. Not even the National Assembly or the highest courts in the land can ask him to divulge the privacy of the election booth.

SIHN: That is a message we shall have to get to every eligible voter. The voters need reassurance.

CHANG: No pledge can be more solemn than this one. The United Nations, representing 57 nations, the American authorities and the Korean Interim Government have pledged themselves to guarantee absolute secrecy to every voter.

SIHN: That is why no political party can boast of victory until the last ballot box been counted. Only yesterday I was talking to Mr. Chin. He was so arrogant, and loudly boasted that his party would win by a large majority.

LEE: (ANGRY VOICE) That worthless political opportunist! He and his party would bring ruin to Korea!

SIHN: Yes, Mr. Lee, that is what you and I think. But just thinking about it isn't enough. Unless all of us vote he has an excellent chance to win. You can be sure that Mr. Chin and all the members of his party are going to vote. In order to defeat the political opportunists we must all get out and vote with the people.

CHANG: About a hundred years ago a great political philosopher defined democracy as government of the people, by the people and for the people. That is the kind of government we want for Korea.

KIM: Mr. Sihn, you keep talking about "all the people" -- "all the voters" - "everybody must vote." Tell me, who has the right to vote?

SIHN: Qualifications for voting are set forth in these election regulations. They are simple. Everybody can understand them. Listen: (READING) The right to vote is granted to all Korean citizens, regardless of sex,

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SIHN: property, education or religion, at the age of 21.
Cont'd

KIM: What sounds quite simple. What else do the regulations say.

SIHN: The regulations further state the qualifications for voting. Henceforth all deaf, dumb and blind persons can vote. Special provisions are made for the blind. Illiterates also will be able to vote secretly. They will use special markings to identify the candidates for the National Assembly.

Another question comes to my mind. On election day how will the election officials know who is eligible to vote and who is not?

[illegible]: Everybody who wants to vote will have to register. Registration will begin on March 30 and continue for about one week.

[illegible]: Why is it necessary to register?

[illegible]: So only those citizens who are qualified to vote will receive ballots on election day. There must be no double-voting among voters. For the next two weeks the most important duty of every Korean citizen will be to register for the election. Twelve million south Korean citizens are eligible to exercise the vote!

[illegible] CONCLUSION OF AND OUT

[illegible]: Twelve million men and women will have both the honor and duty of voting for their government. After they have registered, 12 million patriotic Korean citizens will help to establish in Korea a government of the people, by the people and for the people!

[illegible] STIRRING FREEDOM-TYPE MUSIC TO CLIMAX

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1,000,000 Copies
Airdrop.

HANDBILL

GOOD KOREAN CITIZENS!

LET US GAIN OUR INDEPENDENCE BY OUR UNITED EFFORT!

HAVE YOU REGISTERED FOR THE NATIONAL ELECTION?

IF NOT

GO TO YOUR LOCAL POLLING PLACE AND GET YOUR NAME ON THE REGISTRATION LIST IMMEDIATELY.

THEN YOU CAN VOTE FOR YOUR NEW GOVERNMENT.

THEN YOU CAN MAKE IT THE KIND OF GOVERNMENT YOU WANT.

THEN YOU CAN CRITICIZE IT IF IT DOESN'T FOLLOW YOUR WISHES.

BUT YOU CAN ONLY DO THIS

IF YOU **VOTE**

AND YOU CAN ONLY VOTE IF YOU REGISTER

SO REGISTER NOW!

Inclosure No. 2

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FARMER'S WEEKLY FOR 3 APRIL. 750,000 Copies.

Inclosure No. 3

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WORLD NEWS, 4 APRIL. 1,500,000 Copies.

Inclosure No. 4

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50,000 Copies.

P O S T E R

PATRIOTIC BROTHERS!

The ballots that go into these boxes will decide our future government.

Without missing a single citizen, let us all first register, then vote.

Let us establish a good nation through our good ballots!

Inclosure No. 5.

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By NARS, Date

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES IN KOREA
APO 235

INFORMATION: 2 April 1948

TO: General Weckerling

This report covers the activities of the Office of Civil Information, USAFIK, and the Department of Public Information, USAFIK. Both offices have been working in close cooperation with the National Election Committee. In general, the publicity efforts of the Committee are being channeled through PI and OCI.

Major efforts of the Office of Civil Information in regard to the election have been purely informative in nature: that is to say, to spread the word of the fact of the election into areas where no facts have hitherto penetrated. However, in conjunction with the National Election Committee and the Department of Public Information, South Korean Interim Government, (of which the director, OCI is advisor) sizeable steps have been taken to popularize the thought of an election in the minds of the people. The main avenues of publicity have been 1) radio; 2) specialized publications; 3) posters.

As is well known, Station "LVA, Seoul, is one of the powerful medium-wave stations in Eastern Asia. The programs of the Seoul broadcasts form a topic of lively discussion in unoccupied South Korea. Meanwhile, increasing reports from the north indicate that the people there who dare to listen to the South Korean station appreciate its programs greatly and hold its authenticity in high regard. The escape of an announcer of radio Pyongyang to South Korea recently has given much encouragement to the personnel of Station "LVA, for the refugee's comments are categorical to the effect that the Seoul station is held in wide respect throughout North Korea.

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No. 39 -- Complete instructions for registering, including extensive statement by National Election Committee on registration; instructions given provincial governors and police chiefs by General Order.

No. 40 -- Further details about registration; General Lean's remarks to meeting of provincial governors and police chiefs on principles of free or vote must be allowed voter and responsible for non-interference with voters in exercising their civic duties.

No. 41 -- (Now going to press) Thumb-nail outline of reasons for holding election and how citizens should proceed to register and vote --- the who, what, when, where, why of the election; extensive story announcing that registration is now going carried out; special reading page urging Koreans to "Register Now".

Issues Nos. 37 through 39 were given normal circulation of 500,000 copies each. Issue No. 40 was doubled to 1,000,000. Issue No. 41 is being increased to 1,500,000 copies which should give a maximum distribution. Also, to gain attention of Koreans,

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Issue No. 41 is being printed on both sides in black and red, the red being used to emphasize necessity of registering now.

About half the issue is distributed by air drop carefully charted to reach the most inaccessible spots. About 25% is given direct distribution to villages and outlying places by courier service of the 6th and 7th Divisions. The balance is distributed through the ten branch offices of OCI, some through the message centers and some by jeep and truck.

In addition to World News a special air drop of 600,000 copies of a pamphlet was made. This air drop contained General Hodge's complete statement on reasons for holding the election, the text of Resolution II which the Interim Assembly favored, and a statement by the Interim Assembly.

In preparation now are special election messages to Korean groups --- those engaged in fisheries, industries, in agriculture, in education, in general industry, and for the women. These will outline reasons why it is to the best interests of these groups to participate fully in the election. For example, in the fisheries industry --- the fact that establishment of valuable fishing grounds must be determined by international treaties and only a permanent Korean government can accomplish this.

If registration lags, or if other impediments arise, we will be prepared to issue additional air drops on short notice. Also, for the week or ten days straight through the election day, it will be well to keep a steady flow of news still prominent attention to the subject.

A special air drop on registration was made on 31 March, 1 and 2 April when approximately 200,000 leaflets were dropped. Sample of the leaflet is attached.

The most recent issue of the Farmers' Weekly has stressed the need and opportunity of the forthcoming election. This publication, which is larger in size than the World News and leaflets for air drops, has gone in heavily for publicity regarding the UN Commission. Photos and small sketches of Dr. Jenck, Dr. Yoo, Mr. Paul-Boncour and other UN leaders already seen used. The editorial purpose, of course, is to familiarize the election group in humanizing UN personalities.

The current issue of Farmers' Weekly deserves special mention. It has the support of the National Election Committee, an excellent story on the election describing the reasons for holding it, the benefits of the United Nations, and the method of registration and voting. The writer in colloquial Korean is a bureau chief of DPI. One of the editors of the Farmers' Weekly this week are devoted to the UN's role in the election; and the circulation of the weekly has been jumped from its usual 500,000 to 750,000 copies.

A separate field for dissemination of election material has been developed in the area adult education classes conducted

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in most areas of South Korea. Two articles on voting techniques and the meaning of the franchise have been distributed to every adult class - approximately 36,000. Additionally, extra copies of Farmers' Weekly have been diverted to the adult classes. The Department of Education on 29 March called to Seoul the 150 leaders in this mass education movement. OPI provided 150,000 extra copies of Farmers' Weekly featuring election news which these teachers will use as text-book material in their classes during the next two months. A separate election fund was made available by the Military Governor for election publicity in adult education classes. It is believed that publicity on the vote directed to the Korean adults just now learning to read for the first time will be extremely valuable, inasmuch as these people will participate in the vote as a means of illustrating to their fellowmen their proficiency in the newly acquired art of reading and writing.

Fifty thousand copies of a colored poster encouraging the people to vote have been prepared by OPI for dissemination throughout South Korea. Additionally, a single-sheet picture poster illustrating the proper way to vote is being prepared in 32,000 copies for posting on bulletin boards.

The publication field for election material has not been confined to Seoul alone. Provincial OPI and OCI offices have done considerable amount of regional printing and poster work. OCI in Pusan, for example, has produced 50,000 posters for Kyongsang Namdo. Each provincial OPI office has been given a ton of newsprint to use in popularizing regionally the forthcoming election.

It is the belief of the undersigned that the people of Korea are now far better informed of the forthcoming election than they have ever been informed of anything in their history. The popular feeling to date has been that the prevailing lack of transportation in Korea makes impossible the dissemination of news to the people, particularly in remote areas. It is our conviction that this situation no longer applies. Air drops according to a carefully worked out pattern do reach mountain villages. Additionally, the CT, USAFIK and the Military Governor have made available several motor and rail transportation to make possible the thorough spreading of election news.

Each provincial office has been allocated three (3) jeep vehicles (one 3/4 ton and two jeeps) while provincial PI offices have been given a minimum of six "A" vehicles to distribute material. Geographically speaking, Korea is not a large country. An attached road map, province by province, shows the areas which will be covered by OCI and PI vehicles during the next five weeks. It is believed that the distribution of election literature along the roads shown in the map, plus air drops on even less accessible villages will make it possible for virtually every Korean in South to learn about the election and his part in it.

Conclusion of North Campaign

The purpose of OCI and PI is not merely to publicize the

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election but to popularize it as well. Under the general supervision of the Director, OCI, the leading theatrical talent of Seoul has been mobilized to get into the road with a play illustrating the attractiveness and importance of voting. By 9 April, according to current plans, 27 theatrical troupes will be wandering through the Korean countryside giving at least one performance a day, two when possible. The corrected English translation of the play is not available at this time but will be submitted separately. Each troupe will be composed of approximately 18 actors, actresses and stage hands. This program constitutes the biggest theatrical venture of its kind in Korean history. Enthusiasm of the participating members is reported as quite high, although there is the possibility of some extreme leftist opposition to the players giving performances in the field.

OCI also has an exhibition train which has just returned from a two-week tour of South Central Korea. The current drama being staged by this mobile unit is devoted to civic responsibility without particular reference to the franchise. A special lecture given between the acts was prepared, however, so that the estimated 25,000 persons who saw the play during its recent run all received a strong message concerning the importance of the election.

OCI's speaker program has regularly consisted of between 40 to 50 speakers travelling continuously throughout South Korea. For purposes of spreading the word of the election, Captain C. H. Braden has just completed two field trips on which he hired 113 deputy speakers whose full time will be utilized between now and the election in emphasizing to the people the need for participating in the program. These speakers use halls when halls are available; they travel to village outlet places; they engage local leaders in conversation. The Department of Public Information too has been allocated special funds for word-of-mouth campaigns. Each county in South Korea has a DPI representative. He has been authorized to hire extra help during the month of April in order to spread the word of the election.

Special Newspaper Project

Seventeen daily newspapers in Seoul have formed a "Publicize the Election" committee. A special allotment of newsprint has been made to this committee for special election editions which will be distributed by each newspaper member of the committee. The first issue of the election special is scheduled for 10 April. OCI is lending assistance in this cooperative venture which will be such to illustrate to the literate public that the majority of Korean editors and publishers are strongly backing the election.

OCI Centers

In six cities of South Korea (Pusan, Chunchon, Chonju, Kwangju, Taejon and Inchon) the Office of Civil Information has

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established information centers. These centers feature pictorial displays and libraries. Special assistants have been hired during the current period to publicize the election to the thousands of people to throng to the centers daily.

MOTION PICTURES

A Korean-produced, OCI-directed documentary film on the importance of the vote has just been completed. This film will be shown in theatres and, in its 16-mm form, to outdoor audiences throughout South Korea prior to the election. Outdoor audiences in Korea in good weather regularly average 3,000 persons.

Separately, the Department of Public Information's motion picture section is producing slides urging the citizens to vote. These slides will be turned over to every theatre with a motion picture projector in South Korea for use before and after the feature pictures.

Such are the main lines of activity in publicizing the election. It is believed that the cumulative effect of the program will be immense and that, as a result, the people of Korea will not merely participate heavily in the election but will gain a lasting insight into the democratic processes of government and of democracy itself.

3 Incl
1. Radio Script
2. Notice of Registration
3. Road Map

JAMES L. STEWART
Director
Office of Civil Information

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By NARS, Date

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES IN KOREA
Office of Civil Information
APO 235

17 April 1948

MEMORANDUM

TO: General Weckerling
Duk Soo Palace

The attached report may be of particular interest to the UN Commission.

The stage play mentioned is an OCI written drama which has been on the road for about three months now. The election speech was inserted between the acts around the first of March. The play is very popular and all reports have indicated that the election speech itself was well received. The brief summary of the speech shown on page 2 indicates very clearly that our stand in publicizing the election is strictly neutral.

James L. Stewart
JAMES L. STEWART
Director, OCI

1 Incl
Report of Silver Train
dtd 13 Apr 48

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NND 760090
By NARS, Date

HEADQUARTERS USAFIK
Office of Civil Information

13 April 1948

SUBJECT: Showing of "Father's Native Village" in Yung Dong Po

TO: Director, OCI

THRU: Captain Braden

1. On Tuesday, 6 April, the OCI Korean Stage Show was presented at 1730 in the Auditorium of the Korea Textile Company. Two thousand employees attended the show and it was received with great enthusiasm.

2. We moved our scenery late that night into the auditorium of the Tong Yang Textile Factory, and on the 7th of April the show was presented to approximately 1500 employees at 1730. Immediately after the show a small reception was held by the Personnel Manager.

3. The scenery was again moved and was taken to the Chosun Leather Factory. The performance was held at 1600 on 8 April. A thousand employees showed up and their reactions proved that they enjoyed the show. A party and dinner was held in a Chinese restaurant by the firm for the cast. The Director of the show was presented with enough leather slippers to furnish the entire cast with a pair.

4. All three factory officials could not express enough gratitude and thanks to OCI for bringing the show to them. They thought it was a wonderful show and the reaction showed by all three audiences proved that it was a success.

5. On Friday, 9 April, the show was presented in the Yung Dong Po Theater. The first performance was held at 1000 and the afternoon show at 1530. A total attendance of 2500 was noted. Even the rain (excessive) did not keep these people away from our show. And once inside the door they reacted like all previous audiences.

6. Total attendance record was as follows:

	Korea Textile Factory -	2,000
	Tong Yang Textile Factory -	1,500
	Leather Factory -	1,000
(2 shows)	Yung Dong Po Theater -	2,500
	5 shows	7,000

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SUBJECT: Showing of "Father's Native Village" 13 April 1948

7. At each performance our speaker, Mr. Lee Chang Sung, made a 15 minute election speech, the summary of which follows:

There are two basic concepts of government. One is that of absolutism; the other is democracy. Democratic government is created by the people and the government officials are servants of the people. In a dictatorship under absolutism there is only one political party. No opposing force exists to check the autocratic rule of those who control the one party. This one-party system has no balance and hence does not work for the welfare of all so that individuals become slaves of the State. Only a few people benefit at the expense of the many. A democracy cannot exist under a one-party rule, because under such rule equal opportunity vanishes.

The U. N. and the world want to know what Koreans desire. You must let them know. Register now so that you can vote for a representative who will have authority to speak for you to the U. N. and to the world. The man who does not vote has no right to criticize the election results of the future actions of the elected representatives.

Even if you oppose the United Nations and the election plan, you should vote so that you can elect a representative to voice your opposition.

Register for the election immediately. If you do not register you can not vote, Korea may not become the free nation you want. The fate of Korea depends upon how you and your fellow citizens vote.

8. The Silver Train will leave on the 13th of April at 1720 hours for Kumchon, Waegon, Kyongju, Pohang and Ulson. The expected date of return is the 1st of May.

Vincent H. Thomas
VINCENT H. THOMAS
1st Lt., Sig C
02084049
Train Commander

1st Ind

Hqs, USAFIK, OCI, Capt. CHC Braden, Speakers' Sec 14 April 1948
TO: Director, OCI

Forwarded.

C.H.C. Braden
C. H. C. BRADEN
Captain, FA
Office of Civil Information

2nd Ind 17 April 1948

Hqs, USAFIK, OCI.
To: General Weckerling

HLS
OCI.

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MOVE TOWARDS INDEPENDENCE

GENERAL ELECTION MAY 10TH

VOTERS: LET US STRIVE FOR A FREE AND DEMOCRATIC ELECTION!

GIVE YOUR VOTE TO THE CANDIDATE OF YOUR CHOICE.

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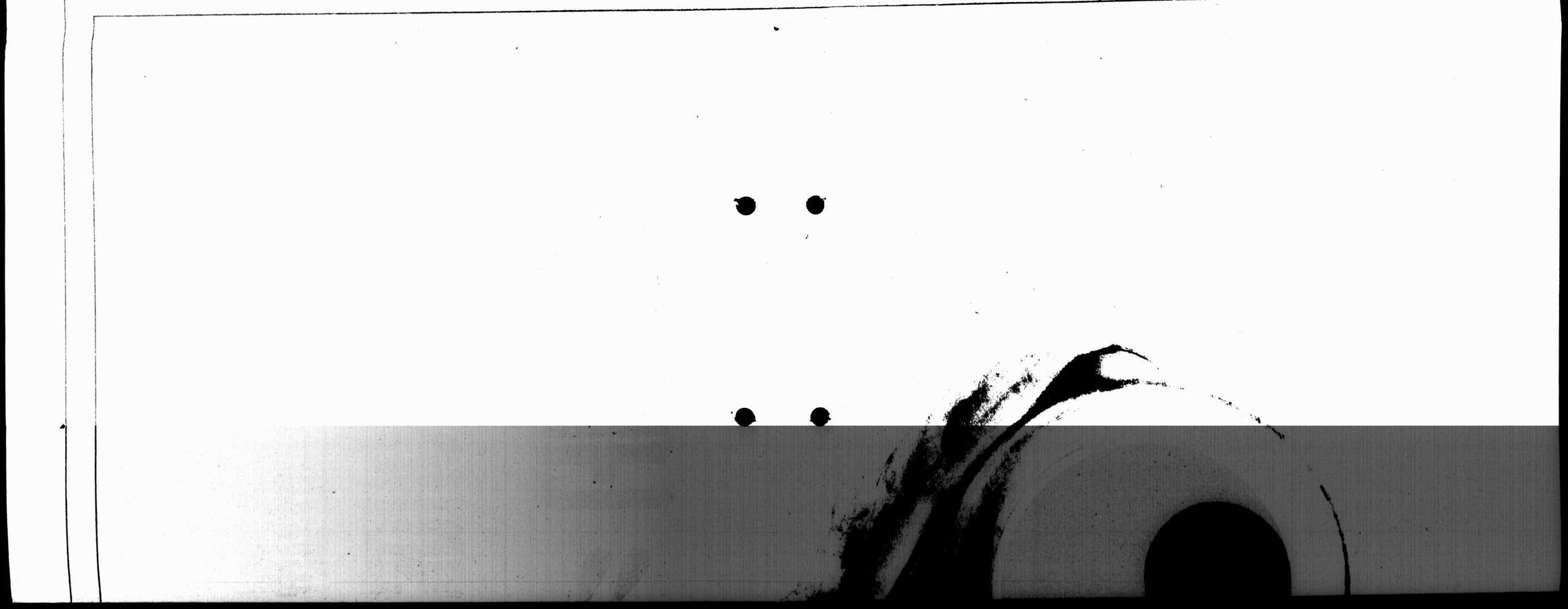
N.N.D 160090
By NARS, Date

独立の至邁進！

5月10日総選挙



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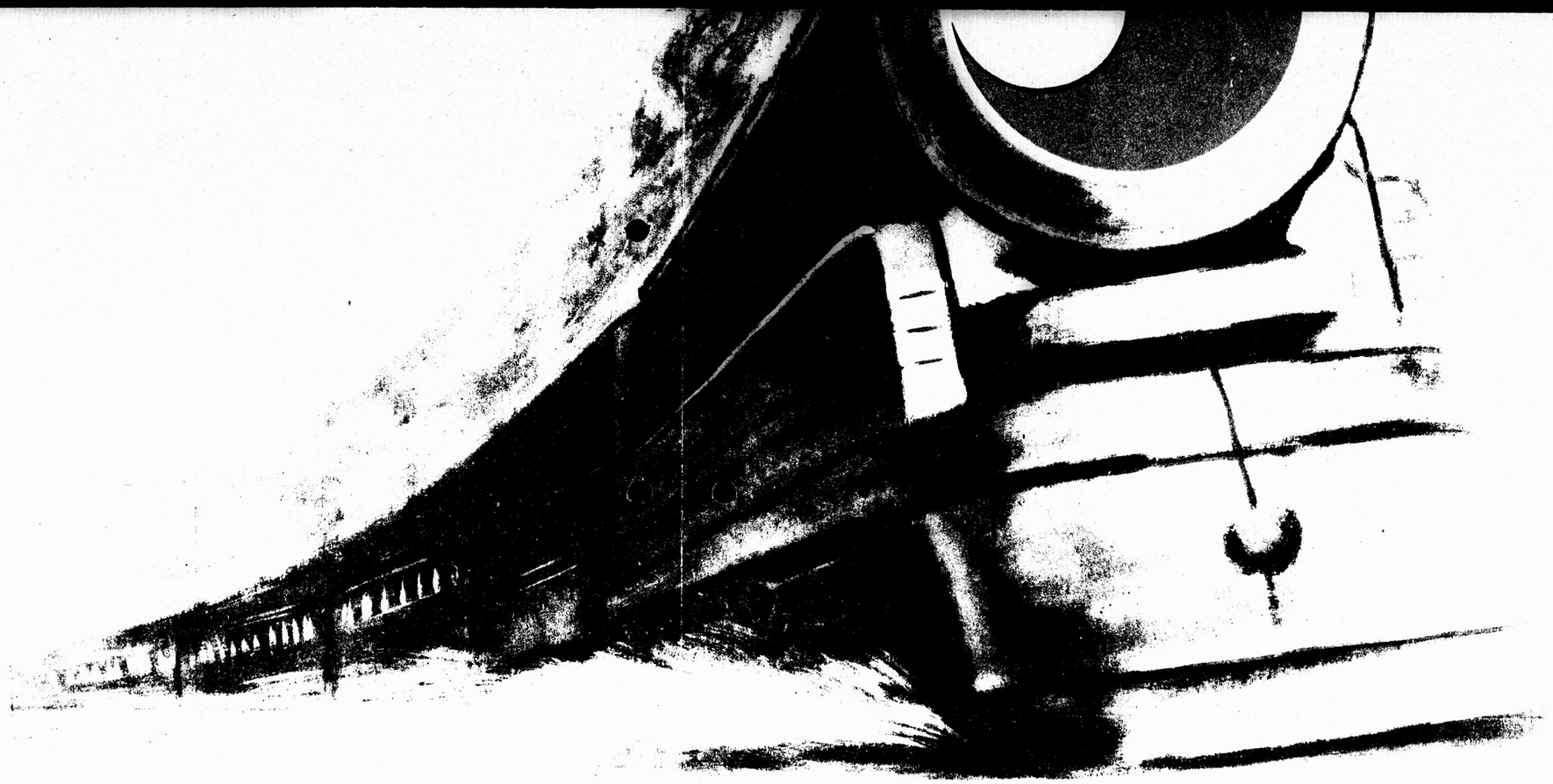

이번 일이 選擇한 候
者에게 投票합시다!

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

MESSAGEFORM

SPACE ABOVE FOR SIGNAL CENTER ONLY

FROM: CG USAFIK

ACTION TO: Distribution "A"

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION
UNCLASSIFIED

PRECEDENCE FOR
Action | Information
PRIORITY MAIL

[X] ORIGINAL MESSAGE

REFERS TO ANOTHER MESSAGE
Identification | Classification

1. During the period from now until after the elections there will be several members of American and Allied Nations press present in Korea to get the story of the elections. These include writers, photographers (both still and movie), and radio broadcasters.

2. It is directed that these individuals, upon self-identification, be given every courtesy, be given suitable accommodations, and every opportunity to see what goes on, wherever they may be. They will not be subject to security restrictions placed upon the members of the occupation forces but will be warned of any potential local dangers. If they get into trouble, they will be rescued if possible. It is recognized that transportation in outlying areas will be extremely short during this period due to heavy requirements for patrols and observer teams: however, every effort will be made to transport members of the press, as nearly as practicable in conformity to their requests, wherever necessary or advisable for them to ride patrol or observer team vehicles.

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION
UNCLASSIFIED
ORIGINATING AGENCY
WDGSS-X-74

4 May 1948

AUTHORIZATION
J. W. FRASER
Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General

Page 1 of 1

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

Douglas Allan, Cincinnati (O.) Times-Star

Keys Beech, Chicago Daily News

William Carty, Paramount News

William A. Costello, Columbia Broadcasting System

Hugh Deane, Telepress, Ltd.

Rev. Edward A. DePersio, Parent Magazine

Pierre Doublet, French Press Agency

Richard C. Ferguson, Acme News Pictures

Charles J. Gorrey, Associated Press Photographer

Peter Kalischer, United Press

Charlotte Knight, Air Force Magazine

Jorges Lareau, French Press

Carl Mydans, Time and Life Magazines

William C. Parrott, Reuters

Allen Raymond, New York Herald Tribune

John Rich, International News Service

Charles Rosecrans, International News Service

Walter Simmons, Chicago Tribune

Eddie Tseng, China Central News Agency

Gordon Walker, Christian Science Monitor

Denis A. Warner, Reuters and Australia Associated Press

Frank White, Associated Press

Gene Zenier, Warner-Pathe Newsreel

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UNTCOK
(Letters from Members of U.N)

K7

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA • COMMISSION TEMPORAIRE POUR LA CORÉE

5 February 1948

MEMORANDUM

TO: Brigadier General John Weckerling

FROM: Petrus J. Schmidt
Principal Secretary

This is to acknowledge with many thanks the receipt of

(a) a memorandum concerning dissemination of election information to South Korean public;

(b) a copy of a letter from General Hodge to the Chairman, Mr. K. P. S. Menon, agreeing to the latter's suggestion for a meeting in connection with the matter of interviewing certain Korean personalities.

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TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA • COMMISSION TEMPORAIRE POUR LA CORÉE

19 February 1948

MEMORANDUM

TO: Brigadier General John Weckerling

FROM: Petrus J. Schmidt
Principal Secretary

This is to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your memorandum of 19 February attaching the transcript of an interview given to members of the press by Lieutenant General John R. Hodge.

I shall highly appreciate it if you will be kind enough to furnish me with some additional copies of this transcript so that I can distribute it among the members of the Commission and the principal officers of the Secretariat.

19 Feb
Done.
TL

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

Seoul, 27 February 1948

Brigadier General John Weckerling,
U.S. LIaison Officer to
United Nations Commission on Korea.

Subject: Visit to Kaesong City,
Sunday 29 February.

I would be very grateful if you could arrange with the appropriate U.S. Army authorities to obtain permission for four members of the United Nations Commission to visit Kaesong this coming Sunday. Details of the visit are as follows:

1. The following individuals will comprise the party: Mrs. Patterson (wife of the Canadian delegate), Mr. R.S. Harsner, Mr. Lucas and possibly one more member of the Commission. Mr. O. M. Jones, Office of the Economic Adviser, will accompany the party.

2. The members will travel in two jeeps leaving Seoul at approximately 1000 and returning at approximately 1800. The intention is to visit the refugee camp at Kaesong as well as the city itself. Korean drivers will be in charge of the jeeps.

Graham J. Lucas

GRAHAM J. LUCAS

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File

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA • COMMISSION TEMPORAIRE POUR LA CORÉE

MEMORANDUM

3 March 1948

TO: Brigadier General John Weckerling

FROM: Marc Schreiber, Secretary, Sub-Committee 3

SUBJECT: Appointment of Korean Personalities to the National Election Committee

I have been authorized to inform you that Sub-Committee 3 has received the names of the fifteen Korean personalities whom the Military Governor intends to appoint to the National Election Committee and, on the basis of information furnished by the Military authorities, the Sub-Committee has no observations to make concerning the appointment of these persons.

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UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA • COMMISSION TEMPORAIRE POUR LA CORÉE

12 March 1948

MEMORANDUM

TO: Brigadier General John Weckerling

FROM: Petrus J. Schmidt
Principal Secretary

Some days ago copies of two petitions were handed to you concerning the election date. The petitions were sent to the Chairman of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea by the National Christian Council of Korea and the Northwestern Young People's Christian Endeavour Union.

These organizations will be informed that, as the election date has been fixed by the Commanding General of the United States Army Forces in Korea, the Secretariat of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea has referred the matter to you for the attention of the Commanding General.

Copy -
Gen Hodge
Gen Bleak
POLAD
G-2

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

23 March 1948

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

MEMORANDUM

TO: Members of the Commission

FROM: Principal Secretary

SUBJECT: Letter from the Representative of Canada

The Principal Secretary has received the following letter, dated 23 March 1948, from the Representative of Canada, Mr. George S. Patterson:

"23 March 1948

Mr. Petrus J. Schmidt,
Principal Secretary,
United Nations Temporary
Commission on Korea.

Dear Mr. Schmidt,

At the twenty-second meeting of the Commission on March 12th, following the adoption of the resolution concerning the implementation of the resolution of the Interim Committee, I stated that I would have to abstain from further participation in the work of the Commission until I had received further instructions from my Government.

I should like to inform you that I have now received instructions by which I am authorized to participate again in the activities of the Commission.

Yours sincerely,

(signed)
George S. Patterson,
Representative for Canada."

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UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA • COMMISSION TEMPORAIRE POUR LA CORÉE

12 April 1948

MEMORANDUM

TO: Brigadier General John Weckerling

FROM: Petrus J. Schmidt
Principal Secretary

SUBJECT: Report on the Incident en route to Kimpo Airport

Attached you will find a copy of a letter addressed to Lieutenant General John R. Hodge, with an annex, concerning the incident en route to Kimpo Airport in which the members of Observation Group I were involved.

Attachment

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

12 April 1948

Dear General Hodge:

On Sunday, 11 April 1948, Brigadier General John Weckerling called on Mr. Bahadur Singh and Mr. Petrus J. Schmidt, Chairman and Principal Secretary respectively of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, to express on your behalf sincere regrets with regard to the unfortunate speed limit incident, in which the members of Observation Group I were involved, through the discourteous behavior of military police and officers of the United States Army, while the Group was proceeding to Kimpo Airport on 9 April 1948, at 8:15 a.m..

We wish to express our appreciation of General Weckerling's call and his message of regret on your behalf.

The attached report, prepared by the officers of the Secretariat concerned and giving the actual facts of the incident, is herewith submitted for your attention.

Yours very sincerely,

Petrus J. Schmidt
Principal Secretary

Bahadur Singh
Chairman

Enclosure

Lieutenant General John R. Hodge
Commanding General
United States Army Forces in Korea
SEOUL

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ANNEX

REPORT ON THE INCIDENT EN ROUTE KIMPO AIRPORT
9 April 1948

1. On Friday morning, 9 April, at 8.15 a.m., members of Observation Group I left the Kookje Hotel for Kimpo Airport en route to Cheju-Do. The Group was delayed in starting on schedule, which called for arrival at Kimpo before 9 a.m., by the fact that one of the delegates did not feel physically able to make the trip and at the last moment decided to remain behind.

2. The party consisted of Mr. [illegible], Mr. Singh, Mr. Villalva, Mr. Milner, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Katz, Mr. Shynn and Miss Fauré (the latter to accompany the group only as far as the airport). Mr. Villalva had some business to transact at the office of the Northwest Airlines and departed about 8 a.m. with Mr. Shynn. The remaining members followed in the second and third sedans, identified by UN flags attached to the right front fender.

3. Approximately 1/4 mile past the entrance to Camp Yung Dung Po, a military police jeep of the 31st Field Artillery signalled both sedans to pull to the curb. As we stopped, a second U. S. Army jeep also pulled up and stopped immediately in front of the MP jeep. The first sedan containing Mr. Campbell, Mr. Katz and Miss Fauré was approached by one of the MP's and a Korean interpreter. The MP said to the driver: "Do you know what the speed limit is?" Then turning to his interpreter he said: "Tell him he was going 20 miles an hour in a 20 mile speed zone and ask him for his driver's license and trip ticket."

4. In the meantime, Mr. Milner emerged from the second sedan and approached the second MP. He explained to him that, although we were exceeding the speed limit somewhat, we were traveling under orders to Kimpo airport and that the drivers should not be individually held accountable since they were instructed to "make time". There was some discussion regarding traffic regulations and the purpose of our trip, when finally the MP came back to the first sedan and said, "All right, go ahead, but remember the speed limit is 20 miles per hour."

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5. At this point a Major from the Chaplain Corps got out of the Army jeep in front of the MP jeep and approached both MP's. Although his exact conversation was not heard, his expression and motions left no doubt that he was demanding the arrest of the drivers of both sedans. The MP's came back to the first sedan and ordered the driver to "turn around and follow us". Mr. Milner, Mr. Singh and Mr. Manet then took strong objection to such action. Again Mr. Milner attempted to explain the purpose of our trip to the MP's and the fact that the Army had required our presence at Kimpo "prior to 0900". He attempted to show the MP the pass issued by the Provost Marshal which clearly stated that the bearer should be "free of restraint in travel" and was granted "immunity from arrest". He said he was quite willing to give his name and address and make any explanations upon his return from Cheju-Do. The MP ignored this proposal and refused to read the pass, declaring that "it means nothing to us". Meanwhile the second MP attempted to contact his headquarters via radio to request instructions. In making his call he quoted our speed at "35 miles per hour while crossing the bridge and reckless driving." Mr. Milner was still trying to convince one MP of our right of freedom from arrest and explained to him: "This is an order signed by your superior, Colonel Baird." The MP answered: "Colonel Baird is not my boss." Mr. Milner replied: "He most certainly is, young man, he is the Provost Marshal." The MP said: "I don't take my orders from him."

6. Mr. Milner then attempted to show the pass to the Major of the Chaplain Corps, who seemed very anxious to see the drivers held and who was following all of the conversation from the far side of the MP jeep. As Mr. Milner leaned across the jeep in an attempt to show the pass to the Major, the Major shook his finger in Mr. Milner's face and said with vehemence: "I don't care who you are or what you have, these men are the law and you'll do as they say." Mr. Milner then brought Mr. Singh forward and attempted to introduce him as the Acting Chairman of the Commission, but was interrupted in the middle of what he was saying by the Major who shouted: "I told you before, I don't care who you are."

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Mr. Milner said: "If that is the way you feel about it, we'll call General Hodge and have him settle the matter." The Major said: "You don't have to call Hodge, I can call him myself."

7. With that the Major told the MP's to take the United Nations sedans back to the police station. He returned to his jeep and sat looking out of the rear window. Mr. Katz approached the driver of the MP jeep and asked him to obtain the name of the Major. The MP refused on the grounds that it was not necessary. Mr. Katz explained that he felt it was since the Major had apparently changed their minds about arrest since they had previously decided to let us continue our journey. The MP refused to ask the Major for his name and maintained that he made his own decisions.

8. The Major apparently overheard this part of the conversation and satisfied with what apparently was going to happen, drove off. The MP's insisted upon our turning around and following them to the police station. When it was obvious that the Group had no such intention, the jeep backed up and completely blocked the path of both sedans.

9. During the entire incident, local Koreans slowly gathered along both curbs wondering at the commotion and attempting as best they could to follow the conversation between the MP's and the Commission members.

10. Again Mr. Milner, Mr. Manet, Mr. Katz and Mr. Singh got out of the cars and spoke to the MP's. Finally they relented and decided to accompany the sedans to Kimpo in order that we might report to the Army authorities waiting for us.

11. At the airport we were met by the crew of our plane and a Lt. Col. Peters. We explained our delay and during the course of our explanation again brought up the subject of orders and passes which apparently had no effect on the MP's, although the pass was issued by Colonel Baird. Colonel Peters demanded to know what right we had to speed under any condition and very angrily said: "Baird is not in charge around here, I am." Mr. Milner explained our desire to maintain the schedule set by the Army and hence our haste. The Colonel said strongly: "Why didn't you start earlier; then you would not have to speed."

12. Mr. Katz then requested that he be allowed to call the Headquarters Commandant of the XXIV Corps, Lt. Colonel Quinlan. A Captain of the

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Air Force apparently sensing a disagreeable situation asked the group to please step inside to the Passenger's Lounge where we might start our processing and also put through our call.

13. Mr. Katz telephoned Colonel Quinlan and explained the situation to him. Colonel Quinlan asked to speak to the two MP's and requested them to release the passengers and return with the two sedans, the two drivers and Miss Fauré to the Provost Marshal's office in Seoul where he would meet them.

14. Group I departed for Cheju-Do.

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UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA • COMMISSION TEMPORAIRE POUR LA CORÉE

15 April 1948

MEMORANDUM

TO: Brigadier General John Weckerling

FROM: Petrus J. Schmidt
Principal Secretary

SUBJECT: Interview with Major General William F. Dean

In today's meeting of the Main Committee of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, it was decided to ask General Dean to be good enough to come to the meeting of the Main Committee on Saturday, 17 April, at 10.30 a.m. in order to have a discussion with the representatives on some questions that arose during the first week of observation in the country.

In conveying this decision, I hope you will be so kind as to inform General Dean of this wish of the Committee.

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Mrs. L. Underwood

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA • COMMISSION TEMPORAIRE POUR LA CORÉE

Seoul
April 17/47

Dear Colonel Underwood,

Many thanks for the article which I return herewith.

I should not like to express a personal opinion as to whether the gentleman is guilty of circulating to not. I should think that would be a question on which legal advice would be desirable.

Yours sincerely

Geo. Patterson

Mrs. Underwood

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

26 April 1948

MEMORANDUM

TO: Brigadier General John Weckerling

FROM: Petrus J. Schmidt
Principal Secretary

SUBJECT: Temporary Absence of Colonel Wilmeth

This is to acknowledge the receipt of your memorandum dated today informing me that during the temporary absence of Lieutenant Colonel James D. Wilmeth in the United States, First Lieutenant William J. Gerard, Aide-de-Camp, will replace Colonel Wilmeth as your assistant.

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA • COMMISSION TEMPORAIRE POUR LA CORÉE

3 May 1948

MEMORANDUM

TO: Brigadier General John Weckerling

FROM: Petrus J. Schmidt
Principal Secretary

SUBJECT: Letter to Mr. Joseph E. Jacobs

For your information, I attach a copy of the letter I addressed today to Mr. Joseph E. Jacobs, United States Political Adviser.

Attachment

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

3 May 1948

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

Dear Mr. Jacobs:

I have the honour to draw your attention to the enclosed resolution adopted by the Commission at its thirty-sixth meeting, concerning the departure of the Commission to Tokyo on 15 May 1948 for the purpose of preparing the First Part of the Report of the Commission to the General Assembly.

Acting on this decision, the Secretariat dispatched a cable immediately to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, suggesting that United Nations Headquarters get in touch with the United States Delegation in order to find out in what way arrangements for the Commission could be made in Tokyo.

To this cable, the Secretary-General replied yesterday that the State Department had cabled to the Political Affairs Officer in Tokyo to make arrangements as requested, on the basis of the contents of the above resolution of the Commission. The cable from the Secretary-General further advises me to contact you.

In the meantime, and at the suggest on of Brigadier General Weckerling, I had already sent a letter to Lieutenant General Hodge, enclosing a copy of the resolut on of the Commissi on, and requesting him to use his good offices in contacting Tokyo. A copy of the letter to General Hodge is enclosed herewith.

Our Administrative Officer, Mr. Hausner, is in charge of the necessary arrangements, and I shall highly appreciate it if you will be good enough to receive him and give him the information that he might require.

Thanking you in anticipation, I remain,

Yours very sincerely,

Petrus J. Schmidt
Principal Secretary

enclosures (2)

Mr. Joseph E. Jacobs
United States Political Adviser
Department of State
SEOUL

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

C O P Y

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C O P Y

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

MAIN COMMITTEE

4 May 1948

Memorandum for: United States Liaison Officer to the Commission.

From: I.F.G. Milner, Secretary, Main Committee.

Subject: Incidents affecting freedom of the Press.

At its sixth meeting on 3 May 1948, the Main Committee took note of the following two incidents:

1. According to information received by the Principal Secretary, the following directors and editors of Seoul newspapers were arrested on 27 April, apparently on the grounds that these newspapers published information concerning the Pyongyang conference and voiced opposition to the formation of a 'separate government' in South Korea:

Choeun Choongang Ilbo
CHOI RAK CHOONG, Director of the rediting section and YOUN DONG HYUNG, Director of the political and economic section, were arrested at 3 p.m. on 27 April, at their office.

Dok Rip Sin Mun (The Independent News)
KIM KYUNG HOON, Chief Editor, and PAI SOK SOO, editorial manager, were arrested between 10 and 11 a.m. on 27 April.

The Sin Min Ilbo
PIL SUNG SOO, Vice-President, NAM CHUNG CHOON, Deputy Manager of the Editorial Bureau, PAK CHUNG KOON, Vice-Director of the Managing Section, and LEE KUI CHUNG, attendant boy, were arrested at 6 p.m. on 27 April. On 28 April they edited their paper under the observation of a policeman.

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C O P Y C O P Y C O P Y

It is also reported that the above persons, and possibly others connected with the three newspapers, have been sentenced to five years imprisonment with hard labour and a heavy fine.

II. A report has been received that at a dinner attended recently by a number of Seoul newspaper editors, a statement was made by a United States official to the effect that editors should restrict publication of information dealing with the Pyongyang conference.

The Main Committee would appreciate further information or observations concerning these reported incidents.

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By NARS, Date

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA • COMMISSION TEMPORAIRE POUR LA CORÉE

13 May 1948

MEMORANDUM

TO: Brigadier General John Weckerling

FROM: Petrus J. Schmidt
Principal Secretary

SUBJECT: Accommodations in Tokyo

This is to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a copy of the message from General Douglas A. MacArthur, Commander in Chief, Far East Command, Tokyo, to Lieutenant General John R. Hodge.

The Commission has requested me to inform you that, after receiving the report of the Administrative Officer, to the effect that no accommodations in Tokyo were available, preliminary arrangements were made by the Commission and the Secretariat for accommodations in Shanghai.

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By NARS, Date

File

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA • COMMISSION TEMPORAIRE POUR LA CORÉE

SEOUL,
20 May 1948

Colonel D. WILMETH
United Nations Liaison Group

Dear Colonel Wilmeth:

I have the pleasure to thank you heartily for all the help extended to Documents Section by the U.S. Army.

The two mimeograph operators, Sgt. Seitz and Pvt. Jeske have proved to be both of them very good and conscientious workers. In working very often well after the usual office hours, they contributed materially to the smooth operation of this Section.

Also, your excellent duplicating machine has been of great help to us.

I am greatly obliged both to Gen. Weckerling and to yourself for all the assistance given us.

Yours very sincerely,

Arthur M. Gottesman

Arthur M. GOTTESMAN
Documents Officer,
UNTCOK

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

Duk Soo Palace,
1 June 1948.

Memorandum for: United States Liaison Officer to the Commission.

From: H.T. Chu. H. T. Chu

Subject: Return of the Commission to Seoul on 7 June 1948.

Prior to the receipt of Mr. Schmidt No.8 cable requesting General Hodge's approval of direct flight from Tsingtao to Seoul, the Commission instructed me in a previous cable to communicate the following to General Hodge: "Commission desires to inform you it will return to Seoul 7 June". These two cables reached me simultaneously. This morning, I informed you verbally of the first cable before I showed you the second one.

I appreciate your co-operation in informing General Hodge of the Commission's plan to return on 7 June and in securing his approval of this direct flight.

I wish to acknowledge receipt of the copies of General Hodge's address delivered before the representatives of the Korean people in the Assembly on 31 May 1948.

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"BLANQUETTE OF BEAVER".

WEIRD DISHES FOR MEMBERS

Mr. SKEFFINGTON-LODGE (Bedford, Lab.) asked the Chairman of the Kitchen Committee of what was the dish on the House of Commons menu described as "Blanquette of beaver" composed, and whence the beaver meat used in that dish was imported.

Mr. McENTEE (Walthamstow, W., Lab.).—The beaver on the menu is beaver. (Laughter.) It is cooked in a rich white sauce. I am informed that the beaver used in making the dish is imported from Norway. (Renewed laughter.)

Mr. SKEFFINGTON-LODGE.—Does the hon. member not think that it would add to the excitement of House of Commons menus in future if these weird dishes were mentioned in connexion with the country of origin of the animal served to us ? (Laughter.)

Mr. KEELING.—Is there not a close season for beaver in Norway, and will the hon. member consider importing some of it in tins so that we may enjoy these delicious dishes all the year round ?

Mr. McENTEE.—This dish is served frequently on the menus of the House of Commons and on other menus already. It is, in my view, a very enjoyable dish. They tried it on the chairman first. (Laughter.)

Mr. MIKARDO (Reading, Lab.).—Can the hon. member assure us that the "blanquette" contents of the dish are made exclusively from British wool ? (Laughter.)

Mr. GAMMANS (Hornsey, C.).—Can he assure us that we are not likely to be reduced to eating the London Zoo ? (Laughter.)

Mr. SCOTT-ELLIOT (Accrington, Lab.).—Is not the essential thing that it looks and tastes suspiciously like rabbit ? (Laughter.)

Mr. McENTEE.—I think the dish is quite a good one. It is more like hare than anything else. (Laughter.)

Mr. BARTLETT (Bridgwater, Ind.).—Will the hon. member bear in mind that the water rat belongs to the same family as the beaver and can he assure us that if foreign supplies grow short we shall not have the water rat on the menu ? (Laughter.)

NATIONS UNIES

KOREA • COMMISSION TEMPORAIRE POUR LA CORÉE

Seoul,
5 August, 1948

;ral John R. HODGE, Commanding General
States Army Forces in Korea,

F. KATZ, Administrative Officer,
Nations Temporary Commission on Korea.

;hter side of the serious problem of food.

;ached is taken from the "London Times"

uoting parliament members discussing a very serious problem.

Remembering the little problems we have had in the past, I am sure that you will laugh just as heartily as we did.

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA • COMMISSION TEMPORAIRE POUR LA CORÉE

Seoul,
5 August, 1948

MEMORANDUM:

To : Lt.General John R. HODGE, Commanding General
United States Army Forces in Korea,

From : Alfred F. KATZ, Administrative Officer,
United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea.

Subject : The lighter side of the serious problem of food.

The attached is taken from the "London Times" of 27 July, 1948, quoting parliament members discussing a very serious problem.

Remembering the little problems we have had in the past, I am sure that you will laugh just as heartily as we did.

Alfred F. Katz

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

"BLANQUETTE OF BEAVER."

WEIRD DISHES FOR ME[illegible]ERS

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

Duk Soo Palace,
Seoul

16 August 1948

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge your letter of 6 August 1948, in which you informed the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea of the formal establishment of the Government of the Republic of Korea, pursuant to paragraph 3 of Resolution II of the General Assembly, adopted on 14 November 1947, and in which you requested consultations with the Commission, particularly with reference to paragraph 4 of the aforesaid Resolution.

I am pleased to inform you that the Commission has authorized me to communicate to you that the Commission is now ready for such consultation, having designated the Main Committee of the Commission as the body to consult with the Korean authorities.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Rafino Luna,
Chairman

His excellency Syngman Rhee,
President of the Republic of Korea,
Capitol Building,
Seoul.

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

UNTCOK

(Police - Crimes - Criminals)

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

H[illegible] HTERS [illegible]ITARY GOVER[illegible]T
UN[illegible]ED ST[illegible]TES [illegible]RMY FORCES IN [illegible]EA

Inter-Office Memorandum

SUBJECT: Recapitulation of persons under detention by the National Police, as of 0900 hours, 15 January 1948

Date	From	To	MESSAGE
26 Jan 48	Police Department USAMGIK	Doctor Franklin	1. The enclosure, which is self explanatory, is furnished for your information and represents a complete inventory of the persons under detention at 0900 hours, 15 January 1948. 2. Information contained in this report was furnished through Korean channels, and to the best of our knowledge is accurate in every respect. H. E Erickson Jr H. E. ERICKSON Lt. Col., CMP Advisor to the Director

Use both sides of paper

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

RECAPITULATION, ACCORDING TO CHARGES, OF PERSONS UNDER DETENTION BY THE KOREAN NATIONAL POLICE AT 0900 HOURS, WEDNESDAY, 15 JANUARY 1948.

Offense Charged	No. Persons Detained
Crimes Obstructing Official Business	28
Crimes of Escape	2
Crimes of Harboring Criminals	5
Crimes against Public Peace and Order	303
The Crime of Riot	42
Crimes of Arson	22
Crimes of Accidental Fire	2
Crimes of Traffic Violations	6
Crimes of Trespass	13
Crimes of Violation of Secrecy	1
Crimes relating to Opium	22
Crimes of Counterfeiting	11
Crimes of Forgery	29
Crimes of False Accusation	6
Crimes of Obscenity (Rape, Adultery, etc.)	37
Crimes relating to Gambling	154
Crimes relating to Places of Worship and Graves	7
Crimes of Bribery	21
Crimes of Malversation	14
Crimes of Homicide	56
Crimes of Wounding resulting in death	10
Assault and Wounding	114
Simple Assault	54
Crime of Desertion	5
Crime of Illegal Arrest and Imprisonment	9
Crimes of Intimidation	61
Crimes of Robbery	144
Crimes of Theft	1,096
Crimes of Fraud	166
Crimes of Threat	20
Crimes of Usurpation	129
Crimes relating to Stolen Goods	95
Crimes of Destruction and Concealment	42
Proclamation No. 2	2,687
Ordinance No. 5 (Unlawful possession of fire-arms)	40
Ordinance No. 19 (Declaration of National Emergency)	26
Ordinance No. 39 (Regulations of Foreign Trade)	8
Ordinance No. 55 (Regulation of Political Parties)	6
Ordinance No. 93 (Foreign Exchange Control)	1
Ordinance No. 119 (Narcotic Control)	25
Ordinance No. 127 (Rice Smuggling)	37
Ordinance No. 149 (Regulation of Foreign Commerce)	29
Unidentified Proclamations and Ordinances	362
Unidentified Crimes	214
TOTAL NUMBER PERSONS IN NATIONAL POLICE JAILS	6,161

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By NARS, Date

GP
Subject

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN KOREA
Office of the Military Governor
APO 235 Unit 2
南朝鮮駐屯美國陸軍軍政司令官 軍政長官室

Gen Weckerling

26 January 1948
一九四八年一月二十六日

MGPOL 014.2
軍政警○一四一二號

SUBJECT: Police Cooperation
警察의 協調件

TO : All Provincial Governors and Chief Civil Affairs Officers
各道知事 各道首席顧問 貴下

1. At this time I wish to bring to the attention of all those concerned the following points, as amended herewith, from letter dated 27 December 1945, Office of the Military Governor, Bureau of Police, Subject: Organization of National Police of Korea:

一、一九四五年十二月二十七日附朝鮮國立警察組織에 関한 軍政長官室 警務局長의 通牒 中 左記諸項의 訂正 의 件에 関係諸官의 注意를 喚起하고저 함

a. The chief of police of a province is responsible to the governor of the province for the maintenance of law and order and all functions charged to the police within the province. The provincial governor issues to the chief of police the necessary instructions to accomplish this. The provincial governor is not authorized to issue orders affecting organization, administration, finances, or personnel to the Police.

各道 警察廳長은 該道內에 있어서의 法律及秩序維持其他 警察職能遂行에 있어 該道知事에 対하여 責任이 있음 道知事는 以上目的遂行上 必要한 指示를 警察廳長에게 發하나 道知事 警察機構行政 人事 財政에 関한 命令을 發할 權限이 없음

b. The senior police commander in a city is responsible to the mayor of that city for the maintenance of law and order and all functions charged to the police within the territorial limits of the

市又는 府에 있어서의 市又는 府警 責任者는 該市又는 府區域內 法律及秩序維持其他 警察職能遂行에 있어서 市長又는 府尹에 対하여 責任이 있음

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By NARS, Date

city. The mayor issues to the senior police commander the necessary
市長又之府尹은以上目的遂行上必要之指示를市又之府警察責任者에
instructions to accomplish this. The mayor is not authorized to issue
게 帶訪 但市長又之府尹은警察機構行政財政人事에関
orders affecting organization, administration, finances, or personnel
之命令은帶訪權限이敌告
of the Police.

c. The Director of the Dept. of Police communicates directly
라、警務部長은 一般定規的事項에関訪여는直接各道警
with the provincial chiefs of police on all routine matters. The
察廳長과連絡하고各道警察廳長은直接所屬警察統과連絡訪
chief of police of a province deals directly on police matters with all
警察廳長은該道內에서帶生하는重要之事項에対訪여該道知事
subordinate police officials in his province. The provincial chief of
에게敎告訪 市及府警察責任者은市長又之府尹에게管下에서帶生
police will inform the provincial governor of all cases of importance
하는重要之事項에対하여 敎告訪
occurring within the province. Senior police commanders in cities will
inform the mayors of all cases of importance occurring within the city.

d. Provincial governors will report any instances of
라、道知事은該道內의警察의職務를滿足히遂行하지못
unsatisfactory police performance to the Director of Department of
하는時은 此旨를警務部長에게敎告하고同時에寫本
Police and a copy will be forwarded to the Military Governor.
一部를軍政長官에게提出訪

e. Provincial governors, chiefs of police, mayors, and
마、道知事、警察廳長市長又之府尹市又은府警察責任者은此
police commanders in cities are enjoined to make every effort to
制度의円滑히運營을爲하여最善의努力을訪야連帶義
insure the smooth operation of this system.
務가以告

f. Centralized control with decentralized operation is the
바、中央的統制와地方的運營의此警察制度의主旨로서
key to this police system. It is a system which requires that
此制度는地方警察責任者들의責任區域內에서行政責任者에

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By NARS, Date

MGPOL
Subject: Police C...peration

23 January 1948

subordinate d...isions of the police be responsible for the performance
之하야 責任이 있도록 勸하는것임
of police d...ties to the governing agencies which have jurisdiction over

the areas in which the subordinate divisions operate.

2. The above matters demand full police cooperation with the
사. 以上諸事는 完遂에 있어서는 道知事에 対한 警察의 全幅的
Provincial Governors and you are directed to assist in a precise and
協調가 必要한 것임으로 円滑한 協調関係를 가지기 為
unrelentin... manner to bring about the proper relationship.
하여 諸官으로서는 最善의 協力을 期한 것을 指示함

WILLIAM F. DEAN
윌리암 에프 딘

Major General, United States Army
軍政長官 陸軍大將

Military Governor

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1 - CA 道首席顧問 一通
10 - ea CCAO
10 - ea Provinci...l PSO 警察官顧問 一〇通
20 - ea Provincial Governor 道知事 二〇通
50 - Dept of Police 警務部 五〇通
2 - File 保管 二通

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

29 January 1948

MEMORANDUM TO MR. ENGERS:

I have obtained statistics of the number of persons convicted of crimes in South Korea as of 31 October 1947 from the South Korean Interim Government. I have also obtained additional information of the number of persons who were awaiting trial as of the date. Breakdowns of offenses are also included in the attached records. The date selected--31 October 1947--is the latest record of complete statistics available to the South Korean Interim Government.

Section I - Prisoners, Department of Justice (SKIG) Prisons.

1. Inclosure 1 shows that there are 21,458 persons held in the Department of Justice Prisons which includes 17,867 who have been convicted and are now serving sentences, and 3,591 who were awaiting trial as of 31 October 1947.

2. Inclosure 2 shows in detailed form the offenses for which prisoners were convicted and were serving sentences as of 31 October 1947.

3. Inclosure 3 is a breakdown of the number of persons convicted and serving sentences in Department of Justice (SKIG) prisons as of 31 October 1947 according to the place of their incarceration.

4. Inclosure 4 is a classification of prisoners by length of sentence.

5. Inclosure 5 is a list of juvenile offenders who have been committed to reformatories. Most of the information contained in this paragraph is as of 30 September 1947, statistics for October not being available.

Section II - Prisons in Department of Justice (SKIG) prisons awaiting trial as of 31 October 1947.

1. Inclosure 6 shows the number of persons that were held awaiting trial at various Department of Justice prisons in South Korea.

2. Inclosure 7 contains detailed statistics of the offenses for which persons were held in prison in South Korea as of 31 October 1947.

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Section III - Breakdown of offenses for violation of Military Government regulations, laws, proclamations, etc. as of 31 October 1947, convicted in Korean courts.

1. Inclosure 8 is list of the number of persons tried in Korean courts and the offenses for which they were committed to prison for violation of Military Government regulations, laws, proclamations, etc. Of this total, only those in three categories: namely, "participating in riot", "participating in illegal meeting" and "distributing hand-bills" totalling 710 persons, could possibly be considered to be within the meaning of "political offenses". Actually these persons were convicted of violations of law against the peace and public order in South Korea. These statistics concern only persons convicted by Korean courts. Those tried by provost courts appear in Section IV below.

Section IV - Statistics of persons convicted by provost courts.

1. Inclosure 9 shows in considerable detail the number of persons who were tried by United States provost courts and the offenses for which they were convicted as of 17 January 1948. The statistics are divided into those cases which grew out of the Taegu riots of October 1946. The so-called "counterfeit riot" cases of the same year, as well as those cases which are listed as "ordinary" cases which have occurred over the entire period of occupation. These cases total 1,413.

2. The number of convicted persons in Inclosures Nos. 8 and 9 -- 2165 plus 1413 (total 3578) -- equals the total number of persons convicted of violations of Military Government Regulations (1787), Violation of Proclamation No. 2 (1182) Military Government Law (609) shown on Inclosure No. 2.

JOHN WICKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Mr. Milner
Mr. Schreiber

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

PERSONS IN DEPT. OF JUSTICE PRISONS (As of 31 October 1947)

Prisons	No. of Prisoners	Men	Women	Juvenile Boys	Juvenile Girls
Seoul	4,725	4,616	68	35	6
Mapo	2,398	2,319	-	79	-
Chunchon	514	503	8	3	-
Taejon	1,758	1,736	7	14	1
Chongju	570	554	6	6	4
Kongju	701	696	3	2	-
Taegu	1,984	1,952	24	8	-
Pusan	1,721	1,689	13	19	-
Masan	624	608	10	4	2
Chinju	636	609	6	20	1
Kwangju	964	953	7	4	-
Sorrocto	45	44	1	-	-
Mokpo	1,034	1,025	2	7	-
Chonju	941	893	27	17	4
Kunsan	567	564	-	3	-
Inchon	-	-	-	-	-
Kaesong	1,175	292	-	883	-
Kunchon	627	1[illegible]	-	[illegible]95	-
Andong	474	441	24	6	3
Total	21,458	19,636	206	1,595	21

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NND 760090
By NARS, Date

OFFENSES FOR WHICH PRISONERS ARE SERVING SENTENCE

(31 October 1947)

OFFENSE	Adult		Minor		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Manslaughter (homicide)	249	30	18	-	297
Arson	43	9	1	3	56
Robbery	2,454	-	241	-	2,695
Larceny	6,936	59	1,027	12	8,034
Sexual offenses	55	-	-	-	55
Embesslement	263	2	-	1	266
Fraud	666	-	33	2	701
Assault	203	-	1	-	204
*Violation of Military Government Regulation	1,646	10	131	-	1,787
Disturbance of public work	52	1	3	-	56
Escape	101	-	2	-	103
Disturbing the peace	54	-	1	-	55
Disturbance of passage	7	-	-	-	7
Trespass of dwelling house	300	-	-	-	300
Counterfeit of Currency	95	1	1	-	97
Forgery	63	1	1	-	65
Forgery of securities	3	-	-	-	3
Forgery of signature	1	-	-	-	1
False testimonies	2	-	-	-	2
Slander	7	-	-	-	7
Gambling	18	-	-	-	18
Vandal	10	-	-	-	10
Malfeasance	12	1	-	-	13
Bribery	35	1	-	-	36
Injury	261	3	4	-	268
Aborticide	2	1	-	-	3
Abandonment	6	1	-	-	7
Murder and robbery	58	-	-	-	58
Robbery and injury	72	-	-	-	72
Bodily injury resulting in death	39	1	8	-	48
Robbery and rape	8	-	-	-	8
Public indecency	19	2	-	-	21
Brutal force	136	-	-	-	136
Violation of forest law	21	-	-	-	21
Violation of butchery law	1	-	-	-	1
Illegal apprehension and detention	12	-	-	-	12
Threatening	25	-	1	-	26
Kidnapping	82	1	-	-	83
Libel	-	1	-	-	1
Disturbance of business	2	-	-	-	2
Destruction of public possession	6	-	1	-	7
Transaction of stolen goods	253	-	17	-	270
Scandal	[illegible]	-	-	-	9

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OFFENSE	Adult : Male	Adult : Female	Minor : Male	Minor : Female	Total
Violation of law of utilization of water	1	-	-	-	1
Accidental homicide	5	1	-	-	6
Violation of law of firearm	2	-	-	-	2
Illegal arm	10	-	-	-	10
Violation of law of opium	6	1	-	-	7
Violation of National Food Law	4	-	-	-	4
Violation of fishery law	2	-	-	-	2
Violation of liquor law	1	-	-	-	1
*Violation of proclamation	1,077	1	103	1	1,182
*Violation of MG law	600	8	1	-	609
Riot, illegal meeting etc.	107	-	-	-	107
Petty trial	-	13	-	2	15
TOTAL	16,102	149	1,595	21	17,867

*Broken down further in accompanying statistics.

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CONVICTED PERSONS IN DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE PRISONS (As of 31 October 1947)

Prisons	No. of Convicted Prisoners	Men	Women	Juvenile Boys	Juvenile Girls
Seoul	3,541	3,449	51	35	6
Mapo	2,335	2,256	-	79	-
Chunchon	416	411	2	3	-
Taejon	1,637	1,619	3	14	1
Chongju	392	376	6	6	4
Kongju	574	570	2	2	-
Taegu	1,689	1,663	18	8	-
Pusan	1,351	1,324	8	19	-
Masan	404	396	2	4	2
Chinju	409	383	5	20	1
Kwangju	820	812	4	4	-
Sorrocto	45	44	1	-	-
Mokpo	933	926	-	7	-
Chonju	749	705	23	17	4
Kunsan	512	509	-	3	-
Inchon	-	-	-	-	-
Kaesong	1,070	187	-	883	-
Kumchon	620	135	-	425	-
Andong	370	337	24	6	3
Total	17,867	16,102	149	1,595	21

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CLASSIFICATION OF PRISONERS BY LENGTH OF SENTENCE
31 October 47

Under Hard Labor Less Than 1 Year		Under Hard Labor More Than 1 Year	
Men	5,418	Men	12,279
Women	74	Women	96
Total	5,492	Total	12,375

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LIST OF JUVENILES COMMITTED TO PERFORMATORIES

(October 1947)

Juvenile Reformatories	Sex	Number of Juveniles	Remarks
Seoul Reformatories	Male	289	Requested several times, but we have not received any information yet. Therefore, this is condition at end of September only.
Taegu Reformatory	Male	19	
Pusan Reformatory	Male	139	Requested information, but have not received it. Therefore, it is condition by the end of September only.
Kwangju Reformatory	Male	63	
TOTAL		510	

LIST OF JUVENILES IN JUVENILE COURT DETENTION HOMES AWAITING TRIAL

Juvenile Court Detention Homes	Sex	Number of Juveniles	Remarks
Seoul Detention Home	Male	23	Requested information several times, but have not received it yet. This is condition as of the end of September only.
Taegu Detention Home	Male	36	
Pusan Detention Home	Male	18	Requested information several times, but no answer yet. This is condition at the end of September only.
Kwangju Detention Home	Male	1	
TOTAL		78	

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PERSONS IN DEPT. OF JUSTICE PRISONS AWAITING TRIAL (As of 31 October 1947)

Prisons	Number of Unconvicted Prisoners	Persons Not Yet Indicted: Men	Women	Total	Persons Indicted: Men	Women	Total
Seoul	1,184	158	6	164	1,009	11	1,020
Mapo	63	-	-	-	63	-	63
Chunchon	98	4	-	4	88	6	94
Taejon	121	4	-	4	113	4	117
Chongju	178	31	-	31	147	-	147
Kongju	127	64	1	65	62	-	62
Taeju	295	46	2	48	243	4	247
Pusan	370	85	-	85	280	5	285
Masan	220	18	2	20	194	6	200
Chinju	227	8	-	8	218	1	219
Kwangju	144	24	-	24	117	3	120
Sorrocto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mokpo	101	16	-	16	83	2	85
Chonju	192	28	-	28	160	4	164
Kunsan	55	18	-	18	37	-	37
Inchon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kaesong	105	4	-	4	101	-	101
Kumchon	7	4	-	4	3	-	3
Andong	104	10	-	10	94	-	94
Total	3,591	522	11	533	3,012	46	3,058

Remark: Figures for juveniles not shown separately.

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STATISTICS OF OFFENCE OF PRISONERS WAITING TRIAL AS OF 31 OCTOBER 1947

OFFENSE	NUMBER OF PERSONS	OFFENSE	NUMBER OF PERSONS
Larceny	1,075	Flight	18
Robbery	333	Threat	24
Murder	176	Forgery of documents	41
Fraud	149	Intimidation	29
Embezzlement	104	Bribing	10
Rape	15	Accepting bribe	11
Arson	21	Injuring to death	53
Illegal action to ordinances	173	Injury	41
Interfering one's official duties	12	Corruption in Public office	5
Making the counterfeiting coin	25	Dealing of stolen things	62
Forging the negotiable instrument	3	False charge	5
Riot	64	Illegal to opium ordinance	1
Illegal arrest or detention	34	Desecration of grave	1
Violence	65	Gambling	1
Abortion	3	Illegal to telegram ordinance	1
Desertion	5	False assurance	4
Accidental murder in one's duty	11	Breach of trust	2
Forcible entry	16	Illegal possession of ammunity	3
Abduction	3	Forgery of Seal	1
Adultry	1		
Illegal action to the ordinance of Forest	9	*Illegal meeting	166
		*Riot	20
*Offenses against US property and personnel	785	* Distributing unauthorized hand bills	10
		TOTAL	3,591

*Estimated by Korean officials, recorded as violation of Proclamation 3.

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OFFENSES FOR VIOLATION OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGULATION, VIOLATION OF PROCLAMATION, AND VIOLATION OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT LAW, AS SHOWN ON CHART "OFFENSES FOR WHICH PRISONERS ARE SERVING SENTENCES," 31 OCTOBER 1947, BROKEN DOWN INTO SPECIFIC OFFENSES BY ACCURATE ESTIMATE BASED UPON REPORTS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND ESTIMATES OF KOREAN OFFICIALS (Less 1,413 provost court cases, breakdown of which is shown separately).

OFFENSE:	NUMBER OF PERSONS:
Participating in riot	145
Participating in illegal meeting	510
Illegal possession of U.S. goods	93
Stealing U.S. property	400
Illegal possession of arms, ammunition, etc.	50
Dealing in black market	106
Distributing handbills	55
Receiving stolen U.S. property	65
Giving Bribe	40
Fraud	50
Prostitution	65
Robbery	65
Soliciting for prostitute	50
Assault	38
Trespass	40
Forgery	22
Bribery	52
Illegal entry	21
Attack on government official	15
Obstructing railroad functions	15
Smuggling U.S. property	40
Attempted smuggling	35
Interference in execution of public duty	22
Escape	25
Affray	30
Arson	11
Housebreaking	42
Perjury	12
Slander	1
Violation of Military Government Ordinances other than 19	50
TOTAL	2,165

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Breakdown by offense of all
Provost Court Prisoners Held
in Korean Prisons under Dept
of Justice, as of 17 January 1948

OFFENSE	ORDINARY CASES	TAEGU RIOT CASES	COUNTERFEIT RIOT CASES	TOTAL HELD
Attack on Police Station or Police Box	242	131		373
Riot and Arson		18		18
Riot and Looting		18		18
Riot and Destruction of Property		115		115
Riot	198	34	10	242
Terrorism	12			12
Maintaining and Intimidating with Private Army	3			3
Arson	2			2
Forcing Entry in House and Destroying Property	14			14
Assault on Americans	9			9
Assault	32	8		40
Assault on Police		26		26
Assault on Policeman's Wife		1		1
Assault on Interpreter		2		2
Assault and False Arrest		5		5

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(CONTD) -2-

OFFENSE	ORDINARY CASES	TAEGU RIOT CASES	COUNTERFEIT RIOT CASES	TOTAL HELD
Abduction	3			3
Manslaughter	2			2
Carrying messages to rioters in Police Box		6		6
Failure to report riot to Military Authorities		1		1
Threatening to Kill American	1			1
Threatening to Injure American	2			2
Espionage	6			6
Illegal possession of weapons	81			81
Inciting against Rice Collection		1		1
Inciting to strike	4			4
Inciting against MG in Speech	1			1
Inciting against MG in Newspaper	1			1
Resisting Arrest	1			1

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OFFENSE	ORDINARY CASES	TAEGU RIOT CASES	COUNTERFEIT RIOT CASES	TOTAL HELD
Unauthorized demonstration or meeting	69	6		75
Burglary and larceny in American billet	12			12
Burglary and larceny (principally US property)	170			170
Receiving stolen property	7			7
Trespassing on US installations	2			2
Opening US gasoline line	1			1
Blackmarketing	9			9
Illegal possession of US property	30			30
Dealing in narcotics	10			10
Illegal manufacture or sale of liquor	8			8
Illegal transaction in gold	1			1
Counterfeiting	11			11
Forgery	1			1

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OFFENSE	ORDINARY CASES	TAEGU RIOT CASES	COUNTERFEIT RIOT CASES	TOTAL HELD
Extortion	1			1
Bribery	11			11
Smuggling	16			16
Assisting escape of prisoners	1			1
Neglect of duty resulting in death of American	1			1
Refusal to deliver rice quota	17			17
Vagrancy	3			3
Prostitution	3			3
Soliciting for prostitute	6			6
Mutiny (in Korean Constabulary)	14			14
Impersonating member of Constabulary	1			1
Impersonating member of CIC	1			1
Impersonating member of CID	1			1
Piracy	10			10
TOTAL	1031	372	10	1413

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UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

Sub-Committee 2

Duk Soo Palace,
Seoul,

30 January 1948

Memorandum:
Brig. Gen. Weckerling,
UN Liaison Officer.

Dear General Weckerling,

Further to my memorandum of 29 January, I wish to ask for information desired by Sub-Committee 2 regarding the police force in South Korea as follows:

(a) the total number of the police under the Japanese administration (if any considerable difference in total strength existed during different periods, the figure for the last years of Japanese control would be appreciated).

(b) the total strength at present of the police force and the number of officers.

(c) how many of (b) were members of the Japanese police force or associated organizations, classified as (1) officers and (2) men ?

(d) the present strength of the South Korean constabulary.

Yours sincerely,

I.F.G. Milner.

I.F.G. Milner,
Secretary, Sub-Committee 2

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

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HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN KOREA
APO 235 UNIT 2

297

For use in all inter-office correspondence. Separate each Memorandum by a line and initial. Memorandum will preferably be typewritten.

INTER-STAFF ROUTING SLIP

SUBJECT: Information

Memo No	Date	From	To	
	31 Jan 48	Lt. McCABE Nat. Police	Dept of Justice Attn: Capt McMAHON	1. The following information is submitted in response to your recent request: HAW (Ho), Sawng Taik is serving a prison sentence ~~at the present time (Prison unknown)~~ 2. HUH, Hun is generally supposed to be ~~in hiding~~ in North Korea. Wanted by police for questioning KIM, Won Bong is also reported to be in North Korea. Not wanted by police 3. ~~LEE,~~ Koo Hoon is serving a sentence in West Gate Prison LEE, Yuh Song is not under police surveillance, is not wanted by the police and is reported to be living at his home in Seoul in the vicinity of the Capitol Building. PAIK, Nam Un is free and living somewhere in the "country." Not wanted by police. PAIK, Yong Hi is free and not wanted by police. His whereabouts unknown. YOO, Yawng Choon, is not wanted by the police, and as far as is known, is living somewhere in Seoul. ~~(will check further)~~ For the Advisor to the Director /s/ J. F. McCabe /t/ JOHN F. McCABE 1st Lt. F.A.

[illegible] 2 Feb 48

[illegible] Lt. McCabe [illegible] stated that Mr. [illegible] Korea, [illegible] investigation of [illegible] further stated that Mr. Kim, Won Bong, who was supposed to be [illegible] Korea, [illegible]

J.W.

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HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN KOREA
APO 235 Unit 2

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CONFIDENTIAL

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: **Information on Political Leaders in Response to UN Inquiry**

MEMO. NO.	DATE	FROM	TO	MEMORANDUM
1	2 Feb. 1948	Adviser, Dept. of Justice	MG	(1) Reference is made to the letter of 30 January 1948 from Sub-Committee 2, United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea to Brig. Gen. Weckerling, requesting information regarding the status of 8 persons whose names were listed and any other leading representatives of political parties now imprisoned or known to be under police surveillance. (2) Attached hereto is an original memorandum of 31 January 1948 from the Police Department to the Department of Justice giving information indicating that except for two persons, who are under control of the Department of Justice, all of the persons listed are either in North Korea or are not under police surveillance. (3) The following information has been obtained from the Penal Bureau of the Department of Justice regarding the two persons who are under control of this department. ~~(a)~~ Haw (Ho) Sawng Taik convicted by Seoul District Court on a charge of unlawful assembly without permit, sentenced to imprisonment for one year, committed to Seoul Prison 3 March 1947, eligible for release 19 February 1948. ~~(b)~~ Lee Koo Hoon held in Seoul Prison since 21 November 1947 on a charge of violating provisions of section 4 MG Ordinance No. 19 (participating in acts of discipline or against persons cooperating with MG), now awaiting trial. Further information regarding this man has been requested with reference to question of whether release on bail has been requested and what the anticipated date of trial is. A supplemental report on this subject will be made. ~~(4)~~ The following information is given regarding another political leader whose name however does not appear on the list. Lee Kwan Sool, Chief of Finance, Central Committee, South Korean Communistic Party, convicted in the summer of 1946 of counterfeiting currency and sentenced to life imprisonment. Presently he is in Taejon Prison and has petitioned for release from prison on the ground that he has an advanced case of tuberculosis and may die if kept in prison. A U. S. medical officer examined this prisoner in January 1948 and has just submitted a report confirming the fact that he is suffering from tuberculosis in a rather advanced stage. The Chief of the Penal Bureau has recommended that the man should not be released and should not be put in a private hospital. A separate report on this subject is going forward to the MG with this report.

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(5) The original letter to Gen. Weckerling referred to in paragraph 1 is returned herewith.

John W. Connelly Jr.

John W. Connelly Jr.,
Major JAGD
Adviser to the Director

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2 2Feb MG Gen Weckerling Herewith data requested

WILLIAM F DEAN
Major General, United States Army
Military Governor

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HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES IN KOREA
Office of the Commanding General
APO 235

2 February 1948

26,677

GENERAL WECKERLING:

Following data for Milner's memo of 30 Jan:

Jap Police (of record) 1945 - Off - 1,630 Men- 25,047.

In addition to the police was the Japanese Kwantong Army, about 700,000 of whom were left in the U. S. zone when we arrived here, a large number of whom were engaged in police duties and all whom were available for such duties if and when needed.

Present Korean Police Force, including all Detectives, etc.

Officers	Men	Total
1,936	28,249	30,185

Members of Police who were at some time or other connected with the Japanese Police force:

Officers	Men	Total
1231	3793	5024

Present Strength Constabulary:

Approximately 23,000.

Constabulary are not in any way engaged in police duties, but in security work of guarding important establishments including docks, warehouses, railway bridges and tunnels, ships in port, etc.

Only The Korean Police Force does police work of any character, including necessary police controls along 38° parallel.

JOHN R. HODGE
Lieutenant General, U. S. Army
Commanding

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

2 February 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. I.F.C. Milner,
Secretary, Subcommittee II.

In response to your memorandum of 30 January 1948, I transmit herewith the following information concerning the persons mentioned in your communication:

1. Persons on your list convicted, held for trial and now in prison:

Haw (Ho) Sawng Taik convicted by Seoul District Court on a charge of unlawful assembly without permit, sentenced to imprisonment for one year, committed to Seoul Prison 3 March 1947, eligible for release 19 February 1948.

Lee Koo Hoon held in Seoul Prison since 21 November 1947 on a charge of violating provisions of section 4 MG Ordinance No. 19, now awaiting trial. Further information regarding this man has been requested with reference to question of whether release on bail has been requested and what the anticipated date of trial is. A supplemental report on this subject will be made.

2. Persons on your list wanted by the Police and now at large:

Huh, Hun is generally supposed to be in North Korea. Wanted by Police for instigating riots.

3. Persons on your list not wanted by the Police:

Kim, Yon Bong is also reported to be in North Korea. Not wanted by Police.

Lee, Yuh Sung is not under police surveillance, is not wanted by the police and is reported to be living at his home in Seoul in the vicinity of the Capitol Building.

Paik, Nam Un is free and living somewhere in the provinces. Not wanted by Police.

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Paik, Yong Hi is free and not wanted by police. His whereabouts unknown.

Yoo, Yawng Choon is not wanted by the police, and as far as is known, is living somewhere in Seoul.

4. Persons not on your list but serving sentences after conviction.

The following information is given regarding another political leader whose name however does not appear on the list. Lee Kwan Sool, Chief of Finance, Central Committee, South Korean Communistic Party, convicted in the summer of 1946 of counterfeiting currency and sentenced to life imprisonment. Presently he is in Taejon Prison and has petitioned for release from prison on the ground that he has an advanced case of tuberculosis and may die if kept in prison. A U.S. medical officer examined this prisoner in January 1948 and has just submitted a report confirming the fact that he is suffering from tuberculosis in a rather advanced stage.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Mr. Engers

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HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN KOREA
APO 235 UNIT 2

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INTER-STAFF ROUTING SLIP

SUBJECT: National Police Figures

Memo No	Date	From	To	
1	4 Feb 48	Lt. Gerard	General Weckerling	Per your request for coordination of figures requested by Mr. Milner from General Hodge, the following action was taken: Figures obtained from General Hodge's office were first taken to Lt.Col. Erickson, the Adviser to the Director of National Police, who stated that they came from the Office of Dr. Chough, Director of National Police. Dr. Chough was not in his office but his executive, Mr. Hahn, checked the figures which were submitted to you and said they were correct within a reasonably small margin (30 or 40 each way). Dr. Chough telephoned at 1700 and said that he had told Sub-Committee #2 during his interview that the authorized TO strength of the National Police is 29,500. This figure is 685 less than the actual number of police-men now on duty. 29,500 was the only figure quoted to the UN by Dr. Chough during his interview. Wm. J. Gerard W. J. GERARD 1st Lt ADC

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By NARS, Date

File

4 February 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. I.F.G. MILNER,
Secretary, Subcommittee 2:

In reply to your memorandum of 30 January 1948 concerning the statistics of the police force in South Korea, I wish to transmit to you the following:

a. The total number of the police under the Japanese administration:

Japanese police numbered in 1945:

Officers	Men	Total
1,630	25,047	26,677

This data is questionable because the records were classified as "confidential" by the Japanese and many were destroyed. In addition to the police was the Japanese Kwantung Army numbering about 180,000 men which were found in the United States Zone when our forces landed on 8 September 1945. A large number of military personnel were engaged on police duties and all were available for such duties when needed.

b. Total present strength of the police force and the number of officers:

Present South Korean police force, including detectives:

Officers	Men	Total
1,936	28,249	30,185

These figures represent about 1.5 policemen per thousand population compared to proportion in the United States of over 2.3 per thousand in our cities and about 1.9 per thousand for all of the United States

c. Members of the present police force who were members of the Japanese police force or associated organizations:

Members of the police force who were at some time or other connected in any way with the Japanese in a country where

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everything was under the control of the Japanese numbered 5,024, divided as follows:

Officers	Men
1,231	3,793

d. Present strength of the South Korean constabulary:

Present strength of the South Korean constabulary is approximately 23,000 men. Constabulary are not in any way engaged in police duties or law enforement, but perform security duty of guarding important establishments including docks, warehouses, railroad bridges and tunnels, ships in port, etc. The South Korean police force does all police and law enforcement work, including necessary police controls along the 38° Parallel.

JOHN WICKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Mr. Engers
Mr. Schreiber

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HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN KOREA
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INTER-STAFF ROUTING SLIP

SUBJECT: **Facts Relating to the Release of Haw Sung Taik**

Memo No	Date	From	To	
1	19 Feb 48	Lt. Gerard	General Weckerling	1. At approximately 1730, 18 February 1948, an invitation to appear before the UN Commission was conveyed by the undersigned and Mr. Liao of the UN Secretariat to Haw Sung Taik at Seoul prison. At that time Mr. Haw accepted the invitation conditionally. The conditions were as follows: that he be allowed to contact his party members to find out the latest trend and then set the time and place of the meeting. (Note: From the gist of the conversation it is my opinion that he will not appear.) 2. General Dean was informed of the proceedings and ordered his release at 10 o'clock on 19 February. Major Connally was informed of General Dean's desires and is taking the necessary steps to release him. Dr. Chough was contacted on 19 February and stated that General Dean had ordered him not repeat not to rearrest Haw Sung Taik. This order will stand until countermanded by General Dean. W. J. GERARD 1st Lt ADC 19 Feb 48

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD:

I called Major Connally, U.S. Advisor to the Department of Justice, this morning to confirm the above information. Major Connally said that he would hold Mr. HAW at my request for today in order to give the secretary of the UN Subcommittee II an opportunity to talk to Mr. HAW prior to his release. I then called General Hodge who informed me that he had instructed Gen. Dean not to rearrest HAW until he himself had given the order to do so. I called Gen. Hodge's attention to UN feeling that this arrangement would probably be very unacceptable to them and that they had requested that the status of Mr. HAW be confirmed in writing. He therefore instructed me to write a memorandum to Mr. Wilner in which I was to say that "Mr. HAW would not be prosecuted for a period of time to be decided by them (the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea)."

J.H.

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

Sub-Committee 2

Duk Soo Palace,
Seoul,

30 January 1948

Memorandum:
Brig. Gen. Weckerling,
UN Liaison Office.

Dear General Weckerling,

I would appreciate any information that you may be able to give regarding the status of following persons who, it appears, have been in prison recently, may still be in prison, or under some kind of police surveillance:

Haw (Ho), Sawng Taik (Chairman, Council of All Korea Labour Union)

Huh, Hun (Chairman, South Korea Labour Party)

Kim, Won Bong (Chairman Republican Party)

Lee, Koo Hoon (Vice-Chairman, All Korea Farmers Alliance)

Lee, Yuh Bong (Vice-Chairman, Labouring People's Party)

Paik, Nam Un (Vice-Chairman, Labouring People's Party)

Paik, Yong Hi (Chairman, All Korea Farmers Alliance)

Yoo, Yawng Choon (Chairman, Womens Democratic Alliance)

The names of any other leading representatives of political parties or social organizations at present in prison or known to be under police surveillance would also be appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

J. G. Milner

I. G. Milner,
Secretary, Sub-Committee 2.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

American Delegation
U.S.-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

19 February 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE:

SUBJECT: HAW, Sawng Taik

The attached memorandum for Mr. Milner, Chairman of Subcommittee II, UNTCOK, was forwarded today.

Arrangements have been made to have Mr. Milner see Mr. HAW at the prison today in order to determine Mr. HAW's attitude concerning his appearance before UNTCOK under conditions as outlined in this memorandum.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

Att.

cc: General Dean
G-2

Att. (EXHIBIT 2)

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

19 February 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. MILNER:

SUBJECT: HAW, Sawng Taik

With further reference to the release today of Mr. HAW, Sawng Taik, from Seoul Prison upon expiration of his term of penal servitude following conviction in the Seoul District Court, I am authorized to say that Mr. HAW will not be rearrested on charges involving his participation in the August 1947 riots for a period of time during which he may consult freely with his organization and appear if he so desires before Subcommittee II of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea. To this end no further charge will be brought against Mr. HAW before 1 March.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

19 February 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD:

The attached memorandum to Mr. Milner dated 19 February was returned to me today by Mr. Milner who recommended that in view of the wording of the statement issued by General Hodge on 18 February that a more specific commitment be made regarding the rearrest of Mr. HA", particularly some expression that would not involve the UNTCOK in any way.

He recommended that from the UN point of view it would be far better to simply say that Mr. HA" "would not be rearrested". However, I pointed out to him that I did not believe the Command was prepared to go so far in the disposition of this case.

Mr. Milner finally suggested a change in the letter which would guarantee that no charge would be brought against Mr. HA" prior to March 1, 1948. I took this matter up with General Hodge in the presence of General Dean on 19 February 1948. He approved the second proposition of Mr. Milner's (Inclosure 2).

Accordingly, the first memorandum to Mr. Milner (Inclosure 1) was withdrawn and memorandum as written attached (Inclosure 3) was dispatched in its stead.

J. .

3 Incls.
1. First memo to Mr. Milner.
2. Second proposition of Mr. Milner's.
3. Final memo to Mr. Milner.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

19 February 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HILNER:

SUBJECT: HAW, Sawng Taik

With further reference to the release today of Mr. HAW, Sawng Taik, from Seoul Prison upon expiration of his term of penal servitude following conviction in the Seoul District Court, I am authorized to say that Mr. HAW will not be rearrested on charges involving his participation in the August 1947 riots for a period of time that the U.N. Commission may decide.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

ENCLOSURE 1

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

....participation in the August 1947 riots for a period of time during which he may consult freely with his organization and ~~accept the invitation to~~ appear if he so desires before Sub-committee II of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea. To this end no ~~further~~ greater charge will be brought against Mr. Hall before March 1.

~~To this end Mr. Hall will not be subjected to arrest under any charge~~

ENCLOSURE 2

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

21 February 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL DEAN:

I spoke to General Hodge today concerning the subject of the attached memorandum and he approved the action which I have taken.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

Att.

cc: G-2

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

21 February 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. MILNER

SUBJECT: Mr. HAW, Sawng Taik.

With further reference to my memorandum of 19 February, concerning Mr. HAW, Sawng Taik, released from Seoul prison on 19 February, I am authorized to say that Mr. HAW will not be re-arrested and that there will be no police surveillance or other action taken which would prevent him from consulting freely with his organization and appearing, if he so desires, before Sub-Committee 2 of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea.

The period of time within which the above-mentioned conditions will apply is from today until 7 March 1948 inclusive.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

PROCLAMATION

No. 2

G.H.Q U.S. ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL
YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, 7 SEPTEMBER 1945

TO THE PEOPLE OF KOREA:

In order to make provision for the security of the armed forces under my command and for the maintenance of public peace, order and safety in the occupied area, as Commander-in-Chief, United States Army Forces, Pacific, I do hereby proclaim as follows:

ANY PERSON WHO:

Violates the provisions of the Instrument of Surrender, or any proclamation, order, or directive given under the authority of the Commander-in-Chief, United States Army Forces, Pacific, or does any act to the prejudice of good order or the life, safety, or security of the persons or property of the United States or its Allies, or does any act calculated to disturb public peace and order, or prevent the administration of justice, or willfully does any act hostile to the Allied Forces, shall, upon conviction by a Military Occupation Court, suffer death or such other punishment as the Court may determine.

Given under my hand at YOKOHAMA
THIS SEVENTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER 1945

DOUGLAS MacARTHUR

General of the Army of the United States
Commander-in-Chief, United States Army Forces, Pacific

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

太平洋美國陸軍總司令部布告第二號

犯罪또는法規違反

朝鮮의住民에布告함

本官은本官指揮下에有한占領軍의保全을圖謀하고占領地域의公衆治安、秩序의安全을期하기爲하야太平洋美國陸軍最高指揮官으로서左記와如히布告함

降伏文書의條項또는太平洋美國陸軍最高指揮官의權限下에發한布告、命令、指示를犯한者、美國人과其他聯合國人의人命또는所有物또는保安을害한者、公衆治安、秩序를擾亂한者、正當한行政을妨害하는者또는聯合軍에對하야故意로敵對行爲를하는者는占領軍軍律會議에서有罪로決定한後同會議의決定하는대로死刑또는他刑罰에處함

一千九百四十五年九月七日

於橫濱

太平洋美國陸軍最高指揮官

美國陸軍大將 더글러쓰·맥아-더

Proclamation No 2, GHQ, AFPAC

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN KOREA
APO 235 UNIT 2

For use in all inter-office correspondence. Separate each Memorandum by a line and initial. Memorandum will preferably be typewritten.

INTER-STAFF ROUTING SLIP

SUBJECT: Arrest of Three Koreans at the Duk Soo Palace

Memo No	Date	From	To	
1	27 Feb 48	MG	General Weckerling	1. It has come to my attention that at 1030, 24 Feb 48, Patrolman Su of the Mounted Division arrested: Lee, Po Hyung, age 23 Address: 193, Sing Sel Dong, Tong Dai Moon Pak, Soon Wum, age 31 Address: 110-3, An Um Dong, Tong Dai Moon Som, Hae Yong, age 18 Address: 25, Noryang Jin, Seoul 2. The above men were turned over to the Observation Section of Division "M" Headquarters where Detective Lt. Chang, Chang He and Detective Pak, Kil Chun were assigned to the case. 3. The men arrested are members of the Korean Railroad Labours Association and are all discharged employees of the railroad. 4. Investigation disclosed that the three men did not write the petition but were ordered to deliver it by Shin, Chun Ho, address unknown, an agitator and one of the leaders of the general railroad strike of September 1946. 5. There three men were arrested on their way to present the petition to the UN members and the policewere making preparation to take their case to Provost Court for violation of Proclamation #2. Upon receiving this information I ordered their immediate release. 6. Attached herewith is their petition. William F. Dean WILLIAM F. DEAN Major General, U. S. Army Military Governor

1 Incl
Petition in Korean

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

SUB-COMMITTEE 2

Duk Soo Palace,
25 February 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR:

Brig. Gen. John Weckerling,
United States Liaison Officer to the
United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea.

FROM: Secretary, Sub-Committee 2.

Any information which you might furnish concerning the following report would be appreciated. It is reported that on 24 February, about 2 p.m., two members of the Democratic Patriotic Youth Alliance were arrested outside the Duk Soo Palace entrance while seeking to visit the Commission's offices.

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

27 February 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR Mr. I. F. C. MILNER,
Secretary, Subcommittee II,
UNTCOK.

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your memorandum of 25 February 1948 in which it was reported that two members of the Democratic Patriotic Youth Alliance were arrested outside the Duk Soo Palace grounds on 24 February about 2:00 p.m., while seeking to visit the offices of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea.

I understand that the following three Koreans were arrested at about 1030 on 24 February 1948 while attempting to deliver a so-called "petition" to UNTCOK:

LEE, Po Hyung, age 23
Address: 193, Sing Sel Dong, Tong Dai Moon

PAK, Soon Wum, age 31
Address: 110-3, An Ha Dong, Tong Dai Moon

SHIN, Hae Yong, age 18
Address: 25, Noryang Jin, Seoul

The men arrested are members of the Korean Railroad Laborers Association who were recently discharged by the South Korean Railways. Investigation indicated that the three men did not write the "petition", but were directed to deliver it to UNTCOK by one SHIN, Chun Ho, address unknown, one of the leaders of the general railroad strike of September 1946. I have not had the "petition" translated but I understand that it is the usual Communist demand that UNTCOK leave Korea at once.

The three men involved in this case were immediately released after investigation was completed.

The police are exercising the greatest precaution for the safety of the Commission, particularly since the commencement

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By NARS, Date

of the second phase of Communist-inspired sabotage, murder and arson which started on 24 February 1948 and undoubtedly the precautionary arrests of these three men stem from that desire. I am addressing several memoranda to Mr. Schmidt today giving the definite results of that campaign. So far many police boxes have been attacked and five policemen have already been murdered.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

Incl
Petition in Korean

Copies to
Gen. Hodge
Gen. Dean

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

"The Duties of National Police in connection with the General Election" (A Statement issued by Dr. F. C. Clough, Director of Department of National Police to the Press Conference held at 1015, 2 March 1948.)

The United Nations had adopted a plan of a general election that will lead to the establishment of a National Government of Korea as a sovereign nation. And the Commanding General of the American Forces in South Korea has pledged his unconditional support in accordance with the fundamental policy of his government. All the patriotic citizens of Korea wholeheartedly welcome the general election as the only way of achieving independence and unification. It is, also, the basic policy of South Korea Interim Government to make possible a speedy and smooth conclusion of the election.

It is, therefore, incumbent upon National Police to prevent any interference with the working of the U. N. Commission. It is studying its plans of enforcing all the laws and orders governing the election. The duties of national police, in connection with the general election, are clear. Firstly, inasmuch as the general election is decided upon as national policy, all acts that interfere with it, whether carried out by rightists or leftists. Secondly, in the process of holding the election, national police are prepared to enforce with fairness and severity all the laws and orders governing the election in order that a free environment may be created, in which every adult person will be able to cast his free and intelligent vote. Any member of national police exercising his right to vote, but he is prohibited from engaging in political activities, not to mention of the election, the interests of any political party or parties.

Some people have condemned the national police as an unreliable and unfit agency in carrying out its part in the general election. I want to forthrightly reply to such criticisms. I am confident that Korean national police is rapidly progressing toward the police standards of the most advanced nations, in its organization, its democratic ideals and police methods and its training. The Korean-American Conference of November, 1946 is still to be remembered with bitterness as the uncovering

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By NARS, Date

of a joint conspiracy of the communists and the coalitionists, designed to control the national police. Now, after the arrival of the U. N. Commission, for the sole purpose of damaging the honor of national police, all sorts of false accusation have been made by the unscrupulous leftists and some politicians, who fear that they have no chance in the election because of their personal defects and lack of the leadership over the organizations under their control. The attacks coming from the leftists is not unexpected ones. However, it is more than surprising to hear criticizing national police as a tool utilized by a certain political party for monopolizing the election in an open letter issued by a nationalist leader. This leader has been accorded police protection and has been praised by national police highly because of the sudden change in his political program.

Some foreign friends, who are not versed with the actual conditions in South Korea, contend that South Korea has become a "police state". Such criticisms are groundless accusations. There is no doubt that the Korean National police is a strong police force. The reasons for the existence of such a strong force are found in the fact that South Korea has not built up the adequate defense forces and that South Korea has become for last two and half years a hot bed of communistic conspiracies and destructive activities. There are no persons who are afraid of national police, except the communists or the evil minds. All Korean people look up to national police as their friends and defenders; we, of the national police will live up to that humane spirit in discharging our duties. The national police will pledge its tradition and abilities to carry out a free and unfettered election, by being loyal to the national police and to the golden principles of a true democracy, the freedoms of speech, assembly, organization and publication will be fully guaranteed during the period of the general election.

The End.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

File

4 March 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PETRUS J. SCHMIDT
Principal Secretary
UNTCOK

SUBJECT: Statement issued by Dr. CHOUGH Pyung Ok Concerning Special Conference of all National Police Chiefs.

I am attaching for your information two copies of a statement issued to the press on 3 March 1948 by Dr. CHOUGH Pyung Ok, Director of the National Police, concerning a special meeting of police chiefs to be held on 12 March 1948.

JOHN [illegible]CKERLING
Brigadier General, U.S.A.

1 Incl

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

A Special Conference of All Chiefs of National Police.

(A statement issued to the press conference, held at 1000, 3 March 1948, by Dr. P. C. Chough, Director, Department of Police).

In view of the importance of the General Election, which is a historic event in the process of our national reconstruction, a special conference of all chiefs of national police is called to be held on 12 March 1948, in order to have a serious discussion on the duties imposed on national police in connection with the election. At the conference, instruction will be given or discussion will be made from the point-view of national police concerning the measures for having a free and unfettered election with the application of the principles of democracy, and the topics are as follows:

1. The prohibition of police personnel from engaging in political activities.
2. Police regulations for enforcing the election law.
3. Measures for creating a free atmosphere.
   a. Controlling organized terroristic activities, especially of the Youth Groups.
   b. Guarantee of the freedoms of speech, assembly, etc.

The End.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/W.22/Add.5
1 March 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

STATEMENT BY THE DIRECTOR OF POLICE

SOUTH KOREAN INTERIM GOVERNMENT

CONCERNING THE FEBRUARY 7, RIOTS

(Circulated by the Secretariat)

The following information was received from Public Information Office, Headquarters XXIV Corps, Seoul, Korea, dated 26 February 1948, and translated from the Kyeng Hyang Shin Mun (Rural and Urban News (Extreme Rightist)). It is circulated herewith for information purposes only:

Dr. Chough, Director of Police, made a third news release concerning
concerning the February 7 riots. The total number of people arrested 3479, of whom 2722 are still being investigated. Casualties are: policemen - killed, 5, wounded, 23; government officials - killed 1, wounded 12; innocent people - killed, 5, wounded, 63; rioters - killed, 28, wounded 35. The property damage to the property owned by the people alone is calculated at 564,000 yen.

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/W.32
3 March 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

DATA ON THE POLICE FORCES IN SOUTH KOREA

(Circulated by the Secretariat)

The following data concerning the police forces in South Korea has been transmitted by the United States Liaison Officer and is circulated for information purposes only.

a. The total number of the police under the Japanese administration:

Japanese police numbered in 1945:

Officers	Men	Total
1,630	25,047	26,677

This data is questionable because the records were classified as "confidential" by the Japanese and many were destroyed. In addition to the police was the Japanese Kwantung Army numbering about 180,000 men which were found in the United States Zone when our forces landed on 8 September 1945. A large number of military personnel were engaged on police duties and all were available for such duties when needed.

b. Total present strength of the police force and the number of officers:

Officers	Men	Total
1,936	28,249	30,185

These figures represent about 1.5 policemen per thousand population compared to proportion in the United States of over 2.3 per thousand in our cities and about 1.9 per thousand for all of the United States.

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NND 760090
By NARS, Date

4 March 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PETRUS J. SCHMIDT,
Principal Secretary,
UNTCOK.

SUBJECT: Public Statement of Dr. CHOUG , Pyung Ok, Director of National Police.

I enclose for your information two copies of a statement by Dr. CHOUGH, Pyung Ok, Director of National Police, at a press conference on 2 March 1948.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

Att.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Gen. Weckerling

SECRET

POLITICAL ADVISORY GROUP
Headquarters, XXIV Corps
APO 235

5 March 1948

SUBJECT: Arrests at Duk Soo Palace

1. The source of this information is Miss L K Un-ja, former employee of G-2, now employed by the UN Commission.

2. This information has not been otherwise checked. Miss K's statements are as follows:

> On February 27, three young men who the police designated as Communists were arrested by policemen at the Duk Soo after having delivered papers to the UN. One of them is named K Cha-oh. The names of the other two are not known. All three are supposed to be officials of the "Democratic Patriotic Young People's League". On March 3, the police arrested another petitioner, and General Hodge observed the incident and ordered the man released.
>
> On March 4, another unnamed petitioner was arrested as a Communist.

3. If this information is correct, it indicates a situation of great importance to our prestige. If such incidents come to the attention of the UN Commission or of some irresponsible elements of the press, they will be highly damaging.

Distribution:
[illegible]

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

5 March 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR COLONEL WILMETH:

SUBJECT: Arrest of CHUNG, Yu Ik.

On 4 March Mr. Hausner, UNTCOK notified me that he had a complaint from a Korean that a Korean man had been arrested by the police and that they had confiscated some petitions.

I brought the local police chief up and asked him about the arrest of the Korean with the documents. He said he did not know he was not supposed to look at documents and that in the future he would not look at them. I was told the documents had been taken to Police Station No. 9 so I went there and brought the documents back to UNTCOK.

While at Police Station No. 9 I found the name of the arrested man to be CHUNG, Yu Ik. He had been taken to the Chung No jail on 27 February. I went to the Chung No jail and talked with CHUNG, Yu Ik. He told me that he had received a 29 day sentence for charges other than that of bringing the documents in for UNTCOK. I was told that the man had been picked up ten or eleven times for distributing propaganda documents throughout the Seoul area.

I reported my findings to Mr. Hausner.

The police chief of Station No. 9 stated he had reported this incident at the gate to Mr. Wismer, Adviser to the Metropolitan Police.

Ellsworth E. Bolles

E. E. BOLLES
1st Lt Inf

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED BY SUB-COMMITTEE 2

During the past ten days certain persons seeking to deliver communications to the offices of the UNTCOK at the Duk Soo Palace have been arrested and the communications confiscated by the police.

Sub-Committee 2 is authorized by the Commission to examine on behalf of the Commission all communications submitted to it and the Sub-Committee has publicly invited Koreans of all shades of opinion to present their views for its consideration.

With the co-operation of the United States authorities, the documents addressed to the Commission have now been received. The Sub-Committee wishes Koreans to know that this has been done and that it has been assured that in future there will be no interference with any Korean whose legitimate purpose is to present views in writing to the Sub-Committee, irrespective of the nature of those views.

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

SUB-COMMITTEE 2

Duk Soo Palace,
5 March 1948.

MEMORANDUM FOR

United States Liaison Officer to the Commission.

FROM : Secretary, Sub-Committee 2.

SUBJECT: Arrests of Koreans while bearing communications to the Commission.

I refer to my memorandum of 25 February and your reply of 27 February regarding the arrest of persons seeking to convey communications to the Commission. On or about 27 February according to information provided by the Captain of the guard at the Duk Soo Palace (Lieut. Bolles) there was a further arrest of a Korean named Chung Wo Ik within the Duk Soo Palace grounds while conveying a number of communications to the Commission.

Lieut. Bolles has been good enough to provide what information he has been able to gather concerning this latter case and on 4 March delivered to the Secretariat the communications confiscated by the police.

For your information a press communique to be issued today is attached.

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

10 March 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PETRUS J. SCHMIDT,
Principal Secretary,
UNTCOK.

SUBJECT: Statement by Dr. CHOUGH, Pyung Ok, Director of the National Police.

There is attached for your information a copy of a statement made by Dr. CHOUGH, Pyung Ok, Director of the National Police, urging that youth groups cooperate so that the Korean elections can be carried out as "a free and unfettered one in a state of peace and order."

JOHN [illegible]ECKERLING
Brigadier General, U.S.A.

Att.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

~~For Arsenal~~ ~~Todd~~ Gen Weckerling

A Round-Table Conference with the Youth Leaders. and a ~~Press~~
(A statement released, by the PRO of the Department of Police, to the
Press conference held at 1000, 9 March 1946.)

Facing the impending general election, the Public Relations Office of the Department of Police, held a Round-Table Conference with the leaders of the Youth Groups, at the Director's Office, at 1400, 8 March 1946, with a view of being helpful in creating a free atmosphere for holding the election. ~~The~~ There were present about 40 leaders, representing 16 Youth Associations. At the meeting, Director Pecson pointed out the historic importance of the general election in the light of our pending our national independence and unification, and he, further, emphasized the fact that the election must be carried out in a free and orderly one in a state of peace and order so that, internally, a national government that will truly express the will of the people may be established and that, thereby, [illegible]

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

16 March 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PETRUS J. SCHMIDT
Principal Secretary
UNTCOK

SUBJECT: Statement Appearing in Independent Press Attributed to Dr. Chough, Director of National Police.

1. Mr. Rogers gave me a copy of an English translation of an article which appeared in the Independent Press of 14 March, purporting to carry the remarks of Dr. Chough Pyung Ok, Director of National Police, before a meeting of the District Police Chiefs of South Korea, on 12 March.

2. I have been informed that the remarks attributed to him are totally erroneous. I am also informed that other newspapers reporting the same meeting carried his statement as it was given and interpreted correctly.

JOHN [illegible]ING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

SOUTH KOREA INTERIM GOVERNMENT

Department of Police

16 March 1948

MEMORANDUM TO: General Weckerling

SUBJECT: Statement Appearing in Independent Press Attributed to Dr. Chough, Director of National Police.

1. A conference has been held between the undersigned and Dr. Chough at which time he made the statement that the article attributed to him was totally erronous. He also stated that in other newspapers in which his statement was carried he was quoted and interpreted correctly.

2. Dr. Chough gave a talk to the Chief Civil Affairs Officers; Provincial Governors, Chief Justices of the District Courts, and Division Police Chiefs, and members of the Election Committee on the afternoon of 13 March 1948 at which time any statements that had been previously reported as made by him were wholly and publicly refuted. His statement as interpreted by prominent Koreans was that there would be a thoroughly free election.

H. E. Erickson

H. E. ERICKSON
Lt Col, CMP
Advisor to the Director.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

DISCUSSIONS AGAINST THE GENERAL ELECTION WILL MEET STRICT PUNISHMENT

AS DISTURBANCES AGAINST THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT

(Press Statement: Independence Press, March 14)

At the meeting of District Police Division Chiefs of South Korea, held on the 12th, Mr. Cho, Director of National Police, explained the basic attitude of the police towards the election and stated that positive cooperation would be required for implementing the election and all actions including speeches which express opposition to the election should be strictly punished as disturbances against the Military Government.

1. Since the election is a decision of national policy, any opposition action whether it be from the right or the left should be summarily dealt with and punished as illegal.

2. All positive support and assistance should be given to any official, organization or party requesting advice and participation in the election.

3. All speeches, meetings and press statements which signify objection or call for non-participation against the election should be fully controlled according to the extent to which these same will lead to the hindrance to the Military Government and other destructive actions.

4. All activities directed toward the interference of voting should be strictly controlled.

5. The careful investigation of all conditions which may be obstacles against holding the election and all such mischievous illegal activities should be previously discussed.

- - -

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

1 April 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PETRUS J. SCHMIDT
Principal Secretary
UNTCOK

SUBJECT: Instructions of Director of National Police to Youth Leaders.

There are attached copies of instructions of Dr. CHOUGH, Pyung Ok, Director of National Police, issued to youth leaders in Seoul on 25 March 1948.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Mr Meade
S-7
Sandusky

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

~~For the Chief of Police~~ Geo. Weekly.
Keep and use
by Gen Tilk
good

Instructions by Dr. Chough
At the Youth Leaders Conference in Seoul
held on 25 March 1948

As it is known, the General Election, to be held on coming May 9, is the only method and the best chance to accomplish our sovereign independence on the way of our rehabilitation. I sincerely request everyone of our nation, every adult who has the right of voting, not only to support the General Election wholly and fully, but also to attend to the historical and sacred task, casting a sacred vote ~~from their own willingness~~.

We, however, are faced to the political confusion, which make it difficult for the good citizens to discriminate the right and wrong , by the reactionary obstructive tactics of some nationalists under the good name of the Unified Government, to say nothing of the leftists who absolutely oppose the General Election.

The National Police, cooperating with the organs concerned, the patriotic organizations and especially you, patriotic youth organizations who include the majority of the adults, will exert itself in enlightening and leading the nation to bring about successful fruit of the General Election. Particularly, ~~I~~ appealing your patriotic soul, sincerely request you to prohibit every word and action which ~~give bad~~ absurdly influence ~~to the~~ a free atmosphere, ~~by the rational and wise actions of you~~, all the youth organizations.

According to the draft ~~memorial~~ on the free atmosphere submitted by the U.N. Temporary Commission on Korea, it is proposed at section 10, par. 2, that "in order to insure that the members of the youth organizations would not hinder the normal progress of the Election, (1) attentions should be called to the leaders of such organizations by the authorities concerned, particularly by the Police, that the unlawful actions of such organizations as well as of any other citizens shall not be ~~forgiven~~ controlled, and (2) activities of the youth organi-zations should strictly be controlled and supervised."

As it has been ~~shown~~ related in fighting ~~the destructions and terrors~~ to maintain peace and order, the National Police has the firm resolution to control and decisively punish the illegal actions of any youth organizations no matter of their political belongings, rightists or leftists.

Again, your rational and wise action is required in order to have the youth organizations and their members understand their behaviors ~~being~~ under the ~~international supervision and~~ observation of UN and to ~~show and confirm at this~~

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chance, the discipline and order of Korean Nation.

Above all, I ~~am to~~ call your attention to the following ~~items~~, You are ~~respectfully~~ required to ~~reserve~~ the determination and magnamity ~~to be the~~ creation of ~~the~~ free atmosphere in accordance with my instructions.

1. All youth organizations have the ~~duty~~ to register at the Public Information Section of the city of Seoul or of each Provincial Government. The organizations ~~of no~~ registration shall be punished for unauthorized organization and assembly.

2. In order to preserve the sanctity of the establishment of the place of register of the voters, the place of voting, the place of the opening of the ballot, the office of the Election Committee, ~~and~~ the auditoriums, schools and other buildings under the use of election tactics, assembly, demonstration or tumult near those establishments, or loitering or intrusion into those establishments, are strictly forbidden.

3. Actions infringing or threatening the registration of candidates or the freedom of their election tactics, are strictly forbidden.

4. Any action hindering the execution of the official duties of the Election Committees or the officials connected to the election, is strictly forbidden.

5. Possession of weapons, terror, violence, threatening, arrest or confinement of any individual or organization by any member of youth organization are strictly forbidden.

6. Actions buying off votes by money, goods, entertainment, violence or threatening, or forcing abstention from voting, are strictly forbidden.

7. As the ~~carnage and fight~~ struggle between ~~our compatriots by schemes, insult and rupture~~ factions will ~~unconsciously~~ undoubtedly be open, ~~fooing~~ resting the political confusion, you should, ~~double the~~ through your training and ~~supervision to restrain~~ discipline, [illegible].

8. Though we cannot help ~~having indignation~~ being [illegible] against ~~the~~ reactionary ~~characters~~ from the viewpoint of ~~the~~ justice of the nation, members of your organizations should be fully and thoroughly ~~called to attention~~ awaken to obtain the moral fruits of serenity, composure, perseverance and deliberation by viewing with superiority the international conditions and social realities.

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American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

1 April 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PETRUS J. SCHMIDT
Principal Secretary
UNTCOK

SUBJECT: Radio Address by the Director of National Police.

Attached for your information are copies of a radio address delivered by the Director of National Police through the Seoul Central Broadcasting System at 7:15 P.M., March 27, 1948.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

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By NARS, Date

Gen'l Wedemeyer

THE DUTIES OF THE NATIONAL POLICE DURING THE GENERAL ELECTION.

(An Address, delivered through the Seoul Central Broadcasting Station, at 7:15 p.m., 27 March 1948.)

My fellow countrymen! I deem it a privilege to address you on this auspicious occasion before the holding of the general election in the near future for which we have been waiting the last three years.

The independence of Korea which was internationally pledged and promised has been delayed for over two and half years by the stubborn and bitter opposition of a certain country. But through the kind efforts of the good Samaritan country, this problem was placed before the General Assembly of the United Nations - the incarnation of humanity and justice - and the resolution for complete independence of our country was adopted by majority vote. The United Nations Commission on Korea, dispatched to expedite and supervise the general election, is faithfully performing its mission. The United Nations Little Assembly decided to hold a general election, designating May 9th as the day. We were greatly rejoiced over it because this is the first step toward independence for Korea.

On the other hand, the obstruction and tenacity of a certain country, which wants to make Korea one of its satellites, or a second Mongolia, by means of the iron curtain of the 38th parallel, has made the unification of our country impossible. It is with sorrow and humiliation of a powerless people that we have to hold the general election only in the "possible areas" and we certainly do not wish it if possible. A close examination of the present situation of Korea shows that the land is divided into two zones and the people, into right and left in thought.

The chaotic conditions in Korea, political, economic, and social, have reduced us to the ~~direct~~ distress which causes all kinds of domestic discord and troubles, and we are getting nearer, step by step, to the brink of ruin. The only way to make Korea strong in the years to come is to demolish the 38th demarcation line and make it a unified country. To attain this end, there are two ways: One is to cringe and surrender ourselves completely to Communism, making our country one of the Soviet Republics. There we can not enjoy any personal rights nor any freedom, but we shall have to live under the regime of one party absolutism and class dictatorship which means darkness, suppression and terror. The other

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way is to take side with the democratic camp which is based on humanity and justice and which assures all personal rights, freedom and obligations, fighting deadly against Communism. It is self-evident which way we should choose to make our people happy. We must follow the latter way, which will surely bring about happiness and prosperity to us, and, by which our greatest duty of founding our state imposed upon us, will be achieved.

Because the United Nations Commission on Korea was denied admission into North Korea, a general election throughout North and South could not be held and a stop-gap policy of holding it in the "possible areas" had to be taken instead. Every one of our thirty million fellow countrymen regrets this inevitable decision. A general election throughout all Korea without the barrier of the 38th parallel is the heart's desire of the thirty million and that alone is the truth and principle of founding independent Korea. Who would deny it? Who would resent it?

It is the irresponsible political leader who is confused by impracticable principles and who does not take an emergency measure in such a case as this, remaining an unconcerned spectator and waiting to meet his death calmly. Every one wants to live in a magnificent residence but would it be wise for him to wander on the street because he could not find such a house. No. Wouldn't you advise him to move into even a hut, however humble it may be, and then plan to build a splendid house for himself? This can be applied to our political life just as well. In other words, we must carry out this election successfully, which will be the basis for a future unified general election throughout all of Korea.

When the general election was announced, the Communists, the tool of Soviet Russia, and even some of the leaders of the Nationalist Camp (Rightists), partly due to their political ignorance and partly to selfish political ambition, were opposed to holding an election in the "possible areas". According to their argument, this type of an election will make the 38th parallel stronger and our country will be divided permanently and the people separated forever. Therefore, they claim, the leaders of North and South Korea should meet together after the evacuation of both armies, and then conduct a general election throughout the country. It sounds quite plausible at the first hearing but it is still nothing but a

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mass and bring troubles upon all generations to come. We must understand that under the present circumstances, holding an election in the accessible areas is the only way to make Korea a free and independent country. The accomplishment of this election will establish the Central Government of Korea which is the concentrated core of patriotism and which will resuscitate and unite our people politically. It will also enhance the prestige and power of our country, inasmuch as it will be recognized by at least the 46 countries which approved the resolution for our independence. Then, our country will be on the same footing with all other countries in the world and will be able to trade and enter into diplomatic relations with them. The Central Government will industrialize our country, save our people from distress, and strengthen our national defense. It will also call international attention to our condition, and disclose the devilish ambition of a certain country so that the ghastly 38th parallel may be demolished and the lost territory recovered.

This is the unification of our country true to the name. What would you call this election, if not the basis of complete independence? In spite of this self-evident fact, the Communists who play the role of a cat's-paw for a certain country, the opportunist political leaders, those who have had to change their political alignment because of the self-contradiction, and those who have no prospects of a victory in the election are trying to hamper the election and if they succeed, it will be an irretrievable sorrow and loss to our people for thousands of years to come. Is that not a lamentable and abominable offense?

We must cooperate with the United Nations Commission in order to hold an orderly and peaceful election based on true democracy inasmuch as this election is the key to either the rise or fall of our country. We must create the atmosphere of freedom so that every one can take part in the election at his own free will under a free atmosphere and without interference or compulsion. The leftists who are planning to establish a Communist regime and several selfish political parties of the Nationalist Camp (rightist) will attempt to interrupt the election by threat or enticement with a whole bag of tricks. They may persuade people to abstain from voting, or compel people to vote for a certain person of their liking.

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Under these circumstances, a free election true to the name cannot be expected. A true election should be a reflection of the will of the people as to the kind of government they want, but an election held without a free atmosphere can not be expected to be such. The dictatorial elections of Italian Facism, German Nazism, and Soviet Communism, and the electoral system of black and white boxes in North Korea were all compulsory elections for a certain party or clique and certainly were not democratic in any way. How can you be assured of freedom and personal rights in such an election? Is it not a fact that the people vote as they dictated to by the ruling class of minority simply because of the coercion of the latter? How can you expect a truly democratic election worthy of the name from such electoral systems?

It is the duty of the National Police to assure and create the atmosphere of freedom, excluding every illegal activity with an end toward interrupting a just and free election. Firstly, since this general election was decided to be our national policy, all destructive activities against it, whether it be by leftists or rightists, are illegal, and as such, the subversive obstructors shall be sternly punished. Secondly, the National Police will stringently enforce all the electoral laws while the election is in process. We will check all mass terrorism or acts of violence against the election in order that all our fellow countrymen of voting age may cast a vote of discretion and freedom. We will attempt to assure the freedom of speech, assembly, and the press and we will make every available effort to create a free atmosphere forthe people. Therefore, a policeman should not assist in benefiting any one party or clique except in the caseof casting his own vote and he is not allowed to participate in any political movement.

Despite the serious efforts of the National Police in assuring a free atmosphere to hold a just election, some people, even the leaders of the Nationalist Camp and some spokesmen of the Government, criticize us by stating that "the National Police are trying to monopolize the election for a certain party, and are trampling on the rights of the people" or "the National Police is an unnecessary and unreliable hindrance to the election" or "South Korea is ruled by the Police." It is most regrettable that there are some people who are trying to impair the prestige of the National Police and weaken the

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confidence of the people in it. In such groups, are found the Communists of the South Korea Labour Party, dissenters of the Military Government, those who are obliged to change their political alignment, and those who have no hope of winning in the election, and all of them are trying to knock down the National Police for their selfish purposes.

In North Korea, they are training a strong army which is staring at us, hoping for an opportunity of conquest, and their influence has gradually permeated into South Korea. But we are not prepared for our national defence and South Korea has been the hot-bed of Communistic intrigue and destruction. These stern facts necessiate our having a powerful National Police and it is true that we are training for a stronger police force. There is no reason to blame us for it.

Contrary to all the slanders and calumniation, I, as the head of the National Police, proclaim with self-confidence that our National Police is not inferior to the other advanced countries in the world in its system, ideals, discipline, and execution of its duties as a democratic police. We are self-confident and prepared to create the atmosphere of freedom so that a just and peaceful election may be held in an orderly way.

Lastly, I want to call your attention to the following important points:

First; An election is the reflection of the will of the people. That is to say, an election is the procedure of establishing the kind of government you want. To go to the extreme, the majority vote of the people will determine whether a rightist or a leftist government will be established.

Secondly: If you should abstain from voting, or even if you do vote, if you do it without a clear understanding, reflection and confidence in the present and future of Korea, it will incur danger and tragedy to our country. Therefore, please understand thoroughly that this election is the key of the rise or fall of Korea and make desperate efforts to let every one vote so that the country which is staring upon South Korea with greedy eyes will not find any pretext of minority vote. I trust that about 90% of the people will vote - allowing 10% for the Communists and sick people - and thereby establish the Central Government which will arouse international opinion and attempt to defeat the foreign policy of the country. Then we can recover our lost land and obtain unified complete independence for our country.

END

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HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN KOREA
Office of the Military Governor
APO 235

5 April 1948

Lieutenant General John R. Hodge
Commanding General
United States Army Forces in Korea
APO 235

Dear General Hodge:

In compliance with your letter of 24 March 1948 relative to the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea letter of 17 March 1948, I have had the Department of Justice, South Korean Interim Government, continue the review of all cases of persons who are now confined in prisons or police jails who might be considered to come within the class of "political prisoners" as defined in paragraph 16 of the Commission's letter referred to above. Extracts were made from criminal court records of evidence and were reviewed in the cases of 6,260 prisoners who had been confined for a variety of offenses in which there was a possibility of the political element being involved. Of these 6,260 cases, it has been determined that 3,140 might be considered "political prisoners" under the definition stated in paragraph 16 of the letter referred to above. In most of these 3,140 cases the offense consisted of participating in illegal meetings and demonstrations and distributing handbills and do not indicate any connection with the offense was accompanied by acts of violence which indicate that release of the prisoner would be dangerous to public security.

I have had release orders and pardons for all of these 3,140 prisoners prepared and dispatched by courier to the various provinces for distribution to prisons and police jails so that these prisoners will have time to proceed to their respective places of residence for registration as voters or as candidates if they are otherwise eligible to register for those purposes.

There are transmitted herewith two complete sets of the release orders and pardons for these prisoners.

Sincerely,

W. F. DEAN
Major General, United States Army
Military Governor

Inc. 2

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

5 April 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PETRUS J. SCHMIDT
Principal Secretary
UNTCOK

SUBJECT: Radio Address by Dr. F. C. Chough, Director of National Police.

There are inclosed copies of a radio speech by Dr. CHOUGH, Tyung Ok, Director of the National Police, delivered over the Seoul radio at 2115 on 2 April 1948.

JOHN HECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

1 Incl
Radio address

cc: Jan Allen
Mr. Meeks
L. J.

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

Working Congress

THE ATMOSPHERE OF FREEDOM AND THE POLICE

(An Address, delivered by Dr. P. O. Chough, Director of National Police Through Seoul Broadcasting Station at 2115, 2 April 1948.)

My dear fellow countrymen! And my thirty thousand colleague policemen! It gives me a great pleasure to speak to you again on this important occasion before the holding of the general election in the near future, which is the first step toward independence for Korea.

What is democracy? To define it in an easy way, a democratic nation is a nation whose people obey the laws enacted by majority vote of the representatives elected by the free election of the people. From this definition, every citizen has two responsibilities: one is to exercise his right by casting a free vote and the other is his duty to obey the laws. In this sense, a citizen of a democratic nation is a ruler on one hand and a subject on the other. Therefore, in the capacity of the ruler, we elect a president and others to govern the people in accordance with the laws enacted by our representatives. Then, in the capacity of the ruled, we obey the enactments and the orders of those we elected. The people of a democratic nation ought to know how to vote and how to obey. He who casts an honest vote and obeys faithfully is a good citizen. The two qualifications of a citizen of a democratic nation, election and obedience, can be summed up as obeying the laws, for without law and order no nation can exist, especially as a democratic nation. Even in a despotic monarchy or in a class absolutist country, the first duty of the citizen is to obey the laws. The difference is that in a democratic country, the laws are not made by any one individual or class but by the majority vote of representatives who were elected by the people at their own free will. For instance, in our country, the laws were made by the king and in Soviet Russia and her satellites, the laws are made by the Communist Party, which is a minority of the people. The people in general are only allowed to vote for or against the laws made by the Communist Party and for or against the commissar candidates nominated by the same Party. Furthermore, the people do not cast their vote in a free atmosphere, because they know that if they vote against the desire of the Government, they will be sternly punished. This is what is called class absolutism, but in Soviet Russia, it is disguised by the word "democracy". They cry for wine and sell vinegar. Certainly it is nothing but deception and

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I stated above that democracy can be summed up in two phrases - free election and absolute obedience to laws. It is the duty of the police to see to it that the people carry out their responsibilities faithfully. We are going to hold the general election before not very long. Whether it can be carried out in the atmosphere of freedom, without any unlawful acts, depends in the first place upon the patriotism and political training of the people and in the second place on the efforts of the National Police. A policeman must understand the principles of democracy thoroughly and must see to it that the election is carried out in the atmosphere of freedom and that no illegal elements hamper the election. He should also be on the alert to observe whether a candidate or any other force is trying to influence the success of the election by means of threat, allurement, bribery, favoritism, illegal word or act. This is the only way that a fair and just election can be expected.

The police who observe the laws faithfully are the friends, protectors, and servants of the people. All of you have a badge on your breast which has the two words, inscribed thereon, "kindness" and "service." and this must be the guiding spirit of the National Police. If any of you shouldforget the spirit of service to your own benefit and pleasure, you do lose the dignity and spirit OF THE National Police. When you hear someone call you "a grateful policeman", or "a reliable policeman," or "a pleasing policeman", it does not only please you but also promotes the reliability of the people upon the National Police, and consequently, it will play an important role in helpingthe people observe the laws better. If the Police are patriotic enough to be determined to maintain peace and order andare ready to die in the pursuit of their duties, the people will feel morally uplifted and will try to increase the output in factories and at farms. Then, it will be a good country to live in.

Free atmosphere is absolutely necessary for the general election because without that, true representatives who reflect the will of the people can not be elected. What are the causes that demolish the free atmosphere? They are: (1) The interference of the Communists, (2) Some of the rightists who are opposed to the general election, (3) Parties or individuals who exert pressure by threat, bribery, by the relationship of land owner and tenant or that of employer and employee, on the voters in order to attain their political ambition. The people police should be always on the alert in observing whether such activities ever take place. Whenever such illegality is found, it is the duty of the police to

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expose the crime and turn over the case to the judicial authorities. The leftists or radicalists are apt to slander or calumniate the Interim Government, the United States of America, or the United Nations Commission with groundless rumors to hamper the general election and to try to disturb the peace by inciting the people. In such cases, it is the duty of the National Police to nip them in the bud by vigilant supervision. Free atmosphere in the true sense of the word can be had only when peace is assured and maintained and we must adopt a prudent policy to maintain peace and order by preventing all kinds of underground destructive intrigues and riots. Some of the people, political parties and young people's organizations who will cooperate in the general election are liable to forget the principles of democracy and trespass on the right and freedom of the voters and the candidates by using threat or coercion for the purpose of electing their own candidates. They will not use open speech but will attempt to make the majority of the people submit themselves to the will of their parties or organizations. Such acts are as unlawful as the underground activities of the other extremes, and they should be exposed and sternly punished. Democracy is a statecraft which presupposes the conflict of opinions. In a democratic country, there are always more than two political parties, each having diverse views and each trying to win more people to its side by advocating special policies. There is nothing illegal or immoral in this, on the contrary, it tends to better the government by mutual criticism and polishing up. For example, in America, there are two political parties - Democrat and Republican, and in England, there are Conservative, Liberal, and Labor Parties. Therefore, the fact that there are more than two diverse political parties in Korea is by no means an unfortunate or an unwelcome phenomenona. It depends upon how they compete. The only legal means for political party competition is discussion, that is to say, the proper means for political competition is to let the people know of political opinions either by speech or press and wait for the people's judgment.

When the people have heard political opinions, and examined the characters, knowledge, and merits of the political parties, they determine by vote which party is right. The political party which obtains the majority vote wins the confidence of the people and takes up the reins of government until the next election period. This is the normal course of government of a democratic country. Such is the government we want to establish and this general election is the birth of it. Some people say that the rivalry of the political parties is wrong and that all

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of them must be unified. But if there is only one political party in the country, it will be a one-party absolutism or class dictatorship. The Fascist Party in Italy, Nazism in Germany, and Communism in Soviet Russia and her satellites are the examples. There, the minority rules the majority of the people which is an anti-democratic government and worse than absolute monarchy because most of the people become slaves. The government we are trying to establish is not such a one-party absolutism or class dictatorship but a country of freedom and equality where every individual can have a voice in the enactment of laws and elect representatives by vote of his own free will. What is the criterion for judging whether an individual or a political party is democratic or autocratic? That means the way how they fight politically, that is, whether they fight by means of discussion or by force and intrigue.

Now, you will clearly understand what the police who are supervising the general election are trying to do. They are trying to protect the people from plot and force.

The law is just like a big dam. If there is a small leakage in the dam, it will cause a break and if it reaches two or three feet wide, all the water inside it will flow over the whole area. In the same way, whether or not the merit of the police is nullified depends upon whether an individual policeman devotes his attention to his duty at the moment of importance. This shows how sacred and important the duty of a policeman is! There is one thing a policeman ought to know in creating the atmosphere of freedom, and that is taking a strict neutral standpoint. As an individual, he can uphold the political view of a certain political party and oppose that of another party, but as a policeman, he should not take such an attitude. The police are the police of our entire country and not of a certain political party or a clique. A policeman ought to have the reliance of all parties and organizations and at the same time, he should equally restrain all their illegalities, giving preference to no one, since all are equal in the eyes of the law. A policeman ought to place himself on the legal side and enforce pressure on the illegal side. Therefore, a policeman, in an individualistic capacity, can cast a vote for the party he favors, but in police capacity, he must strictly take the neutral attitude. For instance, when there are two candidates of opposite factions in a certain police district, the place and time when and where an opinion can be expressed for or against the candidates is only when he casts his vote at the poll. If

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he, in the capacity of a policeman, should praise one of them in public and attack the other, or condone one man's unlawful acts and be harsh one the other, he degrades the strict neutrality of a policeman. If this should occur, the people will lose confidence in the police, and, consequently it will debase the dignity of the law and that will be detrimental to the country. For this reason, the policeman should cultivate the virtue of drawing the line between public and private matters. The duty of the police is to create the atmosphere of freedom so that the people can vote at their own free will, and not to make the people vote for or against a certain political party. The criterion for execution of the duties of a policeman is the law and not private ~~affairs~~ opinion or views. The right of judging which of the two parties is right is in the hands of the people, and not in the hands of the police. Maintaining peace and order and creating the atmosphere of freedom for the people so that they can vote freely is the unique and sacred duty of a patriotic and democratic police.

* END *

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN KOREA
Office of the Military Governor
APO 235 Unit 2

7 April 1948

MEMO TO GENERAL HODGE:

Subject: Compilation of Prisoners Pardoned

To present a clearer picture of the types of cases pardoned in response to your directive. None of these cases could be called "political prisoners" except under the very liberal interpretation presented by the UNTCOK in paragraph 16 of its letter of 17 March.

PARDONED

Offense	Awaiting Trial	Serving Sentence	Paroled
Illegal Assembly	1,241	883	84
Handbills & Posters	438	347	5
Inciting to Strike	67	7	1
Disorderly Conduct	3	--	--
Inciting against Rice Collection	37	5	--
Disturbing UN Welcome	7	4	--
Obstructing Public Business	4	2	--
Libel and Slander	--	5	--
Total	1,797	1,253	90

Those 90 paroled were pardoned in order to permit them to register and vote.

W. F. DEAN
Major General, U. S. Army
Military Governor

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

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A/AC.19/61/Add.1
9 April 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

RELEASE OF PRISONERS

LETTER FROM THE COMMANDING GENERAL UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES IN KOREA TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES IN KOREA
Office of the Commanding General
Seoul, Korea

8 April 1948

Mr. I. J. Bahadur Singh
Chairman, United Nations
Temporary Commission on Korea
Seoul, Korea

Dear Mr. Singh:

In Section D of its communication to me of 17 March 1948 the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea recommended that certain types of prisoners be released without reservation, provided their release would not be a danger to public security. In my letter of 24 March 1948 I informed the Commission that there was a survey under way in the Department of Justice of the South Korean Interim Government of all prisoners who might be released without endangering public safety. The consideration of safety is of significance in view of the fact that certain elements are endeavoring to sabotage the election by violence and force.

The survey referred to has recently been completed, covering a detailed study of 6,260 carefully selected cases regardless of political belief. My liaison officer has already made available to the Commission copies of pardons issued by the Military Governor on 31 March 1948, affecting the release of a total of 3,140 persons. Copy is also attached to this letter.*

The 3,140 pardons issued affect (1) 1,253 persons who were serving prison sentences, (2) 1,797 persons who were under investigation or awaiting trial, (3) 90 persons on parole. The second category includes many who were arrested in connection with anti-UN demonstrations and sabotage efforts in February and March 1948. In the three categories covered there are not only those pardoned for offenses prejudicial to or endangering public order and security but also for such cases as involved disorderly conduct, incitement to disobedience of the Rice Collection Law, libel and slander and obstruction of public business.

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*Document A/AC.19/61

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NND 760090
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A/AC.19/61
8 April 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

RELEASE OF PRISONERS
COMMUNICATION FROM THE UNITED STATES LIAISON OFFICER

The following memorandum concerning release of prisoners has been received from the United States Liaison Officer :

"MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PETRUS J. SCHMIDT
Principal Secretary
UNTCOK

Subject: Release of Prisoners.

1. I am forwarding you informally advance copies of orders and pardons* dated 31 March 1948, issued by the Military Governor covering 3140 cases of persons who have been in prison or jail.

2. These persons have been released as of 31 March, in time to register for the coming elections either as electors or as candidates for election.

3. The Commanding General will reply to the letter of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea dated 17 March 1948, and signed by Mr. K.P.S. Menon as chairman, in the near future, particularly concerning Section D of that letter.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U.S.A. "

* Note by the Secretariat: Only the text of the pardon order is reproduced herewith . The names of the persons affected are on file with the Secretariat and available for delegates.

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

HEADQUARTERS
UNTTED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN KOREA
APO 235 UNIT 2

For use in all inter-office correspondence. Separate each Memorandum by a line and initial. Memorandums will be preferably typewritten.

INTER-STAFF ROUTING SLIP

SUBJECT: Police Radio Report

MEMO	DATE	FROM	TO
1	9 Apr 48	General Dean	General Hodge and General Weckerling

MEMORANDUM

The following radio report from the Public Safety Officer in Division H (Cholla Namdo) is submitted for your information:

7 April at Tam Yang Up, Tam Yang Gun, District 3 (998-1371) unknown persons set fire to registration booth. Slight damage.

0005, 6 April, Choi Chung Nak, Chairman of Registration Committee, shot and killed by unknown person or persons at Chang Sung Ri Pon Yang Myun, Naju Gun (980-1355) as he left registration booth.

2300, 6 April, 4 men attacked home of election official at Shin-Wari, Yon-Kwang Myun, Yon Kwang Gun (952-1365). Official badly beaten and registration papers destroyed. 0200, 5 April, 4 men posing as police went to the home of registration official, Yon Kwang Myun, Yon Kwang Gun (952-1365) and took away registration papers.

W. F. Dean.

W. F. DEAN
Major General, U. S. Army
Military Governor

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

American Delegation
U.S.-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

16 April 1948

Dr. CHOUGH, Pyung Ok
Director of the Korean National Police
Seoul, Korea

Dear Dr. Chough,

Please accept my thanks for your kindness and thoughtfulness in sending me a copy of the booklet containing your public address.

Yours sincerely,

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U.S.A.

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To: General MacArthur

I am sending you a copy of the booklet which contains my public addresses, delivered or broadcasted. Most of those speeches have been translated and submitted to you. Beliveing that my views contained therein may be of some value in educating the public as regards the importance of the General Election, and the urgency of creating a free atmosphere. I have published them in a book form about 30,000 copies. They will be distributed without charge to police organizations, Governmental and civic agencies, the constabulary, schools and colleges, social organizations, youth groups, etc.

Though you can not read it, please accept it as a souvenir.

T.E. Chang

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路岐의 民族運命



趙炳玉

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反封鎖運命的政略

蔣介石

DECLASSIFIED
NND 76006
By NARS, Date



（士博 玉炳趙 는하吼子獅）

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民族運命의 岐路

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總選擧와 左翼의 沒落

(序에 代하야)

우리總選擧에對하야 恐怖를感하는者가누구냐. 그 은「共産黨과其追從者」들이다。그들은 韓國을信託統治下에 넣으랴고 三相會議絶對支持를부르짖었고 유엔에서는 三相協定廢棄、韓國總選擧實施論에 反對하다가 慘敗하였다. 이제그들에게 남은唯一한 手段은韓人中에奸惡하거나、愚昧하여서 不知不識、破壞陣營의 同盟軍이된者들과 連繫工作하여서、進行하는 總選擧에對하야 中傷、誹謗、暴力으로 最後發惡을하고 있는것이다。總選擧가 웨 그들의게 무서우냐。盜賊에게 빛이 무서운것과 같다。그들의虛僞와 欺瞞의正體가 白日下에 暴露되였기 때문이다。

左翼徒輩는 自己네야말로 三千萬의 民意를代表하였다고 稱하였고 美蘇共同委員會에서는 南韓에서의 그들의 陣營이 七百萬이라고 呼稱하였다。지실로 그러할진대 總選擧야

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(二) 投票管理의 目的은 有權者의 投票意思를 正確하게 反映하는 데 있으며 投票管理의 方法은 이 目的을 達成하기 適合하여야 한다。

(三) 投票管理의 方法으로는 南韓에서도 國際的 二百名 以上의 國會議員 選擧가 있을 때에는 國際的 方法으로 하는 것이다。

이 方法으로 하면 南韓에서도 國際的 方法으로 할 수 있으며 또 國際的 方法으로 하는 것이 南韓의 選擧를 가장 公正하게 할 수 있는 것이다。

現在 南韓에서 實施하고 있는 選擧方法은 國際的 方法이 아니고 國際的 方法으로 하는 것이 아니다。 그 理由는 國際的 方法으로 하는 것은 國際聯合의 監督下에 國際聯合의 指揮를 받아 國際聯合의 責任下에 實施하는 것이다。 그런데 現在 南韓에서 實施하고 있는 選擧는 國際聯合의 監督下에 있지 아니하고 國際聯合의 指揮를 받지 아니하고 國際聯合의 責任下에 있지 아니하다。 그러므로 現在 南韓에서 實施하고 있는 選擧는 國際的 方法으로 하는 것이 아니다。

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民族을分裂하는 者는 共產黨이요 國土를 兩斷하는者는 蘇聯이아니냐。蘇聯은東歐諸國의
선도록 철의장막으로 가로막고 있는것이다。所謂 남은韓國가 하번 赤化하곳은 赤化하지아니하고
는 마지아니하는것이다。總選舉에서는 반드시 共產主義가 放逐될것은 그러므로는 確然
과 暴力으로 多數의民意를 壓制하야 少數共產徒輩가 政權을 獨占하고 그러고나서는 共
產하는人士를 反動者라하야 大量으로 虐殺·投獄하고·最後에 그들의「進步主義」的 假
選舉를 實施하여서 民意아닌 民意를 僞造하는것이다。過去에서 그러하였고·最近에는 체코슬로바키아에서 그러하였고·우리는 伊太利를 보
더고있는것이다。

이것은蘇聯의 戰術의公式이다。韓民族의 敵人은 그들이 標榜하는 韓國을 그들의
의「進步的民主主義」의 實驗을 마음대로하고 남겨놓고서는 그러나 그들의 所謂
敵人名錄의 數字로서 餘地없이 總檢擧한다。四年前 南北의 總選擧에서 南
을도록 逆轉시키는 일은 있더라도 우리韓族의 民族精神을 滅絕시키서 他國을 國祖로
모는 反逆徒輩의 손에國運을 맡기는일이 永遠히 없을것이다。그러나 共產의 徒輩는 五

月十日의 總選擧까지에 手段은 가리지않는 暴擧를하여서 그들의 罪惡을 世界에
民의憤激을 排撥하여 그들의 奸計를完成할것이다。그들은 戰略的 平和攻勢에 속아서 敵
約의한 善良한國民은 이번總選擧를 機會로 確實히 共產主義가 放逐될것은 그러므로서 지大罪의
罪惡과 道德的良心을 銳敏히 共產主義의 두려운 것을 認識하고 徹底한 反共精神으로
서 저 惡魔같은 蘇聯과 그의 衛星國家들에 對하여 敢然히 斷交하고 그들과 外交的으로
共產主義는 人類史上의 罪惡이다。共產主義의 侵略을 防止하기 위하여 世界의 良心은
百年前의 經濟制度의 桎梏으로 인하여 貧困하였나 實業家들의 立派한
手段에 依하 勞資協調를 實現하여 貧富의 格差를 是正하고있다。

이러하여서 이제는 總選舉의 平和的이며 革命的 手段을 最大限으로 活用하는 나라는
살아있다。오직世界에서 無知하고 가장 封建的이며 民族의 三十年前에 하등을
마르막으로 남은 共產主義的大規模의 流血革命은 실패하였다。그러나 우리나라에는 當時
모스크바에서 보내온 奴隸的인 傀儡政治와 같은 共和政治로는 절대 아니다。
우리나라도 憲法平等의 精神으로 變化를 추구하였다。

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[illegible] 小人 [illegible] 나라 [illegible] 있으며 [illegible] 있으며 [illegible] 있으며

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破壞的手段으로써 妨害함에랴。이러한 徒輩는法의罪人이오 民族의敵이오 國家의反逆者다。
敵과反逆者에對하여서는 거리相當한措處가있을수밖에 없는것이다。그러나 共產黨일지라도
民主主義의 金科玉條인 言論、集會、結社에依支하여 朝鮮民族本位를 離脫치않고 法과秩
序를遵奉한다면 國家의公正한 保護를받을것이다。그러나 民族正氣를 忘却하고 朝鮮을他
國에隷屬하는 無諱한國際主義에 淘醉하여 社會秩序를 攪亂하며 破壞에專念하는團體는 國
家의生命을感하야 容認할수없다。사랑하는 同胞여러분! 建國을感하 至誠至誠으로 登錄
簿에이름을두신 同胞여러분은 더욱愛國의熱情을 發하여서 저 破壞者의 무리가 用手를
못하도록 自衛하는同時에 國立警察에協力하여서 우리의建國總選擧가 圓滿히完了되어 建
國國會를열고 自由新大韓의 獨立政府가 堂々하게 出現하는날이 하로 바삐이르게하시기
를바라는바이다。

以下講演要篇을 一冊으로綴하야 同胞諸賢의 時局認識에 幾로지하는바이다。

戊子仲春

維石生 識

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治安의 角度로 建國을 論함

國際國內的으로 多事多難하였든 丁亥年을 보냄에當하야 三千萬同胞 여러분앞에 送年의말슴을 드리게됨을 無上의榮光으로 생각하는바입니다。그러나 解放後 直時 獨立될줄로 믿어왔고 바라왔던 우리로서 太平洋憲章에서 카이로會談에서 포츠담 宣言에서 國際的으로 公約된 獨立을 完成하기는커녕 꿈에도 想像치못하였던 三八의魔線으로 因하야 疆土는 두쪼각으로 난우이고 民族은 두갈래로 갈리여 人文物資의 交易流通은 杜塞되고 美蘇의 勢力角逐에 風靡하는 國際情勢의 微妙한 動向과 三八鐵壁을 境界로한 美蘇兩軍의 朝鮮占領은 單一民族에 思想的對立을 激化하야 政治的、經濟的、社會的 混亂을 招來하여 骨肉相殘을助長하야 建國을遲延하게하여 解放三年인 이해 亦是 焦燥와 無爲속에서 보내게됨에 想到할때、感慨의無量을지나 悲憤과 痛嘆을 禁치못하는바입니다。

治安의 責任者로서 建國의問題를 解剖하건대 우리가 當面한 가장 緊要한것이 治安의

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力의 充溢한 非常時에 있다고 할 것이니 우리가 보드라도 日本은 群雄割據의 倩疑狀態를 所謂戰國時代에 있어서 統一하고 武備와 兵力을 修練하여 國內를 統一하고 武備와 兵力을 修練하여 四海를 席卷할 氣勢가 있었으며 朝鮮은 建國初의 盛運에 있어서 太平聖代의 文治를 崇尙하여 武事를 廢弛하고 國防을 疎忽히 하여 外侮를 招來하였으니 이는 모두 그 時代의 大勢에 順應하여 그 國家를 經營한 까닭이라 할 것이다。

그러나 今日은 그렇지 아니하여 日本은 國力이 充實하고 朝鮮은 國力이 薄弱하다고 하여 日本은 永遠히 强國이 되고 朝鮮은 永遠히 弱國이 될 것이라고 斷定하는 것은 大錯誤이다。 日本은 今日의 强國이 되기까지 幾百年의 歷史를 經過하였으며 朝鮮은 今日의 弱國이 되기까지 幾百年의 歷史를 經過하였으며

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自明할바가 안입니까。이리하여 百姓은 魚肉이되고 疆土와山河는 異民族의만큼아래짓밟힌 七年戰禍의 壬辰倭亂을 겪고나니 疆土의慘狀이야 어찌 舌筆로 形言할수 있었겠습니까。그러니 적이도 愛國心이있는 民族이였다면 臥薪嘗膽과 切齒腐心으로 再起復讎를 企圖하였을것이나 七年戰禍의 아픔도 잊은듯 依然히 爭權과 黨爭만을 일삼다가 內子胡亂의 屈辱을 當하였던것입니다。日本의 動的 積極的 進取的인 反面 朝鮮은 靜的 消極的 保守的으로 굴러가는 동안 日本은 所謂 明治維新을 實行하야 德川幕府를 쓸어트리고 中央集權制度로 國內를統一하며 西洋의 物質文明을 攝取하여 國力涵養에 全力을다하여 海外侵略을 꿈꾸는 反面 朝鮮은 大院君과같은 有爲한 政治家는 났으나 亦是 固陋하야 國際情勢에 어두었던結果 結局 日本에 먹힌바되여 過去三十六年間 倭政桎梏에서 呻吟하였음은 勿論、天載一遇로 解放은 되였으나 내외와 내맘으로 解放이않이고 남의힘으로된 解放인수에 수리의國力이 全然없는 解放後三年이다가고 四年을 나지하랴하야도 三八線을 敷衍하여 못하고 수리는 希望과大望의 [illegible]의混亂音樂속에서 政治的煩悶과 [illegible] 必要[illegible] 右

安의確保는 國家承認의 要件이되는 까닭입니다。國家라는것은 政府를세우고 制度를 만
들면 國家自體로서의 外形은 完備되는 것이지만은 우리個人이 그로써足하다고 할수는없
自己個人만으로서 生活할수없음과같이 國家도 國際性을떠나 單獨히 生活할수 없는것
입니다。그런고로 國家가 國家生活을할라면 國際性을 띄어야하고 國際性을 띄우려면
國際會議에 參加하여야 하는데 이參加의形式이 即 承認이라는 것입니다。나서말하면
國際關係에있어 다른 國家群과같이 共同生活을 營爲하여 人類文化에 貢獻할수있는 資
格의有無를 確定決定하는 것입니다。우리가獨立에 人格問題 人權問題라는것이 있드시
國家間에있어서도 이試驗이 必要한것입니다。그런데 이標準에있어서는 무엇을보고하느
냐하는 物質文明의 如何即 富力있느냐 幾萬마일의 鐵路가 敷設되여있느냐 몇百萬
噸의 汽船이 海上에 떠있느냐 等等을 보는것이아니라 그나라의 道德的自律性과 民族
의法律的 自治能力이 있고 없는것을 보게되는것입니다。即 다시말하면 그나라 民族은
文化民族이든가 또는 憲法精神이 涵養普遍化되여 法治生活을하는 民族인가 아닌가 더
基礎的으로말하면 假令 自己의權利가 侵害를當하였을때 그侵害力이法에의 據力으로 回復하
느냐 그렇지않으면 國家가 法律로서 制定施行하는 裁判所에 訴하여 法的手續으로 이를
回復하느냐 等을 보는 것입니다。이와같은 點을 標準하야 自己네國家가 더부터 國
際生活을 營爲할수있는 憲法的文化性을 가지고있는가 없는가를 보아야 비로소
國家로서의 承認을 받게되는 것입니다。

그런데 우리民族의 文化性이 認定되여 獨立이 承認된 우리것지는 昨年 十月 當南
京中心으로하여 各地에 排日的 暴戾的 示威的 運動은 一般的이나와 우리民族의 文化性을 疑心하
게하여 우리獨立完遂에 적지않은 支障과 暗影을 投來케하였던 것입니다。그러나 多幸이
그것이 潮鮮民族全體의 意思로서 한것이아니고 無識한 國際主義의 中毒된 一部 謀略團體
分子 即 共產系列의 破壞行爲에 不過함을 明瞭히 우리民族의 文化性에對한 疑
心이 풀리엿지만 萬一 이것이 우리民族全體의 意思였다고 認定되였드라면 우리民族의
文化性은 全然抹殺되고 獨立은 絶望되었을것입니다。掠奪、暴行、放火、殺傷等 文化民
族으로서는 到底히 못할일이 한것입니다。이러한점으로 보아 治安維持는 獨立國家로서
의 承認을 받게되는 重大한 要件이 되는 것입니다。

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그럼으로 우리는 國力을 길으고 國家로서의 承認을받는 基礎가되는 治安確保를 하야 全力을 다하지않으면 안되나 그러한 障礙는 排除하기 平坦하게 爲하야 글쎄, 자기만, 우리만을 생각하는 안되듯이 三千里江山의 建設期間도 亦是 平坦한 자기만을 위해서 除去된 그것이 되어야합니다 犯罪行爲는 個人의犯罪 或은 集團的犯罪及其他를 勿論하고 憲法과 法律의 보장하는 바이오 자기만을 위한 이 憲法과 法律은 除去하기 國立警察의 아니 우리民族에게 賦與된 至上命令입니다。 그래야만 建國大業을 完成할것입니다。

그럼에도 不拘하고 無識한 國際主義及共產主義에 感染되어 亡國思想에 中毒된 一部 盲國徒輩들은 敢行社會秩序를 破壞하고 國家와 民族의 利益을 無視하고 階級的 立場으로 觀察하며 主로 思想的 武器로 階級的 大衆生活과 天賦職業에 勞働者 農民을 煽動하고 煽動과 暴動으로 動員하야 破壞的 行動을 일삼으니 이러한 思想과 行爲를 容許하고 放任하여 둔다면 우리의 國家的 行動의 對象은 國民에 누가 愛國者冒瀆과 建國의 障礙를

除去하며 누가 國家의 安寧秩序를 破壞하는 者인가를 判別하기 困難하며 또 그 判別이 不可能하다고 할 것입니다。 그러므로 우리는 國家의 安寧秩序를 破壞하는 者는 누구를 勿論하고 國家의 이름으로 處斷하여야 할 것입니다。 이것이 곧 우리의 國家的 行動의 對象이 될 것입니다。 그러므로 우리는 國家의 安寧秩序를 破壞하는 者는 누구를 勿論하고 國家의 이름으로 處斷하여야 할 것입니다。 이것이 곧 우리의 國家的 行動의 對象이 될 것입니다。

우리의 歷史도 벌써 過去三十六年間에 걸친 悲慘한 日本의 壓迫과 虐待, 正當한 우리의 要求도 마침내 貫徹하지 못하고 말았으며 또 우리의 固有한 文化와 四千年의 燦爛한 文化的 世界的인 우리의 風俗習慣이 있으면서도 日本人 學者들의 學習과 傳說에 依하여 마치 日本人 民族이 우리보다 優秀한 것처럼 錯覺하고 있으며, 또 우리의 固有한 文字는 諺文이라 하여 非國民의 所謂 不逞鮮人들만 使用하는 것처럼 誤解하고 있으며, 那邊에 있어서 우리의 國語를 使用하는 것을 日本人 學者들이 發見하고 이를 禁止하였으며 또 우리의 國史를 抹殺하고 日本의 國史를 强要하였으며 또

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하지 않으면 안될 것이다。

發에서 취하고 國際聯合에 참여하며 以北의 부를 開發하고 以北의 苦生과 困脫을 救出하며 南北을 通하여 統一政府가 樹立되는 것을 促進하며 經濟를 復興하고 國力을 길러 民生을 安定하며 自由를 承認을 얻어 國交를 增進하고 善隣을 促進하여 世界平和와 人類文化에 貢獻하는 것을 目的으로 하여 組織되었다。

그 構成은 人口比例에 依하여 國會議員을 選出하고 그 國會에서 憲法을 制定하며 또 國會에서 大統領과 副統領을 選擧하고 大統領은 國會에 對하여 責任을 지고 國會에서 選出한 國務委員으로 內閣을 組織하여 行政을 施行하며 國會는 兩院制로 하여 上院은 各 道에서 二名씩 選出하고 下院은 人口比例로 選出하며 國會議員의 任期는 二年으로 하고 大統領의 任期는 四年으로 하며 副統領은 國會에서 選出하고 大統領은 國民投票로 選出하며 大統領은 國會에 對하여 法律案을 提出할 수 있고 國會에서 通過한 法律에 對하여 拒否權을 行使할 수 있으며 國會는 大統領에 對하여 彈劾權을 가지고 있으며 大統領은 國會에 對하여 解散權을 가지고 있으며 國會는 大統領에 對하여 不信任決議

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國際聯合朝鮮委員團을맞이하야

나의 親愛하는 同胞여러분!

解放後 第四年을 맞이하도록 國際的으로 公約된 獨立을 完成하지 못하고 政治的、經濟的、社會的 混亂속에서 허덕이는 朝鮮民族의 獨立을 促進 激勵하기 爲하여 멀리 美洲와 太平洋을 건너 鵬程萬里의 辛苦도 謝치않고 지난八日 下午六時 金浦飛行場에 到着한 友邦中國의 胡世澤博士를 團長으로한 正義와 友愛의 使徒인 國際聯合朝鮮委員團을 맞이함에 當하야 同胞諸位에게 所信의 一端을 披瀝하게 됨을 衷心으로 기쁘게 生覺하는바입니다。

朝鮮問題의 解決은 本來가 利害相反한 美蘇兩國이 冊床우에서 宿命的 矛盾的存在임에도 不拘하고 지을 性質의것이 않임은勿論 莫府三相會議決定自體가 이미 美蘇共同委員會라는 허울좋은 演劇으로 二年間이나 貴重한 時間만 虛費하야 우리에게

焦燥와 落望은 누구나 있었읍니다 各地로 [illegible] 수 없는 三千萬의 同胞에 關한 問題가 國際會議에 上 [illegible] 이 [illegible] 執拗한 外交工作에도 不拘하고 四千六百萬의 [illegible] 可決되고 朝鮮의 獨立과 政府樹立은 [illegible] 西, 印度, 比律賓, 엘사바돌, 시리아 等八個國의 代表로 構成된 國際合同朝鮮委員團 三十餘名一行이 朝鮮의 合一的인 總選擧와 統一自主獨立政府樹立의 偉大한 使命을 雙肩에 지고 八日午後六時 內外國記者團의 連日은 「카메라·후라쉬」의 洗禮를 받으며 美軍將兵과 森立한 同族內外政客數人뿟 官民多數의 熱烈한 歡迎裡에 感慨的인 첫발을 드디게 된것입니다。아서라 원수의 나라 [illegible] 來朝를 拒絶한 나라도 있고 미처 代表를 派送하여오지못한곳도 있지만 [illegible] 人民함으로서 歡迎되고 今後 國連은 政府가 樹立될것이 勸告될 [illegible] 입니다。

그런데 國際聯合總會에서 決定보게된 朝鮮獨立에 [illegible] 特히 그 特徵은 美蘇三相會議에서 決定된 우리의 [illegible] 시 [illegible]

는 二點卽 內政自治의 [illegible] 있고 美國이 世界의 強國이라 할지라도 또한 [illegible] 만이고 또한 美國은 世界의 [illegible] 입니다。 [illegible] 三八以北이 樂園이못됨은 每日 男負女戴로 많을때는 數千名 적을때라도 七八百名씩 三八線을넘어 以南으로以南으로 [illegible] 以北傀儡의 橫暴한 虐政으로 [illegible] 나는 美國이 우리의獨立을 도울는지 [illegible] 인줄압니다。 美若美國이 우리의獨立을 妨害하는 [illegible] 美國人과 國交를 斷絶하고 南朝鮮駐在 美國軍의 卽時撤退를 要請한것입니다。어느國家가 우리의 正當한 友邦의 가장 아는것이 우리의 權利요 또한 切迫한 事情입니다。나는 決코 排外主義나 鎖國思想을 鼓吹함이않입니다。우리가 建國을하는데 道德으로 또아주는 援助가 있다면 우리는 맛당이 그援助를 받을 必要가 있는까닭입니다。다음 또 하가지 [illegible] 國은 民主主義國家로 朝鮮을 援助할는 美國뿐이고 美國은 世界的 [illegible] 地位를 차지한 民主主義國家는 朝鮮을 赤化하는 [illegible] 정입니다。그러나 萬若 美國이 民主主義國家이고 朝鮮을 援助하는것같은 [illegible] 은勿論 北朝鮮에있어 言論 集會와 出版 [illegible] 의自由를 束縛하고 恐怖政治의 [illegible]

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理가 없을것이며、所謂 莫府三相會議實踐機關、였던 美蘇共同委員會에있어 되지안는 여지와 서지안는 口實로 時日만 遷延시키다가 昨年에도 보따리를싸고 今年에도 보따리를 싸지는 안었을것입니다。그리고 國際聯合에서는 얼마나 朝鮮獨立을 妨害하였읍니까。이로써 볼때 某國은「프로네타리아」獨裁國家는 될지언정 우리가 一般的常識으로 또는 學術的으로 알고있는 民主主義와는 距離가 먼것이 事實이며、朝鮮을 援助함이않이라 西歐의 모든 衛星國家와 東亞의外蒙古와같이 朝鮮을 占領하야 衛星國家를만들어 美國에對抗코자하는 무서운 野心이 潛伏하여 있음을 알어야합니다。그러면 여러분은 나에게 某國은 그렇다하고 美國은 信賴할수 있는나라며、信賴하여도 좋으냐하는 質問을할 줄압니다。그러나 나는 美國을 信賴하야도 좋을뿐아니라 信賴하지않으면 안된다고 對答하고 싶읍니다。왜 그러냐하면 美國을 信賴할수있는 두가지 理由를 提示할수있는 까닭입니다。그理由의 하나는 美國은 國土가 廣濶肥沃하고 物資가豐富하며 自給自足하고도 餘裕가있는 나라임으로 우리를 도아줄수가 있다는것입니다。世界 어느나라치고 戰後復興에 美國의物資를 必要치않는 곧이없고 美國과角逐하는 某國亦是 美國物資 百

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憶弗이아니면 復興이 不可能하다는 處地가 않입니까? 그런즉 美國은 朝鮮을 同情할 餘裕가 있는 國家입니다。 個人과 國家를 莫論하고 自己問題를 解決할 수라야 他人과 他國家를 同情할 수 있는 것입니다。 美國民의 處地가 昔日의 敵 日本과 같이 一小島國에 七千萬이란 巨大한 人口를 抱擁하고 天然資源이 缺乏할 때 朝鮮을 植民地化할 可能性도 있는 것입니다。 그러나 美國은 이와 같이 餘裕가 있는 나라이니까 믿어도 좋다는 것입니다。 그러나 餘裕가 있다는 것만으로 信賴하여도 좋다는 理由는 않이 됩니다만은 또한 가지 信賴할 만한 理由가 있읍니다。 그것은 朝鮮을 援助함이 美國策에 符合되는 까닭입니다。 美國은 朝鮮을 統一的인 自主獨立國家를 만들므로써 民主主義陣營을 世界的規模로 防衛하고 極東의 地理的樞要地인 朝鮮半島를 美國의 友好圈으로 編成함으로써 其國防上生命線인 太平洋을 保衛할 수 있읍니다。 朝鮮의 防衛가 깨어지는 날에는 太平洋防衛는 重大한 脅威를 받게 되는 까닭입니다。 그러므로 美國의 朝鮮援助는 美國民의 利他的 利己的 動機가 調和되는 點에서 合理化되는 것이며, 따라서 우리가 信賴하고 받어도 何等의 危險이 없는 것입니다。 이제 朝鮮問題는 美蘇共同委員會의 손을 떠나, 國際聯合에 上程되여 一部國家의 猛烈執拗

한 妨害工作에도 不拘하고 四十六個國이 [illegible] 明年二月中旬에 入
監視促成하고저 友邦中國의 即世界十六個國으로한 國際聯合委員團이 明年一月初旬에 入
國하게되었고 明年初夏頃에는 政府가 樹立될것이 豫想되는바이나, 我國이 끝내 非友
能的이고 非協助的인 그態度를 버리지않고 우리의總選擧는 妨害한면서 우리는 다방
히 漠然한 非理性的인 南北統一政府樹立의 理想을 暫時中止하고 當面에서 南北을網
羅한 總選擧를 實施하야 政府를樹立하고 國力을 培養하며 國交를開始하야써 民生을
塗炭에서 救出하고 三八線을 깨트리지않으면 안된것입니다。三八線저남에는 우리民
族에게 害毒을끼치는 無數한 毒菜들이 숨어있음은 알아야합니다。三八線破壞에 波波한
남어지 이러한毒菜들로하여금 우리國民에게 害毒을 끼치게하여서는 않됩니다。三八
線을 깨치기前에 먼저 이 毒菜들을 處理하여 버린것을 알아서는 않됩니다。그리
니 우리는 三八線破壞에 어떠한 技術的方法을 [illegible] 實力을養成하지 않으면 안될
것입니다。

끝으로 國聯委員團의 入國과 政府樹立을 目睹에는 우리 民族은 萬端의準備와 決
意로서 [illegible] 妨害工作에도 不拘하고 四十六個國이 [illegible] 明年二月中旬에 入
監視促成하고저 友邦中國의 即世界十六個國으로한 國際聯合委員團이 明年一月初旬에 入
國하게되었고 明年初夏頃에는 政府가 樹立될것이 豫想되는바이나, 我國이 끝내 非友
能的이고 非協助的인 그態度를 버리지않고 우리의總選擧는 妨害한면서 우리는 다방
히 漠然한 非理性的인 南北統一政府樹立의 理想을 暫時中止하고 當面에서 南北을網
羅한 總選擧를 實施하야 政府를樹立하고 國力을 培養하며 國交를開始하야써 民生을
塗炭에서 救出하고 三八線을 깨트리지않으면 안된것입니다。三八線저남에는 우리民
族에게 害毒을끼치는 無數한 毒菜들이 숨어있음은 알아야합니다。三八線破壞에 波波한
남어지 이러한毒菜들로하여금 우리國民에게 害毒을 끼치게하여서는 않됩니다。三八
線을 깨치기前에 먼저 이 毒菜들을 處理하여 버린것을 알아서는 않됩니다。그리
니 우리는 三八線破壞에 어떠한 技術的方法을 [illegible] 實力을養成하지 않으면 안될
것입니다。

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민주의 이념과 목표를 같이하는 우리 대한민국은 세계 모든 나라들과 친선을 두터이 하기를 바라며 국제연합헌장의 원칙을 충실히 지킬 것을 선언하는 바이다。

우리는 항구적 세계평화의 유지에 있어서 우리의 책임과 의무를 다할 것을 확신하는 바이다。

우리는 모든 나라가 각기 자국을 다스리는 책임을 완수하려는 신성한 노력에 있어서 서로 협조할 것을 확신하는 바이다。

우리는 전 세계에 있어서 공포와 궁핍으로부터 해방되어 모든 사람이 평생을 두려움 없이 자유로이 살 수 있도록 할 것을 확신하는 바이다。

우리는 모든 나라가 물질적 및 정신적 복리를 위하여 무력을 사용하는 것을 포기하도록 할 것을 확신하는 바이다。

우리는 정의와 도덕을 국제정치의 최고 이념으로 삼는 국제질서의 확립을 위하여 최선을 다할 것을 확신하는 바이다。

우리는 우리들과 우리들의 자손을 위하여 모든 나라와 더불어 자유민주주의 제도를 발전시키고 기본적 인권과 사회정의를 실현하며 사회균등의 기회를 보장하고 물질적 균등 향상을 꾀하며 항구적 세계평화가 유지되는 가운데 국가의 안전보장과 자유와 번영의 확실한 보장을 기할 것을 확신하는 바이다。

이러한 숭고한 목적과 이념 아래 우리 대한민국은 삼천만 동포의 총의에 입각하여 국회의 압도적 다수로 이 헌법을 제정하고 이를 공포한다。

제一장 총강

제一조 ① 대한민국은 민주공화국이다。

② 대한민국의 주권은 국민에게 있고 모든 권력은 국민으로부터 나온다。

제二조 ① 대한민국의 국민이 되는 요건은 법률로 정한다。

② 국가는 법률이 정하는 바에 의하여 재외국민을 보호할 의무를 진다。

제三조 대한민국의 영토는 한반도와 그 부속도서로 한다。

제四조 대한민국은 통일을 지향하며 자유민주적 기본질서에 입각한 평화적 통일 정책을 수립하고 이를 추진한다。

제五조 ① 대한민국은 국제평화의 유지에 노력하고 침략적 전쟁을 부인한다。

② 국군은 국토의 방위와 그 신성한 의무의 수행을 사명으로 하며 그 정치적 중립성은 준수된다。

제六조 ① 헌법에 의하여 체결·공포된 조약과 일반적으로 승인된 국제법규는 국내법과 같은 효력을 가진다。

② 외국인은 국제법과 조약이 정하는 바에 의하여 그 지위가 보장된다。

제七조 ① 공무원은 국민전체에 대한 봉사자이며 국민에 대하여 책임을 진다。

② 공무원의 신분과 정치적 중립성은 법률이 정하는 바에 의하여 보장된다。

제八조 ① 정당의 설립은 자유이며 복수정당제는 보장된다。

② 정당은 그 목적·조직과 활동이 민주적이어야 하며 국민의 정치적 의사형성에 참여하는데 필요한 조직을 가져야 한다。

③ 정당은 법률이 정하는 바에 의하여 국가의 보호를 받으며 국가는 법률이 정하는 바에 의하여 정당운영에 필요한 자금을 보조할 수 있다。

④ 정당의 목적이나 활동이 민주적 기본질서에 위배될 때에는 정부는 헌법재판소에 그 해산을 제소할 수 있고 정당은 헌법재판소의 심판에 의하여 해산된다。

제九조 국가는 전통문화의 계승·발전과 민족문화의 창달에 노력하여야 한다。

一部亡國的賣國逆徒는 버젓하게나라를 버리고 某國을 祖國이라부르며 感激과눈물에젖은 太極旗를버리고 붉은旗를휘두르며 愛國歌는 잊은듯 某國의革命歌를 높이불으는가하면 思慮와 判斷力이 薄弱하고 感受性이 發敏한 青少年層과 純眞無智한 勞働者農民들을 煽動과 謀略으로 動員하여 殺傷과 破壞와 掠奪을肆行하여 秩序를擾亂함으로서 우리民族의 道義的 自律性과 法律的自治能力의 缺如를 故意로 世界耳目에 曝露시키 世界의 朝鮮에對한 認識과同情을 除去하여 獨立을 遲延妨害하니 어찌 悲憤과痛嘆을 禁할수있겠습니까 再昨年十月 嶺南을中心으로 京鄕各地에蜂起된 野蠻的暴動은 一時的이나마 우리獨立에 저지않은 暗影과支障을 갖어왔던것입니다。그러나 그것이 多幸이도 朝鮮民族全體의意思로된것이않이고 獨立을 遲延或은 不可能하게하여 某國의一聯邦으로 만들랴한 賣國的共産系列의 謀略的破壞行爲임이 判明되여 우리에對한 世界의疑心이풀리고 우리의 獨立案이 國際聯合總會에서 絕對多數로 決定된것입니다。

總選擧와 政府樹立을 目睫에둔 우리는 우리의獨立을 妨害하는 共産分子의 謀略에 속지말어야합니다。그者들이 口頭禪과같이 먼드는 數千年間에쌓여진 人類文化를 破壞

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國際委員團 諸氏는 朝鮮의 現實과 民意를 徹底히 把握하는 同時에 共産系의 妨害工作을 排除하고 三千萬의 衆族的 協力아래 負荷한 使命을 完遂하여 眞正獨立의 完成을 期必하기를 바라지 않는 한편 國際協合委員團이 朝鮮에 滯留하는 동안 總選擧의 前後를 通하여 共産分子들의 暴力行爲와 破壞와 陰謀 彼我 危險行爲가 續出될것이 豫想되는바이나 이에 對하여는 治安當局의 適切한 對策과 確固한 樹立되어 朝鮮治國能力의 基礎를 徹底且徹底히 封鎖하야 總選擧實施에 些少한 支障과 影響도 生起지아니하도록 萬全을 期하기를 바라는 바이니 同團諸位는 時間을 浪費하고 總選擧前後를 通하여 朝鮮의 秩序維持와 明朗平和한 自由的 環境을 마련하기 위하여 國際協合委員團 및 非常히 우리民族의 文化性과 自治能力을 百퍼센트 認識하여 獨立完成을 期必하기를 付託하는 바입니다。

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民族運命의 岐路

(UN朝鮮委員團歡迎辭)

會長以下 諸氏와 偉大한 國際協合 朝鮮委員團의 委員各位, 來賓諸位와 더욱이 멀리 오신 그밖에 滿場의 紳士淑女諸位!

우리의 素朴하고 愛國的인 朝鮮사람들은 오늘 기쁨과 希望과 感激을 갖이고 여러분 UN朝鮮委員團의 偉大한 委員諸位앞에 놓이게 되었읍니다。그들은 여러분앞에 衷心으로 歡迎의 뜻을 표하고 있으며, 그리고 여러분은 世界新秩序에 非常한 國際平和의 理想을 實現할라고 努力하고있는 그 尊嚴한 機構 UN을 代表하고 계신 우리의 벗 우리의 代辯者로서 빛겨 맞이하고 있는것입니다。여러분이 몸소 UN의 一員으로서 國際協合總會에서 우리朝鮮의 獨立을 爲하야 勇敢히 싸워주신 其間 海外 各地에 散在한 우리 동포들이 感謝를 드리는 바입니다。

貴委員團에 賦課된 使命은 가장 困難하고도 緊急한것이며, 諸位는 이곳 朝鮮에서

自由스럽고 [illegible] 獨立을 [illegible] 確[illegible]로 되였읍니다。우리는 [illegible] UN에서 [illegible] 長期限內에 總選擧가 [illegible] 急速度로 進[illegible]를 期待하는 [illegible]입니다。

우리 [illegible]는 政治的으로 [illegible]고 [illegible]로 [illegible]의 國家의 獨立과 民衆의 意思로 [illegible] 自由民主政府를 渴望하고 있읍니다。우리는 이 以上 더 [illegible] 없읍니다。只今 우리朝鮮은 政治的으로나 社會的으로나 經濟的으로나 [illegible] 地境에 [illegible]고 있읍니다。

우리는 우리를 [illegible] 對하야 感謝를 [illegible] 그러나 [illegible] 滿[illegible]였고 그것을 [illegible] 있읍니다。우리가 [illegible] 않을수 없었던것은 우리나라가 그 [illegible] 三八線이라는것이 [illegible] 命에 [illegible]는 것입니다。이 政治的인 分割은 政治的 半身不隨가 [illegible] 計였으며 더구나 그것은 民族的인 [illegible]과 文化를 가진 이 [illegible]에다가 全然 相反된 世界를 創設하였읍니다。

即 北朝鮮에서는 少數者의 獨裁를 基礎로한 共產主義制度가 確立되어가고 있으며 이를 南朝鮮에서는 우리自身의 民族的[illegible]을 保[illegible]함으로써 [illegible] 民主主義를 建設한다고 努力을 하고있는 것입니다。

이것을 假令 수박으로 比喩하야 [illegible] 朝鮮이란 수박은 [illegible]고도 不自然하것으로 되고말었읍니다。即 그수박의 北쪽은 [illegible]가 [illegible]고 말었으니 이것은 造物主自身조차 [illegible] 못하는 없는것입니다。이 일마나 [illegible] 悲劇이겠읍니까? 그러기때문에 統一的인 獨立朝鮮의 建設이란 [illegible] 있을 것이 되었읍니다。나는 「러도야드, 깊풀링」이 『東은東, 西는西』이 [illegible] 決코 [illegible] 될수는 없다고 한데 對하야 同意한수가 없읍니다。그러나 나는 北은北 南은南 [illegible]은 決코 雙童이가 될수없다고 굳게 믿읍니다。

우리는 統一을 願합니다。그러나 그統一은 國家千年의 福祉를 保障할수있는 眞正하고 [illegible] 아니여서는 아니됩니다。우리는 [illegible] 다음과같은 條件이 이루워지지않으면 안되겠으니 即

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문제로는 北朝鮮의 [illegible] 政治的 諸條件이 解放以前의 狀態로 復歸하여야 할것이며

둘으로 朝鮮의 全民族을 各各 令別없는 自由意思를 함으로써 政府의 形態를 選擇할 수있는 天賦의 權利를 認定하지 않으면 안됩니다。

그런데 우리의 當面한 問題를 解決하기爲하여는 上記條件의 完全에 對하여 너무 形式的인 問題를 부러나갔은 이러면 充分한 일이 못됩니다。

첫째條件과 둘째條件은 서로 緊密히 連關되어 있으며 이것은 只今 現實히 이루어질것 으로 생각되지 않습니다。왜냐 하면 그것은 蘇聯과 [illegible] 相互關係的으로 存在하는 國際問題이 [illegible] 解決이 이루나지않고는 明確한 結論을 얻을수 없는것이 [illegible] 합니다。

우리 朝鮮사람으로 보아졌을때 우리는 이미 二年以上이나 참을성있게 苦待하고 努力

力을 하여왔지만 問題解決은 [illegible] 더욱 더 [illegible] 하므로서 우리의 所望을 永遠히 [illegible] 합니다。

우리問題의 解決은 이以上 遲延시킬수가 없읍니다。우리는 우리가 當面해있는 [illegible] 있는바 大綱과 當局 우리가 [illegible] 하므로서 우리의 國家的 政治的 運命을 開拓해 나가지않으면 안되겠읍니다。앞으로 더날은 速度로 變하지않는 狀態에는 우리는 [illegible] 할 方法 [illegible] 人口로나 優越한 權利를 갖이고있는 南朝鮮만이라도 即時 總選擧를 實行하지않으면 안될것이며 이것은 우리가 우리의 現在를 現狀그대로 永遠히 繼續하여 [illegible] 합니다。

朝鮮은 只今 自由냐 假裝主義냐 民主主義냐 共產主義냐 民族主義냐 生이냐 死냐 그는 十字路에 놓여있읍니다。우리는 非常主義를 反對하며 [illegible] 的인것이나 右的인 [illegible] 何한것을 莫論하고 獨裁主義를 反對합니다。그래서 우리 朝鮮民衆은 人類의 自由와 世界의 平和를 愛好하는 우리의 敵은 獨裁的인 [illegible] 世界의 民主勢力과 合流하기를 [illegible] 朝鮮問題는 共產主義냐 民主主義냐 하는 世界問題의 現像

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的이고 [illegible] 있은것과 [illegible] 찾지못하겠다면 우리는 참다이 유감은 [illegible] 합니다。

賢明한 議員諸位! 아마 여러분께서는 我民族의 歷史上 여러 失敗 또는 어떤 落伍를 經驗하신 것을 모르십니다。그러나 그러한 諸種의 直接的 間接的 個人的研究에서 克服하고 수십사。或은 우리나 反對的 外國의 親善은 中立은 우리를 統一하고 協助하는 能力이 없다고 斷言할 자가 많습니다。나도 우리가 이點에 있어서 不足하다는것을 認定합니다。그러나 이것은 우리의 國民性에 固有한 弱點에 非因한것은 않입니다。이것은 우리가 日帝下에서 四十年동안 이나 壓式으로 수입된 [illegible] 에서 受動力으로 주어진 [illegible] 的觀念은 추인 우리에 있어서 [illegible] 입니다。우리나 우리는 分裂은 不可避한것입니다。우리는 固執하게서 選擧하 [illegible] 하여 싸워 왔습니다。南朝鮮의 北朝鮮(政治)에 依하여 指導되고 固執에 있은 그들에 依하여 決

行된 破壞的 [illegible] 破壞的 活動이 [illegible] 、證明합니다。民族主義와 民主主義 사이에 妥協과 合作이 있을수있겠읍니까?

또 或是諸位는 UN을 攻擊하고 諸位의 [illegible] 에 妨害하는 [illegible] 고 시끄러운 曲調의 政治論議을 [illegible] 하고 보겠읍니다。그러나 [illegible] 에게 귀를 기울이지 마십시오。그것은 참다운 問題의 [illegible] 않입니다。우리는 大衆과 우리들의民主를 擁護하는 一部少數分子의 소리입니다。

우리民族의 [illegible] 國的な 大敵은 全的으로 여러분과 協力하여 독한 이 [illegible] 입니다。왜그러냐 하면 그것은 우리自身의 敵이 [illegible] 이기 때문입니다。이 [illegible] 唯一의 方法이라는것은 [illegible] 있읍니다。[illegible] 과 政治的 [illegible] 은 추어오는 積極的인 [illegible] 。

[illegible] 우리의 [illegible] 여러분! 우리들은 [illegible] 信念을 [illegible] 고 [illegible] 이 [illegible] 自由로운 大衆으로부터 [illegible] 해 [illegible] 니다。그러나 우리나

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總選擧와 警察의 任務

나의 親愛하는 同胞여러분! 解放後 四年동안 夢昧에도 잊지못하고 苦待하고 渴望하여 마지않던 總選擧實施를 目睫에 둔 이때 여러분앞에 말씀을드리게됨을 無限히기뿌게 생각하는 바입니다。

도리켜보건대 國際的으로 公約되고 確約된 朝鮮獨立이 某國의 執拗하고도 猛烈한 妨害工作으로因하야 解放後 滿二年半이지나도록 完遂되지못하고 踏步하든나머지 正義人道의象徵인 國際聯合總會에 上程되여 絶對多數로 獨立案이 可決되고 總選擧의 促進監視를爲하여 來朝한 國際聯合朝鮮委員團의 業務가 着着進步되여 드되어 國聯小總會에서 亦是絶對多數로 總選擧實施案이 採擇되고 選擧期日이 오는 五月九日로 決定되였음은 朝鮮이主權國家로서 發足하는 첫段階로서 民族的 歡喜를 늦기여 마지안는바이나 한편某國의 妨害와 [illegible] 그리고 朝鮮을 衛星國家로 만드려 第二의 外蒙古로 化케하랴는 무서운野心의表現인 [illegible]

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兩駐屯軍이撤退後 南北要人을 會談케한후 統一選擧를하야 한다고主張하고있으나、이는
우에서도 말한바와같이 固陋한 原則論에지나지않고 現實下에서는 到底히 實現性이없을
뿐만 아니라 大衆의所向할바를 그릇쳐 民族萬代에 累를 끼치는 所爲밖에는 안되는것입
니다。이現實下에서는 可能地域의 選擧를完遂하는길만이 朝鮮을 自主獨立의 主權國家로
만들수있는 唯一한方途임을 알어야합니다。왜그런고하니 우리는 이選擧를完遂함으로써
안으로는 愛國者의集中核心體인 國民政府를樹立하여 民族蘇生의 根據를만들게하고 國民
을政治的으로結束하여 그國力을 世界에宣揚함으로서 最少限 朝鮮獨立案可決에贊同한 四
十六個國以上의 承認을얻어 先進國家系列에 參與하야 國交와通商을開始하여 民生을塗炭
에서건지고、產業을復興하야 國力、國防力을길르는한편 밖으로는、正義에立脚한 國際輿論을
喚起함으로서 某國의野心을 曝露粉碎하여 三八線을끼치고 失地를回復하여 名實相符한 完
全統一을 꾀하여야할것입니다。그런즉 이選擧야말로 獨立의基礎가아니고 무엇이겠읍니까。
그런데 이와같이事理가 明白함에도 不拘하고 某國의앞잡이인 共產分子는勿論、機會主
義的政治指導者들、自體矛盾의曝露로 政治路線에 變化를 이르킨者들과 選擧에參與이없는

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者들은 選擧를 妨害함으로써 民族千年의 大計를 그릇치려하니 이어찌슬으고 可憎함을 禁할수있겠음니까。이選擧가 民族興亡의關鍵이되는만큼 우리는 擧族的으로 國聯委員團에協力하여 眞正한 民主主義에立脚한 明朗平和하고 秩序整然한 選擧의實施를 期하여야할것이며、이를爲하여는 國民各自가 何等의妨害와 干涉과 强制를 받음이없이 極히自由로운 立場에서 自由意思에依하야 選擧에參與할수있도록 自由雰圍氣를 造成確保하여야 합니다。왜그러냐하면 共產政權을 企圖하는 左翼系列은 勿論 民族陣營中에서도 自黨自派의利益을爲하야 脅迫과誘惑等의手段으로 有形無形的으로 投票를못하게 妨害하는行爲와 棄權을慫慂하는 行爲와 그리고 어느一定한 사람에게 投票를強要하는 行爲等이있을것을 豫想할수있고 또이러한環境속에서는 自由스러운選擧는 期待할수 없는까닭입니다。選擧란民意를反映하는것으로 國民各自가 願하는 政治形態를 構成하는 한 手續方法에 지나지않음니다。그러니 自由雰圍氣없는 選擧란 民意를反映치못하는것임은 自明한바가안입니까。伊太利의과씨쓴、羅逸의나치쓴、蘇聯의共產主義的獨裁式選擧、또는 北朝鮮에서 施行하였다는 所謂 한상자 검은상자式 投票들은 一黨一派의利益을 爲한 强制投票로 眞正한 民主主義

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選擧는 않입니다。

이러한 選擧에야 이미 人權이 있고 自由가 있겠읍니까! 國民은 다만 [illegible] 에 눌리여 그들의 指名하는대로 投票할뿐이 아닙니까。 그러니 어찌 참다운 民主主義選擧라 할수 있읍니까。

國民의 自由스럽고 公正한 選擧를 妨害하는 모든 [illegible] 排除하고 自由環境을 造成 保함은 警察의 任務입니다。 그러나 우리 [illegible] 選擧 [illegible] 國策으로 決定된 以上 左右翼을 莫論하고 其國策遂行에 反對하는 一切의 破壞的行動은 違法行爲임으로 嚴重處斷하며 둘째, 選擧實施過程에 있어서 警察은 總選擧에 關한 모든 法令을 公正且嚴格하게 執行하야 成年同胞各自가 自由스럽고 分別있는 一票를 던질수 있도록 [illegible] 暴力行爲의 團束과 制裁를 嚴重히 하며 言論 集會 出版의 自由를 確保하여 自由스러운 環境造成에 總力을 [illegible] 있읍니다。 그러므로 警察官은 自己의 投票權을 行使하는 [illegible] 一黨一派의 利益을 圖謀하는 行動을 하지 못할것은 勿論 어떠한 種類의 政治的活動에도 參與하지 못하는 것입니다。 國立警察이 이와 같이 公正한 [illegible] 의 [illegible] 爲하여 自由環境 [illegible]

保에 銳意懸命임에도 不拘하고 一部에서는 더욱이나 民族陣營의 指導者 또는 政黨代辯者中에서까지 「警察을 慫慂하야써 選擧를 獨占하도록 配置하고 人民의 自由를 蹂躪하고 있다」느니 或은 「選擧에 있어서 國立警察은 信賴할수 없는 不適格한 存在라」느니, 또는 「南朝鮮은 警察國化하였다」느니하여 가진 惡評과 中傷과 誹謗을 加하야 國立警察의 威嚴과 信賴를 떠러트리고저 하는 者가 있음은 實로 遺憾으로 생각하는 바입니다。 이런 者들은 南勞黨系列의 共産分子나 軍政에 反對하는 者가 않이면 政治路線에 變化를 [illegible] 選擧에 勝算이 없는 者들로서 警察을 瓦解케하여 卑慾을 채우고저 하는 部類들입니다。 그러나 北朝鮮에서 强力한 軍隊를 訓鍊養成하여 南朝鮮을 엿보고 있을뿐外라 其勢力이 漸次 浸透되고 있음에 對한 南朝鮮國防體制의 不完備한 事實과, 南朝鮮이 過去二年間 共産系列의 破壞와 陰謀의 溫床이였다는 事實等에 빛우어 볼때 兵力이 없는 南朝鮮에 强力한 警察力이 要請됨은 理解할수 있는 일이고, 또한 强力한 警察力을 기르고 있음은 事實입니다。 그러나 이와 같은 根據없는 誹謗中傷에 對하야 나는 國立警察의 最高責任者로서 國立警察은 其組織 其懷抱하는 民主警察의 理念과 方法, 訓鍊과 實踐에 있어 先進國家警察制度에 比하야 遜色이 없

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自由雰圍氣와 警察

一

民主主義란 무엇인가。가장 簡單한 말로 定義하면 「民主主義」國家는 國民의 自由로운 投票로 選出된 代表者들이 多數決로 決定한 法律에 服從하는 國民의 國家를 이름이라」할것입니다。

이 定義에서 보면 國民은 두가지 資格을 갖이고 있으니、하나는 主權者의 資格으로서 이것은 投票를 通하야 나타나는것이오、또 하나는 國民으로서의 義務이니 이것은 法에 服從하는것을 通하야 나타나는 것입니다。그럼으로 民主主義國家의 國民은 自己가 統治者인 同時에 統治를 받는 者인것입니다。우리는 統治者의 資格으로는 投票를 通하야 法律을 制定하고 大統領等 法律에 依하야 行政한 首腦者를 選擧하지마는、하번 그리한뒤에는 우리는 그法律과 및 우리가 選擧한者의 命令에 服從하는것이

나 를 統治를 받는것입니다。그럼으로 民主主義의 國民은「投票하고 服從하는 者는 하겠이요 自由롭게 投票하고 眞誠하게 服從하는者를 충은 公民 또는 市民이라 할것입니다。以上에 말한 二民主國民의 두가지 義務 即 投票와 服從은 한마디로 要約하면 「憲法」이니 이 憲法이 없으면 두울 國家도 維持할수 없거니와 特히 民主主義國家에 있어서 그러한 것입니다。憲法이 國民의 第一次的인 것은 君主專制國에서나 暗殺獨裁國에서나 다름이 없을것입니다。오직 다른것은 民主主義國家에는 그法을 어떤 個人이나 또는 어떤 階級이 만들지 아니하고 國民들의 自由로운 投票로 即 國民의 自由로운 意思로 選出된 代表者들의 過半數의 合議로 만든다는 것이니 例를 들면 우리나라에서는 法은 君主가 만들었고 또 議會라 및 그 構成國家制에서는 法은 마르크스 이론 少數인 共產黨 뿐이요 一般國民은 共產黨에서 만들어 놓은 法에 對하야 또는 指名한 各種候補者에 對하야 可否의 投票만을 許하는 것입니다。그 可否의 投票라는 것은 國民이「自由로운 雰圍氣」속에서는 하지못하고 否의 投票와 같은 報復의 恐怖를 當하는 威脅밑에서 하는것이어서 이것은 强制投票라고 稱하는것이다。所謂

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이것을 民主主義라고 獨裁等의 國家에서 稱하는것은 冒瀆이오 欺瞞입니다。以上에 우리는 民主主義란 法에 依한것임을 알았고 그것이 自由로운 投票와 服從하고 正確한 法律에의 服從임을 알았거니와 이것을 監視하고 指導하는것이 警察의 任務인것입니다。이번에 우리나라에는 總選擧가 實施되거니와 이것이 自由로운 雰圍氣속에서 適法히 行하고 또하는것이 첫째로는 우리國民의 愛國心과 政治的 訓練에 나타난것도 없지아니하려니와 둘째로는 우리 國家警察의 힘이 닿았기 때문입니다。警察은 民主主義精神을 잘 理解하여서 國民의 投票가 自由로운 雰圍氣속에서 되게 한것입니다。그러므로 不法分子가 自由로운 投票를 妨害하지나 않나 或은 候補者가 或은 다른方法으로 威脅 買收 僞計等 手段으로 選擧法에 違反하는 行爲는 하지나 않는가를 嚴重히 注意하여서 公正하게 圓滿한것으로서만 公正한 選擧를 保障할 수 있을것입니다。

11

警察은 適法하는 國民의 親善한 保護者요 奉公者입니다。警察官 各人의 가슴에

으로 또或은 地主 小作人 [illegible] 雇主 被雇傭關係의 情實로 選擧權者를 壓迫하는者 等
입니다。그러므로 이들의 行動에 對하여서는 不斷히 또 嚴正히 監視할 必要가 있으니
萬一 조금이라도 違法하는 事實을 發見할때에는 秋毫의 容恕도 없이 이를 摘發하여서
는 司直의 [illegible] 반게 하는것이 總選擧에 臨하는 警察의 任務을서다。特히 左翼
其他過激한 徒輩가 選擧를 妨害하기 爲하야 無根之說을 流布하야 或은 過激政府를
或은 [illegible]國을 或은 「우연」을 曲解하고 中傷하는 言說을 弄하야 民心을 煽動하야 治
安을 攪亂할 [illegible] 없지아니할것이니 우리國立警察의 警察官은 明敏하게 이것을 監
視하야 未然에 防止할 義務가 있는것입니다。참으로 自由로운 雰圍氣는 오직 確實하
고 明朗한 治安에서만 얻을수 있는것이니 暴動은 勿論이어니와 모든 潛行的破壞陰謀
를 未然에 防止하여서 治安維持의 萬全을 期하여야 합니다 總選擧에 協力하는 民衆
또는 政黨 또는 [illegible] 其他에서도 民主主義의 本意를 忘却하고 國民을 自派의
意思에 服從케 [illegible]하야 即 自派의 [illegible]를 當選케 하기爲하야 正當한 公開言
論을 手段으로 하는 [illegible]에 或은 利害로 或은 威脅으로서 選擧權者와 選擧候補者의

親切과 奉公의 精을 불어였거니와 이것이 우리 國立警察의 指導精神 입니다。만일
警察官中에 親切의 精神을 잊고 國民에게 不親切하거나 또는 [illegible]의 精神을 잊고
제 利益이나 安逸을 圖謀하는者가 있다면 그는 우리國立警察의 精神을 冒瀆하는 者
입니다。「고마운 警官」「미더운 警官」그리하고「만가운 警官」이라는 稱讚을 듣는
것은 警官 自身에게도 愉快한 일이거니와 나아가서는 國立警察과 民衆의 圓滿한 相
互信賴를 增進하야 違法精神의 放吹에도 큰 힘이 되는것입니다。警察官은 진실로 愛
國心을 갖이고 生命으로써 法을 지키 治安을 維持할 決意를 갖이고 各各 제職分을
다할진대 民心은 安頓하야 各己生産에 勤勉하여 農漁工業의 生産이 增加하고 우리나
라가「산기좋은 나라」가 될것입니다。「自由로운 雰圍氣」는 總選擧에는 絶對로 必要
하것이어서 이것이 아니고는 國民의 眞正한 意思를 反映하는 代表者를 뽑기는 不可
能할것이니 이自由로운 雰圍氣를 깨뜨리는 原因이 무엇인가하면 (1) 共産系列의 妨害
(2) 左翼이 아니고도 이번總選擧에 反對의 意思를 가진者 (3) 또는 어떤 [illegible] 個人
이 自己의 政治的野望을 達成하기 爲하야 或은 威脅으로 或은 金錢[illegible]의 利益[illegible]

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NND 760090
By NARS, Date

自由와 權利는 絶對的은 것은 그 憲法밑에 있어서 다름이 없는바로 이러한 精神
우하게 剛毅擴張합니다。 대체 民主主義란 반드시 언제나 意見의 對立을 前提로
하는 政治입니다。 그러므로 民主主義國家에는 반드시 二個以上의 主義 政見은 서로
병립하는 政黨이 있어서 서로 제가 옳다고 主張하여서 民意를 自己에게 돌리고
하는것이니 이것은 決코 不法도 아니오 不道德도 아닙니다 도리혀 서로 批判하고
서로 勝敗함으로 좋은 政治를 할수있는것입니다。 예를 들면 英國에는 현재 보수당
黨 民主黨이 對立하여있고 獨逸에는 社會黨 自由黨 등등 數個政黨이 있는것입니다
그러므로 우리나라에서도 主義 政見이 다른 二個以上의 團體가 對立하여 있고
不幸한일도 아니오 不當한일도 없이 모든 國家의 團體는 그團體의 團爭하는 方法에 있어
진입니다。 政黨의 正當한 團爭方法은 오직하나이니 그것은 言論입니다。 政黨은 口頭로
或은 印刷物로 自己의 意見을 民衆에게 發表하여서 民衆의 判斷을 기다리는것이 正當한
政爭手段입니다。 民衆은 各政黨이 發表하는 意見과 및 그들의 人格 識見 功績等을
보아서 我黨또는 어느政黨의 意見이 옳다는 判斷을 내리고 비로소 各政黨이 決定가

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國民의 信任을 얻은후라야 다음 選擧期가 政權을 맡는것이니 이것이 民主主義國
家의 政治常道 인것입니다。 그런데 우리가 建設하랴는 나라는 이러한 政治를 하는나
라요 이번 總選擧가 그 政治의 開始인것입니다。 그런데 世上에는 政黨의 對立을 不當
하다하야 統一을 唯一한 正道로 아는수가 있읍니다만 만일 하나밖에 政黨이 하나밖에
없다면 그것은 一黨獨裁이고 階級獨裁입니다。 지 개주의전 伊太利의 「파시스트」黨
獨逸의 「나지스」黨 蘇聯系列國의 共產黨같은것이 그것이니 이것은 少數가 多數人民을
壓制하는 民主主義政治에서 자라는 自由精神이 君主專制보다 더욱 凶惡한 專制政治이
니 多數國民은 奴隸가 되는것입니다。 우리가 口號하는 國家는 이러한 一黨獨裁 또
는 階級獨裁의 國家가 아니오 國民各個人이 自由意思로 投票하야 法을 만들고 指導
者를 뽑을수있는 自由의 國家요 平等의 國家입니다。 그런데 어느個人이나 또는 어
느政黨이 民主主義이냐 獨裁主義的이냐 하는것을 判斷하는 標準은 무엇이냐? 그것은
그政爭方法입니다。 그가 公開한 言論으로 手段을 삼느냐 暴力이나 謀略으로 手段을
삼느냐 하는것으로 우리는 分明히 判斷할수 있는것입니다。

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憲法第八十一條에 規定한 바와 같이 最高法院은 一切의 法律, 命令, 規則 또는 處分이 憲法에 適合하느냐 아니하느냐를 決定할 權限을 가지고 있는 것이니 이 權限은 最高法院의 固有한 權限이요 또 憲法이 最高法院에 賦與한 權限

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兩派의 是非를 判斷하는 權利는 投票하는 國民의 일이요 警察官의 일이 아니기 때문입니다。國民이 自由롭게 投票하기 爲하야 治安을 維持하야 自由로운 雰圍氣를 만드는것이 民主警察 愛國警察의 神聖하고 또 唯一한 任務인것입니다。

以上

跋

現下情勢에서는 總選擧完遂만이 朝鮮이獨立國家로서 出發하는 첫 段階이고 또한其完成에의 唯一의方途로 이機會를놓치면 우리民族은 永永奴隷의運命을 免치못한것은 明若觀火의두렷한 事實임에도不拘하고 朝鮮을蘇聯에 隷屬시켜 民族의奴隷化를 希企하는共産徒輩들은 政治的混亂과 經濟的破綻과 社會的不安에 시달리는우에 政治的訓練이不足하고 知性이單純하고 思慮와判斷力이 薄弱하야 確固한主觀과信念이 缺如한國民을 煽動謀略으로 欺瞞動員하여 野蠻的暴動을이르기 財産을破壞하고 貴重한 骨肉을 殺傷하며 獨立을 妨害함이 日益熾烈하며 民衆은趨向할바를 아지못하여 左往右還 路頭에彷徨함이 目前의實態이니 어찌痛憤함을禁할수있으랴!

維石趙炳玉博士는 余의尊敬하는先輩요 上司로서 過去酷毒을極한 倭政彈壓下에서는 가지苦礎를무릅쓰고 누구보다도 熱烈히 祖國光復에 獻身하였고 解放後에는 獨立一念에골는피를기우려 或은行動으로 或은言說로 때로는放送으로 或은 數十萬의大衆을面對하야

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擊然한條理와 熱烈한論調로서 現實事態와 胸臟의將來를 明析解剖하여 그의直視銘心한바를號訴하고 먼을바 마음과 갖이바態度와 取하바 行動을指示하여 三千萬이合心協力、總選擧를完遂함으로서 民族의宿願이요 至上命令인 祖國獨立의 聖業完成을網時하여 國民의指向한바를밝히었다。

維石先生의心血을 傾注한講演案中에서 그精粹만을 收錄한「民族運命의岐路」는 字字句句 愛國熱의血痕으로、獨立으로달리는 三千萬의燈臺가되고 羅針盤이되고 座右銘이되고 보람이어을것을 確信하여마지않는다。

一九四八年四月　日

警務部警察公報室

金　大　奉　謹識

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西紀一九四八年四月十五日 印刷
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民族運命의岐路

〔非賣品〕

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SOUTH KOREAN INTERIM GOVERNMENT
Department of Public Information
Seoul, Korea

SPECIAL PRESS RELEASE 21 April 1948

General Hodge today, 21 April 1948, took action on the sentences of Kim, Suk Whang; Cho, Sang Hang; Shin Il Joon; Son, Jong Soo; Kim, Joong Mok; Choi, Joung Ha; Park, Kwang Ok; Pai, Hi Bum; Cho, Yop; and Park, Jung Duk, who were tried and found guilty by Military Commission of conspiracy to commit several assassinations and of the murder of Dr. Chang, Duk Soo.

In his action, General Hodge:

(1) Approved the death sentences of Park, Kwang Ok, and Pai, Hi Bum. Execution of these two sentences has been withheld pending further consideration of their case.

(2) The death sentences of Kim, Suk Whang; Shin, Il Joon; Kim, Joong Mok; and Choi, Joung Ha, were commuted to life imprisonment.

(3) The death sentences of Cho, Sang Hang, and Son, Jong Soo, were commuted to imprisonment for ten years.

(4) The ten-year imprisonment sentences of Cho, Yop, and Park, Jung Duk, were reduced to five years.

朝鮮駐屯美軍司令官 ハッジ中將は 4月21日
德惠秀博士暗殺事件の関する軍事委員会の審
理を終了判決を金錫璜 趙尚恒 辛日俊
朱世尊 金重穆 崔重夏 朴光玉 裵炯範 越峰及
其の暴挙の対する 全ての控訴を棄却し一方
朴光玉及裵炯範の死刑を承認し 其執行を延
期する時まで引き續き留置
(1) 金錫璜 辛日俊 金重穆 崔重夏の死刑を終身刑
に減刑
(2) 趙尚恒 朱世尊の死刑を 10年刑に減刑
(3) 越峰及朴光玉の10年刑を5年刑に減刑

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Folder

SOUTH KOREAN INTERIM GOVERNMENT
DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
KYONGSANG PUKTO PROVINCE
TAEGU, KOREA

27 April 1948

Subject: Report on assassination of election official

To : Advisor to Director, National Police

1. In compliance with radiogram, our headquarters, the following information is submitted in regards to the murder of Chung Yun Lok. Chung Yun Lok was murdered at approximately 0200, 22 april 1948, in a forest near Sun Sun Tong, Inko Myun, Yongchon Gun. He was fifty six (56) years old and was chairman of the second district election committee. His home address was 168 Sun Sun Tong, Inko Myun, Yongchon Gun.

2. On the 21 April 1948, he was last seen alive when he went to bed at 2100. His body was found at 0400 on 22 April 1948 at the above mentioned place, about one (1) kilometer from his house. According to the police report he was taken to the forest and killed there.

3. Circumstances surrounding the case are as follows: On the 22 April 1948 at 0100 seven (7) rioters with four (4) guns (make of guns unknown) and a jap sword tried to attack the house of Chung Yen Yung, chief of the National Association, (a right wing assoc.) but he was not at home. In the meantime fifteen (15) men who were patrolling that area (they were one of the self protection units) and arrived at Mr. Chung Yen Yung's house and the seven (7) rioters told them : you are nice people etc. They were going to fight with the fifteen (15) men but changed their minds. The seven men carried handbills that they had with them and then departed in the direction of Sun Sun Tong, the village where the victim lived. They were singing the red flag song.

4. The fifteen (15) men that were patrolling got suspicious and decided to follow the . Around 0200 they arrived at Mr. Chung Yun Lok's house and the family was sleeping. A door to the room where the victim slept was open and he was not in the room so the men patrolling decided to look around. In the course of the search they found the body of the victim at the above-mentioned place. His throat has been cut by a sharp knife. The men who committed the crime are hiding in the mountains.
No arrests have been made by the police yet, but the investigation will continue.

Raymond Hoffman
Raymond Hoffman
1st Lt Inf
Police Dept

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Lt. McCabe
HQ Nat. Police

F. Gerard
Gen Assembly Sec

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CRIMINAL INFORMATION-INTELLIGENCE SECTION,

DETECTIVE BUREAU OF THE NATIONAL POLICE HEAD QUARTERS

TABLE OF THE CASES RE- ELECTION (US) 12. May 1948.

Classification / Div		DM	DA	DB	DC	DD	DE	DF	DG	DH	DJ	Total
Election offices, attacked.					2		13			2	2	19
Public institutions, attacked.										1		1
Set on fire to election offices							9			3		12
Setting fire to residences				1	1					1		2
Setting fire to election premises						4				1		5
Election Ballotins, destroyed		1	4	2	1		1	1	16	2	3	29
Election officials, attacked	Killed	1				3	3		1	1	4	14
	Wounded				4		1					5
	Attempted				1		1					2
Candidates, attacked	Killed											
	Wounded											
	Attempted				1							1
Election Campaign attacked	Killed											
	Wounded											
	Attemped											
Civilians, attacked	Killed											
	Wounded			1	1		13			1		16
	Attempted			1	1							2
Police men Attacked	Killed											
	Wounded											
	Attempted			3			1					4
Election officials, threatened					1		1					2
Candidates, threatened		1	1		1							1
Election campaign members, attacked												
Civilians, threatened							1			4		5
Police men, threatened												
Officials	Killed				1					1		
	Wounded						2					
	Arrested	11		6	13		8		2			27
Searches, taken out		1	1			2	2			3		5
Demonstrations		1	2		1	2	2			2		1
Torch Demonstration			2		1							1

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For General release

Second Statement about the So-called "Japanese Arrival in Korea"

(Announced by Dr. Cho Byung Ok, Director of Department of Police, June 18, 1948)

The true facts about the so-called "Japanese Arrival in Korea" were revealed jointly by the Directors of Departments of Police and Public Information on the 16th of this month. The South Korea Labour Party, in order to stir up the public sentiment and to interrupt the establishment of a government by instilling the anti-American feeling into the hearts of the people, created a Public Opinion Guidance Section in the South Kyungsang Labour Party and organized cells throughout the province with the writers of the press with the object of spying the secrets of the important organizations.

As soon as the article which appeared on the Min Joo Choong Bo (The Democratic Multitude News) on June 5th that "the American Military authorities invited the Japanese ex-high officials of the defunct Government-General of Korea who belong to the War Criminals' Class or those who should be expelled from public offices as advisors of the government and let them invade Korea again" was found to be a false report, the staff of the newspaper got flurried and said that it was not only their journalist Hum Young Kyo who saw the Japanese Mizuda on the crossroad in front of the Pusan Railway Station on the 4th of June but also Chun Jin Won, a clerk of the Korea Trade Company at Su Da Shin Dong, Pusan Prefecture, met him and even carried on conversation with him. To ascertain this false statement, they sent their journalist Sung Byung Kyoo on the 11th of June to Chun Jin Won

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to persuade him to testify for their statement but it was denied on the ground that it was false and the inventor of the story Han Young Pyo bundled off on the 11th of June.

At two o'clock on the afternoon of the 12th of June, Cho Hyung Chong, Editor-in-chief of the newspaper, and Kim Nai Ryun, Head of the Public Opinion Guidance Section of South Kyungsang Labour Party, were caught while exchanging secret documents on Soong Ahng Dong Street and the documents containing the manuscript of the false report were seized. All those who were connected with it were arrested and are being examined. We are determined to sternly punish all those engaged in such intrigues and destruction.

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

To Brig. Gen. J. H. Wickersham,
Duke's Palace

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

23 June 1948

Dr. P. O. Chough
Director, Department of Police
Seoul, Korea

My dear Dr. Chough:

I wish to thank you for your kind invitation of 19 June to attend a Memorial Service to be held in honor of the members of the National Police who died on duty in connection with the General Election and in the period from 1 January 1947 to 1 January 1948, at the National Police College Auditorium, at 1000, 25 June 1948.

I will be very happy to attend this ceremony and wish to thank you for your thoughtfulness in inviting me.

Sincerely,

JOHN [illegible]CKLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

19 June 1948.

Brig. Gen. J. Weckerling,
Seoul, Korea.

Dear General Weckerling;

In behalf of Korean National Police, I have the privilege to request your presence at a Memorial Service to be held in honor of the members of National Police who died on duty in connection with the General Election and in the period from 1 January 1947 to 1 January 1948, at National Police College Auditorium, at 1000, 25 June 1948.

P. O. Chougn
Director, Dept. of Police

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NND 760090
By NARS, Date

SCHEDULES
FOR [illegible] POLICE FUNCTIONS

I. Memorial Service at National Police College Auditorium

at 1000, 25 June 1948

II. Commendation and Decoration at National Police College

at 1400, 25 June 1948

III. Conference of all Police Chiefs, at National Police College

at 830, 26 June 1948

IV. Police Review
At Pei-Chong Road (before Police College)

at 1430, 26 June 1948

V. Theatrical Entertainment for families of the deceased policemen
at the Municipal Theatre

at 1900, 26 June 1948

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

American Delegation
U.S.-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

25 June 1948

Dr. CHOUGH, Byung Ok
Director, National Police
Seoul

Dear Dr. CHOUGH:

To my great regret and because of official duties I was unable to attend the memorial services for the policemen killed during the past year.

Again many thanks for your thoughtfulness in remembering me and I assure you that I would have liked to be present at the memorial exercises.

Sincerely,

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

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Security Classification (if any)

War Department

DISPOSITION FORM

File No.	SUBJECT: Preparations for 25 August Election in North Korea.

TO:	FROM:	DATE	COMMENT NO. 1
PIC CCI General Heckerling	G-2, XXIV Corps	31 July 1948	

The following reports are submitted for your information:

1. The Korean Police have learned that five members of the South Korea Labor Party visited residents of TAE YUL Dong, TUGAI Myun, KUNI Gun, KYUNGSANG-PUKTO and forced them to affix their chops to registration certificates which indicated that the individual agreed to cast a secret ballot for the election to be held in North Korea on 25 August.

2. On 29 July another Korean, believed to be from North Korea, was arrested in TAEGU, KYONGSANG-PUKTO with petitions and instructions from the SKLP in his possession. He gave police information which indicates that the petitions were to be sent to North Korea to be used to fill out ballots in the 25 August election.

W-
[illegible]
G-2

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UNTCOK
(Period After Election)

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

1 20 Apr Gen Weckerling
Jt Comm
CG USAFIK
CG USAMGIK
POLAD

1. Attached for the consideration of the Committee headed by General Helmick and POLAD is a memorandum by Dean Charles Pergler concerning the transition period between the completion of the voting and the organization of a National Assembly.

2. Par 1 of the attached memorandum recommends that the "senior member of the Assembly" function as Temporary Chairman. It is an almost universal custom for the member oldest in age to call a parliamentary body to order and preside before the permanent organization is effected, and particularly before a permanent Chairman or speaker is elected. The House of Representatives of the United States at its first session following election is called to order by the senior member and then election of the speaker follows.

3. In all probability the "senior member" would be Dr. RHEE, Syngman, who is 74 years of age.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U.S.A.

Incl
Memo by
Dean Charles Pergler

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

Restricted

19 April 1948

TO: Brigadier General John Weckerling, U.S.A.

SUBJECT: Convening of National Assembly.

Resolution No. II, adopted on November 14, 1947, by the United Nations General Assembly, by its par 3, recommends "that as soon as possible after the election, the National Assembly should convene and form a National Government and notify the Commission of its formation."

1. The elections will result in designating those individuals, who, once they meet, collectively will constitute the National Assembly. But they must first meet in such collective capacity and must be summoned for their first meeting. The election law not providing for such summons, it would appear that the summons for the first meeting of the Assembly should be issued by the Commanding General or the Military Governor with a provision that the senior member of the Assembly shall function as Temporary Chairman, pending establishment of a permanent organization.

2. There is no provision for issuance of election certificates, or by whom these certificates should be issued. However, the law provides in Section 43 that "after the winner has been determined, the election committee of the electoral district shall, without delay, inform the successful candidate of his election and give public notice of the result of the election." Notice of election to the successful candidates probably may serve as credentials or certificate of election.

3. Section 29 of the regulations implementing the law, provides that one of the duties of the election committee of the electoral district is "to prepare and present various reports concerning the election to the higher election committee." Section 46 of the election law also provides that "as soon as the provincial and Seoul City election committees receive all the election records from their respective electoral districts, they shall submit their reports on the election without delay to the National Election Committee." This is probably broad enough to require prompt notification of elected candidates to the National Committee. But, it will be desirable for the National Committee to issue instructions to that effect and to call attention to that Committee that a list of those elected should be provided to the Military Governor without delay.

Restricted

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4. Attention should be called to Section 44 of the election law providing that "within a period of two weeks after the date of the election, the Military Governor may, after consultation with the National Election Committee, declare the election in any of the electoral districts null and void" for reasons enumerated. This provision should probably be considered in fixing the date for convening of the National Assembly. After the lapse of two weeks it would seem that determination of qualifications, in cases of doubt, is for the National Assembly itself.

5. Par 3 of the United Nations Generaly Assembly's resolution prescribes notification, by the Assembly, of the formation of a National Government to the United Nations Commission on Korea. Nothing is said about relations with the Commanding General or the Military Government. Of necessity such relations will at least for a time exist and it seems desirable to consider their form and nature.

Charles Pergler

CHARLES PERGLER

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

File

Original and 1 Copy sent to Mr. Jacobs

3 May 1948

From: Charles Bergler

To : Brigadier General John Beckerling, USA

Subj: Tasks of the United Nations Commission following election.

1. The tasks and functions of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea are not limited to, and will not be exhausted by, observation of the elections on 10 May 1948. Some of these tasks are indicated by Resolution II, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly 14 November 1947. Also, according to the terms of the resolution adopted by the Interim Committee of the General Assembly of the United Nations, 26 February 1948, "it is incumbent upon the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, under the terms of the general assembly Resolution of 14 November 1947..... to ~~initiate~~ the program as outlined in resolution II, in such parts of Korea as are accessible to the Commission." These terms envisage duties beyond mere observation.

a. The Assembly reached a conclusion "that the freedom and independence of the Korean people cannot be correctly and fairly resolved without the participation of representatives of the Korean people," and "for the purpose of facilitating and expediting such participation by elected representatives of the Korean people," it was recommended that the elections be held ..... on the basis of adult suffrage and by secret ballot to choose representatives with whom the Commission may consult regarding the prompt attainment of the freedom and independence of the Korean people....."

b. This language, by clear implication, calls for the presence of the Commission after the election on 10 May 1948, even though it is the Commission which "may consult regarding the prompt attainment of the freedom and independence of the Korean people....." Just what is meant by "attainment of the freedom and independence" is not clear. Probably this means unification and may also mean assistance in framing a constitution, presumably provisional.

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2. Under paragraph 3, of the resolution of 14 November 1947, the United States General Assembly recommended "that as soon as possible, after the election by National Assembly should convene and form a National Government, and notify the Commission of its formation." The recommended consultation does not appear to be ~~critical~~ formality because, under section 4 of the United Nations General assembly resolution of 14 November 1947, several steps should be undertaken by the new government in consultation with the Commission. These steps involve reorganization of national security forces and the dissolution of all military or semi-military formations not included therein; taking over the functions of government from the military to civilian authorities, and arranging with the occupying powers for the complete withdrawal of their armed forces, as early as practical and, if possible, within ninety days. The necessity of fulfilling these tasks, by the Commission, is emphasized by the provision of paragraph 5, to the effect that the Commission "shall facilitate and expedite the fulfillment of the foregoing measures for the attainment of the National Independence of Korea, and the withdrawal of occupying forces, taking into account its observations and consultations in Korea."

3. Thus, it is evident that if the Commission were to withdraw immediately after 10 May 1948, it would do so without completing its mission. Whether the requirements could be met by leaving in Seoul a liaison group is doubtful. The resolution of 14 November contemplates consultations with, and assistance by, the Commission, and the term Commission appears to mean the collective body. Whether that body can delegate its authority to a liaison group is also doubtful; although, probably it could act upon the latter recommendation. But many possible acts would require a final seal from the Commission as a whole, and should be included in the Commission's report to the General Assembly.

CHARLES P. CAGLE

CPC/mo

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6 May 1948

Fr m: Ch rles ergler

To : Brigadier General John ckering, U.. .

ubj: 1. nited Nati ns Commission report t. eneral ssembly;

2. ecisions of the General ssembly.

1. Under para raph 2, solutio . II, ov mber 14, 1947, of the General ssembly of the nited Nati ns, the nited Nations Temporary Commission on Korea "shall report with its conclusions t the General ssembly....." This report, it would seem, should include not only observations of the election, but also sug est ns as to the program ational Government with regard to carrying out the program outlined in paragraph 4 of esolution o. II, such as taking over the functi ns of gov rnment, etc.

2. [illegible] shall report.
[illegible] is set [illegible] itself wha[illegible]. [illegible]
[illegible] ommissi n in Korea, [illegible] approval by the General ssembly is not required; but the ommission "may si ify [illegible] , however, there ve been indic tions that [illegible] the [illegible] ect l ast a doubt. [illegible] there have ere justifie by [illegible] that the [illegible] rticle against [illegible] ssembly [illegible] ssembly that, illegible] the [illegible] Satellites will not co[illegible] ission [illegible] the [illegible] ission, however, may [illegible] vote, [illegible] pro- ve if the Commission takes [illegible] ment, as may seems probable, if not certain.

3. If there is [illegible] , by a majority unanimously, allowing for [illegible] , this could be construed as recognition [illegible] ational [illegible] by the United Nations. There is no precedent for the situation, but the point is at least arguable, and may be raised, [illegible] by opponents of approval. Obviously, it would [illegible]

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raised by the United States unless and until in the future. It may become of some importance in view of the adoption of a constitution in the North and proclamation of its jurisdiction over all Korea, with Seoul as capital.

4. Under resolution no. II, November 14, 1947, other questions may arise. Thus, paragraph 7 calls "upon all members of the United Nations to refrain from interfering in the affairs of the Korean people during the interim period preparatory to the establishment of Korean independence," except in pursuance of the recommendations of the General Assembly... ....." Just what is meant by "interference" is again not clear. There will be many situations between the United States and the Interim Government in the course of another, any adjustment of which in matters with the military government. It is [illegible] may raise the question in some one of the [illegible] Interim Legislative [illegible] territories. The [illegible] of the Interim Government of the Republic of Korean sovereignty.

b. The call upon members of the United Nations to refrain from interfering in the affairs of the Korean people during the interim period [illegible] to the establishment [illegible] followed by a proviso [illegible] in pursuance of the recommendations of the General Assembly...." the General Assembly, yet the Korean people [illegible] interfering in the affairs [illegible] to the occupying powers [illegible] without any [illegible] by the United Nations [illegible] the occupying powers [illegible] Government invited [illegible] United Nations [illegible] this clause, however, [illegible] can only be [illegible].

c. [illegible] by the [illegible] never arise [illegible] ic. In view of the uncertainties [illegible] at least desirable to call attention to contingencies which at least [illegible].

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11 May 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PETRUS J. SCHMIDT
Principal Secretary
WINDSOR

SUBJECT: Election Results

1. A special election information center has been set up at the Capital which will have available all the latest information of the progress of the counting of the ballots and the election results.

2. This center is located at room 200, Headquarters Building, Capital and will have three telephones, Whitehorse 51, 52, and 53. Hours of business will be from 0800 to 2300.

JOHN [illegible]
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

13 May 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PETRUS J. SCHMIDT
Principal Secretary
UNTCOK

SUBJECT: Unofficial Results of the Election in Seoul.

Transmitted herewith are unofficial results of the elections in the City of Seoul:

Chung Ku	YUN Chi Yung	28,496	Han Kuk Dem.
Chong No A	LEE Yun Young	20,497	Chosen Dem.
Chong No B	CHANG Myun	23,188	No Party
Tongdae Mun A	LEE Seong Man	not opposed	Dok Chok
Tongdae Mun B	LEE Young Choon	14,659	Han Kuk Dem
Song Dong Ku	LEE Chung Chun	41,532	Dai Dong
Sodaemun Ku	KIM To Yun	31,182	Han Min
Mapo Ku	KIM Sang Don	20,056	No Party
Yong San Ku	KIM Yong Won	19,183	Han Min
Yong Dung Po Ku	YUN Chae Uk	14,296	Dai Dong

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

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13 May 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PETRUS J. SCHMIDT
Principal Secretary
UNTCOK

SUBJECT: Unofficial Election Results.

Transmitted herewith is a breakdown as of 0830, 13 May of the unofficial results of 140 electoral districts by parties and organizations:

Independence Rapid Realization Party	42
Han Kuk Democratic Party	25
Dai Dong Youth	10
No Party	53
Miscellaneous	10
TOTAL	140

JOHN MUCKERLINO
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

SECRET

1 17 May Gen Eckerling

CG JOAFIK

CG JOARGIK

1. Attached is a draft of a proclamation designed for issuance by the Commanding General after the official results of the balloting on 10 May have been determined.

2. The attached draft will provide what I believe is a necessary continuity of the executive power of the United States, exercised through its agent, the Commanding General, United States Army Forces In Korea. On the other hand, the attached proclamation also provides for the maximum participation of the Koreans in bringing about the certification of the elections, the determination of the elected candidates, the designation of the date of the first meeting of the elected representatives of the Korean people as well as providing for the existing gap in the arrangements for bringing into being the National Assembly which shall later establish a Government.

3. There will be some uncertainty regarding the status of the new government in relation to the position of the Commanding General, United States Forces in Korea. The bringing into being of the National Assembly will require the auspices and sponsorship of the representative of the executive power, particularly if that executive power may have to be asserted in the future. I do not believe this power can be nor should it be delegated to a Korean agency at this time, particularly during the period when there is no written agreement between the United States and the government to be established.

4. RECOMMENDATIONS:

It is recommended that the attached proclamation be approved substantially as written.

JOHN ECKERLING
Brigadier General, U.S.A.

Incl
Proclamation

cc: Mr. Jacobs

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DRAFT

PROCLAMATION

In accordance with recommendations of the Resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations, 14 November 1947, as amplified by Resolutions of the Interim Committee of the United Nations on 27 February 1948, and under Ordinance 175 of the South Korea Interim Government (Law for the Election of Representatives of the Korean People) approved 17 March 1948, elections were held on 10 May 1948 with the approval and under the observation of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, to choose representatives with whom the Commission may consult regarding the prompt attainment of the freedom and independence of the Korean people, and which representatives constituting a National Assembly, may establish a National Government of Korea.

The National Election Committee having received the official tabulations of the results of the balloting from the provincial and Seoul city committees has submitted to me the names of the candidates elected as representatives of the Korean people.

Now, therefore, I, John R. Hodge, Lieutenant General, United States Army, Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, ~~as executive agent of the United States~~, do hereby declare that the following persons who have been declared elected by the lawful election agencies in accordance with Ordinance 176, South Korea Interim Government, (Law for the Election of Representatives of the Korean People) are the official representatives of the Korean people with whom the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea may consult

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SECRET

regarding the prompt attainment of the freedom and independence of the Korean people under paragraph 2, Part II of United Nations Resolution of 14 November 1947 and which representatives, constituting a National Assembly, may establish a National Government of Korea:

Name	Electoral District

I herewith authorize the chairman of the National Election Committee to determine and publicly to announce the date on which the first meeting of the elected representatives of the Korean people shall be held in the capital city of Seoul, to call the first meeting to order, and to designate the Senior Member as temporary chairman who shall preside over the meeting until such time as the National Assembly has elected a chairman and determined its own organization.

Ordinance 176, South Korea Interim Government, (Law for the Election of the Representatives of the Korean People) approved 17 March 1948, requires by section 43 that the Election Committee of the Electoral District shall inform the successful candidate of his election. It is hereby provided that such notification of election shall constitute credentials of the successful candidates, and shall entitle them and each of them to assume their representative seats in the National Assembly.

Given in the capital city of Seoul on this day of May 1948.

JOHN R. HODGE
Lieutenant General, U. S. Army
Commanding

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25 May 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. CHU, HUNG-TI
Assistant Secretary
United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea

[illegible] official results of the election.

I attach hereto three copies of an official report of the National Election Committee dated 21 May 1948, addressed to the Military Governor, Major General William F. Dean, United States Army, showing the names, electoral district, age, total vote, profession and party affiliation (if any) of the successful candidates in the recent election held in South Korea on 10 May 1948 in 198 electoral districts. (Enclosure No. 1)

There are also attached three copies of a report from the National Election Committee to General Dean, dated 19 May 1948, in which it is recommended that the elections in Electoral Districts A and B of North Cheju-do (Cheju Island) be invalidated. Less than half the total number of registered voters participated in the elections and furthermore, no one candidate received an overwhelming majority of the votes in each of these districts. (Enclosure No. 2)

The Military Governor, Major General W. F. Dean, on 24 May 1948, on the recommendation of the National Election Committee, took action to invalidate the North Cheju-no (Cheju-do) elections and ordered new elections to be held on 23 June 1948. (See Enclosure No. 3)

[illegible]
Brigadier General, [illegible]

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NATIONAL ELECTION COMMITTEE
SEOUL, KOREA

21 May 1948

Maj. Gen. William F. Dean, U. S. Army
Military Governer, USAMGIK
Capitol Building
Seoul, Korea

Dear Gen. Dean :

Re Reports on the return of the Gen. Election.

I reports to you the new members of the National Assembly. elected on 10 May 1948 as per attached herewith. Also the resolation passed by the Committee on the North Che Ju Electoral District. A. B.

I trust you will receive your due consideration and appropriate action.

Sincerely yours,

Ro Chin Sul

RO CHIN SUL
Chairman
National Election Committee
Seoul, Korea

For Gen. Weckerling

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LIST OF THE ELECTED MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

1. Seoul City

Electoral District	Name	Age	Number of Votes	Occupation	Party of Affiliation
Chong[illegible]ku	Yoon [illegible]-yung	51	20,496	Chief Secretary Korean Democratic Council.	[illegible]
Chongno' [illegible]	Chee Yur-jung	5[illegible]	20,497	Vice-Chairman Chosun Democratic Party.	[illegible]
Chongno [illegible]	Chang Myun	63	23,15[illegible]	Member of [illegible]	None.
Dong[illegible]dai Koon [illegible]	Chee [illegible]-ik	74	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dong[illegible]dai Koon [illegible]	Chee Yung-chun	53	14,65[illegible]	Doctor.	[illegible]
Sung[illegible]ku	Chee Chang-cmun	61	21,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Suh[illegible]ku	Kim Jo-yoon	56	21,16[illegible]	Member of [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]ku	Kim [illegible]-hon	47	[illegible]	Farmer.	None.
Yong[illegible]an ku	Kim [illegible]-won	68	19,183	Merchant.	[illegible]
Young[illegible] .o ku	Yoon Tai-woo	5[illegible]	14,[illegible]	[illegible]ster.	[illegible]
[illegible]					
In Chun ku	[illegible] ar,-ster	[illegible]	[illegible]	Chief, Bureau of the Press.	None.
In [illegible]	[illegible] on,-er	[illegible]	17,[illegible]	[illegible]ch.r.	None.
Yai [illegible]ung,ku	Chee [illegible]ung-dook	45	14,826	Diree[illegible]	None.
[illegible] Yan,[illegible]an	[illegible]uh [illegible]ung-dal	57	[illegible],76[illegible]	None.	[illegible]
[illegible] Yan,[illegible]an	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]-hyun	5[illegible]	[illegible],[illegible]2	Chief Clerk, Business Department, [illegible]	None.
[illegible]	[illegible] [illegible]-hee	57		Chairman of Director of the Yon[illegible]press.	[illegible]
Yang Chun Gun [illegible]	Ji Duk-yul	59	11,215	Farmer	None.
Yang Chun Gun	Chee Duk-soo	48	7,8[illegible]	Chairman, Directors Board, Seoul Pharmaceutical University	None.
[illegible] Chun Gun	Suh Chung-hee	72	[illegible],27[illegible]	Farmer	[illegible]

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Electoral District	Name	Age	Number of Votes	Occupation	Party of Affiliation
Ka Pyung Gun	Kong Ik-pyo	52		Farmer	None.
Yang Pyung Gun	Yoo Kei-man	60	6,658	Member of [illegible]	None.
Lyuh Choo Gun	Lyuh Yeh-chun	71	41,337	Clergyman	D. D. Y. G.
See Chun Gun	Kong Chang-sic	49	10,383	Farmer	[illegible]
Yang In Gun	[illegible] Yang-sic	69	42,468	Farmer	[illegible]
Kun Gun Gun	[illegible] Yun-ki	44	28,467	Businessman	[illegible]
Pyung [illegible]	[illegible] uk-hwa	57	14,97[illegible]	Farmer	None.
Goo Gon Gun	Kong [illegible]-sun	43	22,020	Clergyman	D. D. Y. G.
[illegible]	[illegible]	44	17,[illegible]	Clergyman	None.
[illegible]	[illegible]	58	10,[illegible]	Businessman	None.
[illegible]	Chee Yun-sun	47	14,[illegible]	Peronant	[illegible]
[illegible]	Chun, Chun	54	14,[illegible]	Y. [illegible] C. [illegible]	None.
[illegible]	[illegible]	58	10,791	Farmer	None.
[illegible]	[illegible] Kon-sun	61	16,760	[illegible] of the Cross	None.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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Electoral District	Name	Age	Number of Votes	Occupation	Party of Affiliation
Chin Chun Gun	Song Pil-man	68	17,676	Farmer	H. K. D. P.
Koi San Gun	Youn Byung-ho	54	40,319	Farmer	None.
Um Sung Gun	Rhee Bui-sang	58	20,986	Farmer	I. R. R. P.
Choong Choo Gun	Kim Ki-shul	30	20,457	Publisher	T. D. Y. G.
Jai Chun Gun	Yoo Hong-yul	42	30,519	Farmer	None.
Tan Yang Gun	Cho Chong-sung	46	8,347	"	"
4. Choong Chung Nam Do					
Dai Chun Fu	Sung Nak-su	44	17,203	None.	I. R. R. P.
Dai Duk Gun	Song Chin-baik	44	7,609	Farmer	I. R. R. P.
Youn Ki Gun	Chan Hun-sic	47	7,986	Secretary I. R.R. .	I. R. R. P.
Kong Choo Gun A	Kim Kyung-dong	40	10,676	Farmer	None.
Kong Choo Gun B	Shin Sang-hyun	57	8,415	"	"
Ron San Gun A	Yoo Chin-hong	60	10,729	"	I. R.R. P.
Ron San Gun B	Choi Won-kyo	45	11,895	Director Agricultural Association	None.
Boo Yuh Gun A	Nam Goong-hyun	37	13,719	Farmer	I. R. R. P.
Boo Yuh Gun B	Kim Ih-soo	53	11,130	"	"
Jae Chun Gun	Rhee Koon-koo	63	17,535	Chairman Korean American Association	None.
Bo Young Gun	Kim Suk-kyu	42	16,226	Farmer	T. D. Y. G.
Chung Yang Gun	Rhee Chong-kun	41	16,111	Public Scribe	I. R. R. P.
Yae San Gun	Yoon Byung-koo	38	14,270	Farmer	None.
Suh San Gun A	Rhee Chong-rin	66	12,335	Pres-byterian	"
Suh San Gun B	Kim Dong-choon	44	13,402	Farmer	"
Tang Chin Gun	Kim Yong-jai	37	13,006	"	I. R. R. P.
Ah San Gun	Sah Yong-kil	37	13,453	Professor	None.
Chun Ahn Gun	Rhee Byung-kook	67	13,593	None.	I. R. R. P.
5. Chul la Puk Do					
Chun Choo Fu	Shin Sung-keun	42	17,037	Merchant	None.
Koon San Fu	Yoon Suk-koo	57	18,728	Member of [illegible]	"
Iee Ree Fu	Bai Hun	53	8,578	Salaryman	"
Nam Chee Gun A	Yoo Choon-sang	39	8,654	Farmer	I. R. R. P.
[illegible] Gun B	Rhee Suk-choo	45	7,807	Farmer	Dai Han Independence Agricultural League

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Electoral District	Name	Age	Number of Votes	Occupation	Party of Affiliation
Chin Ahn Gun	Oh Yi-yul	60	10,218	Farmer	None.
Kum San Gun	Chung Tai-chon	46	17,735	Chief Educational Department, I. S. S.	I. S. R. P.
Soo Choo Gun	[illegible]	46	10,541	Doctor	"
Chang Soo Gun	Kim [illegible]	43	11,858	Business-man	None.
Im Sil Gun	Kim Sik-hyun	48	11,[illegible]	Lawyer	I. S. R. P.
Nam Gon [illegible]	Choo [illegible]-ki	54	14,[illegible]	Salaryman	I. S. Y. S.
Soon Chang Gun	Ko Yi-whan	58	[illegible]	[illegible]	I. S. R. P.
Chung [illegible]	Noh Yong-[illegible]eun	60	[illegible]	Secretary General [illegible]	"
Chung [illegible] B	Kim Chong-[illegible]on	4[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	"
Ko Chang Gun	Lim Young-dong	42	9,[illegible]17	[illegible]	None.
Ko Chang Gun B	Baik Man-soo	50	13,161	Member of [illegible]	I. S. R. P.
Soo [illegible] Gun	Kim Jai-[illegible]	49	18,098	Farmer	I. S. R. P.
Kim Jai-Gun	Go [illegible]-yul	41	18,[illegible]82	Salaryman	None.
Kim Jai Gun B	[illegible] Mi-chang	45	11,[illegible]9	Farmer	I. S. R. P.
Oh Kang Gun	Choe [illegible]-hun	51	20,[illegible]3	[illegible]	I. S. R. P.
Ik San Gun	Baik Myung-nam	34	14,[illegible]6	[illegible]	I. S. Y. S.
Ik San Gun B	[illegible] Goon-won	42	11,83[illegible]	Salaryman	None.
6. Chun [illegible] Gun					
Kwang Chun [illegible]	Chung [illegible]-ho	38		Farmer Member of [illegible]	I. S. R. P.
Pok Po Gu	[illegible] Gun-ky[illegible]	40	10,[illegible]01	[illegible]	I. S. R. P.
Kwang Chon Gun	[illegible]rk Chol-[illegible]an	55	[illegible],[illegible]17	[illegible]	None.
Dan Yang [illegible]	Chun, Hyun-sic	5[illegible]	11,[illegible]5	Farmer Member of [illegible]	I. S. Y. S.
Kok Sung Gun	Suh [illegible]-suk	50	11,[illegible]07	[illegible]	I. S. R. P.
Koo Ye Gun	Kim Chong-sun	50	14,[illegible]79	Farmer	[illegible]
Kwang Yang Gun	Kim [illegible]k-choo	53	15,[illegible]2[illegible]	[illegible]	None.
Yuh Soo Gun	Kim Moon-pyung	43	1[illegible],[illegible]2	Chief Branch of the Press	I. S. R. P.
Yuh Soo Gun B	Whang Pyung-kyu	41	11,818	Fisher	None.
Soon Chun Gun	Kang Soo-yun	44	14,[illegible]77	Farmer	Nai man Labor League
Soon Chun Gun B	Cho [illegible]k-hyun	46	14,[illegible]1	"	I. S. R. P.

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Electoral District	Name	Age	Number of Votes	Occupation	Party of Affiliation
Ko Hoong Gun A	Oh Suk-choo	61	15,829	Clergyman	I. R. R. P.
Ko Hoong Gun B	Yoo Sung-kap	55	14,919	Educater	Tan Min Party.
Bo Sung Gun	Rhee Chang-rai	53	17,581	Publisher	K. N. D. P.
Cha Soon Gun	Cho Yook-hyun	53	18,368	Farmer	Nai Sung Hai
Chang Hoon Gun	Kim Choon-ki	47	24,875	"	None.
Tang Chin Gun	Cha Kyung-mo	59	16,106	"	"
Hai Nam Gun A	Song Song-nai	51	17,152	Doctor	I. R. R. P.
Hai Nam Gun B	Rhee Sung-mak	47	11,926	Farmer	T. D. Y. G.
Yung Dong Gun	Kim Choon-kyu	54		Fisherman	N. N. D. P.
Moo Chu Gun	Kim Yong-hyun	52	17,873	Farmer	"
Koo Nam Gun	Chang Key-dan	59	[illegible]	Clergyman	"
Nah Choo Gun A	Rhee Ha-rai	55	21,00[illegible]	[illegible]	None.
Nam Chee Gun	Kim Sun-ok	47	11,941	Politician	I. R. R. P.
Han Sung Gun	Rhee Sung-u	52	13,87[illegible]	Farmer	None.
Yung Kwang Gun	Ko Yong-kyu	56		Doctor	N. R. D. P.
Chang Sung Gun	Kim Sam-soon	48	26,0[illegible]	Clergyman	I. R. R. P.
Wan Do Gun	Kim Dong-yul	51	1[illegible],764	None.	None.
Chin Do Gun	Kim Byung-mai	52	13,052	Fisherman	
Y[illegible] Mo Gun					
Dai Do [illegible]	Choi Yoon-dong	5[illegible]	6,077	None.	I. R. R. P.
Dai [illegible]	Chu Gon-il	56	11,777	Member of Diet	"
Dai Do [illegible]	Mai Sup-chai	56	[illegible],4[illegible]	"	"
Dail Sung Gun	Kim [illegible]-sic	62	[illegible],[illegible]	Farmer	Chun Do Hai
Koon Ni Gun	Park Chun[illegible]	44	8,052	Chief Director Coal Forestcare Corporation	None.
Dai Sung Gun	Chung [illegible]-il	56	[illegible],[illegible]	Farmer	
Dai Sung Gun B	Kwon Hyung-ro	46	[illegible],1[illegible]	Doctor	I. [illegible]
Ahn Dong Gun A	Kim Ik-[illegible]	33	14,28[illegible]	Businessman	
Ahn Dong Gun B	Chung Hyun-oo	45	14,[illegible]87	Clergyman	None.
Chung Song Gun	Kim Kong-cho	44	14,284	Government Official	Educational Association
Young Yang Gun	Cho Joon-young	47		Chairman	L. P. D. P.
Young Duk Gun	Oh Paik-yul	46		Mine Owner	I. [illegible]

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Young Il Gun A	Park Soon-Suk	45	10,485	Clergyman	None.
Young Il Gun B	Kim Ik-ro	44	13,545	Chief Branch of the Press	"
Kyung Choo Gun A	Kim [illegible]	53	1[illegible],[illegible]66	None.	I. [illegible]. [illegible].
Kyung Choo Gun B	Choo Suk	[illegible]	14,765	Farmer	"
Young Chun Gun	Chung Ho-Young	42		"	"
Young Chun Gun	Choo Suk-kyo	61		Doctor	"
Kyung [illegible] Gun	[illegible] Hai-chung		17,5[illegible]	None.	None.
Chung Ju Gun	[illegible] Dong-wook	[illegible]	[illegible],[illegible]	Farmer	I. [illegible]. I.
Ju Yung Gun	Kim [illegible]-duk	[illegible]	15,[illegible]	Member of [illegible]	Min Jong
Sung Choo Gun	[illegible] Ho-suk	[illegible]	[illegible],40	Farmer	None.
[illegible] Gun	Chang [illegible]-man	46	1,77[illegible]		I. [illegible].
Kim [illegible] Gun	[illegible] Bai-[illegible]	[illegible]	14,[illegible]	None.	None.
Kim Chun Gun	[illegible] [illegible]-Kwon	41		Farmer	"
[illegible] Gun	[illegible] [illegible]-soon	[illegible]	1[illegible],[illegible]		I. [illegible].
[illegible] Choo	[illegible] Bai-[illegible]	[illegible]	11,[illegible]	Chairman	
[illegible]	[illegible] Pil-han	4[illegible]	[illegible],[illegible]	Member of Congress	I. [illegible].
[illegible] Gun	[illegible] [illegible]-[illegible]	47	1[illegible],[illegible]	Farmer	None.
[illegible] Gun	[illegible] [illegible]-hyuk	41	1[illegible],[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]. [illegible].
[illegible]	[illegible] Hong-hyuk	28	11,741		
[illegible]	[illegible]-shuk	64	[illegible],[illegible]	None.	[illegible].
[illegible]	[illegible]				
Poo San [illegible]	[illegible] i-shan	50	20,[illegible]	None.	U. Y. I.
Poo San [illegible]	Hun Shan[illegible]	60	21,[illegible]		I. [illegible].
Poo San [illegible]	Han Suk-bur	61	11,014	Technist	
Poo San [illegible]	Park Chan-hyur	62	14,[illegible]	None.	None.
Na [illegible]	Kwon Bai-wook	29	13,1[illegible]	"	
Chin [illegible]	Shee Hang-woo	58	7,013	Farmer	
Chin Yang Gun	Chang Yoon-ho	35	1[illegible],027	"	
Sui Yung Gun	Kim Hoon-sang	50	[illegible],[illegible]	"	I. U. Y. I.
Nam Ahn Gun	Ahn [illegible]-shuk	50	1[illegible],[illegible]27	Servicem[illegible]	2
Chang Hon Gun	Koo Hoon[illegible]-hoi	51	1[illegible],[illegible]3	Farmer	None.

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Mil Yang Gun A	Chee Choo-myung	43	12,438	Educator	I. R. R. P.
Mil Yang Gun B	[illegible] Bai-kol	65	16,295	Lawyer	None.
Yang San Gun	Chung Chig-kun	49	12,311	Farmer	"
Wool San Gun A	Oh I Hon-sik	56	13,311	"	"
Wool San Gun B	Kim Soo-Sun	59	18,753	Publisher	"
Dong Bai Gun	Kim Bai-Soo	69	17,971	None	Korea Republic Party
Kim Hai Gun	Chim [illegible]-hak	38	13,[illegible]	"	None.
Kim Hai Gun B	Jo Jon-[illegible]	[illegible]	1[illegible]	Farmer	"
Chang Son Gun	Kim Bai-Soo	[illegible]	[illegible]6	'	I. R. R. P.
Chang Son Gun B	Choo Bi-Bai	[illegible]	1[illegible]	Director Educational Association	None.
Tong Yung Gun A	Kim Bai-Bak	51	17,[illegible]7	Businessman	R. P. D. P.
Ton[illegible] Gun B	[illegible] Soon-yung	[illegible]	16,139	Judge	None.
Ko Sung Gun	Bae [illegible] Soo	39	11,[illegible]21	Chairman	None.
Sah Chun Gun	[illegible] Bai-Soo[illegible]	[illegible]	1[illegible]	Chairman Directors Board of the University	"
Nam Bai Gun	[illegible] Soon-won	45	1[illegible],160	Farmer	None.
Ha Dong Gun	Hong Bai-soo	44	17,014	Farmer	Member of No. 16 Club, Busan
San Chun Gun	[illegible] Bi-Soon	[illegible]2	17,[illegible]20	Chairman	None.
Bun Yul Gun	[illegible] Hyun-do	[illegible]8	[illegible]	Farmer	I. R. R. P.
Buh Chang Gun	Kyo Hyun-dae	46	17,143	[illegible]	"
Hyup Chun Gun A	[illegible] Jon-hong	46	[illegible],[illegible]1	[illegible]	"
Hyup Chun Gun B	Kim Kyo-suk	[illegible]4	[illegible]	Farmer	"
[illegible] Jang Gun					
Choon Chun Gun	Choi Kyu-ok	43	1[illegible],[illegible]2	Farmer	I. R. R. P.
Choon Shung Gun	Chee Chong-soon	3[illegible]	[illegible],[illegible]4	Farmer	"
Hong Chun Gun	Chee Bai-hak	40	[illegible],[illegible]7	"	None.
Hoing Sung Gun	Jon Yong-keun	57	[illegible],[illegible]3	"	I. R. R. P.
Won Choo Gun	Hong Jun-hee	[illegible]2	[illegible],[illegible]1	Social Service	None.
Yung Sol Gun	Chang Ki-yung	40	12,[illegible]76	None.	"

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Pyung Chang Gun	Chang Ho-hyun	38	20,934	Farmer	I. R. K. P.
Kang Gun Gun	Choi Jai-kyu	29	7,757	Presaman	None.
Kang Nung Gun A	Won Chang-kil	37	13,441		T. D. Y. G.
Kang Nung Gun B	Choi Han-kil	46	12,186	Farmer	I. R. K. P.
Sam Chuh Gun	Kim Chin-koo	53	18,024	"	"
Wool Chin Gun	Kim Myung-in	53	11,224	Lawyer	None.
10 Che Joo Do					
Yuk Che Joo Gun A					
Yuk Chejoo Gun B					
Nam Chejoo Gun	Oh Yong-kook	44	12,888	Member of KILA	None.

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NATIONAL ELECTION COMMITTEE
SEOUL, KOREA

21 May 1948

Maj. Gen. William F. Dean, U.S. Army
Military Governor, USAMGIK
Capitol Building
Seoul, Korea

Dear Gen. Dean :

Re Remarks on the return of the Gen. Election.

I report to you the new members of the National Assembly, elected on 10 May 1948 as per attached herewith. Also the resolution passed by the Committee on the North Cha Ju Electoral District. A.B.

I trust you will receive your due consideration and appropriate action.

Sincerely yours.

AO CHIN SUL
Chairman
National Election Committee
Seoul, Korea

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LIST OF THE ELECTED MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

1. Seoul City

Electoral District	Name	Age	Number of Votes	Occupation	Party of Affiliation
Choong Ku	Yoon Chi-yung	51	28,496	Chief Secretary Korean Democratic Council	H.K.D.P.
Chongno A	Rhee Yun-yung	59	20,497	Vice-Chairman Choeun Democratic Party	C.D.P.
Chongno B	Chang Myun	50	23,188	Member of NIL	None
Tong Dai Moon A	Rhee Sung-man	74		None	I.R.H.P.
Tong Dai Moon B	Rhee Yung-chun	53	14,659	Doctor	H.K.D.P.
Sung Dong Ku	Rhee Chung-chun	61	41,532		T.D.Y.G.
Suh Dai Moon Ku	Kim Ho-youn	55	33,102	Member of NIL	H.K.D.P.
Ma Po Ku	Kim Sang-don	48	20,056	Farmer	None
Yong San Ku	Kim Dong-won	65	19,181	Merchant	H.K.D.P.
Yong Dong Po Ku	Yoou Jai-wook	39	18,296	Doctor	T.D.Y.G.

2. Kyonggi Do

In Chun Ku A	Kwak Sang-hoon	53	26,907	Chief, Branch of the Press.	None
In Chun Ku B	Cho Jong-am	50	17,620	Author	None
Kai Sung Ku	Rhee Sung-dook	49	11,328	Gineer	None
Ko Yang Gun A	Suh Sung-dal	57	8,762	None	I.R.H.P.
Ko Yang Gun B	Choi Kook-hyun	50	9,022	Chief Assistant, Business Dept., Kyung Hyang Press	None
Ywang Choo Gun	Sin Ik-hee	57		Chairman of NIL; Director of Cha Yoo Press	I.R.H.P.
Yang Choo Gun A	Kim Duk-yul	39	11,215	Farmer	None
Yang Choo Gun B	Rhee Chin-soo	49	7,800	Chairman, Directors Board, Seoul Pharmaceutical University, Hong	
Po Chun Gun	Suh Chung-hee	72	8,270	Farmer	H.K.D.P.

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Electoral District	Name	Age	Number of Votes	Occupation	Party of Affiliation
Ka Pyung Gun	Hong Ik-pyo	32		Farmer	None
Yang Pyung Gun	Yoo Pai-yun	60	6,658	Member of ROKA	None
Kyuh Chun Gun	Yon Yong-han	71	21,967	Clergyman	T.D.Y.G.
Yee Chun Gun	Song Chang-sig	49	10,383	Farmer	L.P.P.P.
Yong In Gun	Kim Kyung-sig	29	22,466	Farmer	L.P.P.P.
Ahn Sung Gun	Kim Yung-ki	44	23,467	Businessman	L.P.P.P.
Kyung Teik Gun	Choi Suk-whe	37	13,979	Farmer	None
Yoo Jon Gun A	Hong Sil-man	43	22,520	Salaryman	T.D.Y.G.
Yoo Jon Gun B	Kim Yoong-chin	43	17,848	Salaryman	None
Chi Sung Gun	Rhee Jai-sung	35	13,523	Businessman	None
Yoo Chun Gun	Rhee Yoo-sun	46	14,238	Merchant	L.P.P.P.
Kim Po Gun	Shung Choon	34	11,902	Reporter	None
Kang Wha Gun	Yoon Jai-koon	39	15,761	Farmer	None
Ta Choo Gun	Kim Soon-kwon	51	15,950	Employee of the Press	None
Chang Yon Gun	Cho Cho-Se-Yun	4	2,732	Farmer	None
Kai Song Gun	Chin Soon-kwan	52	15,106	Farmer	L.P.P.P.
Youn Baik Gun A	Im Kyung-bai	51	5,549	Farmer	None
Youn Baik Gun B	Chin Soun-lin	55	17,111	Publisher	U.K.P.P.
One Chin Gun A	Oh Chik-kwan	60	23,911	Clergyman	U.K.P.P.
One Chin Gun B	Kim In-jae	51	32,258	Relief Service	T.D.Y.G.
Ic Choong Chun Gun					
Chung Chee Gun	Park Ki-woon	37	7,692	Farm	None
Chung Ju Gun A	Yang Soon-ok	54	13,455	Official Doctor	None
Chung Ju Gun B	Rhee Man-hun	56	11,926	Farmer	None
Ko On Gun	Kim Kyo-hwan	60	13,384	Educator	None
Ok Chun Gun	Chung Koo-chan	56	12,561	Farmer	L.P.P.P.
Young Dong Gun	Park Koo-kyung	54	10,419	Farmer	None
Chin Chun Gun	Kang Sil-man	58	17,675	Farmer	L.P.P.P.
Koi San Gun	Youn Byung-ho	54	10,319	Farmer	None
Un Sung Gun	Rhee Sui-sung	58	29,966	Farmer	L.P.P.P.
Choong Chee Gun	Kim Ki-chul	30	2[illegible],457	Publisher	T.D.Y.G.
Jai Chun Gun	Yoo Hong-yul	42	30,519	Farmer	None

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Electoral District	Name	Age	Number of Votes	Occupation	Party of Affiliation
Tan Yang Gun	Cho Chong-sung	46	9,347	Farmer	None
4. Cheong Cong Nam Do					
Pai Chun Pu	Song Pak-su	44	17,209	None	I.R.Kore.
Pai Duk Gun	Song Chin-haik	44	7,609	Farmer	I.R.Kore.
Yeon Ki Gun	Chin Hun-sic	47	7,986	Secretary I.R.Kore.	I.R.Kore.
Yong Choo Gun A	Kim Young-dong	46	10,676	Farmer	None
Yong Choo Gun B	Chin Hang-hyun	57	3,415	Farmer	None
Pon Gan Gun A	Yoo Chin-hong	59	10,729	Farmer	I.R.Kore.
Pon Gan Gun B	Choi Goon-kyo	49	11,895	Director Agricultural Association	None
Boo Yuh Gun A	Jang Goong-kwo	57	13,713	Farmer	I.R.Kore.
Boo Yuh Gun B	Kim Ik-soo	43	12,138	Farmer	I.R.Kore.
Tae Chun Gun	Rhee Goon-koo	3	17,535	Chairman Korean American Association	None
Po Yung Gun	Kim Suk-kyu	42	13,225	Farmer	I.R.K.C.
Chung Yang Gun	Rhee Chong-kun	44	11,111	Public Scribe	I.R.Kore.
Yae San Gun	Yoon Byung-koo	38	11,270	Farmer	None
Suh San Gun A	Rhee Chong-rin	6	13,[illegible]	Construction	None
Suh San Gun B	Kim Dong-choon	47	13,[illegible]	Farmer	None
Yang Chin Gun	Kim Yong-jai	37	13,[illegible]	Farmer	I.R.K.R.
Ah San Gun	Suh Yong-kil	37	13,453	Professor	None
Chun Ahn Gun	Rhee Byung-kook	67	13,580	None	I.R.Kore.
5. Cholla Nukto					
Chun Choo Pu	Shin Sung-keun	42	17,037	Merchant	None
Yoon San Pu	Yoon Suk-koo	57	13,[illegible]78	Member of [illegible]	None
Ree Ree Pu	Bai Hun	53	6,578	Salaryman	None
San Choo Gun A	Yoo Choon-seng	39	6,684	Farmer	I.R.Kore.
San Choo Gun B	Rhee Suk-choo	45	7,607	Farmer	Dai Han Independence Agricultural League

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Electoral District	Name	Age	Number of Votes	Occupation	Party or Affiliation
Chin Ahn Gun	Oh Yi-yul	60	10,218	Farmer	None
Lim Sam Gun	Chung Mai-chon	46	17,735	Chief Educat. Dept., L.K.R.A.	L.K.R.A.
Soo Choo Gun	Shin Hyun-don	45	15,601	Doctor	L.K.R.P.
Cheng Soo Gun	Kim Yong-doo	43	10,850	Businessman	None
Im Sil Gun	Jin Jik-hyun	49	10,636	Lawyer	L.K.R.A.
Nam Won Gun	Chee Chung-Il	38	24,213	Fisherman	L.K.R.A.
Goon Chang Gun	Yo Un-chun	35	23,702	Treasurer	L.K.R.A.
Chung Up Gun	Lee Gong-hwan	50		Secy.General L.K.R.A.	L.K.R.A.
Chung Up Gun B	Cho Chon-moon	42	14,815	Farmer	L.K.R.P.
Yo Chang Gun	Im Young-dong	42	8,317	Businessman	None
Yo Chang Gun	Kim Hyun-soo	60	10,161	Member of L.K.R.A.	L.K.R.A.
Soo Ahn Gun	Lee Hyun-chul	44	1[illegible],23	Farmer	L.K.R.A.
Kim Jai Gun	Ha [illegible]	44	[illegible]	Fisherman	None
Kim Jai Gun B	Choi [illegible]	54	[illegible]	Farmer	L.K.R.A.
Ok Kang Gun	Chae Ko-bae	51	20,451	Farmer	L.K.R.A.
Ik San Gun A	Kim [illegible]	31	12,[illegible]	Farmer	L.K.R.A.
Ik San Gun B	Lee [illegible]	42	11,[illegible]	Fisherman	None
6. Cholla Namdo					
Kwang Choo Gun	[illegible]	55		Farmer	L.K.R.A.
Mok Po Si	[illegible]	42	16,[illegible]	Member of L.K.R.A.	L.K.R.A.
Kwang Choo Gun	Oh [illegible]	32	20,31[illegible]	None	None
Dan Yang Gun	Chang [illegible]	42	11,[illegible]	Farmer	L.K.R.A.
Kok Sung Gun	Yi [illegible]	51	[illegible],679	Member of L.K.R.A.	L.K.R.A.
Koo Ye Gun	[illegible]	50	14,[illegible]	Farmer	L.K.R.A.
Kwang Yang Gun	Ha [illegible]	43	[illegible]	Farmer	L.K.R.P.
Yuh Soo Chun A	Ha [illegible]	45	[illegible]	Chief, Branch of Party	L.K.R.A.
Yuh Soo Chun B	Hong [illegible]	42	[illegible]	Farmer	None
Soon Chun Gun A	Chang [illegible]	44	14,677	Farmer	Tai Han Labor League
Soon Chun Gun B	Cho [illegible]	46	11,211	Farmer	L.K.R.A.

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Ko Hoong Gun A	Oh Suk-choo	61	15,829	Clergyman	I.R.H.P.
Ko Hoong Gun B	Yoo Sung-kap	39	14,919	Educator	Tan Min Party
Bo Sung Gun	Rhee Chang-rai	50	12,581	Publisher	H.K.D.P.
Cha Soon Gun	Cho Kook-hwun	33	18,368	Farmer	Nai Sung Hai
Chang Hoong Gun	Kim Choong-ki	47	32,979	"	None
Tang Chin Gun	Lee Kyung-ho	59	15,106	"	None
Hai Nam Gun A	Yang Hong-hai	61	12,192	Doctor	I.L.P.
Hai Nam Gun B	Rhee Sung-kuk	43	11,085	Lawyer	T.M.G.
Yang Ki Gun	Kim Choon-chu	51		Fisherman	H.K.D.P.
Kee Chi Gun A	Kim Kyu-hwan	35	17,273	Farmer	"
Kee Chi Gun B	Chang Hong-shik	30	24,105	Salaryman	"
Nai Chon Gun A	Rhee Chun-hai	53	21,122	Fisherman	None
Nai Chon Gun B	Ha Jang-ho	47	11,343	Plantation	H.K.D.P.
Nai Nam Gun	Lee Sung-ki	53	10,820	Farmer	None
Yang Pyung Gun	Ko Yung-kyu	36		Doctor	I.L.P.
Chung Sung Gun	Ha Jung-soon	48	26,630	Salaryman	I.L.P.
Yun Chi Gun	Ko Chang-chul	51	10,264	None	None
Chin Do Gun	Ha Kyung-hai	32	13,032	Fisherman	"
Ji. Kyung Sang Buk Do					
Sai Soo Gun A	Choi Koon-dong	52	8,577	None	I.L.P.
Sai Soo Gun B	Shu Jung-il	63	11,777	Member of Diet	"
Sai Soo Gun C	Sai Yun-choi	63	6,410	"	"
Sail Sung Gun	Kim U-sic	59	11,304	Farmer	Chun Ju Hai
Yeon Il Gun	Park Choon	44	6,952	Chief Director Seoul Consumers Corporation	None
Sul Sung Gun A	Chung U-il	50	9,304	Farmer	"
Sul Sung Gun B	Kwon Byung-ro	46	9,153	Doctor	I.L.P.
Kim Hong Gun A	Kim Ik-ki	33	14,088	Businessman	"
Kim Hong Gun B	Chung Hyun-mo	55	19,787	Salaryman	None
Chung Sook Gun	Kim Hong-cho	44	13,284	Government Official	Educational Association
Young Dong Gun	Cho Koon-young	47		Salaryman	H.K.D.P.
Young Do Gun	Oh Taik-yul	45		Mine owner	I.L.P.

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Electoral District	Name	Age	Number of Votes	Occupation	Party Affiliation
Young Il Gun A	Park Soon-suk	45	10,485	Clergyman	None
Young Il Gun B	Kim Ik-ro	44	13,545	Chief Branch of the Press	None
Kyung Choo Gun A.	Kim Chul	59	15,533	None	I.R.R.P.
Kyung Choo Gun B.	Phee Suk	42	15,765	Farmer	I.R.R.P.
Young Chun Gun A.	Chung Do-young	46		Farmer	I.R.R.P.
Young Chun Gun B.	Phee Hun-kyo	61		Doctor	I.R.R.P.
Kyung San Gun	Park Hai-chung	33	17,599	None	None
Chung Do Gun	Park Chong-whee	40	20,565	Farmer	I.R.R.P.
Ko Yung Gun	Kim Kong-duk	56	13,049	Member of N.L.A	Min Tong
Yung Choo Gun	Hwe Ho-suk	34	24,400	Farmer	None
Kae Kok Gun	Chang Byung-yan	43	19,779	Farmer	I.R.R.P.
Kim Chun Gun A	Kwon Tai-sul	42	14,791	None	None
Kim Chun Gun B	Chae Byung-kwon	41		Farmer	None
Sun San Gun	Kook Kong-koun	49	15,903	Farmer	I.R.R.P.
Sang Choo Gun	Han Aun-hoi	52	15,384	Farmer	I.R.R.P.
Sang Choo Gun	Chun Chin-han	43	32,513	Chairman Tai Han Labor League	T.H.L.L.
Moon Kyung Gun	Cho Byung-gan	47	13,203	Farmer	None
Poong Chun Gun	Park Sang-yung	31	17,773	None	H.K.D.P.
Yung Choo Gun	Choi Suk-hong	40	18,732	Farmer	K.D.Y.G.
Pong Cha Gun	Pai Choong-hyuk	28	11,741	Farmer	K.D.Y.G.
Kool Mung Do	Suh In-whan	54	14,538	None	None
3. Kyung Sang Nam Do					
Poo San Gu A	Moon Si-whan	50	26,472	None	H.K.D.P.
Poo San Gu B	Huh Chung	51	21,390	None	H.K.D.P.
Poo San Gu C	Han Suk-hun	51	11,912	Technist	H.K.D.P.
Poo San Gu D	Park Chan-kyun	32	12,923	None	None
Ma San Gu	Kwon Tai-sook	29	13,160	None	None
Chin Choo Gu	Rhee Kang-soo	59	7,313	Farmer	None
Chin Yang Gun	Chang Yoon-ha	35	18,027	Farmer	None
Kui Yung Gun	Ahn Choon-sung	50	9,939	Farmer	M.L.Y.G.
Hwa Ahn Gun	Kang Wook-cheong	49	10,807	Social Service	M.L.Y.G.

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

Electoral District	Name	Age	Number of Votes	Occupation	Party Affiliation
Chung Won Gun	Koo Choong-hoi	51	19,439	Farmer	None
Mil Yang Gun A	Rhee Chee-myung	43	12,436	Educator	I.R.R.P.
Mil Yang Gun B	Park Hai-kol	65	16,295	Lawyer	None
Yang San Gun	Chung Chin-kun	49	12,311	Farmer	None
Yool San Gun A	Choi Kong-sic	56	13,311	Farmer	None
Yool San Gun B	Kim Soo-sun	38	18,753	Publisher	None
Dong Bai Gun	Kim Yak-soo	59	17,971	None	Korea Republic Party
Kim Hai Gun A	Shin Sang-hak	35	10,399	None	None
Kim Hai Gun B	Ko Kong-kap	45	10,305	Farmer	None
Cheng Won Gun A	Kim Tai-soo	44	9,596	Farmer	I.R.R.P.
Cheng Won Gun B	Choo Ki-bai	51	15,684	Director Educational Assn.	None
Tong Yang Gun A	Kim Jai-hak	51	17,407	Businessman	U.K.D.P.
Tong Yang Gun B	Suh Soon-yung	49	16,106	Judge	None
Ko Sung Gun	Rhee Soo-soo	36	11,321	Salaryman	None
Seh Chun Gun	Choi Rue-sool	44	16,633	Chairman Directors Board of the University	None
Nam Hai Gun	Park Yoon-won	40	16,260	Farmer	None
Ha Dong Gun	Kang Dal-soo	44	17,011	Farmer	Member of No.15 Club, Pusan
San Chung Gun	Kang Ki-moon	32	12,766	Salaryman	None
Nam Yang Gun	Kim Pyung-do	45	18,532	Farmer	I.R.P.P.
San Chang Gun	Kyo Hyun-dal	45	17,213	Farmer	I.R.P.P.
Hyup Chun Gun A	Rhee Won-hong	46	11,861	Lawyer	I.R.P.P.
Hyup Chun Gun B	Kim Hyo-suk	34	9,589	Farmer	I.R.P.P.
9. Kang Won Do					
Choon Chun Gu	Choi Kyu-ok	48	13,623	Doctor	I.R.P.P.
Choon Chung Gun	Rhee Chong-soon	53	26,404	Farmer	I.R.P.P.
Hong Chun Gun	Rhee Jai-hak	45	35,130	Farmer	None
Hoing Sung Gun	Hon Yong-koun	57	24,543	Farmer	I.R.R.P.
Hon Chon Gun	Hong Pum-hee	32	24,001	Social Service	None
Yung Wol Gun	Chang Ki-yung	46	12,375	None	None

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Electoral District	Name	Age	Number of Votes	Occupation	Party of Affiliation
Kyung Chung Gun	Whang Ho-kyun	38	20,934	Farmer	I.H.R.P.
Nam Sun Gun	Choi Tai-kyu	29	7,757	Fisherman	None
Kang Nung Gun A	Won Chang-kil	37	13,441		T.D.Y.G.
Kang Nung Gun B	Chae Hun-kil	48	19,196	Farmer	I.H.R.P.
Sam Chuk Gun	Kim Chin-koo	43	19,024	Farmer	I.H.R.P.
Wool Chin Gun	Kim Kyung-in	33	11,224	Lawyer	None
10. Cha Joo Do					
Puk Cha Joo Gun A					
Puk Cha Joo Gun B					
Nam Cha Joo Gun	Oh Yong-kook	44	12,883	Member of Fil. Assn	

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

NATIONAL ELECTION COMMITTEE
SEOUL, KOREA

19 May 1948

Maj. Gen. William F. Dean, U. S. Army
Military Governer, USAMGIK
Capitol Building
Seoul, Korea

Dear Gen. Dean:

Re the Invalidation of the Elections made in Some Electoral Districts of Che Choo Do.

I take pleasure in recommeding you that the elections made in the Electoral District A and the Electoral District B of Puk Che Choo shall be invalid in accordance with Section 44 of the Election Law for the following conditions:

I. Electoral District A .... 73 Voting Districts Number of the voting district which the voting was made. 31

1. Number of the voting district which the voting could not be made. 42

2. Number of the registered voters. 27,560
Number of the voters which participated in the voting. 11,912

3. Elected Members

First :	Mr. Yang Ki-chin	3,647 votes
Second:	Mr. Kim Si-hak	3,479 votes
Third :	Mr. Kim Choong-hee	2,147 votes
Fourth:	Mr. Moon Dai-u	1,693 votes

II. Electoral District B .... 61 Voting Districts

1. Number of the voting districts which the voting was made. 32
Number of the voting districts which the voting could not be made. 29

2. Number of the registered voters. 20,917
Number of the voters who participated in the voting 9,724

3. Elected Members

First :	Mr. Yang Byung-jik	3,774 votes
Second:	Mr. Park Jang-hee	3,190 votes
Third :	Mr. Kim Duk-joon	691 votes
Fourth:	Mr. Kim In-sun	936 votes

I trust this will receive your due consideration and appropriate decision.

Sincerely yours,
Ro Chin Sul
RO CHIN SUL
Chairman
National Election Committee.
Seoul, Korea

I. d # 2

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

NATIONAL ELECTION COMMITTEE
SEOUL, KOREA

19 May 1948

Maj. Gen. William F. Dean, U.S.Army
Military Governor, USAMGIK
Capital Building
Seoul, Korea

Dear General Dean:

Re the Invalidation of the Elections made
in some Electoral Districts of Pak Chae Do.

I take pleasure in recommending you that the elections made in the Electoral District A and the Electoral District B of Pak Chae Choo shall be invalid in accordance with Section 44 of the Election Law for the following conditions:

I. Electoral District A .... 73 Voting Districts Number of the voting district which the voting was made. 31

1. Number of the voting district which the voting could not be made. 42

2. Number of the registered voters. 27,560
Number of the voters which participated in the voting. 11,912

3. Elected Members
First: Mr. Yang Ki-shin 3,647 votes
Second: Mr. Kim Si-hak 3,479 "
Third: Mr. Kim Choong-hee 2,147 "
Fourth: Mr. Moon Dai-u 1,693 "

II. Electoral District B .... 61 Voting Districts

1. Number of the voting districts which the voting was made. 32
Number of the voting districts which the voting could not be made. 29

2. Number of the registered voters. 20,917
Number of the voters who participated in the voting 9,724

3. Elected Members
First : Mr. Yang Byung-jik 3,774 votes
Second : Mr. Park Jang-hee 3,190 "
Third : Mr. Kim Duk-joon 691
Fourth : Mr. Kim In-sun

I trust this will receive your due consideration and appropriate decision.

Sincerely yours,

HO CHIN SUL
Chairman
National Election Committee
Seoul, Korea

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN KOREA
APO 235 UNIT 2

24 May 1948

SUBJECT: Invalidation of the Elections

TO : The National Election Committee
Seoul, Korea

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

1 25 May Gen Weckerling

CG
USAFIK

1. KILA was dissolved by its own membership on 20 May 1948 at an informal ceremony. However, Ordinance 118, Section 11, provided for the dissolution of the KILA by the Military Governor.

2. In the interest of complying with the law fully, it is advisable that the Military Governor formally dissolve the KILA as provided for in Ordinance 118.

3. There may be some objections from the fiscal point of view, depending upon the date of issuance of this ordinance; that is, whether or not the members should continue to draw pay until the date of formal dissolution on 31 May or only until the date that it was unofficially dissolved on 20 May. However, I think this point can be satisfactorily adjusted by the fiscal officials of Military Government without too much difficulty.

4. It is recommended that an ordinance substantially as drafted, attached hereto as an inclosure, be approved by you and issued by the Military Government.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U.S.A.

Incl
Draft Ordinance

cc: CG USAMGIK
POLAD

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

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DRAFT

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN KOREA
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY GOVERNOR
Seoul, Korea

31 May 1948

ORDINANCE NO. ___

1. Pursuant to the United Nations General Assembly Resolution of November 14, 1947, and in accordance with the Law for the Election of Representatives of the Korean People, issued March 17, 1948, an election was held on May 10, 1948, to select representatives of the Korean people, which, constituting a National Assembly, may establish a government.

2. The Chairman of the National Election Committee, as authorized by Proclamation of the Commanding General of the United States Armed Forces in Korea, May 25, 1948, has issued a call for the meeting of the Assembly on May 31, 1948.

3. The Korean Interim Legislative Assembly was established by Ordinance No. 110, August 24, 1946, which by Section 11, was to be dissolved at the proper time by the Military Governor.

4. With the impending meeting of the Representatives of the Korean People, constituting a National Assembly, the mission of the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly has been fulfilled.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, W. F. Dean, Major General, United States Army, Military Governor in Korea, do declare the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly, established by Ordinance No. 118, August 24, 1946, dissolved.

W. F. DEAN
Major General, United States Army
Military Governor in Korea

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

SOUTH KOREAN INTERIM GOVERNMENT
南朝鮮過渡政府
Seoul, Korea

EXECUTIVE ORDER
行政命令第二号
NUMBER 22

10 June 1948
九四八年六月十日

BY-ELECTION ON ISLAND OF CHEJU-DO
濟州島再選挙의 無期延期
INDEFINITELY POSTPONED

SECTION I. By virtue of the power vested in me by Section 44, Law for
第二條 一九四八年三月十七日附 国会議員選挙法
the Election of Representatives of the Korean People, of 17 March 1948,
第四十四條에서 本官에게 賦与된 権限에 依하야
acting on recommendation of the National Election Committee, I declared on
中央選挙委員会의 推薦으로서 本官은 九四八年
24 May 1948 the election held on 10 May 1948 in Electoral District A and
五月十日 施行된 北濟州島의 甲区及乙区選挙의
Electoral District B of North CHEJU DO null and void because voting was held
投票가 破壞分子의 行動과 暴力으로因하야 該兩選
in less than 50 per cent of the voting districts of these two electoral
挙区의 五割에 未及한 投票区에 限하야 行하여 젔기
districts due to activities and violence of subversive elements. Simul-
때문에 一九四八年 五月二十四日 五無効를 宣言하였음. 同時
taneously I ordered that a new election take place in these two electoral dis-
에. 本官은. 該兩選挙区에서 一九四八年 六月二十三日 再選挙를
tricts on 23 June 1948.
施行하도록 命하였음.

In view of the continuing efforts of subversive elements to disturb
濟州島에서 破壞分子들은 公衆安寧과 秩序의 擾乱에
public peace and order on CHE JU DO Island, motivated by the desire to
対하야 継続的으로 努力하고 있으므로. 北濟州島의
guarantee to the voting population of Electoral District A and Electoral
甲区及乙区의 選挙人에 対하야 該兩区人民의 意思

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District B of North CHE JU DO a peaceful and undisturbed election which
을 眞實히 代表할 수 있는 平和롭고, 混亂없는
truly represents the will of the people of these districts, I herewith
選擧를 保障하기 爲하여 本官은, 玆에
order that the by-election in these two electoral districts is postponed for
該兩地區의 再選擧를 無期延期 할것을
an indefinite period.
命함.

SECTION II. This Executive Order shall be effective on the date appear-
第二條 本令은 公布日로부터 効力이 発
ing hereon.
生함.

W. F. Dean.
W. F. DEAN

따불유·에프·딘
軍政長官
美亞陸軍大將

Major General, United States Army

Military Governor in Korea

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UNTCOK

Special Reports (Numbered)

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NND 760090
By NARS, Date

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American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
AIG 235

File

*Exec. Report 101 25 March 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Some Opinions of Significance on Mr. Schmidt's Letter to General Heckerling of 23 March referring to Frequent Visits of an Officer to Sudo and Kookje Hotels.

1. The following reactions are beginning to come in on the ~~latest~~ subject matter:

a. Mughir--Came in to see the officer concerned on 25 March to issue an invitation to him to attend an UNICOK function the evening of Saturday, 27 March. The officer refused the invitation and explained the reasons why. Mughir, after learning of the letter, said that this simply explained a majority of UNICOK opinion concerning the Americans. He said that UNICOK wished not to allow an impression to be formed that it was too closely associated with the American Command. On being asked why, if this was the purpose of the letter, it was not clearly stated, he said he agreed it was a bad form in which to put a matter of principle. He said he knew nothing of the letter but had heard previously of the item covered in paragraph 1 (this officer's visit to a session of UNICOK). However, his statement about not having previously heard of the letter seemed to carry between its lines the implication "I have not heard of this letter yet."

After receiving knowledge of this letter, Mughir insisted on this officer's attending the function on Saturday night and a few minutes later submitted a written invitation.

b. Paul-Boncour--When Boncour received knowledge of the letter, his reply was, "Having not been consulted either as Chairman, or personally, I suggest the letter is to be considered as purely a secretariat matter, not involving the responsibility of the delegates." He said certainly, in his opinion, it was not intended to discourage American officers from visiting the Sudo and Kookje.

c. Lucas--Came in to see me this morning (25 March). I discussed with him the matter of this letter. I told him that this was a matter of concern to the Command, particularly

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*Heretofore these reports have not been numbered, but effective with this one, numbers will follow in series.

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as the 4th paragraph seemed to indicate that Mr. Schmidt wanted it to apply to every member of USAFIK. (However, I am certain in my own mind that it was directed only at this officer. Mr. Schmidt, in his writing of the letter, overlooked the thought that it could be construed as applying to others.)

I told Lucas that General Hodge wanted to comply with every wish of the Commission as fully as possible and that indeed he did feel remiss in his duties as a host if any action by his officers was inconvenient or discourteous to the Commission or was considered an intrusion on the Commission's privacy. I told him that apparently many officers of the command visited the Sudo and Kookje on social calls and that because of this the Commanding General was considering publicizing the applicable parts of Mr. Schmidt's letter to the Command with the necessary instructions to prevent further misunderstanding.

Lucas, in great alarm, stated that he hoped General Hodge would not do this; that the letter was not so intended. He said it was the wish of all concerned that the matter be forgotten. He said he would call General Hodges proposed action to Mr. Schmidt's attention. He said that he was certain in his own mind that such action (of publicity) would have a great effect on the friendly relations of the Command with UNTCOK.

d. Milner--On the afternoon of 25 March Mr. Milner came in to see the officer concerned to reissue an invitation to a dinner he is giving. (The officer had previously broken his acceptance of the invitation after seeing Schmidt's letter.)

Milner said UNTCOK was faulty in not clarifying its position on the matter of American visitors some time ago. "Unfortunately," he said, "you were used as an example of a general principle which we wanted to illustrate." He ~~agreed~~ said that the letter should not have been written the way it was.

He assured the officer concerned that none of the people coming to his party felt that this letter should serve as a reason for staying away. "I can understand your reaction," he said, "but in fact, my personal advice is it would be unwise for you not to come because a continuing to refuse invitations may alienate certain members of UNTCOK to attach as much importance to your staying away as they did to your visits." In view of Milner's bringing up the invitation again on this basis, the officer concerned has decided that in this particular case it would be advisable to reaccept.

e. Three Members of the Secretariat--Three members of the secretariat, Liao, Globa, and Plokh, who had individually extended invitations to the officer concerned to attend the UNTCOK function on Saturday night, when informed of the reasons for refusal, were

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indignant at Schmidt's actions and said they were all unaware of it and very much embarrassed about the way such a matter had been handled.

f. Paul-Boncour--On the morning of 26 March Boncour said although he did not know for certain, he had heard that Patterson, Mughir and Schmidt were at the bottom of it, although he did not think that the first two had intended that a letter be written.

g. Singh--Mr. Singh, the Indian delegate, issued an invitation to dinner to the officer concerned. The first time it was refused without stating any grounds. Two days later when it was reissued the officer concerned told him the grounds for non-acceptance, Mr. Singh replied, "I hate things like this. It is this sort of thing that often makes life in diplomatic circles unpleasant. I have often contemplated getting out of the diplomatic service and going back to my former profession of a divorce lawyer."

JOHN BECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: General Dean
Mr. Jacobs
G-2

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

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American Delegation
U.S.-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

Spec. Report 102

25 March 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE:

SUBJECT: Conversation With Mr. Bahadur Singh, Indian Delegate, 23 March 1948.

Mr. Singh expressed himself essentially as follows:

Rhee Calls on Singh

"Dr. RHEE came to see me yesterday (22 March). However, I was not in. I would like to return his call. I would not care, however, to accept an invitation of his for dinner. I don't want to get that social with political leaders here until I am able to make more observations which will give me a lead as to the position I should take. I do, however, wish to talk to him and intend to do so at the earliest convenience."

Change of Election Should be Announced Now

"In a talk with General Hodge last night (22 March), he mentioned that a change of election date was being considered. If this is so, an announcement of the new date should be made as soon as possible in order that UNTCOK can change its plans. It is not fair to hold this information out when we need it to aid us in making a program for our inspection teams. I wish you would suggest that we be given the new date just as soon as it is established."

Low Caliber of UNTCOK Delegates

"I must say, although I say it with some reluctance and with a little embarrassment, that I feel the caliber of the people sent here to represent the nations on this Commission were not of sufficiently high caliber for the problem confronting them. These people should have been top-notch. There should have been more people like Menon." (Singh was picked by Menon some years ago as a "bright young lad" and has been a protege of Menon's ever since. Naturally Singh is very pro-Menon.) "Instead of capable diplomats civil service agents were sent here to do a diplomatic job. At this phase, however,

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such people are all right because all we have to do is carry out a task already assigned, but we needed the better type out here earlier when it was a matter of deciding what UNTCOK would do about the General Assembly Resolution."

Korea Won't Affect Europe

"Korea is only one part of the problem involved in the conflict among the Anglo-American Forces and those of the USSR. The main battle ground is in Europe. Whatever happens here will not affect what happens in Europe. That is where the decision will be made. Really in this respect what happens in Korea is not important. Korea is not a part of the European picture and will not change relationships there one bit, regardless of what solution is reached here."

First Phase of UNTCOK Duties

"As I see it, there were two phases to UNTCOK's activities here: (1) UNTCOK had to decide whether or not to observe elections; (2) They then had to carry out whatever decision was reached in (1). In this case it means that we will go ahead and observe elections. What we must understand is that the first phase is over. We must not waste time on it. We of the majority must restrain the minority from trying to use the time now to still fight the battle of the first phase. We must be adamant in pursuing the course in the second phase."

UNTCOK Must Try to Keep Together

"Although we must be adamant in our determination to carry out the observation of elections, yet there is much benefit in doing what we can within reason to keep Canada and Australia in UNTCOK. It would be unfortunate if they were to leave. We must take measures to either keep them within the fold or to make it extremely embarrassing for them if they get out. In other words, we should make their position look ridiculous if they are bent on withdrawing. However, I want you to understand I am not advocating compromise on principles. We must not be dissuaded from our objective which is to observe elections. But, you can be diplomatic about these things and I think that we can cleverly persuade Australia and Canada that it is to their best interest to continue. As to whether or not they do stay in UNTCOK does not make much difference to the Korean problem as such, but it does make a difference to the UN as a whole."

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Home Governments Should Not Be Concerned Too Much ~~Home~~ With Second Phase

"Home Governments practically dictated every move to their representatives while UNTCOK was in the process of reaching a solution under the first phase. We have now passed beyond the stage where Home Government direction is necessary. We should now act according to the advice that we have received from the Interim Committee. This Committee represents the General Assembly and the General Assembly we should recognize as our supreme authority. I think this business of contesting Interim Committee's advice is about as ridiculous as though a man contested a Supreme Court action when there is no higher court to which to turn."

Home Governments Should Go Along Or Get Out

"The Home Governments, if they are not going to be good losers and go along with the majority, should be frank enough to tell their delegates to get out. That action should come from the nations concerned and those nations should not try to make it some fault of UNTCOK's that they drop out. This, of course, is my opinion. I don't know that Home Governments agree with this. I can only say that personally I think it is a pretty low trick to use representatives here to sabotage a decision of a majority."

U.S. Won't Leave Korea

"There is one thing I am positive of whatever happens here--the U.S. can't leave Korea. Whether there is an election or no election, in either case the U.S. will stay. If there is no election, of course you will have to stay. If there is an election, undoubtedly the new government will ask you for aid and they should get it. I feel very strongly in fact I am convinced, that come what may the U.S. is here to stay.

All Korean Election Would Have Been No More Free

UNTCOK has made the mistake of trying to ~~c~~ Compare the freedom of atmosphere here in South Korea with the theoretical freedom. This is wrong. The only justifiable comparison is that made with the atmosphere that would have resulted in all

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Korea if we had been able to hold all Korean elections. Undoubtedly atmosphere under those conditions would be less free than it is now. UNTCOK should realize this."

COMMENT: Mr. Singh was strongly encouraged to bring up this viewpoint in plenary session.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen. Dean
Mr. Jacobs
G-2

JDW/y

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American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

Spec. Report 103 26 March 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: (As Listed Below)

I. Schmidt attitude towards National Election Committee's proposed change of election date.

Mr. KIM, Dong Jong, liaison officers to the National Election Committee and to UNTCOK, went to see Mr. Schmidt at the Jookje Hotel the morning of 26 March (it was an UNTCOK holiday and no one was at the Duk Soo). I used Mr. KIM for the purpose of smoking out Mr. Schmidt on when UNTCOK would reply to the National Election Committee's letter.

Mr. Schmidt was rather argumentative and asked Mr. KIM why this matter came up at this late date. Schmidt said UNTCOK had made considerable plans in advance. (He did not state what plans but the interpretation is that he was speaking of UNTCOK plans involving movement to the U.S. as soon as possible.)

Mr. KIM explained at length the difficulty that confronted the National Election Committee in view of its myriad responsibilities. He went into some detail about the time it would take in conducting a practical education program and other matters. He pointed out that this was Korea's first election and the National Election Committee was anxious that it be a good one.

In reply Schmidt said that the matter would not be brought before the Commission until the Commission meets on Tuesday, 30 March.

Schmidt gave no indication of what UNTCOK's answer would be.

II. Saul-Roncour attitude towards National Election Committee's desire for later date.

At noon on 26 March, Saul-Roncour said he wished to write a letter to the liaison officer of the National Election Committee to tell him that the matter of postponing elections was entirely one for General Hodge. However, as it was a holiday, he had been

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unable to get a secretary to write the letter. He asked me if we could get in touch with NEC (National Election Committee) liaison officer and get him to come to Mr. Paul-Boncour's room. He said he would tell him that it was all right with UNTCOK to set a new election date. After having told him, he would write a note to Mr. Schmidt saying that he had told NEC (National Election Committee). Mr. Paul-Boncour did not know of Mr. KIM's interview with Mr. Schmidt.

III. Mr. Paul-Boncour's ideas on observance of elections.

At noon, 26 March, I had a talk with Paul-Boncour about UNTCOK observance of the coming elections. I stressed the opinion that UNTCOK should not stand aloof in splendid isolation and pick flaws in the program of the elections. UNTCOK should realize that this is the first election in a country where democracy is not fully understood. Indeed, where there are feudal ideas lurking on all sides. I told him that it would be well for the Commission to see some of the difficulties of conducting elections so that they would be able to report to the General Assembly what the conditions were. I explained that this was going to be a big task administratively, technically, and every other way. It was not an easy job to conduct free elections in a country in which the people have to be educated as to the purpose and method of such elections.

In general he agreed with me in all the matters we discussed.

As to his personal plans, he wants to accompany either myself or some member of my staff in their observance of elections. He hopes to go with whatever group comes closest to the 38th parallel. If he cannot go with one of ~~the UNTCOK group~~ then he said he would try to go with one of our Civil Affairs Officers. He is very anxious for both himself and ~~[illegible]~~ to see the conduct of elections from the American standpoint.

JOHN H. ~~HILDRING~~
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: General Dean
Mr. Jacobs
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American Delegation

U.S. - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
AMG 235

Exec. Report 104

26 March 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECTS: (As listed below)

I. UNTCOK Chairman makes oral answer to NEC (National Election Committee).

At 1500 hours Mr. CHYUN, Kyu Hong, Secretary General of NEC called on Mr. Paul-Roncour at the Chosun Hotel. (Paul-Roncour had asked [redacted] to get hold of NEC Liaison Officer in order that he could give him an oral answer to NEC's letter regarding postponement of election date. Unable to get the liaison officer, Mr. KIM, the Secretary General, Mr. CHYUN, was sent.)

The conversation was essentially as follows:

Paul-Roncour: I have received your letter (had copy of letter in hand). I wish to say as chairman of the Commission, that we have no observation to make (meaning an observation on the letter). It is a matter entirely for General Hodge. As a matter of fact, it would have been more proper if you had sent General Hodge the letter and a copy to me.

Mr. CHYUN: We did send General Hodge such a letter, but I thought the matter was of more concern to the UNTCOK since they had made an announcement.

Paul-Roncour: No, that misunderstanding happened because Mr. Menon, at Lake Success, after conversation with the Commission, had announced the date of the 9th of May. Then we here in the Commission had also said the 9th of May. (Mr. Paul-Roncour as a little mixed up. He refers to the statements made by Mr. Menon and Mr. Yoo when they said "not later than 10 May.") Then General Hodge said the 9th of May. But really this matter of a date is not our concern. It can be May, it can be June, or it can be April. It is a matter entirely for General Hodge. Personally, I think you are going to have difficulty in meeting the date 24 May.

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Memo (cont'd) 26 March 1948

Mr. CHYUN: Yes, I think you are right, but the 9th of May was just too soon. The 24th of May is better.

Paul-Boncour: As I said, you should have sent the letter to General Hodge with a copy to me. But then that is a matter of form. It is all right the way it is. Our answer is that "we have no observation to make," which personally I tell you means that we have no objections.

I would have replied to your letter in writing except that this being a holiday for our Commission, I could not get a secretary. But the main thing was to get you an answer of some sort. I thought an oral answer better because it was quicker. No, this is not the Commission's concern. We have stated that we will observe the elections. General Hodge can change the date if he likes. Tell your Committee this.

II. Questionnaire on UNTCOK Observation of elections Prepared by Secretariat.

Attached is a copy of the questionnaire prepared by the secretariat (Schmidt, Wilner, Lucas and Engers) in the early part of the week.

This document will be discussed by Sub-committee IV at its meeting 1000 hours, Saturday, 27 March. It is expected that in the main it will be approved as it stands since the secretariat is taking the lead in drawing up the program for UNTCOK observation of elections.

JOHN HECKLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

1 Incl
Questionnaire

cc: General Dean
Mr. Jacobs
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4. The general situation in the constituencies; the attitude of the general public; Is there real interest or apathy or opposition among the general public; Is the candidate opposed. If so, by one or more bonafide opponents or by a figurehead who has either no chance to be elected or does not represent a different political faith.

5. The attitude of the authorities and officials, especially towards non-participants.

6. Official information and propaganda concerning the elections: What has been done to make the Koreans aware of the elections and the issues involved by the authorities.

7. Newsprint and radio time: Are there complaints about unfair distribution.

8. The situation on election day itself, especially in and near the polling places.

F. Concerning the Election Law and Regulations

The following are the more important points the Commission may wish to take into account in the observance of elections:

1. Provisions of the law limiting eligibility to vote and/or to be elected: e.g., persons under 21 years of age; persons who are declared ineligible by definition.

2. Each voter shall register at only one registration place.

3. Registered candidates may freely conduct campaigns for election. The Commission may wish to observe the extent to which freedom of campaigning is in any way restricted.

4. Registering by fraudulent means punishable by law.

5. The National Election Committee shall provide the election committees of all levels with copies of the Election Law and the Regulations.

6. At the time at which the poll register is established, the qualification of each registered voter shall be examined and decided on the basis of clear and definite evidence, wherever possible on the basis of official documents. Unless clear and definite evidence has been received that a registrant is ineligible to vote, he shall be recorded in the poll register.

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7. Poll registers shall be open for public inspection from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. daily, including public holidays during the period of such inspection.

8. The duties of election committees. Observer groups may wish to determine the extent to which the election committees are carrying out their respective functions.

II. Election Day (including the post-election period)

1. Voting.

(a) Observance of hours for voting.

(b) The preparation and casting of ballots in accordance with the voting procedure.

(c) Closing of ballot boxes after voting is completed.

(d) Observance of secrecy of voting.

2. Only duly authorized persons shall be permitted to remain in polling places. Police authorized to enter a polling place to preserve order only upon request of election committee chairman.

3. Candidates or their representatives may be present at the opening of ballot boxes.

4. Voting by fraudulent means punishable by law.

5. Any person who forces entrance into the polling place carrying firearms, a sword, cudgel, or any other weapon is punishable by law.

6. The duties of election committees. Observer groups may wish to determine the extent to which the election committees are carrying out their respective functions.

7. On the day of the election no posters and signboards for the purpose of campaigning will be permitted within 100 meters distance from the entrance of each polling place, nor shall any pamphlets be distributed within that distance.

8. The proper physical arrangement of polling places.

9. More than half of the members of the election committee of the voting district shall be present at the polling place during the period of voting.

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10. When the ballots are being counted, the chairman of the election committee of the electoral district shall examine each ballot and have two persons engaged in the work of opening the ballots separately compute the ballots each candidate has received. Voters may observe the opening of the ballot boxes at a designated place.

11. After the computation prescribed in the preceding section has been completed, the chairman of the election committee of the electoral district shall announce the votes each candidate has received in each voting district and thereafter he shall announce the total number of votes received by each candidate.

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American Delegation
US - USSR Joint Commission
AIC 235

Spec. Report 105 29 March 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Reaction among Certain UNTCOK Delegates Regarding Postponement of Elections.

1. When the National Election Committee sent Chairman Paul-Boncour a letter proposing postponement of elections to 24 May, the chairman had taken the attitude that UNTCOK "had no observation to make," (on the matter of the postponement of elections) and that "it was entirely a matter for General Hodge."

2. On 26 March Paul-Boncour had told this orally to Mr. Chyun, Kyu Hong, Secretary General of the National Election Committee. On 27 March he had agreed to put this same statement in a note addressed to General Hodge. However, when the note came out, it had been reduced to the more statement that he was referring NEC's letter to General Hodge.

3. Dr. Liu, when interviewed on his attitude towards postponement, said that elections must absolutely be postponed from 9 May since that was on a day of an eclipse. "That fact," (eclipse) "is the strongest reason for their postponement." When asked how he felt about a 15 day postponement, he said there might be a howl from some of the Koreans, but in general he saw no objection to it.

4. Mughir, on 27 March had taken the attitude that elections must **not** be postponed, eclipse or no eclipse. He was convinced beyond the shadow of a doubt that the whole idea of postponement was to be used as an instrument by the Hankook Party to assure themselves of even a more complete machine victory. (See later remarks on Mughir under discussion of Luna and Velle.)

5. Lindo, when seen on 27 March, did not seem to think postponement was a matter of great concern. He favored an early election but that was because he wanted to go home. His attitude was "if there has to be a postponement, then there has to be a postponement."

6. Singh, when seen on 27 March, was indifferent about the postponement. He said he had not really studied the advantages and disadvantages enough to have an intelligent opinion on the matter but he did not see that a 15 day postponement was objectionable to any one.

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7. Luna and Valle. A violent reaction about postponement came from these two at the Jacobs-Draper reception on 28 March. (This interview had the feature of the delegates seeking out the interviewer instead of vice versa.)

The whole business started when Mrs. Geraldine Fitch told Dr. Valle that elections had been postponed. Valle took the rumor to Luna. Luna went up like a runaway balloon with everyone around him trying to hold on to the rope. His remarks were explosive and vituperative and in general ran to the effect that, "I am through! I will not tolerate these high-handed methods of the Army. These elections cannot be postponed without the permission of UNTCOK. We said we wanted elections no later than 10 May. To postpone them to 10 May is OK, but not one day beyond that. I will join Jackson." When querried as to whether he was really talking seriously, he changed the remark to "I will quit! Thank you for the holiday. I am going home. I will not have anything to do with the elections. I am going back to the Philippines."

Dr. Lee, Chang Sun of N&C, who had overheard Luna's tirade, (indeed, everyone within a circumference of 30 feet was aware of the explosion) came over to Dr. Luna and told him that the whole idea of a changed election date had originated with N&C; that they had written a letter to UNTCOK and had received a reply that the matter did not concern UNTCOK but was one for General Hodge to handle.

Luna roared, "If Paul-Boncour has done this, Valle and I will "interpolate" him. (He used this word "interpolate" many times. Later Paul-Boncour explained the word "interpolate" by saying that in parliamentary terminology it means to challenge an opinion of the prime minister, which opinion, if not substantiated by the majority of the legislative body, means the prime minister must resign.)

"You know," he said turning to the interviewer, "how hard I have worked to carry through our bloc (C&FIPI)*. I have talked to them daily to hold them together. You know how I write notes to them in the Plenary Session to advise them to stick together. I go up to see Dr. Liu quite frequently, I have talked to Paul-Boncour, I see Dr. Valle all the time. He and I are together on these matters and now I have been talking to Mr. Singh. And I am through. I quit. I join the other side, (SAC)**."

Dr. Luna continued his tirade for twenty minutes. At moments he acted as if in the heat of liquor and yet the interviewer

*China, El Salvador, France, India, Philippine Islands
**Syria, Australia, Canada

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Memo (continued)

knew that he had not had more than two cocktails since his arrival. He continued to repeat, "I'll join Jackson." I'll show you. You cannot have these high-handed methods. This is a matter which concerns UNTCOK and we should have been consulted."

Dr. Valle said very little but every time Luna turned to him with the comment "Don't you agree with me", Valle agreed.

Although it was pointed out to both Luna and Valle that General Hodge had made no change in the election date and would not make any change in the election date unless he was convinced of good reasons for it, and that the whole idea of a changed election date was simply a suggestion by UNC, Luna was in such an excitable state he could not be reasoned with in the least. He and Dr. Valle left in a huff, with Luna yelling, "If General Hodge changed this election, you had better tell him to put it back the way it was."

8. Just as Valle and Luna were leaving, Mughir came over. Mughir expressed the opinion that the whole delay was a piece of trickery by the Kankook Democratic Party. For this reason he was against it.

After Luna and Valle left, Mughir continued to express opinion on this and said he would accept an election postponement until 10 May, but upon no matter whatsoever to postpone it beyond that. (Note that this opinion differs from that opinion expressed the day before, when he would not even consider postponement to the 10th of May.)

9. Fortunately, General Hodge drew Mughir into a conversation and told him in very quieting terms that (1) No announcement of postponement date had been made; (2) General Hodge wanted the elections just as soon as possible and certainly, even more than UNTCOK, did not want a delay; (3) General Hodge would not postpone the elections unless it was absolutely necessary to do so for mechanical reasons; (4) If such postponement were necessary, UNTCOK would be fully informed about these reasons; (5) Under the original scheme it was intended that 90 days be allowed from announcement to the holding of the election. This meant an election on 20 May; (6) The Regulations which should have been ready by 1 March had been held up 20 days and they were just now going to the provinces, whereas registration was to start next week.

10. Mughir was very much mollified by the conversation with General Hodge. He was strongly encouraged to pass General Hodge's comments to Mr. Luna and Dr. Valle.

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11. Jackson, it is rumored, came back with instructions to delay the election "until convinced free atmosphere exists." Therefore, it is assumed that his reaction to the proposed delay is favorable--in fact, he would favor a much longer delay.

JOHN BECKWITH
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: General Dean
Mr. Jacobs
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American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

29 March 1948

Special Report 106

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Conversation with Dr. Rufino Luna.

1. I discussed the matter of the proposed postponement of the National election in South Korea with Dr. Rufino Luna, the acting Philippine delegate.

2. Dr. Luna was still under the influence of the impact of the rumor which he had heard at Mr. Jacobs cocktail party that General Hodge had officially announced a postponement of the election. The rumor heard by Dr. Luna did not specify the actual time of the postponement but Dr. Luna simply assumed that it was rather a protracted one. He said that he had his information entirely from Dr. Valle, the El Salvadorian delegate, and both apparently believe it implicitly. When I talked to Dr. Luna this morning he was still in an excitable state and this apparently stems from two reasons: (a) The rumor of the postponement of elections caused him to react violently to "the high-handed action of the military authorities," and (b) he apparently believes that Mr. Paul-Boncour has written to General Hodge on behalf of the Commission as wholly approving any postponement which the military would make for any good reasons.

3. Dr. Luna was informed that the matter stood as follows: General Hodge has received a letter from the National Election Committee recommending a postponement until 24 May. The Commission received a similar letter and Mr. Paul-Boncour referred it to the military authorities without comment. He was apparently greatly pleased with my explanation but still insisted somewhat incoherently and still under considerable excitement that a postponement of the election would be undesirable. He wanted to know rather irritably why this should be necessary. I explained that a delay of 18 days was caused by failure of the Commission to act upon the Election Law, and also explained the difficulties of printing the Election Law and Regulations and the distribution to the provinces. He was somewhat mollified and said that he appreciated these conditions but felt that the Commission, having committed itself to elections prior to 10 May, should adhere to its program. He went on to say that if it were advisable to change the election date because of the eclipse on 9 May and the objections to the

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Christians to Sunday elections that it would be perfectly acceptable if General Hodge postponed the day until Monday, 10 May.

4. I left him with the definite impression that he would not be at all pleased with any considerable postponement. But, I am also convinced that if the postponement is found to be necessary, he will accept it reluctantly.

JOHN BECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: General Dean
Mr. Jacobs
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American Delegation
U.S.-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

Special Report 107

29 March 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE:

SUBJECT: Opinions of Individual National Election Committee Members Concerning Postponement of Elections.

Messrs. CHOI, Too Sun (Vice Chairman); CHUN, Kyu Hong (Secretary); and KIM, Dong Jong (Liaison Officer to UN) were interviewed individually and collectively concerning the opinion of the National Election Committee on proposed postponement of the elections.

The first interviewed, Mr. "I", was beginning to believe that any postponement would have political repercussions in South Korea at this time, largely because of the anticipated acceptance by CHO, Soo and CHU, Kyu Sic of the invitation to visit North Korea to confer with Communist leaders.

Mr. CHUN and Mr. CHOI were not impressed by the political implications in any way. They said that the Korean press had reacted very calmly to the letter of the National Election Committee of 25 March suggesting postponement, and that it was made plain that the proposed postponement was recommended only because of the most pressing administrative necessity. Both said that the NEC had very carefully considered the postponement in the light of later developments and was convinced that the administrative and technical difficulties were of the greatest importance. They said that the matter resolved itself to a decision as to whether (1) we have to weather a minor row in SK now or (2) explain to the world, the UN and the Korean people why we didn't carry out a good election.

JOHN E. BECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen. Hodge
Mr. Jacobs
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U.S.-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
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Special Report 108

29 March 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE:

SUBJECT: Revision of Draft Report of Subcommittee II to the Commission Dated 25 March 1948.

On 29 March the document of above subject was sent to you.

Before the document was considered by the meeting of the Subcommittee that took place on 29 March it was revised as follows: Paragraph 5 here below was added. The document then followed the original through old paragraph 9 (new paragraph 10). At that point paragraphs 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 as quoted below were added and the rest of the old paragraphs were discarded.

5. At its 27th meeting in considering the methods of observations of the elections, the Commission decided "that on 29 March 1948 the existing subcommittees will be merged into one committee." The Subcommittee considers it important that the work of ascertaining Korean opinion concerning the question of elections should continue in order that the information obtained from oral and written statements may be as comprehensive as possible. In this regard the Subcommittee notes that the Commission has authorized these functions for the above-mentioned committee which include "the obtaining and analyzing of information concerning the attitude of Koreans towards participation in the election."

11. The Subcommittee has taken note of a communication referred to it by the Commission at its 26th meeting from Syngman Rhee as chairman of the Executive Committee of the Representative Delegation of the Korean people (Document A/AC.19/AC.32). In view of the fact that it would not be possible after 29 March 1948 for the Subcommittee to take action concerning this communication, the Subcommittee decided to refer it to the main committee of the Commission for appropriate action.

Opinion Concerning Holding of Elections

12. The Subcommittee undertook the examination of Korean opinion regarding the question of elections.

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13. In seeking information concerning the attitude of Koreans concerning the holding of elections, the Subcommittee has recognized that political trends in Korea under present circumstances are liable to fluctuate and to change possibly within a brief space of time. Opinion expressed to the Subcommittee also may be modified under changed circumstances.

14. Under these circumstances the Subcommittee has not formulated any final estimate of the attitude of the various political groups and organizations, but has rather sought to clarify the information at its disposal with a view to indicating the main trends of opinions concerning the elections.

15. A survey of the opinion expressed during the hearings of Korean personalities and written communications examined by the Subcommittee is set out in Annex 1.

At the meeting a two and one-half hour discussion took place which resulted in changing new paragraph 13 (above) to read as follows:

13. In seeking information concerning the attitude of Koreans towards the holding of elections the Subcommittee, recognizing that political trends in Korea under present circumstances are liable to fluctuate and change possibly within a brief space of time and considering that opinions expressed to the Subcommittee have been modified under changed conditions tentatively observed that the Rightist groups at present seem to favour the elections and that the Leftist seem to oppose it.

The document and the Annex were approved.

JOHN R. HILDRING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen. Dean
Mr. Jacobs
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FOR AMERICAN EYES ONLY. THIS INFORMATION HAS NOT BEEN RELEASED BY UNTCOK

American Delegation
U.S.-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
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Special Report 109

29 March 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE:

SUBJECT: Brief Outline of Subcommittee II's Report to UNTCOK.

Following is a brief outline of the draft report of Subcommittee II to the Commission. This report was dated 25 March. It covers the full scope of Subcommittee II's activities. It is deemed of importance because it carries the source material of the impression existing among the "SAC" bloc that free elections are not possible.

The report was divided into a summary and two annexes. The summary and Annex 1 are briefed here. Annex 2 was a list of Koreans interviewed by Subcommittee II and which, in full, was forwarded with daily report of UNTCOK activities for Saturday, 27 March and Sunday, 28 March.

SUMMARY

Subcommittee II was established at the 5th meeting on 17 January 1948. It consisted of Australia, China, France and the Philippine Islands. At its first meeting Mr. Jackson, Australia, was elected chairman. On the 31st of January, El Salvador joined Subcommittee II.

Subcommittee II's purpose was:

1. To examine documents, and
2. To secure statements from Koreans, in order to aid the Commission in the discharge of its duties.

Statistics on Hearings

Subcommittee held 29 meetings and interviewed 24 Koreans, the Commanding General, USAFIK, representatives of three RIGHTIST, three MODERATE and three LEFTIST parties, and representatives of religious, educational, cultural, business, financial and civic enterprises.

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Documents

The Commission received 613 documents. Of these 404 were from organizations, 209 from individuals; 388 were from Seoul, 225 from the provinces; 134 were from political parties, 202 from social organizations; 30 from youth organizations, 16 from women's organizations; 19 from the National Mass Meeting and 3 from SKILA.

Opinion Concerning Holding Elections

North Korea - Opinion is that the acts of the Commission and any election held under its observation are detrimental to the interests of the Korean people.

South Korea - Two of the three Rightists (RHEE, Syngman and KIM, Sung Soo) want election.

Korean Independence Party of KIM, Koo's and National Independence Federation of KIM, Kiusic's and all of the Left oppose elections.

The sources of difference exist in

a. Opposing conception of how Korea may be unified.
b. Whether free atmosphere can be realized.

The Right said the elections will establish a national government and will be a step toward unity.

KIM, Koo and the Moderates oppose elections saying that elections

1. would in effect perpetuate the existing differences of Korea,

2. would produce an unrepresentative and one-sided government, and

3. that the present condition of civil liberties in South Korea does not permit holding elections in a free and democratic atmosphere.

The Left alleges discrimination by the Korean police and the U.S. authorities. The Left wants immediate withdrawal of

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troops and insists on the right and ability to establish a government.

Concerning the Question of Free Atmosphere

The Chief Justice said the normal guarantees of personal liberties have been lacking.

Evidence before the Commission attests to the fact that the police were too much under Japanese-trained senior officers.

CHOUGH says the police has no political sympathies and that the criticism of police has been exaggerated and unjustified.

General Hodge says the criticism of the police force, upon investigation, was found to be largely unsubstantiated. He alleges that the restrictions of any liberties in South Korea were necessity measures to maintain public peace against subversive action by the Communists and their followers.

KIM, Music stated, "As far as certain parties and groups were concerned, the elections were already arranged." He considers certain coercive methods were being used to influence the electorate.

Alternate to Holding Elections

As an alternate to holding election in South Korea only, the Subcommittee has taken note of the proposal initiated by KIM, Music and KIM, Koo for a joint conference of North and South political leaders. This conference, to be held on conditions of certain guarantees by occupying powers regarding civil liberties, particularly for political offenders of the North and South, aimed at reaching an agreement with the occupying powers concerning the withdrawal of forces and the preparation for establishment of national unity.

Survey of Korean Opinion Concerning Elections

Source Material

Opinions were gathered from the following sources:

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a. Korean individuals interviewed;
b. Communications received;
c. Special conferences;
d. Intercepts from Pyongyang Radio and the Korean Press.

Method of Analysis

It was decided to assess opinion on the following points:

a. Attitude towards holding elections
   (1) in all Korea
   (2) in South Korea.

b. Opinion regarding the conditions necessary for insuring a free atmosphere.

c. Opinions as to the prospects of holding free elections.

d. Opinion concerning political prisoners.

Present Political Trends in Korea

North Korea - The UN has been condemned as an agent and mouthpiece of "American Imperialism". The elections are intended to establish a government of reactionary pro-Japanese elements such as to convert South Korea into a colony and a military base (for the U.S.).

South Korea - Is featured by shifting political character. New political forces rise and subside, abruptly frequently.

RIGHT - a. Hankook Party. This party run by KIM, Sung Soo is supported by the rich landowners. It is indirectly aided by members of the police.

b. The National Association for the Rapid Realization of Korean Independence run by Syngman RHEE. This is not a political party but is a machinery that serves to extend Rightist political influence.

c. Korean Independence Party. The chairman is KIM, Koo. This party includes the remnants of

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the provisional government established after the 1st of March revolution in 1919. Dai Dong Youth is affiliated with this party.

MODERATE - a. National Independence Federation run by KIM, Music is the "Middle of the Road" group.

b. The South Korean Political Parties Council. This is a political holding company for--Laboring People's Party; Independent Laborers' and Farmers' Party; Social Democratic Party; New Progressive Party; Democratic Korean Independence Party; The People's League, and the Democratic Independence Party.

LEFT - This is the South Korean Labor Party, formerly the Communist party. Other organizations are the Democratic National Front, the People's Republican Party, the Young Friends' Party and the Laboring People's Party.

Views of Korean Officials

Here follows the views concerning the existence of free atmosphere for elections.

YOO, Hie Tung (Chief Justice): "They (the police) may even arrest ten or fifty thousand people and this may interfere with a free election"....."any individual Korean is at the mercy of the police. He may be arrested at any time without a warrant of arrest, kept in jail for indefinite periods of time and without any law providing how his imprisonment can be reviewed by the Court."

CHOUGH, Byung Ok (Chief of National Police): There are no conditions which would interfere with the holding of free elections other than the possibility of a movement directed from the North.

Roll of National Police

AHN, Chai Hong (Civil Administrator): ...hn said that the Chief of Police was nominally responsible to the Civil Administrator

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but that "the inside power of the Department of Police ... was more or less controlled by the occupying forces."

CHOUCH, Pyung Ok: Chough said he was appointed by and responsible to the U.S. Military Government. He justified the retention of Japanese trained policemen because (1) they had served Japan only because of economic necessity and (2) the police were weeding out the undesirable elements as quickly as possible. He said the Police Department had no political importance. However, they would not prohibit the members from joining political parties as private citizens. Chough said the youth groups were really "political parties."

Views of Representatives of Religious, Educational, Cultural, Economic and Financial, and Women's Groups

In general it was found that the views regarding elections were divided along the same line as those expressed under political groups.

KO, Lee Choon (President of Seoul University) had no definite view for or against elections in South Korea. He said that a free atmosphere was difficult to insure, particularly in villages where headmen had control.

As to religious leaders and organizations, Bishop KO and Reverend HAN, Kyung Chick, both of whom are formerly from North Korea, said that there was no freedom of religion and speech in North Korea. They said it was important to hold elections as soon as possible in South Korea. KO said that because of National pride and prestige, the people could not ask the Commission to hold elections in part of Korea alone. Keith thought that the Police Department provided a free atmosphere. HAN said there were political prisoners in the North and none in the South.

Women's Organizations

Esther ONG MAK, President of the Federation of Women's Club said the majority wanted a general election in the South. The Communists would try to obstruct, she said, but under the police a free election would be possible.

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YOO, Yawng Chon, Chairman of the South Korea Democratic Federation (affiliated with the D.F.F.) was invited to appear before the Commission. However, in a letter she said there could be no free election in South Korea where the police exercised oppressive control over civil rights.

Economic Organizations

Mr. LEE, Kong Sun and Mr. CHUN, Yong Soon, resident and Vice-President, respectively, of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Korea, and Mr. CHOY, Soon Su, director of the Bank of Chosen, all warn that the Communists had spent a great deal of money on propaganda in South Korea and that this might obstruct the holding of free elections. They said, however, that if the present conditions in South Korea were maintained, they would permit free elections. According to CHOY, Rightist Youth Groups had spend ₩2,000,000 for propaganda purposes but on the other hand, the Leftists had spent about ₩2,000,000,000. CHOY said the Rightist Youth Groups would not interfere with freedom of elections.

PAK, Keun Pong, chairman of the Industry, Labor and Agriculture Committee of SKILA and representative of the Industrial Reconstruction Association feared that a seperate election in the South would divide Korea permanently.

Views of the Village Headmen

Nam CHUNG, headman of the Village of Yokchon in Yang Pyong Gun said that the chairman of the Dai Dong Youth and the chief official of the Myun would nominate the candidate. He considered the Dai Dong Youth affiliated with the Hankook Party. He said voting would be observed by a member of Dai Dong Youth and the Village Headmen.

Views of CG, USAFIK

General Hodge said whether or not elections could be free was a question of education. The feudal tradition was the worst obstacle. Korea as a whole, he said, had not collaborated with the Japanese. It had been necessary to retain some Japanese trained personnel in the police force. As a whole, the police had been loyal to the Military Government. The chief concern of the Military Governor is to maintain peace and order.

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year ago a joint committee of Koreans and Americans had examined charges against police and found 99% of them could not be substantiated. He pointed out that South Korea is an occupied area and police were charged with the maintenance of law and order. He said that the Communists had lost prestige because of their subversive activities and therefore had gone underground. He said Communist activities and Communists had not been suppressed for political reasons but as a precaution against violence.

JOHN BECKWITH
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: General Dean
Mr. Jacobs
G-2

JDW/y:ie

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American Delegation
U.S.-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

Special Report 110 30 March 1948

INFORMATION FOR GENERAL HODGE:

SUBJECT: Reactions of Valle, Jackson and Paul-Boncour on 29 March to Suggestion of Postponement of Election. (This is an expansion of information carried on this same item in daily report of UNKRA activities for 29 March.)

VALLE - I had a long talk with Mr. Valle on the evening of 29 March. I explained to him the necessity of postponing the elections for mechanical reasons, pointing out that we had not received the election law from Mr. Schreiber until 13 March. I told him that in order to carry out this law fully, it would take more time, and that if we did not carry out the provisions of the law, then we risk the possibility of receiving criticism from UNTCOK because we had not given scrupulous observance to the provisions of the law which UNTCOK had approved.

After my explanation Mr. Valle seemed thoroughly convinced that a postponement was in the interest of a good election.

He told me he had seen Mr. Luna at noon and that Luna was much calmed down from his flight the previous evening at the Jacobs-Draper party. He said he would see Mr. Luna the following morning (30 March) and explain to him the reasons for delay that I had mentioned.

I told Valle that if the Commission considered it desirable to interview either yourself or General Dean on these reasons, that either of you would be ready to come on an instant's notice. This seemed to please him very much.

According to Valle, the whole excitable reaction that had greeted the rumor of postponed elections was due to ruffled feeling on the part of [redacted] Dr. Luna and not to the delay per se. They simply wanted to be consulted first.

JACKSON - In the same evening I had a conversation with Mr. Jackson. He said, "If you want a postponement, I don't see why you

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can't have it. For that matter I don't see why you don't postpone it longer. I favor postponement. It all adds up to better elections."

To another member of the party he also remarked on this question, "I have no objection to postponement."

PAUL-BONCOUR - Paul-Boncour appeared to be the one upset today. He was not so much concerned with UNTCOK's attitude towards the postponement of the elections as he was with your (General Lodge's) attitude towards it. It all came out when he received your letter asking UNTCOK's opinion. It caught him in the middle of his preparing a defense of his actions already taken. This defense he was going to present to the 28th plenary session. He had been warned of Mr. Luna's threat to "interpellate him" and he was prepared for it. He spoke in effect as follows:

"There is no need for this letter from General Lodge. I had assured you and I assure you now the majority of UNTCOK will support the attitude I have already expressed for UNTCOK. You needn't worry about Mr. Luna. He is not going to walk out. He is not going to join Jackson. As a matter of fact, his joining Jackson becomes a joke now as it is Jackson who wants a postponement. You know as well as I do that he has received instructions from his government that would prevent him either joining Jackson or walking out. So, it is silly to worry about his threats on this point.

"I intended to tell the Commission that I may have been guilty of the form I took in answering this question but as to the substance I was correct, and you would see that they would have confirmed my position. I asked them to meet and they said it was Easter. I understood the National Election Committee wanted an answer as soon as possible so I gave them an answer. That is what a chairman is for. I wanted Mr. Luna to interpellate me. I wanted to point out to him that his arguments all along have been that the setting of an election date was a matter entirely in the province of the American Command. Now he wants to make it the business of UNTCOK. I tell you the fellow would be shamed. In fact, he already feels so badly about yesterday (Jacobs-Draper party) that he didn't even show up at Subcommittee II's meeting this morning. He sent Mr. Villalva instead. The fellow is licked and knows it.

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"Now General Hodge, by writing this letter, has given Luna and others the opportunity to do much talking. The reasons General Hodge gives here are all right, but he doesn't need to give any reasons. If I were General Hodge, I would not send this letter. I advise you to ask him to withdraw it. With this kind of letter, particularly where he puts some of the blame on Mr. Schmidt, such statements are going to produce much debate in the Commission. They will now take as much time to settle this point as the amount of time you asked for the delay. Dr. Luna is on this Subcommittee III of which Schmeltzer was secretary. He will feel called upon to defend himself now. I see no end to the arguments that will develop over this matter.

"Now if a delay is really necessary I want to give you as a personal opinion my feeling that you have not asked for enough delay. I do not believe you are going to find that you can put this election on the 24th of May any more than you have found you can put it on the 9th of May. You should study this thing very carefully and ask for enough delay, if you must ask for delay, to adequately cover any future contingencies. Remember that when you send this in with all of these good reasons, you have wasted all your ammunition. You can not have this letter come up again. These reasons are good but look at all these three pages of reasons for a 15 day delay. But would General Hodge have written if he wanted a 6 weeks' delay? What I am trying to point out is that you do need 6 weeks. At least until you know just how much you need, you should not even mention a new date in this letter but just leave it open. Send in the reasons to point out why you need a delay but don't mention the date until you are absolutely certain that you know you can fill it."

COMMENT: This morning Paul-Boncour was still puzzled by the whole affair. He said in effect:

"You know you Americans have no appreciation of propaganda. This delay business is simply playing into the hands of your enemies. You give them a club with which to beat you over the head. Can't General Hodge see that delay here will weaken his position? I assure you that Moscow and Pyongyang will make the very most of it. They will flout it as evidence that their attempts to sabotage your elections have already had this much success. If in such a little time their efforts have already caused hesitation on the part of the Americans, they will point

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out, then look what we can do with united effort. This announcement of delay, I assure you, will encourage these disaffected leaders in the South to go to the Pyongyang meeting. It will encourage all your enemies to continue to attack you in the sabotage of these elections. I think General Hodge is receiving very poor advice as to how to treat Russian propaganda. It is not a thing you can ignore. I know that the usual American opinion is that propaganda attacks are below your dignity and that you do not deign to answer them. This is a mistake. It is a costly mistake.

"In the first place you should have thought out a long time ago just how much time you would need for elections. Then you should have added a little bit just to take care of any errors. Once you announce the date you should stick to it no matter what comes up. I know that the reasons are, as General Hodge says, that some of the election material has not reached the provinces. Perhaps you'll think it funny when I say that in the long run such a small thing doesn't make a damn. You Americans have got to look at the big picture--not these small interferences. I assure you your enemies are not going to be concerned in the least with your reasons for delay, no matter how justified these reasons seem to you. I tell you once again it would have been more important to stick to the election date even though some provinces never receive the data than to postpone it. People will forget these little details of the reasons you give but they will never forget the big fact of a postponement which will be used by your enemies.

"Well, anyway, General Hodge seems intent on the postponement so there is nothing further to be done about it, but please caution him, and I speak with the American interest at heart, no more postponements. The Russians will make mincemeat of you if you do this again."

JOHN [illegible] HILL
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen. Dean
Mr. Jacobs
G-2

JH/y

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American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

Spec. Report 111 1 April 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: 30th Plenary Session--Discussion of Cost of UNTCOK Housing and Food. (Brief review of this subject covered in Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities for 31 March, dated 1 April).

I. BACKGROUND.

Discussion on this matter throughout UNTCOK's life here has been in large measure engineered by the French camp. The French take full blame or credit for this, whatever the opinion is.

The matter started long ago when the French found they could not reciprocate for the many entertainments they were receiving. They felt they were imposing too much on the French Consul here in using his house and his funds to repay their obligations.

It is known that Paul-Boncour and Manet receive no pay additional to the UNTCOK allowance of $20.00 per day per delegate, whereas it is believed most, if not all, other delegates receive base pay from their own governments and the UNTCOK per diem is in addition to this base salary. In the case of Paul-Boncour, it is reported by Manet that he has considerable funds of his own and thus was able to make the two trips to Shanghai out of his own pocket. It is known, however, that Manet must live entirely from the UNTCOK funds.

The Administrative Officer, Mr. Hausner, started with a remittance of $6.00 per day to the delegates, holding out the other $14.00 "against future contingencies." The first French protest made by Paul-Boncour and Manet resulted in an increase of $1.00--$7.00 per day to the delegates and $13.00 held out. Thus it continued until the time of the departure of Noo and Menon for Lake Success, despite periodic protests by the French.

In early February the French took the matter up with their representation at Lake Success. Also they had succeeded in retaining the sympathies of the other delegates and both Jacobson and Patterson (both of whom receive outside pay) mentioned the matter

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to Hausner so that he too got off a telegram to Lake Success asking for instructions.

In addition to the protest from the delegates, the secretariat, itself, began to be stirred up. This faction was led by George Glotz and Alexander Bloch--both French. (It is not believed there is any direct connection in this matter between French delegates and the French members of the secretariat. There is, of course, the indirect connection of same blood, same philosophy.) The secretariat held a meeting on this to find out why they could not be paid their per diem and then lay their bills from this per diem, putting in their pockets any that was left over. This matter has so far been smelched by the administrative officer.

At about the time of the return of Hoo and Wenon from Lake Success, a telegram came in which said that the delegates would receive all of their $20.00 per diem less the actual costs taken out for U.S. billets and food.

The question now was that of the good Hausner, after repeated attacks, left saying he could not [illegible] carry the matter [illegible]. The French, although continuing to question Hausner, went to my office to try to get me to intercede on their behalf. I [illegible] further complicate the whole business, I kept clear of it and referred them back to the channels already provided for administrative difficulties [illegible] through Hausner to Lake Success.

Finally, in the course of conversations, the French [illegible] the agenda for [illegible].

[illegible] reported to this by the reaction that we [illegible] arrangement on the [illegible] that the U.S. [illegible] later by us leaving U.N.

II. [illegible]

The Commission was still awaiting from the printing of its [illegible] III" which General Lowe had safe in his better relationship with the attitude on postponement of elections; from the latter of which was laid before it. They were ready to find fault. Clearly, however, it was in a mood to [illegible] with Hausner the reputation of "inch [illegible]" [illegible] to arrive at a finding of any guilt. [illegible] Hausner tried to have the matter on to the Army, [illegible] the Commission was confronted by using the Army as a shield to hide his own [illegible] by the failure, to witness the [illegible] shown below:

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HAUSNER: "I feel there is a desire here on the part of the Army to charge [illegible] for every cent the traffic will bear."

KUCHEL: "Is this really a desire on the part of the Army or is it not rather a desire on the part of the secretariat?" (meaning Hausner).

Hausner said that a resurvey of costs so far as he had been able to ascertain it from the Army, put the per diem cost at $9.70. There was a unanimous wail of protest and the one big question "how come?"

Hausner then produced charts and memorandums and testimony to the effect that the Army was charging [illegible] for amortization as well as for the complete renovation of the Dai Ichi and Tokyo hotels, including new furniture, new doors and a lot of material which had been added later although there had never been any Commission decision to replace the old furniture with the new.

Outrage at these charges was the first time the Commission has been unanimous on any matter since its decision to take the Pusan trip.

Paul-Boncour brought out that he could not believe that the U.S. government and particularly the U.S. Army had any desire to charge [illegible] for renovation of buildings and amortization. He said it would be a particularly unfortunate incident if he had to accept such testimony as presented because it would react very unfavorably on his government which soon would be preparing for the reception of delegates to the General Assembly scheduled to meet in Paris in September. He said, "I can assure you that so far there has been no intention on the part of the French authorities in Paris to charge the American representatives the cost of requisitioning and renovating living quarters for their use."

Paul-Boncour wanted to know why it was in Tokyo he could stay at the Imperial Hotel for one or two dollars a day and receive much better accommodations and much better food than he was getting here at $10.00 a day.

Hausner had no answer for this except to say that people staying at the Imperial in Tokyo and in fact, others, both American and foreign, who were staying here in Seoul were not paying full costs but were in fact being subsidized by the U.S. Government.

This statement brought out a majority impression that if such people had a right to be subsidized by the U.S. Government, then certainly [illegible] had such a right.

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Hausner then testified vaguely that he understood the whole matter had been arranged with the American State Department back in Washington. When questioned on this he could bring in no evidence of what had been arranged because none of it apparently had been put in writing.

III. Decision.

As the hour was growing late (1400 hours) and as the Chairman's cocktail party was scheduled for the afternoon, the matter had to be settled in some fashion before the meeting adjourned. Completely dissatisfied with Hausner's testimony and his attempts to blame fault upon the Army or on the American State Department, and yet feeling that there might be some justification in his stand, the Commission in an earnest effort to find the facts, appointed a committee consisting of Mr. Mughir of Syria, Mr. Manet of France and Mr. Ondoy, administrative officer for the Philippine delegation to meet with Hausner and make a full examination of the case. It is the intention of the Commission then to write letters to whom ever the arrow points, whether it be General Hodge or the State Department, requesting showdown information.

Comment: Despite the evident desire of the Commission to impugn Hausner and despite their reluctance at this stage to believe the fault is the Army's, it is felt that the Commission is not so much interested in actually finding who is at fault as it is in reducing the cost per day to what it considers to be a reasonable charge. Its idea of a reasonable charge is based on the cost which a visitor (such as a correspondent) is charged for Army housing and food.

Principle sources of information on all of the foregoing have been Paul-Boncour, Manet, Bartelemy, Jackson, Patterson, Mughir, Lindo, Globa, Bloch, and Liao.

JOHN BECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: General Dean
Mr. Jacobs
G-2

Further information on this subject in Special Report 112, dated 1 April 1948.

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American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
AIC 235

Spec. Report 112 1 April 1947

SUBJECT: Second Meeting for Discussion of Cost of UNRRA Housing and Food. (See Spec. Report 111 for initial discussion (1 Apr 47).

1. On the morning of 1 April, at the Judo, Mr. Hausner, through the Chairman, called an informal meeting of the Commission to again discuss this matter.

2. He announced with evident pleasure that he had had a two hour discussion with Gen Sutherland and with Mr. Jacobs the previous day (31 March) and now he could publish the statement that the cost would be $5.50 per person retroactive to 12 January. In any event it would not run over $6.00. He has sent late Sunday a telegram asking for permission to pay all delegates the balance out of $20.00 from 12 January on.

3. According to Paul-Boncour, although the Commission still suspects Hausner's "skullduggery," they have for the moment stopped further activities in this respect, but none the less will continue the Committee of three, Murphy, Bennet, and Bedell.

4. When Hausner announced the cost of $5.50 and certainly not more than $6.00 per day, he announced, "Gentlemen, I would not have accepted this rate of $5.50 had I not been fully convinced that it is the full cost and we are by no means being subsidized by the U.S. Army." This remark was greeted by many snickers of disbelief.

5. Towards the end of the session which lasted two hours, Mr. Jackson said, "Mr. Hausner, I do not want you to feel that the Commission in any way has attempted to embarrass you."

6. To this Murphy added, "Of course not, it is not possible to embarrass Mr. Hausner," which left it not clear whether Mr. Murphy had meant to compliment Hausner on his self-confidence or to condemn his insensitiveness.

7. The fact that the conversations are held in the Judo allowed information to be disseminated all through the UNRRA hotel and soon even the help was discussing UNRRA's financial concern. At noon time the dining room was a-twitter with UNRRA

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members accusing the manager, Mr. Holland, of trying to renovate both hotels at the expense of UNTCOK.

8. Regardless of where the actual fault lay in this matter it is the common feeling of the delegates that the fault lay with Hausner and not with the U. S. Army. Everyone, according to Paul-Foncour, refused to believe that the Army could ever have attempted to have charged for renovation and amortization of the UNTCOK billets. They all concluded that in the scrap UNTCOK had won and Hausner had been bitterly defeated. Said Paul-Foncour, "I wish Vanet could have been here to get in on this. Hausner has had it coming to him for a long time and Vanet would have enjoyed seeing his chagrin.

9. The end of the case seemed to leave the whole UNTCOK delegation (except Hausner) with increased morale. They now seemed to be rich, whereas they had formerly felt pinched.

10. Paul-Foncour summed up the whole affair by saying, "This thing started out with us getting $6.00 and Hausner keeping $14.00. Now it is just the reverse; we will rest the case a while."

JOHN McCLELLAN
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: General Dean
Mr. Jacobs
G-2

JM:ie

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American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

Exec. Report 113

2 April 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Eccentricities in Operation of Sub-Committee II and the Commission.

1. Once again today, Mr. Saul-Poncour invited my attention to the peculiarities which seemed to indicate the existence of some unannounced planned program of leftist sympathy. He, as he had on previous occasions, charged Jackson, Schmidt and Tilner with its operations.

2. He handed me the paper attached as Inclosure No. 1, and said in effect as follows: "Here is another instance of the work of the Left. You remember I told you that at least in a summary of Sub-committee II's findings which were submitted to the Plenary session we succeeded in killing the paragraph.

"Mr. Jackson wished to state conclusions about the opinion of political parties to echo the election. Although the whole thing was not particularly important, in as much as Annex I carried the real poison, at the same time Mr. Luna and myself saw no reason for any comment about the opinions of such parties to be included in the summary. These opinions conflict so much that it is really unsafe to record them and in addition to that we did not consider the opinions advanced by Mr. Jackson to represent true facts.

"Now, even though the matter has been settled and that paragraph has been thrown out of the summary, Mr. Jackson still gets this paragraph included by this means"(referring to inclosure No. 1). "This has been mimeographed and distributed everywhere. I am sure that what Mr. Jackson was interested in was that it should be distributed to Mr. Sobolov (Russian UN Secretary General).

"Mr. Luna had made a speech and submitted a resolution requesting the inclusion of the paragraph which was dropped out, but no where, in any of the printed records, will you find any of Luna's testimony.

"Indeed, I have always noticed in the Jackson projects that the secretariat has all of his findings, no matter how fully, mimeographed and distributed even before there is any discussion on the matter. By distributed I mean they all go back to take papers.

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This happens with no one else's documents except those of Mr. Jackson. Normally the members of a Sub-committee will simply receive a typewritten copy of the matter to be discussed and it is not mimeographed until after some decision has been reached. But with many of Mr. Jackson's projects they are immediately mimeographed in huge quantities and placed in the mail even before they have been brought up for discussion by his own Sub-committee.

"I know I have told of these eccentricities many times and I have had the feeling all along that you regard my statements with scepticism. I do not know why I bother to repeat this information to you but I simply want to mention again this (referring to inclosure No. 1) is at least the twenty-fifth time the same sort of situation has occurred."

A few days ago Paul-Boncour had remarked to me on this same subject of Jackson Leftist leanings, "You can follow the little piles of manure that Jackson has left throughout the course of these proceedings. He has made a very distinct trail of scent leading in one direction."

JOHN MCCKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: General Dean
Mr. Jacobs
G-2

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UN Document A/AC.19/SC.2/SR.29/
31 March 1948

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FOR AMERICAN EYES ONLY. THIS TEXT HAS NOT BEEN RELEASED BY UNTCOK

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A/AC.19/SC.2/SR.29/
Add.1
31 March 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

SUB-COMMITTEE 2

ADDENDUM TO THE SUMMARY RECORD OF THE TWENTY NINTH MEETING

Page 2, line 12

After the words "Paragraph 16" and before the words "Mr. Liu (China)" add the following paragraph:

"The Chairman read out the draft text of a proposed paragraph as follows:

16. Matters to be kept under observation

On the completion of its task the Sub-Committee recommends that the following matters be referred to the main Committee for further examination:

(a) The attitude of political parties and the Korean people as a whole towards the coming elections. For the information of the main Committee the present position in South Korea appears to be that two of the three main political groups of the right, namely those headed by Mr. Rhee Syngman and the Hankook Democratic Party of Mr. KIM Sung Soo favour the holding of elections. One rightist party, namely the Korean Independence Party of Mr. Kim Koo, together with the moderate political parties and organizations joined in the National Independence Federation of Mr. Kim Kiusic, and all parties and organizations of the left and extreme left have expressed opposition to the holding of separate elections in South Korea.

(b) The statement made by Mr. Kim Kiusic to the Sub-Committee on 27 January 1948 "that as far as certain parties and groups were concerned the elections were already arranged". Attention is also

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drawn to an interview with a village headman (Document A/AC.19/SC.2/SR.26).

(c) The proposal to hold a conference of Northern and Southern political leaders (Documents A/AC.19/NC.5 and A/AC.19/NC.5/Add.1)."

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American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
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7 April 1948

Spec. Report 114

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Registration Results as of 5 April.

1. According to the National Election Committee, the average (64%) of registration has been achieved in South Korea as to 5 April.

2. Many small towns such as Yoonsan or Pachu Gun and Puchon Gun (Inchon neighborhood) have reached as high as 95% registration.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
G-2

Trips second week.--According to Milner, the morning of 7 April, it is very improbable that any UN trips will be made this week. If any are made, they will be in UNTCOK automobile transportation.

Trips third week.--Milner said the Committee would have to decide the program upon results of the trips this week.

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American Delegation
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APO 235

Special Report 115 8 April 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Candidates from Seoul in National Election.

1. According to the National Election Committee the following candidates (all Rightists) have registered from Seoul up to yesterday:

Chung Ku	Park Chung Kun Yun Chi Yung
Sudai Moon	Ahn Dong Won Chang Tyang Ho Kim Do Yun Lee Chi Seung
Mapo Ku	Chi Sang Min O Ryoon Hwan Lee Seung Keun Kim Sang Don
Ryongsan Ku	Song Chai Won
Chongno Ku (A) (B)	Park Yong Lai Chang Myun
Dongdaimoon Ku	Chun Ho Yub

2. I also understand that PAIK (Paik), In Che (Dr. George Paik) and Mrs. PARK, Seung Ho of the National Election Committee have resigned from the National Election Committee. Mrs. PARK resigned today.

JOHN R. HODGE
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
G-2

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American Delegation
U.S.-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

Special Report 116 9 April 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE:

SUBJECT: Influence on UNTCOK of Koreans in Their Employ.

As I have mentioned to you on several previous occasions, I have had a feeling that certain of the Koreans employed by UNTCOK were contributing a heavy amount of misleading information to members of UNTCOK, possibly because they know there is a certain element of UNTCOK looking for information of the type they supply.

As an example, here follows a brief conversation, in effect, of an incident that occurred 7 April in the office of one of the UNTCOK members.

Characters -- Harry Liao, UNTCOK Interpreter.

Miss [illegible], nee, Secretarial Correspondent for UNTCOK (formerly in the hire of Political Advisory Group and formerly Joint Commission)

Mr. [illegible], Poser, Translator and Secretary to Albert Grand, Information Officer.

As one of my staff was talking to Mr. Liao, Miss [illegible], lingered approached and addressed Mr. Liao but with the obvious intent of being overheard by the American.

Miss: Why do they force you to register? That is not free atmosphere, is it?

H.L.: Have you been forced to register?

Miss: Yes.

H.L.: Well, this is interesting. That is strictly against the law and if true, UNTCOK would like to hear about such breaches. How were you forced to register?

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LEE: I haven't registered yet.

LIAO: But you said you were forced to register.

LEE: They try to force you to register.

LIAO: What do you mean "they try to force you to register"?

LEE: Well, every day some member of the Election Committee has come to our house and has told us we must register.

LIAO: And they're going to force you to register?

LEE: No, I'm not going to register.

LIAO: I thought you said that they had forced you into registering?

LEE: Well, they try to force you to register.

LIAO: By what means?

LEE: They talk to you.

LIAO: Did they threaten you with a gun?

LEE: No.

LIAO: Did they tell you any harm would come to you?

LEE: No.

LIAO: Did they threaten any of your family?

LEE: No.

LIAO: Well, what did they say would happen to you if you didn't register?

LEE: Well, they didn't say anything would, but they are always talking.

LIAO: Now look, I want to know once and for all, did anyone tell you you had to register and that any harm would come to you if you didn't register?

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LEE: No, no one said I really had to register. In fact, they said that I didn't have to register but they point out that I should register.

LIAO: Well naturally. I think you should register too. Why is it you are not going to register?

LEE: Because our leader, KIM, Kiusic, is not going to run.

(At that point Mrs. HAHN came into the room and heard the conversation from here on.)

LIAO: Well, if you want him to run you can get a petition signed by 500 and then make him a candidate.

LEE: I'm not going to vote in any election that makes a separate state.

LIAO: What makes you think this election will separate Korea?

LEE: Because our leader, KIM, Kiusic, says it will.

(At this point Mrs. HAHN picked up the conversation.)

HAHN: There is no free atmosphere here in this registration. The police forces the people to register.

LIAO: Now listen, we have been through this once. Have you been forced to register?

HAHN: No, but---

LIAO: Never mind the but. Have you been forced to register?

HAHN: Well, they try to force you to register.

LIAO: Answer the question. Have you been forced into registering?

HAHN: No, I haven't registered.

LIAO: Then why do you say you have been forced to register?

HAHN: Well, they force others to register.

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LIAO: (who was rather disgusted by this time) Oh nuts, you're all the same. I'm tired of hearing these stories of being coerced. You know the trouble with you Koreans is much, much talk, little, little do.

It has been reported to me on other occasions that particularly Mrs. HAHN, and less particularly Miss LEE, have taken every opportunity to complain about police methods and control in South Korea. I have an idea that such talk finds popularity with Grand, Milner and possibly Engers. Miss LEE [redacted] work in the office with Lucas and Engers. I don't think she sold Lucas a bill of goods.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U.S.A.

cc: Gen. Dean
Mr. Jacobs
G-2

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American Delegation
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Exec. Report 117 12 April 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: MP Incident at Kimpo.

1. Mr. Rogers, who was the senior member of the secretariat present in Seoul, reported to me on 9 April (Friday) of the MP incident at Kimpo which occurred that morning. He said that according to his information Group 1, in UN cars headed for Kimpo, was stopped by the MP's and caused considerable delay in catching their plane. He said that it was reported to him that the two Korean chauffers had been taken into custody. I took up the matter with Colonel Baird who assured me that the latter report was not true, but said that the two chauffers had been called down to the Provost Marshal's office in the Keato Building and were giving their version of what had happened. He stated that the two chauffers could be back at Duk Soo Palace within one-half hour and I so informed Mr. Rogers, who did not seem to be greatly concerned about the incident.

2. On the return of Group 1 from Cheju Do late 10 April (Saturday), Mr. Jarnet, Mr. Singh and Mr. Milner gave their side of the story. All were considerably excited when seen by Colonel Ilmeth. In general their story agreed that the car was going about 20 miles an hour and that the two young MP's had stopped them and insisted that they be taken back to the MP check point. They were about to relent when a Major (Chaplain) arrived on the scene and upbraided them severely for the speeding of UN Cars, but that afterwards the UN cars proceeded to Kimpo. Apparently the incidents would have been more or less forgotten had they not encountered a Colonel (identity unknown) who, according to Singh and Milner, to whom I spoke on Sunday morning, proceeded to "treat them like raw recruits".

3. I got in touch with Singh and Milner early on Sunday morning and expressed your and my regrets that the UN had been inconvenienced in any way. They told me substantially the same story as had been given to Colonel Ilmeth Saturday evening. The factor that seemed to annoy them most was that their UN credentials had not been "given the proper respect". They strongly implied, although they did not say so clearly, that rights in South Korea were equivalent to that of a diplomatic mission. Further they felt that the MP's, the Chaplain,

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and the Colonel had all taken a special and "inexplicably hostile attitude towards UN." They also had doubts that instructions concerning their special status had reached down to the lower units.

4. I explained to Singh and Wilner that the Charlain had just arrived from the home of an officer whose child had been killed that very morning by a speeding motorist and that the attitudes of both the Charlain and the Colonel were strongly influenced by this fact which was a shocking incident in the Kimpo area. Both seemed to accept my explanation as the probable reason for their feeling that UN might have been specially singled out for hostile treatment. Both carefully explained that they thought that the two young MP's were about to escort them to the Kimpo airfield when the Chaplain intervened, and therefore thought that no great blame should be attached to the actions of the MP soldiers themselves. About this point, Singh was apparently willing to drop the whole matter and told me that he did not think after my explanation that he would write a letter to the Commanding General.

5. Wilner, however, said that he felt he must report the matter to Mr. Schmidt, the Principal Secretary, in some detail. I therefore asked him to get in touch with Mr. Schmidt (whom I was unable to contact personally) and arrange that I should meet Mr. Schmidt sometime during the day. This was done and I called on Mr. Schmidt and expressed your regret at about 1750. I went over the same ground with Schmidt and while I do not think that he attaches extreme importance to the incident, is apparently determined to write a letter to the Command in which "the details of the incident will be simply recited." Schmidt said that he did not intend to press the incident but felt that you should have the full facts from the UN members who had been involved in the incident. He expressed great appreciation of the fact that you had "sent re over to see him."

JOHN E. DARLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
G-2

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SEC. REPORT 11[illegible] 12 April 1948

REPORT FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Group 1 on Cheju Do 9-10 April (Source: Manet 11 April).

1. Here follows in essence report from Olivier Manet, Alternate French delegate, after a visit to Cheju Do as a member of Group 1 of UNTCOK observation tears.

2. Also present on the trip were Singh (India), Villalva (P.I.) and Miller, Deputy Principal Secretary.

A. RIOTING.--"There was a lot of rioting on Cheju Do, however, we saw none of it personally. But your Military Governor there told us that the Communists have an organization like the French Maquis. He said there are 2,000 of them in the hills. They have Japanese ammunition and equipment, guns, grenades, and land mines. We saw one of the land mines."

B. MARTIAL LAW.--"The rioting is really serious enough that I think General Hodge would be justified in declaring martial law on the island and could, for this reason, suspend the elections."

C. YOUTH GROUPS.--"The police have asked Dai Dong Youth and the Korean National Youth Corps to help them with the prevention of riots, and with the registration. The Korean National Youth Corps however, seems to be locally controlled. I do not think that General Lee Bum Suk (the national commander) exercises control over the group in Cheju Do."

D. [illegible] TACTICS.--"We were given plenty of testimony to show that pressure was being used to force people to register. There are both the police and youth groups doing this. You know Koreans have been dominated long enough that when a policeman or one of the youth groups, armed with a club, comes up and says 'you should register', these people know that they mean 'you must register.'"

"Your man (The American advisor) said, 'Since you ask me these questions, I cannot but tell you the truth about it. I hear the police beat people. I have tried many times to stop it. These beatings usually occur about three o'clock in the morning. I give Government instructions about that hour to try to catch them

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and I have caught many. When I have caught police administering beatings, I have taken the action to discharge such police. But I know it still goes on. There have been two beatings to the death within my knowledge. The police fixed it up with the doctors that they turn in a death certificate that says they died from other causes. I have found that the police always cooperate in specific acts and whenever I have had suggestions to make they carry out the suggestions. However, their spirit about these beatings is one of opposition to my feelings. They think we (the Americans) mean well, but they don't believe we know how to deal with people. We often have occasions to think the same way about the police. In general the police, though bad in this respect, are loyal to the Government.

'When the Communists shoot down the police', said the American advisor, 'it is pretty hard to give them any reasons why they should not retaliate. What would you tell them?'"

5. GENERAL IMPRESSION IS GOOD.--"Singh and Villalva, both of whom have had some experience with this type of people, wanted to find things good, and in general we did find them good. As a matter of fact, Singh was very well pleased. He said that the registration was conducted much better than in his own country, India, or in China. Milner did not cause us any trouble on this trip. I think because he had such a run in with Villalva at Kaesong, he was not so evidently looking for the bad. In general, things were well.

"Although we had these reports of police control and physical violence to make people register, our report won't concentrate on these points. Our majority opinion is that things were all right."

JOHN E. COLLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: General Dean
Mr. Jacobs
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I have made no attempt to evaluate Mughir's statements nor have I formed a definite conclusion on the attached report. I think that the value of this report lies in the very open, frank manner in which it was given to us. Mughir is a mercurial young man but with decided reformist tendencies. I do not think that his recommendations should receive any great weight at the present time. My information is that he is in a minority at the present time although there is a very strong undercurrent with the Commission itself to discover and to illuminate beyond their true value unfavorable aspects of the registration in South Korea.

J. W.

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Special Report 119

12 April 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE:

SUBJECT: Group II Trip to Chongju, Taejon, Chonju and Kwangju, 5 - 10 April. (Source - Yasin Mughir, 11 April)

Mughir Attitude

When Mughir was seen on 11 April, he was cheerful and talkative. I believe his expressions were sincere. He seemed anxious to tell all and had a very pro-U.S. leaning in his expressions of opinion.

There follows below, in essence, his conversation:

Facilities

"The train we got was excellent. The crew that went with it was very helpful. They looked after us in splendid fashion. We had good food and there was a bar on the train. For the last meal we even had champagne. Having our own dining facilities was a great convenience. We had made it a point not to accept invitations from Koreans but we found we could ask them to have lunch with us. This we enjoyed. Despite our declaration about not accepting invitations, we did accept one given by Colonel Brown and Colonel Murphy (Americans) at Kwangju. There were about 200 people present. We all enjoyed it. In fact, your Colonels Brown and Murphy looked after us in excellent fashion. It was because of them that we all wanted to stay over Sunday. (See Daily Report for 9 April). I wish we had not received the message to come back home. I hope I can go back down again. We all want to go back. There is a plane that goes down on Tuesday and another one on Thursday. We want to make the trip again."

Program of Observation

"In general, we stopped not only at the towns listed on the schedule (see above), but also whenever we had a few minutes at one of the other stops we took advantage of the situation to talk to local Koreans.

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"On making the scheduled stops we sent invitations automatically to the leaders of: (1) Hankook Democratic Party; (2) The Korean Independence Party; (3) The South Korean Labor Party; (4) The Governor; (5) The Police Chief. Then we always interviewed the few other miscellaneous people. We liked to talk to newspaper correspondents. Occasionally some people sought us out but this was very rare. We saw the South Korean Labor Party leaders in every stop except Kwangju."

Police State

"We found conditions very, very bad. We proved beyond a shadow of a doubt that Korea is a police state. There is no free atmosphere here. But, we also know that blame should not be attached to the U.S. It is a psychological condition. It is built into the people.

"We saw that pressure methods of registration were in force. In some places there was 100 percent registration. This is practically impossible in any known democracy. In many places registration booths were in the same place where ration cards were issued. In Chonju some news correspondents told us that many people had been deprived of their ration card if they did not register. One reporter refused to name names. However, another reporter gave us the names of those from whom cards had been taken.

"Power in this police state seems to be in the hands of warlords. There is practically no central control. Dr. CHOUGH, himself, could not control the police. Police authority sometimes belongs in the hands of one group; sometimes in the hands of another. The Hankook Party is warring among itself."

Impressions of Government Officials and Methods of Control

"We were unimpressed by government officials. The governors to whom we talked seemed incapable of performing their duties. We had the same impression about the police chiefs. We thought them incapable and incompetent. There seemed to us to be no leaders in Korea. We were rather disgusted with what we found.

"It was also apparent that the government has no control of the situation. It doesn't control the police and, as I have mentioned, sometimes the police go one way and sometimes another. It might be that if the governor had the police under his control

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he could do something about carrying out his orders. As it is, he is pretty much helpless.

"In no place did we find that the police had received Dr. CHOUGH's directive about youth groups and free elections. We asked for it every time we stopped. No one had heard of it. In one location the police chief said the only directive he had received was to keep his eye on the Communists."

Youth Groups

"The youth groups are exceedingly active. Particularly the Daidong and the Korean National Youth Corps. But again, there was absence of any national control. In one town the Daidong openly supported the Hankooks. But in a town next door you would find the Daidong lined up with KIM, Koo's boycott. It was a peculiar situation. The youth groups, like the police, were very much split up in their affiliation. All control seems to be local."

UNTCOK Should Have Made These Trips Earlier

"We learned more in this week of travel than we have learned during the entire rest of our stay here. We should have made these trips long ago. If we had known back in the early days what we know now we never would have taken a stand on free atmosphere. That position is now in error. We would have evaded that pitfall."

Leftist Program

"We didn't see much evidence of Leftist activity. As I mentioned, we talked to leaders of the South Korean Labor Party wherever we stopped except in one town. We were no more impressed by their leaders than we were by other Koreans. Several of them advised us to leave Korea. These kind of people I didn't care to talk to but Mr. Patterson always enjoyed getting into an argument with them. He tried to reason with them. As a matter of fact, their statements were always very ridiculous. They seemed to be speaking as though making a prepared statement. Then when Mr. Patterson stayed and questioned them on the facts in their statement, it seemed to bring out the fact that they either didn't know what they were talking about or they knew their statement was

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inconsistent with the facts. Not many of them sought us out. We were surprised at the little evidence of Communist activity.

"We were amused at a demonstration in Chonju. While we were at the main public building, a small parade of people came up the street carrying a big banner that said, 'Welcome to the UN'. As they stopped before us in front of the building, this banner was quickly lowered and they raised another one that said, 'Down With the UN'. The police quickly broke them up and they embarrassingly apologized. We didn't take it seriously. It seemed like a good joke.

"One South Korean Labor Party leader was absurd enough to say that South Korea was 80 percent Communist. Mr. Patterson told him if that was the case, then they should support the elections because they could easily win."

Americans Sincere and Willing

"Wherever we encountered the Americans we found them very helpful. Our poor impression about Korean officials was offset by our good impression of the American officers. They were sincere in their statements and in their exposition of the true situation. They were honestly trying to do a good job. Often we felt that they did not know the real situation, simply because of being in uniform which didn't allow them the opportunity of finding out things as we had. A man in civilian clothes can get around easier. Naturally those people opposed to the U.S. are not going to look up a U.S. officer to tell him about it. They did tell us. Even the Communists still have some regard for the impartiality of the UN.

"What we particularly appreciated was that the Americans made no attempt to conceal the true situation. They gave us facts as they knew them. We felt we could trust the Americans whereas we could not trust the Koreans. All the Koreans have a phobia for exaggeration and deceit."

What To Do Now

"One thing is certain -- we never will approve a government made up of these people. General Hodge should call off the elections and just announce that he was convinced that the Koreans could not form a stable government and that he feels obliged to

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continue the present system until such time as he sees evidence that the Koreans are capable of running their own affairs. Of course, that is a pretty impossible statement to make about Koreans not being fit to run their own government. It is actually the case but I can see that General Hodge cannot make such a statement.

"If he can't call off the elections, then my only hope is that UNTCOK can, in some way, evade this business of free atmosphere. I think that our best plan would be to observe the elections and simply submit a report of our observations. We should draw no conclusions. We should skip entirely any declaration of whether there was or was not free atmosphere. We should also take pains to make it clear that we do not attribute the results of any elections to any fault of General Hodge or the military command here. But I say again, UNTCOK will not go through with that part of the mandate which calls for creating a government out of these representatives. You simply can't create a government out of them. They're not fit.

"I know the U.S. has a bad situation here. I wouldn't know what to do with it. One thing seems sure to me. The U.S. can't afford to give up Korea. If you go through with this election, you should take these representatives and let them form an Assembly but the control should continue from the U.S.

"I must tell you that what I have been talking about is my own viewpoint of what UNTCOK should do if you go ahead with the elections. I don't know what my government will think of the matter."

Home Government Control Over Mughir

"In general, I have been left pretty much on my own out here. It takes a month to exchange ideas with Damascus so that they haven't time to send me orders how to vote on a question.

"There has been some conflict too. Sometimes I get instructions from New York; sometimes from Damascus. The people in New York are much closer to UN situations than those in Damascus. I know the man who reads the cables in New York. I try to deal with him. I don't know who reads them in Damascus. After

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the UN came back from the Interim Committee I had a note from New York and one from Damascus. According to the one from New York, I would have been safe in opposing the elections. According to the one in Damascus, I would have been safe if I had voted for elections. Both notes characteristically were written in rather loose terms but that is what I got out of them. As it was, I took the diplomatically safe course and abstained.

"The Palestine issue has made no difference in my voting here. As a matter of fact, I wired my people in New York that I would refuse to take a change of directive here based on the Palestine issue because I had already started a program and I didn't want to switch. I have received no reply from them so I assume that course of action was approved. As a matter of fact, I told them if it were not approved, then I did not want to stay."

More Trips

"I don't know what our program will be from here on. I know that this trip has so opened our eyes that we should take more of them. Our observations have brought us only to tentative conclusions. We are not going to write General Hodge a letter of recommendations. We, ourselves, will not even arrive at conclusions after this week. We will probably have a meeting about Wednesday to correlate our findings and to set a new program for ourselves but no conclusions will be arrived at.

"I am going to propose that we make more of these trips. We could set up the same sort of a schedule but just rotate the observers."

JOHN [illegible]
Brigadier General, U.S.A.

cc: Gen. Dean
Mr. Jacobs
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American Delegation
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APO 235

Special Report 120 12 April 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE:

SUBJECT: Group III Trip to Taegu and Pusan, and Vicinity of Pusan, 5 - 10 April.

Source 1 -- Paul-Boncour

Paul-Boncour Attitude

At the time the matter was discussed with Paul-Boncour on the morning of 11 April, he was very depressed, pessimistic and disillusioned. This may have been partly occasioned by the fact that he was having a little liver trouble from "the unusually good food and cognac we had on the trip. Service was excellent. You gave us the chef out of the Chosun Hotel. Food was the best we have had yet. The bar was a great help." Despite the good food, however, Paul-Boncour seemed disappointed in the observations that the Group had made. From an official standpoint he said, "It was a very disappointing trip."

Police State

"If we had to turn in a report now I am afraid all of us would have to find Korea a police state. Those among us who consider ourselves realists were already aware of this fact. The ones who had been trying so hard to prove it were a little bit afraid when they went on this trip that they would be unsuccessful. Their findings have principally been on paper, but this time they found enough in actuality. These middle-of-the-roaders gave enough testimony of police state and pressure methods to furnish Vishinsky with his Paris address.

"Even your friends were confronted by so overwhelming an exhibition of pressure that I doubt that anyone of us would testify now to the existence of free atmosphere. What I hope we can do is to simply turn in a report which lists down our observations and which draws no conclusions. The thing is your friends cannot endorse this statement of free atmosphere in view of the situation now. Patterson, Jackson and Vughir could laugh

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us out of the Commission. However, we will not endorse a finding of unfree atmosphere. It just gives the wrong impression. There is not free atmosphere in the sense in which the minority wants it, nor is their unfree atmosphere in any sense that the majority would accept. The best we can do is simply draw no conclusion about this matter.

"The thing is, the Schmidt and Hausner crowd have collected enough evidence that the Paris Conference is going to be filled with the charges of Vishinsky and Manuilsky (the Ukraine representative), or by anyone else who wants to use them.

"The situation, I must say, is very much like the one which existed during the elections in Rumania which your General Schuyler and myself witnessed. As you know, General Schuyler did an excellent job of accumulating evidence to show that the elections were not conducted in a free atmosphere. Well, it is the same thing here. Schmidt, Hausner, Milner, Jackson, Hughir and Patterson have accumulated a mass of material to show that there is no free atmosphere in South Korea. As a matter of fact, the situation here is worse than it was in Rumania. You see Russia is clever enough to concentrate on psychological pressure. There are no beatings and no physical terror. Here you can find the beatings and the terror.

"It is impossible to keep this situation covered up. I am at least glad to say that your American officers made no attempt to keep it covered.

"The facts are that The Hankook Party is in power. All these lines of power lead into the hands of Syngman RHEE. He seems to control the police and the youth groups help the police. In general, the people hate this controlled state."

Attitude of Korean People Toward Americans

"The Koreans, we found, do not dislike the Americans. However, they think you a little stupid to let yourselves be fooled by the people who really exercise the power. The only reason there is not some protest about this is that although they don't like this American-accepted Right, they had rather have it than what North Korea has. But there is one element that is not real sure they had rather have it. These are the middle-of-the-roaders.

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They don't blame the situation on the U.S., except on U.S. indifference to the type of control exercised, but they are not sure whether or not they could get along with the Left one way or another. Of course they are damn fools, but then as long as they don't realize they are wrong, they are a factor with which you must contend."

Very Little Evidence of Leftist Terror

"I was surprised to see so little evidence of Communists. We have been reading so many reports from General Hodge about the Leftist activity that we had been led to believe that we would run into some physical evidence. Unfortunately, we encountered very little that would support the picture as General Hodge has given it to us."

Secretariat a Nuisance

"This secretariat was a plague. You could never hold an interview with anyone without one of these stenographers being right at your elbow taking down everything that was said. They didn't want to miss a word. Schmidt had them working night and day. I feel sorry for them for their own good and for ours too, and for yours. We should have left them at home. It would have been much better if just delegates had gone and have made a general report of findings on return. It is all of these picayun'sh, petty, little statements by disgruntled people that tend to cloud up real issues involved. I guess I'm against verbatim testimony as a principle. It always gets in the way of seeing clearly what main issues are concerned. What difference does it make that so many people came to us and testified that they had their arms broken, were badly beaten or dispossessed of their ration card and so were forced to register? You see the thing is, it's always these disgruntled individuals who seek you out. That is the kind of testimony that Schmidt and his bunch of secretaries like to get. Now you can't record the testimony of the other 100 people who spoke otherwise. If the people were satisfied, they wouldn't come around to tell their story. You see this sort of reporting gives a very unbalanced picture for the record. Complaint and criticism in written records always tends to draw more attention than its intrinsic merits. We could get along better without this secretariat.

"Schmidt's whole idea was to get as big a volume of reports as he could. He was bragging to me about having 46 typewritten

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pages. Next to just getting volume he wants reports from the Leftist viewpoint. He nearly went wild when Grand told him he had talked to Leftists. He wanted Grand to go back right away and get verbatim testimony."

Election Will Not Help

"I finally realized in this week that it is not to the U.S. advantage to have UNTCOK here. It is unwise to go ahead with these elections because UNTCOK observation is going to do you more harm than good. If you want an election now, all of these uncovered facts of pressure will get into the report we make up. Believe me, your enemies will make the most of it, and you have plenty of enemies here on this Commission. There will be a loud repercussion on this condition in Washington. Your State Department will accuse the War Department of not keeping it well informed on the actual situation. It will probably lead to the recall of General Hodge.

"If it is acceptable to them, I would like very much to have an informal talk with General Hodge and with Mr. Jacobs about this matter.

"If I thought it would help, I would write Mr. Lovett (Ass't. Secretary of State) a letter giving him my opinion. I don't know General Marshall or I would write him. I may write Mr. Byrnes (ex-Secretary of State) a letter."

Suggested Course of Action

"General Hodge should postpone the elections until October. He should simply announce that he could not hold elections at this time because the people here were not yet ready for them. I believe UNTCOK would support this stand. They could not afford to say that they would not support it after what they have seen. But, of course, UNTCOK would either be gone home or most delegates would be changed. These that are here now have seen too much.

"If General Hodge insists on going ahead with elections, which I can understand he might have to do, he should send out his own observers and tell UNTCOK that he has had to use all available transportation for this purpose. He should invite UNTCOK to accompany his own observers. I would strongly recommend this course of action. I am also going to recommend that

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on the next trips, whether under these conditions or the conditions that prevailed for this past week's trips, that the secretariat not be taken. We don't need them. We don't want them."

Wants to Help U.S.

"I am trying to help you. Sometimes my ways may seem peculiar. If so, I apologize for them. I just want it clearly understood that my openly declared intentions are to aid whatever the U.S. thinks best for itself. I sometimes do not agree with you on what is best for the U.S., but none the less I will try to follow whatever is helpful to you. I figure the best way I could do it is by giving you the facts as I see them and my opinions about the facts."

Possibly of Personal Bias

Comment: During part of this conversation with Paul-Boncour, Manet had been present. Manet disagreed with Paul-Boncour that things were so bad that the majority would not stand by a finding of free atmosphere. After this Manet had left the discussion and as it concluded, in Manet's absence, Paul-Boncour took occasion to remark: "Of course you must discount at its proper value the possibility of a personal bias. According to Manet, he and Singh and Villalva found things very good indeed. You will, of course, want to find out the reactions of Group II. I may be wrong in the views I have expressed. I just simply told them to you as the matter struck me. I hope that things will go all right but I feel very bad indeed about the situation as I saw it."

Source 2 -- HUHH, Hun
(Korean Interpreter)

"It is much like I thought. The people in the country do not understand democracy. They were advertising and bragging about their complying with the police encouragement to register as an evidence of their democratic spirit. The Japanese for years tried to make the people think that to carry out the orders of government was exercising democratic right. The people still believe this. When the policemen tell them to do something, they believe that they're exercising democracy in doing it. This seems to make sense since those people who don't do according to police directives are labeled as anti-democratic. But it was rather

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amusing to hear the fervent testimonials these people gave to the Commission about their attestation of democracy as evidenced by their complying with the police order to go and register."

Source 3 -- Gung-Shing Wang

General

"Group III interviewed about 20 people and accumulated 50 pages of evidence. Most of the people we saw belonged to the Hankook Democratic Party. We saw some of KIM, Koo's followers and a few of KIMM, Kiusic's. We found no people who admitted they were Dr. RHEE's men.

Leftists

"At Taegu on the night we arrived there was an anti-UN demonstration staged by the Communists in a village near Taegu. We didn't know anything about it. We learned of it the next day when on a trip we passed through the same village. They told us that there had been several hundred demonstrators who had taken position on a hill and had cried out "Down With the UN--They Should Leave the Country" and other anti-UN slogans. The police broke it up.

"We asked if the Korean officials thought such a demonstration incited to violence. We expressed our own opinion that if they did nothing but shout, they had not violated any laws. At this point one of the Daidong Youth leaders who had been listening could no longer restrain himself from breaking into the conversation. He said, excitedly, that 'of course such activity on the part of the Communists incited to riot and disorder. If our people were really educated,' he said, 'they could withstand this sort of demonstration, but they're very easily influenced. Not knowing full facts, they very frequently act on half-fact and half-rumor. No, it may not be so in America, but here such acts of demonstration are certainly inciting.'

"We made the point that as long as there was only talk and no specific acts of violence were advocated that it was all right, but this Daidong leader and all the other Koreans seemed to disagree with us. As a matter of fact, I, myself, agree with them. I think such acts are inciting to violence.

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"At Taegu during one conference with newspaper reporters, there was a Leftist among the group. He kept asking questions slanted in a Communist fashion. For example, he asked, 'Is it not true that the UN is carrying out the orders of the U.S.? Is it not true that the UN is trying to make a separate state of South Korea?' After many of this type of question which our spokesman, Paul-Boncour, answered calmly, the man asked, 'Why is it that Australia and Canada who voted against elections in South Korea still continue to be part of the Commission? Why do they not boycott the elections?'

"At this point the Governor of the province gave the correspondent a lecture on democracy, pointing out that this continuance to participate was an evidence of democracy. Canada and Australia had voted against the majority but none the less had agreed to do what the majority did. It was really a very good speech, but then this damn fool began to get enraged and said he had a perfect right to ask the Commission this question and that he demanded an answer and that it was none of the Governor's business what he asked the Commission. The Governor was ready to throw him into arrest but because we had to show an evidence of free atmosphere, we gave him an answer, but I can tell you he had made himself very unpopular with the Commission. He didn't help his cause any."

Minority Report

"I am sure that after the election there will be a minority report of Syria, Australia and Canada (the SAC bloc). They have already predisposed themselves to such report. Now all they want to do is collect evidence to support it. This, of course, is very easy to do. It is the case in any minority situation. Minorities always have some evidence to stand on, else there can't be a minority at all. It is characteristic of minority bodies that they collect the type of testimony for which they are looking to support their minority stand. They throw away everything else except the type of material they want.

"There is nothing the U.S. can do to avoid this minority report, so don't worry about it. As a matter of fact, in my opinion, it is much better to allow a minority report to be written instead of the majority to compromise with the minority so that there would be a unanimous report. Unanimous reports are usually ambiguous. It is better that the majority make its own

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report and then let the minority make its report. You can see the dangers of compromise in this resolution about whether or not to observe elections. If we had stood on the French proposal (to observe with the hope that the atmosphere would be free), we would have had a 5 to 3 vote in favor of it. As it was, because we compromised with the minority, we got a resolution that is very weak and one which the minority still feels can be used to its advantage. No, I don't like these compromise reports. Better to have the two cases stated separately.

"Our inspection found much evidence to support each side--the majority and the minority. Whereas the minority did collect a lot of material to support their side, by far the overwhelming percentage of material went to the majority viewpoint."

UNTCOK Observations Favorable to US

"The trip as a whole showed the U.S. in a very favorable light. Your people wherever we met them were very helpful, very friendly and anxious that we should be shown everything. No one tried to keep us from finding out any piece of information we wanted. No one followed us. No one interfered with us. No one got in our way. When we asked the Americans questions, they gave us answers that we thought were fair. They were a great help. The whole effect of the trip was to increase our knowledge of the situation and, hence, our appreciation of the American position."

Over-all Impressions Favorable

"I am sure that as far as our group was concerned, that the entire effect was favorable. It is true that we saw lots of bad, but the good outweighed it. Elections will go off all right providing, of course, that some rioting doesn't upset things. I am afraid that just before the elections you're going to have a lot of cases of destroyed registration books to confront you. The parties who don't want elections, both Leftists and KIM, Koo's and KIM's, Kiusic's, will take measures to burn these books or otherwise destroy them.

"You should be glad we saw some of the Left. If we had seen none at all, that, itself, would be an attestation that the atmosphere was not free."

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Memo for Gen Hodge cont'd 12 April 1948

Future Plans

"I don't think we will go out this week or next week. But the week after we will probably be on the road continuously, up through the election period."

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U.S.A.

cc: Gen. Dean
Mr. Jacobs
G-2

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American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

SPEC. REPORT 121 12 April 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: UN Observation of Registration.

1. Group 1 (Cheju Do).

Both Milner and Singh agreed that everything they had seen on Cheju Do Island indicated a very wide registration of voters. They had seen nothing of the disturbances which had taken place on the island. Apparently this group had not had any reports of any "forced registration".

2. Group 3 (Pusan and East Coast).

A. Source: Mr. Petrus J. Schmidt. I spoke to Mr. Schmidt on 11 April (Sunday) concerning the observation of his group at Taegu, Pusan, and other places in the eastern part of South Korea. The ostensible reason for my visit was the MP incident at Kimpo but I took the occasion to draw him out on the results of the observations of his group. He was apparently very frank and said that in general he found the results of the registration "very good". He said the group did uncover evidence of some pressure being brought upon people to register and that he had one "serious case" brought to his attention. He did not indicate the nature of this case. He said in general, however, his group could not investigate fully all of the cases that were disclosed. He said that in some cases the "pressure" turned out merely to be legitimate and what would be expected of any civic minded people. He said that the adverse reports which were brought to his attention were chiefly brought about by the activities of youth groups.

He said that his group also had seen and heard quite a bit of the activities of the village headmen. "While there are many good headmen," he said, "I am sure that in some cases these people are strong enough to dominate the ignorant and the timid." He went on to say, however, that this is no more than he expected in a country of the political development of Korea. In this he was seconded by Mr. Singh, the Indian delegate, who had joined us in Mr. Schmidt's room at the Kookje Hotel. Mr. Singh said his observations led him to believe that Korea was no worse and "possibly" better than his own country where the influence of village chiefs is considerable, even to this day. Mr. Singh said he saw no reason for holding out against elections and damning Korea simply because the

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village headmen were strong characters.

This brought Mr. Schmidt to the discussion of the postponement of elections. He said, "I am against any postponement of elections. It would not be tolerated by the people of Korea now, especially the Rightists who would react very violently. We should proceed according to our present program." (The question of the Commanding General's request for postponement was not directly alluded to during this conversation.) Mr. Schmidt gave the very direct impression, however, that he foresaw no obstacles in the way of elections according to the present schedule, although I did take the opportunity to point out to him the difficulties of meeting some of the technical requirements, particularly some of those written in the election law and the regulations. He said he recognized these difficulties but that printers and other technical people [illegible] today."

[illegible] source: Mr. Paul-Honoure. [illegible] pro-[illegible] less pessimistic and discouraged [illegible] than [illegible] today (Monday). [illegible] observations [illegible] to allow for the following conclusions:

(1) [illegible] relatively small [illegible] for long occupation.

(2) [illegible] the [illegible].

[illegible] it [illegible] the [illegible] saw very few leftists [illegible] relish the eagerness [illegible] incident favorable to the Communists. [illegible] him of what he has known [illegible] others of similar beliefs [illegible] in order to give balance to [illegible] UN Commission. He selected a paragraph in a report [illegible] a statement by a school teacher that "these i norant people will on election day, vote just the way the Sun Chiefs tell them." [illegible] seemed to think that this statement and other similar [illegible] which he received on the trip would be very important [illegible] report is written on whether "free atmosphere [illegible]."

He said that he has been prevented [illegible] unfavorable to the U.S. [illegible] free atmosphere. But now he [illegible]

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that he would not be able to control the strong group within the Commission which seeks to prevent acceptance of the results of the election in the General Assembly. He showed his familiar concern about the effects of these reports when they are considered in the General Assembly in Paris in September. While he stated on Sunday that he would like to see General Hodge personally concerning these impressions, that he now felt it might be advisable for him to postpone that interview until such time as he can gain a better idea of the thinking of the Commission as a whole.

3. Group 2 (Kwang Ju and South West).

Source: Patterson. I had occasion to meet Mr. and Mrs. Patterson at the Kookje Hotel on Sunday afternoon and also to take them to the British Consulate General. Mr. Patterson spoke very briefly and rather reservedly on the results of the observation tour of group 3 to Kwang Ju and the South West. He said, however, that in general results of the observation were "good". He said there were some cases uncovered of police and youth group pressure but that in general his impressions were favorable.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: General Dean
Mr. Jacobs
G-2

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American Delegation
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Special Report 122 12 April 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE.

SUBJECT: Group II Trip to Chongju, Taejon, Chonju and Kwangju, 5-10 April. (Source - Graham J. Lucas)

1. Mr. Graham J. Lucas, Assistant Secretary of UNTCOK, called on me today and expressed his great appreciation for the arrangements which had been made for his group. He praised very highly the facilities which were placed at their disposal including the billeting at the various provincial capitals. A letter of commendation will be sent by the leader of the group, Mr. Patterson, commending the assistance of members of Military Government who assisted them.

2. Mr. Lucas said that he and Mr. Patterson found the registration to be "splendid" in every respect. He said there were more evidences of possible pressure on the part of police and youth organizations but he confirmed what Mr. Patterson had told me yesterday, that most of these reports were (1) either rumor, or (2) not susceptible of proof. He said that several newspaper men made charges of pressure at Kwangju but that one group had failed to give names, etc. whereas the other group did give Mr. Patterson a few leads to begin an investigation. He said that Mr. Patterson was very understanding and sympathetic with every feature of the election machinery. If I can believe Lucas' statements, Patterson will not report adversely on the tour of his group in the East and Southwest parts of Korea.

3. Mr. Lucas said both he and Mr. Patterson were disgusted with the "immaturity" of Mughir. He said that this young man was misguided and it was a shame that Syria had to be represented by this impractical young visionary. As to the statements of Mughir in Special Report No. 119, in which he severely criticized the Korean governors for lack of capacity, Mr. Lucas on the other hand had nothing but praise for the Korean governors whom he found to be, on short observation, competent in his opinion. He said, however, that the group had little time to determine the competency of Korean provincial governors and was extremely surprised that Mughir had made such statements.

4. In general, this statement of Mr. Lucas seems to bear out the impressions that I gave you in a short note attached to Special Report 119.

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
G-2

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JOHN [illegible]
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

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American Delegation
U.S.-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
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Special Report 123

14 April 1948

INFORMATION CONCERNING BODGE:

SUBJECT: Conversation With Mr. Patterson Regarding Group II's Trip 5 - 10 April, and Other Matters.

Patterson Attitude

When Patterson was seen he had just come from an informal meeting of the Main Committee held in the Gudo Hotel on the morning of 13 April. The meeting was still in progress when he left. Mr. Patterson was very cheerful. He appeared a little uneasy and finally brought up the matter of the Schmidt letter to General Weckerling in regard to the frequent visits of one of the officers to the Gudo. He expressed hope that the purpose of the letter had been understood. He said Mr. Schmidt had shown him the letter before Schmidt sent it and that as far as Mr. Patterson was concerned, its intention was to keep matters of information into the already established channel between the Army and the Secretariat. He took particular pains to state, and then to repeat, that the intention had nothing to do with putting a damper on social occasions such as the luncheon invitation which he had accepted and that brought him to the conversation. He was always ready to accept, and furthermore, he had no objection whatsoever to express opinions on any matters, providing the nature of the subject was not confidential. However, of course, he wanted it understood that he was not within his rights in expressing an opinion of USFCOK. He could only give his own personal opinion, but for this purpose he was ready to see General Hodge or any of General Hodge's representatives at any time. He was always available and enjoyed discussion.

Patterson Misunderstood

Patterson said that whenever he was interviewed he would like to know if it was a matter on which General Hodge, himself, had asked for Mr. Patterson's opinion. He said this would help him a great deal if he knew this in advance. He said that he assumed that contacts with members of General Weckerling's office were always official, whether they occurred at social

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gatherings or in the office. But he stated that he had been upset several times, and particularly in the beginning here, by false impressions of his opinions and of Canada's position which had been given back to General Hodge. He said it had been very embarrassing for him one time in a talk with General Hodge when he realized General Hodge had been given wrong and misleading information about the position of Canada. (See more on this under subject title below--"Review on Canada Stand at Lake Success") Mr. Patterson said he was always glad and much preferred to give his impressions to General Hodge, himself, or to one of his authorized representatives rather than to have informal interviews taking rumors to General Hodge about Canada's position. He said he also understood that General Hodge, himself, had neither the time to see each delegate personally nor did he (General Hodge) want to give the effect of undue influence which such visits would occasion. Because of this he could understand General Hodge's desire to keep other information channels open. He would like to deal with the official channels and toavoid the rumor channels.

After clarification of the atmosphere, Mr. Patterson took on a much freer attitude and seemed to enjoy the conversation.

Group II Trip Well Run, Well Organized

"We all had a good time", said Mr. Patterson, "the Americans handled us splendidly. I am going to write a letter on this. Your people on the train took good care of us and I particularly want to mention Colonels Brown and Murphy in Kwangju. They were marvelous hosts. Although we had made it a point to accept no invitations, we did accept one of their's and enjoyed the occasion very much. We enjoyed it so much we didn't want to come home. When we got Mr. Schmidt's message we thought there must be some urgent need for the Secretariat back here. That is the only reason we gave up our plans to stay and returned to Seoul.

"We were a little late getting back (one hour) because our train broke down. Actually we would have been much later except for the prompt action of the train commander who immediately took steps to get our three coaches hooked onto another train."

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Praise for American Command

"Your American Military Government was a great help. What I particularly liked about them is that they were just as interested in taking the necessary steps to achieve free atmosphere as we were. They are doing a fine job.

"On the first day the Americans sort of stood around not knowing if they should be present at meetings or should leave. As a matter of fact, we hadn't told them. It is a matter I don't believe either one of us thought of at the time. The next day we indicated we would like to be alone while conducting interviews. The Americans were accommodating and apologetic. Thereafter they made very particular efforts to keep out of our way. Their whole attitude was one of just wanting to be helpful when we needed the help."

Pressure Tactics

"We heard a lot about pressure being brought to bear, but you just cannot get any proof on such charges. In one case a reporter confidentially did give us definite information about the people from whom ration cards had been taken because they wouldn't register.

"This system of control by authorities here has been so engrained in the Korean people that it could not be changed in a generation. We realize that. We realize that most of these charges about pressure do not mean the same thing that a charge of coercion or pressure means to us."

Leftists

"We tried to talk to Leftists wherever we could. We were not very successful. However, in one place we did get the leader of the South Korean Labor Party. He was a man 82 years old, very intelligent, very well informed. He said that he was not going to register. He said no pressure had been brought on him to register. He said quite frankly that the atmosphere in the U.S. zone was not free and, equally as frankly, that the UN should leave Korea.

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"At another place a member of the Daidong Youth made some ridiculous statements. I hate to see a case where emotion takes all reasoning from a man's mind. This was such a case that I am discussing. This youth leader said, 'I must fight Communists. They are everywhere. 85 percent of the people in this town are Communists.' I asked him if he expected us to take this statement seriously. He said that he was quite serious. When I asked on what he based his statement that 85 percent of the town was Communist, he said that when the Communists posted handbills, they appeared all over town all at once. This meant to him that there must be a Communist in practically every house. As a matter of fact, he made a further statement that 45 to 50 percent of the people in South Korea were Communists. I told him if that were the case, he had better start defending himself because the Communists would surely win the election. I pointed out to him that if that large a percentage of the people were Communists, why was it that he was so against it. He said it was because only 10 percent of the people in the North were Communists. I told him that as we could hardly agree on his estimates of the situation in the South, concerning which we had some information of our own, there was no point at all in discussing his estimates of the North, about which we knew very little.

"In one city there was a small demonstration. I didn't see it but Grand, our Information Officer who was present at the time, said he witnessed it. A group came marching up the street carrying banners that said "Welcome to the UN". When they got in front of us they pulled down the banner and put up another one which said "Down With the UN". They quickly scattered so fast that the police didn't even have to break it up."

Land Reform

"The land reform has had diverse reactions on the people. One fellow we interviewed said that 'it would ruin the farmers and make them a lazy lot. It gave them 15 years to pay for their land. That would make them lazy.'

"However, the general reaction was good. Many said it was the biggest thing yet for the Korean common people."

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Bill of Rights

"On General Hodge's proclamation of a "Bill of Rights", again there was diverse opinion. Many police chiefs thought it had gone too far and gave freedom which would be abused to the extent of destroying freedom. But, on the other hand, there were many people who accepted it and praised it highly.

"As to HUTCOK opinion on it, I can only give you my own. I think it was fine.

"I talked to one police chief about the civil liberties and he said, in his opinion, that a man should be arrested as a criminal if he didn't register. He said further that if a man spoiled his ballot on election day, he thought that was a criminal act. That is the narrow-minded attitude of some of the police chiefs we encountered."

Elections

Comment: In order to get a full answer to this question, Mr. Patterson was asked, "As result of this trip, do you see any reason why it would be better for the U.S. or for the UK to postpone or do away with elections?"

Patterson answered, "Absolutely not. Why do you even ask such a question?"

Comment: It was explained to Mr. Patterson that some opinion had reached Army authorities that it was inadvisable to continue with the elections.

Patterson said, "If I were General Hodge I would pay no attention to such rumors. Just from the very nature of such a statement, they couldn't have come from anybody with any knowledge of the situation."

Comment: It was explained that some of these "rumors" had originated with delegates themselves.

Patterson was shocked, saying, "That's hard to believe. I can't understand why anyone would express such an opinion--even personal. Why, we haven't any right to give such ideas. We

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have just met on the subject for the first time this morning. That is the difficulty with these impressions.

"I tell you this as my personal impression but I would prefer that you not quote me to General Hodge on this matter. My impression is that there was nothing that I saw that would give rise to the least conjecture that elections should not go on, but you see this is a personal reaction and it may be misleading. That is why I don't want to be quoted on this thing to General Hodge because the Commission when I left it was talking over this whole situation. Anyway I can assure you that if we had reached any such opinion, we would be the first to call it to General Hodge's attention. These impressions are so dangerous. I think General Hodge should discount all such rumors. If he wants to know UNTCOK opinion, he should write a letter to Mr. Singh."

Comment: It was explained that simply because such information was a rumor is the reason why it could not be considered of serious enough matter to make it the subject of an official communication to the UN.

Patterson said, "Anyway I'm surprised at such statements. They are very misleading."

Comment: After the meeting was over and Patterson was leaving, he put this item of elections first in his summary of what he thought was important and said:

"I know you're going to tell General Hodge what I have said so there is no point in my asking you not to do so. I understand that is your business. It's all right. Again I say, tell General Hodge I am ready at any time to see him about any matter."

Patterson also made the statement that "most governors expressed the opinion that registration was considerably larger than the vote would be."

Review on Canada's Position at Lake Success

Comment: Patterson spent 45 minutes going over in minute detail a re-explanation of the stand that Canada had taken at Lake Success when the matter was referred back to the Interim

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Committee. It is believed his position is well known now (See memo, subj: "Conversation With Mr. Patterson 19 March" dated 19 March, and memo of same subject dated 22 March). Mr. Patterson made his stand clear. It was exactly as previously reported in the memoranda mentioned. It was apparent that Mr. Patterson wanted to be absolutely certain that the reasons for Canada's stand were thoroughly understood by General Hodge. As already mentioned, he had a strong feeling about the fact that he had been misunderstood in his earlier days here.

Statement to Press About UNTCOK's Duties Beyond Elections

"I have become so concerned about the number of Koreans who have asked me how UN is going to form a government out of the elected representatives that I think we (UNTCOK) need to make a statement on that subject to repeat to the Koreans what the resolution says about this matter. It says 'as soon as possible after the elections, the National Assembly should convene and form a National Government and notify the Commission of its formation'. Now that is a matter for the Koreans--not for UNTCOK. As to what advice we're going to give, we haven't even thought about it, but we should make a statement clarifying UNTCOK's position as given in the resolution so that there will be no Korean misunderstanding on this point."

MacKenzie King's Speech

Comment: When asked of the significance of MacKenzie King's address at William and Mary College on 3 April, Patterson said:

"I don't consider it particularly important. As a matter of fact, I don't have a copy of the full text myself. I haven't read the speech except a condensed review of it, but I don't consider it marking any change of policy. It was just what he could be expected to say on a visit to the U.S. After all Canada's position on Communism has been known for some time. You remember what we did about that Soviet spy case, and did you know that Canada is one of the very few countries that outlawed the Communist Party? Our position versus Communism is very clear."

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Canada Geared to U.S.

"Canada has for years been economically geared to the U.S. We are becoming more so as time goes on. It is foolish to talk about Canada opposing any U.S. action. Of course, we have some elasticity in the UN and we use it as we see fit. But, we have to face the situation as it actually is. There is no use saying that it is unfortunate or a loss of liberty. There is no point in arguing that the situation is that we are almost entirely dependent on the U.S. and becoming more so. That is a fact we cannot run away from."

Korea is a U.S. Concern

"I told you before that, in my opinion, the U.S. should never have taken this matter to the UN. There is nothing that the UN can do about the Korean problem that the U.S. couldn't have done better. From a UN standpoint, I am opposed to the U.S. trying to use the UN in this fashion. From a U.S. standpoint, I probably would take the same view that you do. But then I am not U.S.--I am UN. I think you should appreciate my position in the matter. As to the future of the UN in Korea, that is a matter that will be settled when we know the future of the U.S. in Korea. When you have the answer to that, then tell us."

Dr. CROUCH's Order to Police Concerning Youth Groups

"We asked about this order of every police chief we saw. None had received any instructions of the type carried in CROUCH's directive."

JOHN WICKERSHAM
Brigadier General, U.S.A.

cc: Gen. Dean
Mr. Jacobs
G-2

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APO 235

Spec. Report 124 14 April 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: UN Reaction to Roper Article.

1. I called on Mr. Schmidt, Principal Secretary, this morning in connection with the article by James Roper appearing in the Stars and Stripes issue of 13 April. He said that he was very glad that I had called because he had just about decided to see me concerning this article.

2. I told Mr. Schmidt that this correspondent had apparently learned of the order which you had issued recently concerning troop action before and during the actual elections. I told Mr. Schmidt that these instructions were identical with those of which I had furnished him a copy. I told him that the whole article had been built up from the sensational angle and that actually visits of war ships to Korea were quite routine in nature.

3. Mr. Schmidt said that while he understood and appreciated my explanation, that many people in the United States, Korea, and particularly North Korea would interpret these measures as being a "display of force" and that this would afford the North Korean radio a rare opportunity for propaganda purposes. He said that he has received several press inquiries as well as several from what he described as "Korean civilians". He suggested a very brief announcement to the press by you. Schmidt said that he felt that the effect of this article would be good ammunition to those who say that there is no free atmosphere in South Korea and that some official denial must be made that the U.S. will not use its military forces to insure peace and order in South Korea.

4. I inclose a draft of what I think should be issued and recommend that you release through the PIO a brief routine statement.

cc: [illegible]
Mr. Jacobs
G-2

[illegible]

WILLIAM C. ARNOLD
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

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Spec. Report 124 14 April 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: UN Reaction to Lower Article.

1. I called on Mr. Schmidt, Principal Secretary, this morning in connection with the article by James Lower appearing in the Stars and Stripes issue of 13 April. He said that he was very glad that I had called because he had just about decided to see me concerning this article.

2. I told Mr. Schmidt that this correspondent had apparently learned of the order which you had issued recently concerning troop action before and during the actual elections. I told Mr. Schmidt that these instructions were identical with those of which I had furnished him a copy. I told him that the whole article had been built up from the sensational angle and that actually visits of war ships to Korea were quite routine in nature.

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4. I inclose a draft of what I think should be issued and recommend that you release through the PIO a brief routine statement.

JOHN C. [illegible]
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
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By NARS, Date

PROPOSED STATEMENT BY

(LIEUTENANT GENERAL JOHN R. HODGE
(
(PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE, XXIV CORPS

An article appearing in the "Stars and Stripes" on 13 April, creates the impression that U.S. Military Forces will be mobilized for the purpose of insuring peace and order during elections in South Korea. This is entirely misleading.

The United States authorities consider that the Korean National Police are fully capable of maintaining law and order in South Korea against the small minority of Communist dominated and inspired terroristic attacks against places of registration and balloting and against the police themselves. While these attacks are continuing and will increase in intensity, the authorities have confidence that the Korean National Police will protect the right of all citizens in South Korea to vote in a democratic election for the candidate of his free choice.

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American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

Rec. Report 125 16 April 1948

SECRET FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Conversation with Mr. Liu, Yu-an, Chinese delegate.

1. Mr. Liu asked to see me after the meeting of the Main Committee about 1800 last night (15 April). He said he was very much concerned about the continuing breach between four anti-rightist leaders, particularly that existing between Mr. Rhee, Syngman and Kim, Koo. He said he had instructions from his home government to attempt to restore harmony between these leaders.

2. He said that the proposed conference of North-South leaders in Pyongyang might also exercise the greatest influence in the elections in the South and that the Russians may take clever advantage of the North-South Conference to disrupt the elections here in South Korea. I told him that the U.S. Command was thoroughly aware of this danger and asked him if he had any suggestions for either U.S. or U.N. action now.

3. He said that the primary reason for his call was a very disturbing conference he had had with the son of Kim, Koo, who said that the old man was so thoroughly angered by his being "drawn into the Chang Duk Soo affair" that he said that he would do anything to regain prestige in South Korea. (I did not know at this time that Kim Koo's lawyers had themselves introduced Kim as a defense witness.) I told Mr. Liu that, in my opinion, Kim Koo had a very strong case of "martyritis" and that he was apparently determined to restore his damaged prestige by going to North Korea and hoped for some spectacular success. In doing this he was deliberately closing his eyes to the dangers of being used by the Russians to destroy the elections in South Korea. Mr. Liu said that Kim Koo had discounted all thought of personal danger. In fact, he almost courted it." He quoted Kim Koo's son as saying that it made no difference to Kim if he were held by the Russians as he was "a prisoner in South Korea." A little more discussion on this subject indicated that very unhappily

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Kim Koo was referring to his lack of motor transportation in this respect for Mr. Liu later said that in an attempt to placate Kim Koo he had loaned him an automobile from the consulate.

4. Then Mr. Liu got down to the definite proposal which he had in mind which was that the American authorities "extend the olive branch to Kim". I asked Mr. Liu just what could be done in this direction that would have any practical effect. Mr. Liu said that for one thing, some reference might be made to the provost court trial in which Kim appeared; possibly saying that the United States had no personal vindictiveness towards Kim. I told Mr. Liu that it would hardly be possible for any member of the American Command to make any disparaging reference to the trial of Chang Duk Soo's murderer's, because we know that the trial was a very fair one and that Kim Koo was very closely connected with the actual instigation of the crime. Mr. Liu admitted the justice of this statement but still persisted in his belief that some kind of a visit should be made to Kim Koo in "a last attempt to get him in favor of elections." He suggested that either Mr. Noble or Mr. Sargent might call on Kim Koo. (I drew the conclusion from this remark that Kim Koo is feeling none toosecure in his position of isolation.)

5. I made no definite commitments to Mr. Liu but simply promised that if anything could be done that I felt sure that the United States authorities would want to have all leaders united in South Korea.

JOHN E. CHAMBERLIN
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: General Dean
Mr. Jacobs
G-2

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American Delegation
US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

Special Report 126 16 April 1948

SUBJECT: Daniel CHOI Yase.

1. Daniel C. I, a former police official who was dismissed by Mr. [illegible], Syung Ik, irector of National Police, sometime [illegible] called at the ac Palace on 14 April and complained to [illegible] that he was being prevented from filing as a candidate for the National Assembly in the Yang district that Mr. [illegible], [illegible] runn'ng. He told me that he had 300 signatures on his election candidacy petition and said further that certain persons had called on him to warn him against filing against [illegible].

2. Mr. [illegible], Assistant Secretary of USAMGIK, contacted me and I asked him to send Mr. C I to me. Later Mr. [illegible] telephoned me to say that Mr. [illegible], who, long, the liaison officer of the National Election Committee, had promised to look into the complaint and give us a written report of the circumstances.

3. On 15 April, Mr. [illegible] informed us that the National Election Committee investigated Choi's case and found that there was considerable question about Mr. C I's bona fides. He requested further information.

4. I learned later that Choi had been informed of this matter and had been told that he may reluctant not run registered as a candidate. Mr. [illegible], secretary of the National Election Committee, informed me about 1700 on 15 April that the Committee had written Choi to that effect following the Committee's resolution, as had been requested by Mr. [illegible], to which action Choi had agreed.

[illegible]
Political Affairs, [illegible]

cc: General Dean
Mr. Jacobs
G-2

[illegible]

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American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

Spec. Report 127 22 April 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Conversation with Dr. Liu, Yu-Wan, 21 April.

All of the opinions expressed below have been advanced piecemeal by other members of UNTCOK from time to time.

1. LOCATION FOR UNTCOK WRITEUP OF FINDINGS.--Liu said that UNTCOK was determined to leave Seoul after the elections and complete their report in some other area. He said they had investigated possibilities of Manila, Shanghai, Peiking, and Tokyo. Most of UNTCOK favored Peiping, but because of the civil war there, the secretariat thought it best not to go. Manila and Shanghai are considered a little too far away, so Tokyo would in all possibility be chosen as the most suitable location. Facilities are available there and it is only one day from Seoul.

2. AFTER ELECTIONS.--There have been three suggestions offered as to what UNTCOK should do after election day: (1) UNTCOK should stay in tact in Seoul carrying out paragraph 4 of Resolution II. In this case they would all stay until the September meeting of the General Assembly in Paris, moving westward from here to Paris; (2) All UNTCOK would go home. This is the personal feeling of every delegate and member. No one wants to stay. The secretariat have all found urgent reasons why they must leave immediately after elections, and undoubtedly if the thing were regulated by popular feeling, all UNTCOK would fold up and quit. However, orders from home governments will probably prevent mass flight. (3) Leave behind three delegates and six members of the secretariat. This is the compromise measure that Liu thinks will be adopted. He says that he will be left behind, with either Costilhes or Manet of the French and a third delegate. Who the third will be it is hard to say. It will probably not be Jackson, Patterson or Singh because they will be close to Seoul, all of them having offices in Tokyo.

It would seem desirable to pick one of the delegates whose home is farthest away in order that if UNTCOK had to reconvene they could do so with a minimum amount of difficulty. The one

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living farthest away is Mughir. However, Liu said he would probably not be picked unless his attitude changed considerably. It might be one of the El Salvadorians but they are both so homesick he was afraid that they could not be held here anyway. The matter of the third delegate has not yet been decided but it is constantly being discussed.

As to the six secretariat members, that was a problem. They were only sure of one man, Mr. Chu, an assistant secretary. In order for him to get his home leave, he had had to agree to stay in Korea for the elections. (Left with Hoo)

Lucas might be another one, but it would probably prove necessary to import three or four other members of the secretariat in order to make the six because Schmidt had already promised all of the group here that they would get home.

3. PARIS CONFERENCE.--Liu must be in Paris six days before the conference opens as he is the Rapporteur and wants a week in which to be on location to prepare his presentation before the General Assembly. If a national government exists at that time, he will take representatives of this government before the General Assembly. Undoubtedly someone will propose Korea for inclusion in the UN. Undoubtedly, of course, this proposal will meet with Russian veto.

JOHN JECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: General Dean
Mr. Jacobs
G-2

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American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

Spec. Report 128 23 April 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Visit to Kaesong.

1. Accompanied by Dr. Bergler, Choi Doo Sun, Vice Chairman and Kim Dong Sung, Liaison Officer of the National Committee, and Mr. Wolle I visited Kaesong yesterday. Enroute the party stopped at Koyang, Haju, and Changdan Guns where the local election committees were interviewed. The following is applicable to all of the places visited, including Kaesong.

a. Registration records were excellent. Several copies had been made and were kept in separate places in case of attack by dissident elements. The registration lists were very neatly and clearly written.

b. Public display of the register and notification to the community of the completion of registration were adequate. The committees reported that in all cases a few inquiries from citizens had been received concerning the registration, during the public display.

c. Candidates are perhaps most numerous in Kyonggi-Do than in any other area, when the proportion of available seats is considered. Several candidates in each Gun were supported by the Hankook, Choe Kalization, and the Daidong groups. It was impossible to determine whether any of the remaining candidates who claimed no party affiliation were in fact supported by any of these parties. It is strongly suspected that they were not but that the candidates were giving the impression that they had the support of the three major Rightist parties. The issues were comparatively simple in the three Guns mentioned above and were largely confined to agricultural problems. The present North-South Conference, however, and the very serious issue of unification has been discussed by all candidates, particularly in Kaesong. The election officials in the city of Kaesong are very much concerned over the Pyongyang meeting. They said that there was little dissident opposition but that they feared a "Communist trick" emanating from Pyongyang. When questioned as to the character of this expected development, they were not very helpful but it was easy to deduce that they expected the Communists to say that Kim Koo and Kim Kiusic had agreed to a "United Korean election" for the

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purpose of interfering with our elections under UN observation. Even under these circumstances the election officials in Kaesong were convinced that our elections would go on, but they were genuinely concerned over possible "confusion" and bewilderment, among the people.

d. All of the election officials interviewed stated that the date of the elections would not interfere with the planting season.

2. In general the observation group was impressed by the evident enthusiasm, knowledge of election procedures, wide-awakeness and sincerity of the Korean election officials.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: General Dean
Mr. Jacobs
G-2

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American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
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Spec. Report 130 24 April 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Report of Impressions Received by Group III (Manet, Singh, and Mughir) on UNTCOK Observation Trip to Taegu, Mason, and Pusan between 19-23 April.

1. General Impression.--"In general, our impressions were very, very favorable," said Manet. "No one in the crowd was an anti. Everyone along had either an open mind or a pro U.S. mind. Lucas is a good fellow as long as he can be kept away from Schmidt. He gave us no trouble at all. He is very nice. I like Lucas very much.

"Singh was also most helpful. He is firmly on your side.

"Mughir, because he likes to be popular, agreed with everything that was done. Of course, this isn't going to necessarily exclude Mughir from joining the other camp when he gets near Patterson and Jackson but he was no trouble at all on this trip. At one point he asked a leading question when he requested information from a man, 'Do you expect the police will receive much help from the youth groups?'

"The fellow answered yes, that he rather hoped they would. So I then asked him the question, 'Do you expect that the police will receive the same sort of help from the Constabulary?' to which question he gave the same answer, yes, that he hoped they would. Of course our observations have been such that the Constabulary does not enter into the election procedure at all. Anyway, Mughir got the point and even apologized for his question and withdrew it."

2. Manet makes Side Trip.--"I wasn't with Singh and Mughir all the way because I left them at Pusan while I went up to Kyong Ju and then joined the train at Taegu. However, I don't think their observations in Pusan could have been detrimental to the whole result. Not with Singh along anyway.

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3. Two Unfavorable Points.--"What we don't particularly like about Korean testimony is that they seem so anxious to lie. They appear toodetermined to cover up something. I suppose it is just a characteristic that has been bred into them that they are never supposed to open their mouths unless it is to give the answer that they think the authorities want. With us they don't know what kind of answer to give. But, they are afraid to tell the truth so they lie. This impressed us unfavorably though we realize it can in no way be blamed on the atmosphere of the elections.

"The second bad feature was that at Pasan one of Kim Koo's men came up to us and complained that he had not been allowed to register as a candidate. We asked him if he had made a complaint to the election committee. He said yes, he had, but he knew that would not do any good. They would simply forward the document on to Seoul and he never would hear any more about it. I mentioned this to the Civil Affairs Officer. Two hours later the Civil Affairs Officer told us that the fellow had been registered as a candidate.

"However, the fellow himself never came back to tell us. We had asked him to do so.

"Mughir wanted to put this incident in our notes. Singh and I talked him out of it saying that at least we should hold the matter until we found out whether or not the fellow was registered. I think we can drop it all together unless Mughir wants to make something of it, but I wanted to mention it to you."

4. Vanet Hopes U.S. Responsibility for Elections will be more Firmly Established.-- "As I told you last week, we encountered some of your Civil Affairs Officers who seemed to have an idea that the Koreans themselves were entirely running the election and the Americans were observers only. I hope I wasn't out of place in advising them that the U.S. Military Government was responsible for elections and they must do more to assert their responsibility.

"In general, however, your Civil Affairs Officers were very good. I think you have some excellent men in these places. It was the exceptional case when we found one who seemed to give the impression of turning his back on the Korean elections. But the thing is, it is these exceptions that will be hashed up. You know how they are on this Commission."

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5. The Pressure to Register is Social.--"I think we have all become convinced, at least I have, that there is very little actual terrorism incurred in connection with the registration of voters or with the registration of candidates. Also there are very few cases of ration cards being withdrawn. Such things as these do not account for a 99% registration. The real pressure is social. One fellow we talked to I thought explained it very well. He said that the reason there was a heavy registration was not because of any forceful action on the part of police, the youth groups, or any other such forceful means, it was because that in the community everyone thought that if he didn't go down to register, as a voter, he would be taken as a Communist and because of this something would happen to him later. Maybe, because of this, the police would be against him. Or maybe some other thing would befall him. At any rate, each individual said to himself that it didn't hurt him any to register, and feeling that he did not want any one to accuse him of being a Communist, he registered. He decided that he could vote or not vote, and if he voted, if he liked, he could just put in a blank ballot into the box. In this way he avoided being singled out as being against the elections and yet, at the same time, he had not contributed anything to his enemies. The fellow who told us this said that this heavy registration did not mean a heavy vote and that even the voters who did come were not all going to vote. There would be many blank ballots in the boxes. I think his analysis of the situation was pretty accurate."

JOHN [illegible]
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
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[illegible] delegation

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freedom [illegible]
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going to be a very [illegible]
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on under their terms.

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2. Jackson position. "This fellow Jackson I don't think is clever. In fact one of the delegates remarked that he was really going nuts. I don't believe this, but there has been a lot of evidence to point toward it.

"I hate to talk to Jackson; it just irritates me. In the first place I can't understand him, that is the words themselves. He speaks in such a low voice, I get one word out of every ten, and the ones I do hear just make me mad.

"Here's what I think about Jackson. He came to this conclusion after reading the Greek election. I think his government told him to come out here and just make a big noise for Australia to prove to the world that Australia is not a hireling of the Americans, and was just as good a friend of Russia as it was of any one else.

"Jackson spent six months in Tokyo before he came here. During that time he firmly convinced himself that Korea was a police state. He has had this obsession ever since he arrived. His only purpose here was to collect the evidence that would prove his already preformed conviction. Everybody is beginning to laugh at him now because he is still so persistent and so very unclever in this line of action.

"He already wrote his report before he ever came to Korea. Just last night, when I was talking to him, he suggested that, in addition, every delegate should write his findings and conclusions to go into the final report. Uncleverly, he wants to get somebody else to suggest this idea to the Commission.

3. UNCOK Final Report and Post Election Situation: "You know what I think will happen, although this is just a guess of mine and I haven't even talked the matter over with Lt-Col Pour, so please don't take this as any expression of France. / opinion is that when we line up to make the finding of whether or not the air was free for elections, I foresee Jackson and Patterson over on the minority side. Soghir will, as usual, be on the fence, but in a friendly fashion. He will do everything to show that he considers the United States has done a good job here and if there is any lack of freedom, it is not the United States fault. But, nevertheless, he will abstain.

"Then there is going to be the usual desire to try to get a unanimous report of some kind, if nothing more than for the fact of unanimity. I think what will come out of it is an UNCOK resolution that simply makes a report of the conditions observed during the election without being particularly pro or con. In other words the report will hurt by one will not damage the United States. Vacillating Patterson and Soghir will come in and sign this, although Jackson will still want his own little

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comment. This resolution will be a compromise and will provide for UNICOK's not going ahead to aid in the formation of a National Government from these elected representatives. You see, everybody wants to get out of Seoul, so there are both political and personal reasons behind this. This compromise measure will allow everybody to leave, providing they reach a unanimous report, with the exception of Jackson, on their findings during the election. You see it has a great appeal. Frankly, it appeals to me and really, in all sincerity, I would not feel justified in staying here and trying to create a National Government from these elected representatives.

"I don't see that such a conclusion of UNTCOK would hurt the United States. You will have your United Nations observed election. You can take these representatives and form a National Government and the matter from there on, as to what to do about this Government, is the concern of the General Assembly in Paris. I don't see that it contributes anything material to the United States' advantage for the United Nations to stay here as well to the formation of a Government.

"However, this idea will not be discussed in advance. It will come up as a compromise right at the very last.

JOHN [illegible]
Brigadier General, U.S.A.

cc: Gen. Dean
Mr. Jacobs
J-2

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American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
A.O 235

Special Report 132 24 April 1948

[illegible] GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Results of UJ Observations Tour Week 19-24 April.

The following comments were made by members of UNCOK who made the observation tours during the past week:

1. Group I - (Seoul, Inchon and Kaesong).

Several reports have already been submitted on this area. Others will be gathered over the weekend.

2. Group II (Chonan, Chongju, Taejon and Iri) (ource: Mr. [illegible], Gung Ushing).

Mr. ang informed me that the results of Group II's observations were generally favorable. He said that the "good things predominated over the few bad things that were discovered." What seemed to concern him most was that at Chongju a group of leftists which had called on Mr. Patterson during his last trip to Chongju, was arrested by the police and "given very rough treatment," shortly after talking with Patterson. This information came from the members of the group who contacted Patterson on the present trip through Chongju. From Mr. ang's statement, I do not think that Mr. Patterson is too much excited over the incident but the matter will be discussed in the Main Committee at the next meeting and will probably be brought to the attention of the United States Command.

3. Group III (Taegu, Pusan) (Source: Mr. Y. Kughir).

a. Mr. Kughir informed me that the candidates in KYONGSANG NAMDO and KYONGSANG BUKDO complain of lack of money for campaigning purposes. There is sufficient paper available in these provinces. In view of the high price of the paper, the candidates are, however, unable to buy it. (Kughir, according to Janet, was considerably subdued during this week's trip and appeared to be fairly well satisfied with the results of the observation.)

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HAN'UK Democratic Party [illegible]
seats in CHOLLA NAM-DO, [illegible]
praised Colonel Kurnhy [illegible]

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b. A more complete account of the Group IV observations will be given in a separate report (Source: Paul Boncour).

JOHN BECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
G-2

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American Delegation
U.S.-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

Spec Report 133 24 April 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE:

SUBJECT: Report on UNTCOK Observation Group IV (Paul-Boncour, Jackson and Milner). (Source: Paul-Boncour)

Visiting Kwangju, Mokpo and Sunchon Area Between 20 and 23 April. Impression Generally Favorable

"Observations we made werealong the same line as those last week. If anything, they were better. The overall impression was a favorable one."

Jackson Makes Solo Trip

"As I suspected, Jackson broke off and he and Milner went over to Mokpo. I couldn't very well protest because I wanted to visit Sunchon and Yosu and there just was not time for both of us to go both places. However, I read Jackson's report while coming back on the plane. There is nothing in it that will hurt you."

Results of Registration of Candidates in Cholla Namdo

"Altogether we interviewed a couple of dozen candidates. As we expected we found a heavy gathering of the Hankook Party. We soon stopped looking for these and tried to get the 'no party' candidates. Actually, of course, most of these 'no party' candidates are either KIM, Koo's or KIMM, Kiusic's people. We saw a lot of evidence that though KIM, Koo and KIMM, Kiusic have announced their withdrawal from election, their party followers have none the less posted themselves as candidates. I would say almost a third of the candidates in Cholla Namdo are 'no party' candidates."

COMMENT: Paul-Boncour showed a summary of figures on party affiliations of candidates which had been given him by the Election Committee. It showed the following:

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Hankook Party	32
RHEE (directly pledged)	16
"No Party"	31
Women	1
All others	9

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen. Dean
Mr. Jacobs
G-2

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American Delegation
U.S.-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
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Spec Report 134 24 April 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE:

SUBJECT: Report on UNTCOK Observation Group I to Kaesong, Friday, 23 April 1948.

1. Those going on the trip were: Liu (China), Valle (El Salvador), Costilhes (France), and Villalva (Philippine Islands.

According to Barthelemy, who got his report from Costilhes, the trip was without interest.

They saw twelve candidates, three of them claimed they were of "no party" group. However, questioning convinced the delegates that they all belonged to the Hankook-Dhee camp.

All ~~candidates~~ delegates were convinced that the Dhee machine was well established in Kaesong, but they had no sour comments to make about this condition.

None of the delegates showed much interest in any of the trip. Valle slept all the way up and back and never asked a question. Liu and Villalva have already made their decisions Favorable on the atmosphere, so that they are not much interested in finding anything else.

JOHN K. CHERBERG
Brigadier General, U.S.A.

cc: Gen. Dean
Mr. Jacobs
G-2

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American Delegation
U.S.-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
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Spec Report 135 24 April 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE:

SUBJECT: Conversation With Paul-Boncour and With Barthelemy.

U.S. Supported the Right Party (Source: Barthelemy)

"Most of UNTCOK feel that the U.S. supported the only party which has any effective organization -- that is the Hankook Party. At first there was a lot of clamor about this among the delegates but now they are convinced that the U.S. took the right position. They are so disgusted with the lack of a program by all other candidates that they have come to admit that if it is possible to form any kind of government in Korea, it would have to come from the Hankook Party."

UNTCOK To Leave After Elections (Source: Barthelemy)

"UNTCOK wants to clear out of here as soon as it can. I have even heard them mention May 11, as the departure date. Definitely Valle wants to go. He is so homesick he can hardly eat. Luna wants to go home and has already sent his government a telegram asking them to authorize his return after elections. Canada wants to go home, and Singh wants to get back to Tokyo. He sees no purpose here after elections. As to the rest of us, Syria will go home unless dissuaded by Lake Success. Australia, I don't know about. I haven't heard Jackson say. Liu will probably vote for staying. As for France, I, myself, don't know what they want to do, but of course it will depend on what your Secretary of State tells our office in Paris. Do you know what that instruction will be?"

(Source: Paul-Boncour)

"Can you people tell me whether or not you wish the Commission to stay here to carry out par 4 of Resolution II? If you want it, then I will do it, but I tell you now there is a

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tremendous pressure inside UNTCOK to leave here just as soon as possible. I don't think we will get away before June, but if you want this group to stay here after elections, I recommend to you that you work through Lake Success. Also, I would like to know myself what you people want to do so that I can lend myself to your interests."

UNTCOK Pressure on KIMM, Kiusic to Go North (Source: Barthelemy)

"I am surprised! This is certainly not any official business of UNTCOK. But that is Patterson and Jackson for you. What Milner is doing in this, I don't know. Anyway, it is purely a piece of personal business of these delegates. I don't think it will have any effect on the Commission."

(Source: Paul-Boncour)

"All the time I was with Jackson on this trip, he never alluded to his conversation with KIMM, Kiusic. Oh, he mentioned once or twice that he had seen him, but he never mentioned this specific meeting on the question of going North. As a matter of fact, Jackson said he didn't think KIMM, Kiusic would go North. Anyway, I don't consider this matter disturbing. In the first place, I don't believe Jackson really advised KIMM, Kiusic to go North. KIMM, Kiusic had some other reason for going. Of course he wanted to be pushed into it but he was going all the time anyway. We certainly didn't go because Jackson or Patterson wanted him to go.

"Anyway, nothing will come of it. It is not a piece of business for UNTCOK. We will take no cognizance of it."

Paul-Boncour to Go to Kyongju (Source: Paul-Boncour)

"I'm going to Kyongju this coming week, 26 to 30 April. I want to get away from here awhile. Manet can handle everything. I don't think anything important is coming up. I believe Jackson will be quiet this week."

JOHN WECHSLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen. Dean
Mr. Jacobs
G-2

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Spec. Report 136 26 April 1948

SUBJECT: Conversation with Mr. Jackson, 25 April.

1. About ten days ago Mr. Jackson told me that he felt that the time had come when he should have an intimate talk with me about Australia's position in UNCOK." He said at that time that he had put off suggesting such a meeting, but he felt that it could no longer be postponed in fairness to both the Australian position and himself as the Australian delegate. I told him that I would be very happy to see him at any time convenient to him. After some further discussion he suggested that the matter be deferred until after the observation tours for the week 19-24 April had been completed. He spoke somewhat incoherently on this line, as I indicated to you before, intimating that Mr. Watt had "abandoned him" in Korea without instructions. He said that Watt was engaged in a private law practice in Australia to the detriment of his official duties.

2. I met Mr. Jackson at a cocktail party on Sunday, 25 April, and he immediately unburdened himself to me on the Australian position. Mr. Jackson appeared to be very cheerful and much more self-composed and stable than at any time during the first three weeks. The substance of his discussion was about as follows:

a. Everything that his group observed during both weeks was "practically perfect", according to Mr. Jackson.

b. UNTCOK would observe elections as scheduled for 10 May.

c. He has received instructions from the Australian government which "practically enable him to use his judgment in making any decisions concerning elections in South Korea.

d. He feels that "everything is too perfect" in South Korea. He wants to find some formula which would describe the situation in its true light; that is, there is no fault to be found with the American administration but that there are imperfections as far as the Korean situation is concerned.

[illegible]

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3. Mr. Jackson said that with minor exceptions, his observations during the two weeks devoted to that purpose by the Mission, convinced him that the provisions of the election law and regulations were being carried out competently and honestly. He had the highest praise for the election and administrative organizations, particularly the U.N. representatives in the provinces (Chief Civil Affairs Officers and their assistants). He thought that the Korean election personnel were good, honest men who knew their jobs and were, to the best of their ability, making every effort to carry out their part in the preparations leading eventually to the elections. He had never listened to higher praise concerning the election preparations from any delegate than I heard from Mr. Jackson. In Mr. Jackson's view, no one in his right mind could make a finding of the lack of free atmosphere. I told him that in my opinion, if he had found conditions as good as he described them, that UNTCOK should report these facts to the General Assembly. He said he thought that would be impolitic to do so but again emphasized his belief that an "80% degree of free-fair conditions" in South Korea could be favorably attested by the Koreans. This acute sensitivity to Russian opinion has been noted and reported before, particularly it affects the French. Mr. Jackson had, however, a very illuminating statement in this regard. He said UNTCOK should not make a report describing everything as perfect here because everyone would take advantage of this finding and would use it to his own political advantage.

4. However, Mr. Jackson went on to say that he thought the only man competent to be President in South Korea was Syngman Rhee, which was a little surprising. He said Mr. Rhee was the only name known in South Korea and the only man with any kind of an organization that would assure a permanent stable government. Mr. Jackson again reverted to the question of the Commission's final report. He said that while it is practically certain that UNTCOK will agree to observe elections, that he thinks that this week will be a very important one in deciding the Commission's attitude on the final report that will be returned to the General Assembly. He said that he, Gallman, Paul-Boncour, Singh, and Ushir would probably agree to affirm the report along the lines that he believes it should be written. He again emphasized that this was for the good of the United States."

5. Throughout the talk Mr. Jackson stressed the viewpoint of what is the best for the United States. He seemed to give the impression that his future actions and recommended

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entirely by this viewpoint. He said that his latest instructions gave him very wide latitude and that he had practically been given discretion to exercise his own judgment. But he drew the inference here that this power applied only to the decision on whether to observe elections.

6. This inference was drawn because Mr. Jackson said in continuation of his remarks on this subject, "Mr. Evatt is certain to follow my recommendations implicitly because they know I am familiar with the Korean problem after my four months here."

7. He thought it might be well to see General Hodge to give him the Australian viewpoint prior to the meetings of the Commission this week. I told him that while General Hodge was extremely busy this week because of the visits of several War Department groups, I believed that a time convenient to both General Hodge and Mr. Jackson could be arranged.

JOHN [illegible]RLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

CC:

Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
G-2

Josie

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American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

Spec. Report 137 18 May 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Conversation with Paul-Boncour on 18 ~~March~~, regarding
(1) UNTCOK's untimely departure from Seoul;
(2) What will UNTCOK do about the new government;
(3) Unanimous report with exception of Mughir;
(4) Desire of talk with General Hodge.

On these subjects Paul-Boncour expressed himself as follows:

1. UNTCOK's untimely departure from Seoul.--"In general the sentiment among all members of UNTCOK has been to get out of Seoul as quickly as possible.

"The secretariat in particular wanted to leave Seoul and to forget about it. The secretariat has never shown any feeling of responsibility towards the mission assigned to UNTCOK. Their concern about Korea has been limited entirely by a time limit. They arbitrarily decided on a certain length of existence. Korean problems had to be compressed into this arbitrary limit.

"As to the delegates, most of them wanted to leave. Their attitude in the main has been one of selfish comfort. Had life been pleasant here, there would not have been such a desire to exit. But, as life was rather difficult, the secretariat was able to encourage them to want to leave and they also supported the secretariat in the desire to get out of Seoul.

"In the Plenary Session shortly before the election, everyone, both in the secretariat and among the delegates, was anxious to leave Seoul. The idea was introduced that it would be better to first witness the election and then decide upon leaving; but this was swept under. The majority opinion wished an immediate decision that UNTCOK would leave Seoul regardless of the outcome of the election. This desire for exit overruled all other business of the moment. Even Dr. Liu wanted to leave. However, his concern all along has been to get the Commission into Shanghai. ~~MacArthur helped his case~~.

"Now, however, there has been some wavering among the delegates. Some are beginning to realize that this is a bad time to leave Korea. They are beginning to wonder for the first time, it seems, what will develop from these elected representatives.

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They begin to look at their responsibilities a little more closely. This change in attitude has been brought on partly by the fact that the election was really better than most of us had been led to expect, and partly the attitude has been changed by a sudden realization that UNTCOK's running out on Korea will not look good in front of the General Assembly."

2. What will UNTCOK do about the new government?--"Although the delegates are beginning to question the advisability of shunning the responsibility given them under paragraph 4 of Resolution II, I cannot forecast what results this will have on the meetings in Shanghai. There are several factors which will influence the Commission's decision as to what UNTCOK will do about the future. These factors are: (1) A return of a sense of responsibility to some members of the delegation; (2) Money. The secretariat wants to save as much money as possible. They will fight a return to Seoul and a continuation of the Commission; (3) The secretariat, other than for financial reasons, wants no continuation of the Commission in Seoul. It wants no secretariat members here. If the secretariat cannot put across its point of everyone leaving Seoul entirely, they will then try to get away with sending back one or two delegates as "ambassadors"; (4) Victor Hoo will be in Shanghai. He will play a great part in making up the Commission's mind; but I do not know his plans or policies; (5) Home governments are now busy considering what should be done with UNTCOK in the future. Undoubtedly each delegate will receive fresh instructions.

"I do not attempt to guess at the developments in Shanghai. All I can say is that whereas I feel UNTCOK should continue here in conjunction with the new government, I do not wish to see all delegates coming back for this purpose. We consume too much of our energies in internal friction. I will be glad to see the El Salvadorians, the Philippines and the Syrian go home. They have contributed nothing here. I should like to see Dr. Liu, myself and possibly Jackson come back to work here in formulating a Korean Government. At the General Assembly UNTCOK and this new government should make an appearance."

3. Unanimous report with exception of Mughir.--"As to UNTCOK's endorsement of the election, I feel it will be unanimous. Jackson has come in very strongly. This surprises me but I am gratified. Jackson has never seemed to know just what path to stay on but I hope at least he will stay on this one long enough to sign the report. I believe he will.

"Patterson will sign the findings. I don't think there can be any doubt of it.

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"If anyone writes a minority report, it will be Mughir. (Syria) It is still possible, however, that he too will sign the report. He was very bitter while he was here. He may cool off a bit in Shanghai. I think his government is leaving it pretty much up to him and he may tire of playing solo and want to join the rest of us."

4. Talk with Hodge.--"I hope that I will get to see General Hodge and Mr. Jacobs. I want to have a talk with them after I know the outcome of the election. First I would like to find out who are these independents. I would like to know what kind of a government General Hodge thinks will be formed from these representatives.

"Above all I would like to know what General Hodge would like UNTCOK to do in the future. I will then speak for that line of action in Shanghai."

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: General Dean
Mr. Jacobs
G-2

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American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

Special Report 133 19 May 1948

[illegible]

SUBJECT: National Assembly Should Request UNTCOK Assistance.

In a conversation with Paul-Boncour on the 19th of May on the above subject, he expressed himself essentially as follows: (He discussed the matter fully with Mr. Jacobs. This is a brief of his recommendations to Mr. Jacobs as he reported it to me.)

1. "I am still not clear on exactly what the U.S. wants UNTCOK to do in the future, but I feel I should tell you that if the U.S. feels that it is desirable that UNTCOK hold the hand of the newly elected National Assembly during the period of the birth of the government, then you should see through your influence that the to be elected chairman of the Assembly takes a strong request to UNTCOK for its return to Seoul for consultative purposes. This request must be made strong and it must be made before the Assembly takes any other step.

2. "UNTCOK itself has no desire to come back here or to be midwife for the birth of the new government. The Resolution of 14 November does not say that UNTCOK must consult with the Assembly towards the formation of a government. Neither does it say that they must not. However, if they do not wish to take this responsibility, they will try to evade it. But, and this is the point, if the matter comes before the General Assembly or before world opinion that the UNTCOK did not carry out its duties in this respect, UNTCOK will immediately blame the National Assembly and through this blame the U.S. They will say that neither the National Assembly nor the U.S. asked for UNTCOK assistance. You know as well as I do that UNTCOK will never take any blame on itself.

3. "Therefore, I repeat I think it to your interest to see that UNTCOK is served with a demand for UNTCOK participation in the creation of the Korean Government. If UNTCOK

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refuses to come back and participate you then have a clear road on which to proceed and if they do come back it is well and good if that is what the U.S. wants."

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
G-2

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DIC: Special Report 139

Date June 3, 1948

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American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

Spec Report 140 7 June 1947

SUBJECT FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Conversation with Marcel Barthelemy (French Vice Consul and one of the Assistant Delegates on UNTCOK) and Pierre Dublette (French Correspondent) on 5 June.

1. On 5 June a conversation took place between an American officer and the above two named Frenchmen. The American knows Barthelemy very well and Dublette rather well. Dublette led the conversation supported by Barthelemy. Most of the opinions expressed were Dublettes. It is believed that Barthelemy does not strongly endorse the expressions of opinions given below but either had to side with the American against his countryman or go with his countryman and he chose to do the latter.

2. Charles Martel, (French Vice Consul) was present during the conversation but took no part in it.

3. Although the discussion was friendly, it was heated. Like most such discussions, neither side convinced the other.

4. In review of the opinions which follow, the reporter has tried to leave out the American view, except at points where it is necessary to introduce it in clarifying the French stand.

5. The discussion started very mildly during the course of a conversation over after-dinner drinks when the American said he had just finished reading the report of the 6th Plenary session of the Comintern which had met in 1928. He offered the opinion that much of the drive of Communism towards world domination was caused because the Communists had taken Lenin as a God who could speak no wrong and that in as much as Lenin had said that "the ultimate goal is world supremacy for the Soviet Union," and that "war is inseparable from capitalism. Capitalism causes war, abolish war only through abolition of capitalism," no one had dared question the truth of this premise but like religious devotees had dedicated themselves to destroying capitalism. This was the reason that wherever the Russian boot stepped it never withdrew.

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6. To the surprise of the American, Dublette challenged this statement in essence as follows:

"I don't want you to think I am a Communist, but America has done the same thing, invaded the countries of others. Look at the territory she has overrun with her troops but you cannot name any country that Russia has taken by force of arms." The American then named 14 countries that Russia had seized by force of arms and from this the discussion led on into thunder and lightning which brought out the following viewpoints expressed by Dublette and Barthelemy.

U.S. AND U.S. FOREIGN POLICY: The U.S. is just as guilty of expansion as is Russia. The U.S. is still in Europe, it is still in Japan. You say that you were willing to get out if or as if Russia will get out and go back to her borders but, of course, this is the same argument that Russia could use. You are just as wrong in refusing to meet Russian requirements for peace as she is in refusing to meet your requirements for peace with Germany. It is the same in Japan. Russia would like to see peace in Japan on her terms but in insisting her terms you are hindering that peace. It is the same in Korea. The U.S. is equally as guilty as Russia for the absence of peace in Korea and the consequent division of this country.

[illegible] AND [illegible]: (The American Union was that the U.S. press was in very large measure objective in presenting facts that it did not control. American editors had an influence; that the difference between it and the Soviet press was that American press did not constantly hammer people who were fixed, centrally directed tune.)

The French said that the idea of public opinion was entirely a matter of the press, that the press could change public opinion at a whim of the publishers, that it had absolute control and that Americans were incapable of thinking on their own and in total all of their thinking was done by the owners of newspapers and the radio.

US [illegible] IS [illegible] BY THE US GOVERNMENT: The French expressed the old Communist line that the State Department and Wall Street go hand in hand on a policy of American imperialism. The State Department was given the credit for controlling the people who own the press and as mentioned in the above subject, where the press controls public opinion, that public opinion is completely controlled by the U.S. Government.

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(The American pointed out that there was no central agency coordinating information, no censorship, and that it was only necessary to take the papers off of any American news stand to be convinced of the fact that information was certainly not controlled as all shades of opinion could be found in any given assortment of American papers and often in the same paper.)

The French attacked it as and said the American's viewpoint was the theory, but that they were talking about actual practice and in actual practice such huge press enterprises as Hearst and others tied up 90% of American opinion and took every measure possible to prevent editorial rallies off the market.

[illegible]: The French said that Henry Wallace and his followers were being suppressed. Wallace, they said, had no opportunity to become [illegible] because of the control of public opinion by the rich owners and the U. S. Government. Furthermore, all this persecution of Communists was in distinct violation of the policy which is supposedly expressed of freedom for public opinion. It is time to break out the Communists would be killed. In fact, [illegible] preaching that point before it broke out.

[illegible]: (The French pleaded for a suggested solution of that, in the main opinion, Americans could do to be right.)

The French said that America's Marshall Plan and her continued occupation of Japan were not justified in the eyes of the Russians because they constituted economic enslavement of these countries. "You are buying [illegible] your portfolio," Bonnet said. "You are making Europe entirely dependent upon you." The French went on to point out that many nations in addition to the Russians felt that America was out to economically control the world. This (American policy) they said, was wrong and unjustifiable.

(The American then pointed out that apparently the French idea was for America to stop the Marshall Plan, stop the aid to Greece and Turkey and Japan and Korea, and to get out of these countries and go back home and pursue a policy of isolation.)

The French attacked this suggestion also as being wrong. In fact America's biggest mistake had been that she weakened her Army and withdrew her troops from Europe immediately after the war and thought that she could get along with Russia.

(The American pointed out that in the French view, apparently, whatever America did was wrong--it was wrong because they had weakened their forces in Europe, it was not wrong because they were strengthening their forces and strengthening their power

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and it was wrong if they pulled out altogether and went home. He asked them what then was the right answer.)

[redacted]: The French concluded with the observation that what was really wrong with America was that she was dissimulating. She should be brave enough to come out and say that America was supporting Greece, Turkey, Eastern Europe, and Korea because she was fighting Communism. She should not keep hiding statements of supporting liberty and democracy and ideals of mankind. It was silly for America to pretend that she was supporting "democracy" in Greece and in Turkey. It was an untruth for General Hodge to say that the election in Korea was "the first truly representative election." Everyone knew that this Korean election did not express the will of the people. The U.S. should be frank enough to quit saying that it was done solely for that they were sticking here because they considered Korea important and intended to fight it.

[redacted]: In ending the discussion, as the American was leaving, Ambassador remarked, "Of course, in this coming war, you are fighting on Communism as such as well as you make many mistakes in the U.S. and are looked upon critically because of it." The American concluded that he is anti-Communist. Nonetheless, through a friend of theirs, has been very visibly swayed by Mullette's arguments. Mortel's odyssey is not known because he expressed no opinion, except at one point he wanted to know why if the American public was not controlled by the government that the government had taken such exception to "the Voice of America" broadcast which had conveyed certain stated uncomplimentarily. When the nature of "the Voice of America" was pointed out to Mortel he seemed satisfied and did not again enter the discussion.

The American intends to pursue this conversation further in an effort to find out if these opinions are generally held by the French colony here.

[redacted]: Both of the above felt that they spoke in confidence and any indication that their conversation had been reported to [redacted] would only serve to prevent further expressions of opinion.

[redacted]
Brigadier General, U.S. Army

[redacted]
Lt. Colonel
-2-
[redacted]
Aide

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American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

Spec Report 141 8 June 1948

SUBJECT: Conversation with Bahadur Singh on 7 June, regarding UNTCOK Activities and Plans.

1. UNTCOK Progress in Writing Report:

Mr. Bahadur Singh (India) said that UNTCOK's report would be in six chapters (see Press Release #66 of 7 June) of which five had been completed in Shanghai. UNTCOK's conclusions on the election will be chapter six and will be completed in Seoul during the next three or four days. According to Mr. Singh, there was not time to complete it in Shanghai because UNTCOK needed certain statistics on the elections and on the political affiliations of the elected representatives in order to complete the report. However, I detected a definite sense of urgency in UNTCOK's attitude to return to Seoul to observe progress of the new Assembly.

2. Elections:

Singh said there was no doubt in his mind that the freedom of the elections would be endorsed by all delegates. He said that "all the delegates were united on that point." He left a very remote possibility that Mughir might make a minority report, or abstain, but gave as his personal opinion that Mughir would join in the unanimous opinion approving the elections as conducted.

3. UNTCOK Here to Stay Until General Assembly:

Singh said that all of UNTCOK that had returned was here to stay until the General Assembly met in Paris, unless UNTCOK and the Korean Assembly should disagree as to what course the Korean Assembly should steer. However, later he said that some members may be in Seoul only for about a month. In the event of radical disagreement, UNTCOK then would have no business in Korea and hence would depart; but even so, would leave behind one or two representatives as a liaison group.

4. UNTCOK Waiting for Others to Act:

Singh said in his opinion he thought the U.S. should take the lead in advising the Korean Assembly. He wanted to know

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what the U.S. was going to do. I told him that in my opinion the U.S. course of action was severely limited by past events and that anything that we would do would be largely looked upon as interference. I said that the Koreans were clearly entitled to proceed to form a government "of their own devising" according to UN and Menon's statements. I told him that I thought the matter of consultation with Koreans was a clear responsibility of UNTCOK.

He thought UNTCOK should not be forward in advising the Koreans. His idea was that UNTCOK would make itself available for consultation but the initiative for such meetings must come from the Koreans. After all, the Koreans were not required to consult UNTCOK, if they did not chose to do so. However, it was clear that UNTCOK would be greatly displeased if the Koreans proceeded without full UNTCOK approval. I got the definite impression that UNTCOK still felt that the U.S. should act as a sort of UNTCOK "hatchetman" to carry out UNTCOK directions, that none of these intellectuals had the courage to appear in an unpopular light towards the Koreans.

5. Will Koreans Agree to South Korean Provisional Government?

Singh asked if the Koreans would agree to considering the Government to be established from this election as a Provisional Government for South Korea. UNTCOK seems to expect that the Koreans will agree to keeping open the matter of a government for all Korea until UNTCOK re-presents the whole Korean question to the General Assembly in Paris in September.

6. Comment:

The main points drawn from the conversation with Singh were that UNTCOK expects the Korean Assembly to go very slowly in creating a government, and that the government created should be only a Provisional Government for South Korea.

It was difficult to tell from the conversation just what advice, admonition or demands UNTCOK will make of the Korean Assembly. It appears that UNTCOK's most probable position will be one of standing on the side lines, declaring themselves available for consultation and advice, and holding over the Assembly's head the stigma of UNTCOK disapproval of the newly

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created government if the Assembly does not meet UNTCOK specifications. These specifications will never appear as a forthright statement in black and white, but will be expressed in the usual nuances of UNTCOK straddling and indefinite suggestion.

(See Special Report 142 on Conversation with Valle).

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
Mr. Noble
G-2

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American Delegation
U.S.-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

Spec Report 142 8 June 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE:

SUBJECT: Conversation With Miguel Valle, 7 June, on His Return From Shanghai.

In a brief conversation with Valle on 7 June he expressed himself on the below subjects essentially as follows:

1. UNTCOK Too Busy to Send Representative 31 May.--"We heard that the Koreans expected some representative from UNTCOK or some message on 31 May. We were just so very, very busy that it simply was impossible to send back anyone, but I don't know why they expected it. After all, the resolution of 14 November does not require them to have any further dealings with us if they do not wish to."

2. Korean Assembly Must Take Initiative.--"UNTCOK will not seek out the Assembly to give advice. However, we are ready to consult with them if the Assembly so desires. But the Assembly must take the initiative. If they wish to consult, they must send a small group--a big group will get no place--just a few members should consult, three or anyway no more than five."

3. UNTCOK Can Consult Only on Political Matters.--"We can talk to the Assembly only along broad political lines. We have no experts here on finance, commerce or transportation. We cannot consult with the Assembly on the formation of those parts of its government."

4. Unification of Korea Is Not UNTCOK Business.--"It is not the business of this Commission to try to unify Korea. We can't do it. Therefore, there is no point in saying it is our duty. I admit it is the duty of the UN General Assembly, but it is not our task and we must keep away from it. Actually it is a matter between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R.

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"UNTCOK must cling very closely to the exercise of the juridical specifications in the UN Resolution of 14 November 1947. We are on unsafe ground if we attempt to go beyond a legalistic interpretation of this resolution. We cannot act on a moral viewpoint. We cannot act on intentions. We must stick closely to the legal wording of the resolution.

"It is not for us to say whether or not this elected Assembly can make a government for all Korea. We cannot say that is their business because the resolution says only that this Assembly may consult with us. However, I, myself, do not feel that this government should fool itself by thinking it is a government for all of Korea. You cannot make an impossibility possible simply by saying it is possible. I think this Assembly would be very unwise to declare itself a government for all Korea. It should rather make of itself a government for the South and continue to hold open the possibility of unification until we can see what the United Nations General Assembly can do."

5. Sees No Reason For All UNTCOK to Stay Here.--"There is no need for all of us to stay here in Seoul. I expect all of us to leave except a very small group who can advise, if requested, on political aspects of the to be created Korean Government."

6. Expects to Return to El Salvador 1 July.--"When I came here in January, our Foreign Minister said I could stay five months at the very most. I have been here five months. I will stay six months but I want to be back in El Salvador by 1 July."

7. Liaison Group to Stay Until 15 August.--"The group we leave behind will stay here until one month before the meeting of the General Assembly in Paris. At that time they will leave and go to Paris."

8. Report to be Given to UN 15 August.--"We will give our report to the UN one month before the meeting of the General Assembly in order that nations will have time to study it before the meeting in Paris. We will not even release this part we have already completed until 15 August.

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However, since most every delegate got a copy of the report piecemeal as it was produced in order to send back to his own government, naturally the governments on this Commission already know what is in our report."

COMMENT: Although Valle expressed no such opinion directly, the entire tenure of the conversation with him, coupled with the impressions left from a conversation with Singh, leave the interviewer with the feeling that UNTCOK's most likely approach to the Assembly will be along the following line:

"If you (the Assembly) agree that you constitute only a provisional government for South Korea and will leave the matter still open and in the hands of the UN, we will give you our godfatherly blessings. If you choose to think of yourselves as the government for all Korea, we will wash our hands of you and report you to the General Assembly as being a precocious brat, too big for your breeches."

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U.S.A.

cc: Gen. Dean
Mr. Jacobs
Dr. Noble
G-2

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American Delegation
UN - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
AMC 235

Rec'd Sept 143 8 June 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Conversation with Sung-Feing Yang, Alternate Chinese Delegate, on 8 June.

Mr. Yang expressed the following opinions in essence:

1. Story Behind No WTCY Delegate At Korean Assembly:

"The reason no delegate came to the Korean Assembly was simply a lack of an attitude of responsibility on the part of [illegible]. As a matter of fact, we of the Chinese had rather agreed among ourselves to offer Soutu as an alternate delegate to stay behind to talk with the Assembly. However, Soutu backed out and wanted to go to China. At that time I agreed to stay. I confess from personal reasons I did not want to stay because my family lives in Shanghai and it had been fifteen years since I had seen them. Mr. Liu realized this and so 'ordered' me to Shanghai. I suppose it really was best that I go to Shanghai because I was on the drafting committee for writing the report. But really, Soutu should have stayed. But when he chose not to stay, no one else would volunteer because there was simply no one interested in the situation. We were all hell-bent on personal pleasure and nobody was going to stay nor propose that anyone else stay."

2. What was Done in Shanghai:

"In Shanghai we had daily sessions from ten in the morning until six in the evening. I forget the number of the last plenary meeting but it is somewhere in the fiftys. At nights we had time off and on weekends we took trips. As a matter of fact, we were really busy but the business was rather negligible when looked at from a big picture standpoint. Every day we read the drafts of the first five pages line by line, then everybody would submit changes line by line and we would go back and write it over again. I think the Commission wanted to keep busy or anything just to salve its conscience for having gone away to Shanghai. Actually, in its results, it achieved nothing. [illegible] all due to the writing of Chapter Six, the conclusions about

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the elections, we could not agree. It was the same old division. CEFIPI* against SAC**.

"All in all, the trip to Shanghai was just a junket. This is the funniest Commission I ever saw."

3. Some Benefits from Trip:

"The trip did have some partial benefits. It at least gave us back a little bit of our equilibrium. I think we were just sick of seeing each other every day. In Shanghai, although we all lived in the same hotel and on the same floor, we never saw one another except in meetings. Everyone picked up a set of new friends that he ran around with the rest of the time. It was a good recreation. Everybody feels better now. For a while, at least, the Shanghai trip stopped the flight home. Even Dalle seemed contented. He was smiling every day, enjoyed the food, and looks better than he has since he came here."

4. MacDOCK's First Duty--Charter Six:

"Our first project here will be to conclude Charter Six. It is in its third draft now. I do not think agreement will be difficult.

"At first I, as a member of the drafting committee, put in a conclusion to the effect that 'the Korean election was a valid expression of the will of the Korean people'.

"The minority (SAC Bloc) objected. They would not sign such a flat statement so we had to water it down till it was dilute enough that everybody felt that he could sign it. This was the Venon influence of 'compromise for the sake of unanimity.' That influence still exists.

"Personally, I would rather have seen a good strong majority report that said something positively with a dissenting statement signed by the minority. Then we know and the world knows who is on the majority and who is in the minority. This weakly worded unanimous business hides the villains and makes slackers of the heroes. But, of course, this is a typical minority plan to get the whole majority finding watered down to where it has lost its strength."

5. First Meeting:

"I am rather sure we won't get even on chapter six until

* Canada, El Salvador, France, India, Philippine Islands
** Syria, Australia, Canada

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the French have returned. All we are doing now is trying to find out what the situation is and waiting to see the developments."

[illegible] IN THE FAR EAST [illegible]

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4. The UNTCOK Program for Korea:

"Frankly, we don't have any program for Korea but we do have a plan and it all comes down to just one point which is 'will the Koreans agree that this Assembly is provisional? Will they concede to hold the matter of a National Assembly and a National Government over for the General Assembly to deal with in September?'"

7. Method of Carrying Out UNTCOK Plan:

"To get this question answered, the best way is for General Wedemeyer, as Liaison Officer, to have an informal talk with Patterson and Wilner. He should ask them to lunch. This talk should not be on an official basis but just a little friendly get together just as you and I are here. The initiative should come from General Wedemeyer. (Underlinings are interviewer's). Then the Chairman and the Secretary (Patterson and Wilner) General Wedemeyer will get Dodge's plan (the same as given Stevenly Long). General Wedemeyer or some other part of the military should then coach the Liaison Committee from the Assembly how to approach the UN Chairman and Secretary. Will not approach the Assembly. The Assembly must approach UNTCOK." (Underlining is interviewer's).

9. New Alignment:

"In dealing with this part of Dodge's work now the results of which will constitute the major part of the report, there is a new alignment. India has gone over to the USSR bloc so the balance is four to four--China, El Salvador, France, and the Philippine Islands (CEFI) against Syria, Australia, Canada, and India (SACI).

"I believe Menon is responsible for India's change of position. He has been given increased power here in his country and this looks like his doing. I am sure India did not go over of his own accord. He has been with us and actually will is

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with us on up through the election. But on this present plan we find him on the other side."

9. KGI is Active, CKPI is Passive:

"The minority (KGI) is adamant; they will fight for their position. Unfortunately, the other bloc (CKPI) is passive. CKPI would not object to seeing a National Government formed but will not get up and yell for it; whereas, KGI will insist on the Government, if any is formed at all, being Provisional. As the situation is now, CKPI will sign KGI's program but KGI will not sign CKPI's.

"Indeed, I, myself, personally think that the more effective view is KGI's. This, of course, will not change the opinion of my Government, but I give it as my own idea."

10. Matter will go to General Assembly in any event:

"If KGI gets its way and the Korean Provisional Assembly agrees to have the final settlement to the General Assembly, this will be the easy way which will not upset anyone"(meaning anyone of importance). "On the other hand, if the Korean Assembly insists on being a National Assembly, then Europe has been split four to four. The amount of argument is going to change these positions because they have been dictated by home governments. Since we cannot reach any agreement, the matter will go before the General Assembly any way in disagreement. This will look bad. That is why I think personally, that it would be better in this case to have a unanimous viewpoint to take before the General Assembly." (This differs from one's expression of the undesirability of having a weak unanimous minority viewpoint regarding the outcome of elections.)

11. KGI still rejects Russian Conciliation:

"The reason KGI wants to take the matter to the General Assembly is that they indicate their intelligence agencies have information that leads them to believe that in the General Assembly in Paris they will find Russia in a more conciliatory attitude. They feel that there is a good chance of a unification of the North and the South if the South can force nothing to harden the existing division. On the other hand, if the South has been insistent upon setting up a National Government, then Russia will not be conciliatory."

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12. UNTCOK Afraid of General Assembly:

"This Commission will take absolutely no action that might risk the chance of its being repudiated by the General Assembly. They are afraid if they go ahead with the Resolution of 14 November in 'that part of Korea accessible to the Commission' that the General Assembly may find fault with the results. The minority (Jackson and Patterson) strongly argue that the Interim Committee's Resolution is simply a piece of advice and that UNTCOK may be very unclever in taking the advice, as the advice given by the Interim Committee will not even be supported by the General Assembly. The Commission has a strong desire to play things safe."

13. Matter Will Be Settled by 15 July:

"UNTCOK will not be here after 15 July, unless it is just someone to receive messages. You can count on this as a definite deadline because we will have to have our mimeographed report, both Part I and Part II in to Lake Success by the middle of July in order to give Lake Success time to print it and distribute it to all nations at least one month before the General Assembly meeting in Paris. That means it must be distributed by the middle of August."

JOHN [illegible]LING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
Mr. Noble
G-2

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Spec Report 144

10 June 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Conversation with Evert Finnerts on 9 June.

1. As this was an initial conversation with Finnerts, it had no specific objective except as a "get acquainted" meeting. The material below is primarily biographical with some notes on Finnerts' opinions of former workers of INTOCK. No attempt was made to feel out Finnerts on matters of official INTOCK business.

2. Finnerts is a big strapping Dutchman,* very likeable at first sight and he seems very open in his conversation.

3. A short biography was given on him in regard of daily INTOCK activities for 8 June. That information will not be repeated here.

4. Finnerts calls his home Sweden although he has not lived there for many years.

5. By profession Finnerts is a lawyer. He practiced law in the Netherlands but his principal business was in Batavia. While in Batavia he married a Dutch-Asian who was born in Batavia. (This is believed to be Finnerts' second wife.)

6. Finnerts has two sons, one about twenty years old who is now at Oxford University and one is also said to be married to an English woman. The second son is six years old and is definitely the son of the wife he married in Batavia but it is not known whether or not the first son is the child of the Batavian wife. Finnerts' second son was born while Finnerts was a prisoner of the Japs in the Dutch East Indies and his son was three and one-half years old before Finnerts saw him.

7. While Finnerts was a prisoner of the Japs he spent most of his time as a laborer building roads on islands of the South Pacific. He was interned longest on the island of Flores. During his internment he was guarded by Korean soldiers whom he learned to hate viciously. This hatred may be likely to color his opinions of and associations with Koreans here.

*He is six feet six inches tall and weighs two hundred pounds.

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9. Following his liberation Pinnerts wrote a book of his experiences as a prisoner of war. It has been published in Holland. He said he had no intentions of trying to publish it in America as he was told Americans did not like war stories.

10. Pinnerts said that the Japanese had planned to destroy all the white people in the Dutch East Indies. They were going to put all of them on an island to let them die off. This plan was to be carried into effect in the latter part of 1945, "but," said Pinnerts, "your atomic bomb saved us."

10. Engers: Pinnerts said he knew Jacques Engers, former secretary of UNESCO very well. He said Engers was a very hard worker and exceedingly ambitious. His ambition, however, according to Pinnerts, was to put Engers ahead. He did not work for ideals but just for Engers. Although Pinnerts said he liked Engers, he did not admire him or think he could ever become one of the great. Above everything, Engers was characterized by suspicion Pinnerts thought.

11. Schmidt: Pinnerts has known Schmidt for many years. He said he is a very hard working and industrious individual and hard to understand and to like. He has had a strangely mixed career of publisher, author, foreign correspondent, politician and lover. At this last qualification the interviewer showed some surprise and said that Schmidt had led a Calvinistic existence here in Seoul. At this Pinnerts was quite surprised and said Schmidt had quite a reputation as a Casanova. "He is on his fourth Ifa now and there have been many women in between and all about." Pinnerts seemed to think that perhaps Schmidt had buried himself in work here because of an absence of women of his type.

He said Schmidt was very highly regarded as a productive worker in Lake Success.

12. Influenced by Hilner: Pinnerts talked quite freely about his understanding of the political situation existing in Korea. He asked many questions. His statements and questions showed that he had been carefully coached by Hilner along "police state" lines. He feels that Syngman Rhee is a dictator of the Hitler type who controls the police and consequently the state.

13. His only remark about UNCOK was that it was here now waiting to see what the U.S. was going to do about the Korean Assembly. When it was pointed out to him that the U.S. was waiting to see what UNCOK was going to do about it, he laughed and remarked, "Well, apparently it is a contest of patience. Meeting

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the Koreans will go ahead without guidance from anyone."

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
Mr. Noble
G-2

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American Delegation
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Special Report 145 10 June 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: French Requests.

1. Both the French delegates and the Consular Staff have been very willing, as you know, to give any information they had concerning UNICOK proceedings. They have made available to me documents which we could not have received from any other source.

2. However, gentle hints from the French have been passed infrequently that French open-handedness should be reciprocated.

3. From time to time Paul-Boncour has remarked suavely that he hoped that U. S. authorities would bring to the attention of the State Department in Washington the French assistance here in Korea. He tried to make much of a "connection between the Marshall Plan from the U. S. to France, and the French help of the U. S. on the Korean plan". During General Schuyler's visit he asked Schyuler to convey the French attitude to the General Staff in Washington.

4. The French have asked for more small favors than all of the other delegates together. They have asked Wilmeth for liquor, use of automobiles, guns and ammunition, fountain pens, typewriters and typewriter repairs, purchases at the PX of equipment they were not authorized to buy, and have made other miscellaneous requests. These requests have been met generally. I have entertained the French oftener than the others, and without request from the French, have given them small presents, such as liquor, magazines, etc., and extended small courtesies.

5. In all of these requests the French have never openly indicated that their gifts of information should be repaid on a "quid pro quo" basis, but the inference has been that their requests should receive priority over any one else's because of the liberty they have taken in giving us UNICOK classified information. On the other hand, I am convinced that the French would have aided us even without favors and entertainment.

6. The last French request came from Mr. Costilhes on 9 June. Costilhes had just handed a member of my staff copies of resolutions which had been introduced at the 59th Plenary Session. Barthelemy, who has been very generous with information in his capacity as assistant to Paul-Boncour, brought up the question with Costilhes (for

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whom he works as Vice Consul). As to whether Costilhes had any objections to making all matters of the plenary meeting available to the U. S. Costilhes said, "No, we are not paid from UN funds. We are friends of the U.S. Given them everything."

7. Costilhes then brought up the matter of inconveniences of life in the French Consulate, and spoke generally as follows:

a. "We would certainly appreciate it if you could do something to help us get current here in this house, or even a new house. We understand you are turning back good houses to the Koreans. We should like to get such a house ourselves if it is at all possible. I don't want to sound out of line but I believe it is certainly as much to your advantage to make us comfortable as it is to give these advantages to some of the Koreans.

b. "As you perhaps know, we didn't volunteer to put a Consulate in here but we were asked to do so by the U.S. That is the only reason for our being here. I assume that the U.S. will ask us to put a minister in here soon. Now I am just a young chap, and so I don't have much voice, and they know I'll take these hardships of no electricity and no water without too much griping, but I assure you, it is going to be exceedingly difficult to get any minister to come and live in this place. What I hope we can do is to get one of your generators for the Consulate here, and to get a much better house for our minister when he comes. But anyway, it looks to me like you Americans, who pride yourselves on efficiency, could take better steps to get us current and water which we have been without now ever since the North Korean power supply has been closed down. Apparently we are not going to get this North Korean power returned, so some other steps should be taken. I hope General Hodge and Mr. Jacobs, since we are here at their request, will not forget us when it comes time to pass out generators and other items of supply and service."

8. a. The matters brought up in paragraphs 6 and 7 above of course are beyond my jurisdiction and no commitment was made to Costilhes. I forward this memorandum solely for your and Mr. Jacobs' information and without recommendation.

b. However, if the underlined statements in paragraph 7 b. are correct there appears to be some grounds for Costilhes' request.

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I don't believe that there is any danger whatsoever of the French sources of information drying up. Before this happens I think that there would be other indications first. The French are too realistic to let this happen. Costilhes' manner when he made these statements was amiable, but there was a feeling of urgency present.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Mr. Jacobs

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Spec Report 146 10 June 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GEN. HAL ROPER

SUBJECT: Conversation with Dr. Luna.

1. Dr. Luna called at my office, at my request, at 1000 hours today. Dr. Luna went over the whole situation within UNTCOK as it exists today which is generally similar to that reported to you before, both as regards the Patterson-Jackson manoeuvres as well as the Jackson resolution of 9 June. Dr. Luna appears to be well aware of the plans of the Patterson-Jackson group. He said that while he agrees that the Patterson plan is for delay and appeasement of Russia, that Jackson wants a perfect legal document and is more concerned from that angle than anything else. What he does, however, almost perfectly synchronizes with the Patterson manoeuvres.

2. Dr. Luna is strongly of the opinion that the South Korea elections have entitled the people of South Korea to form a National Assembly and a National Government. He said that his whole energy [illegible] will be exerted towards [illegible] this proper expectation of the South Korean people. He agreed with me that the present is not the time to bow to the will of one nation, as he phrased it, "which is defying the wishes of forty-four other nations." He agreed that if the problem of Korea is one of the causes of the Russian withdrawal from it that the republic of the Philippines could not start appeasement. He said that while he was in Manila recently he talked with President Quirino of the Philippines who approved his full support of U.S. policy in Korea. Dr. Luna was confident that he [illegible] could be able to control the situation [illegible] of the creation of a National Assembly and government.

[illegible]
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
Mr. Wolle
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rec Report 147 10 June 1948

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Subject: Conversation with Mr. J. L. Hilmer.

1. Mr. Hilmer came to see us at the completion of today's session and said that the USSR had decided to inform the Assembly of its readiness to consult. He made it very clear however, that "the entire Commission agrees that the impulse for these conferences must come from the Koreans." He said that the resolution which was adopted today (the Luna resolution which already has been forwarded to you) will probably be sent to the Korean Assembly. Apparently the method of transmittal and the appropriate form of address of the resolution is the cause of considerable indecision in the Commission. Hilmer and Patterson, of course, want to avoid anything that could be interpreted as Commission recognition of a "national assembly". The problem is to find a form of address or a mode of transmittal of the Luna resolution so as to avoid any such commitments.

2. It might be solved by the issuance of a press release to this effect although Hilmer admitted that this form of transmittal would be insecurities and inappropriate. The one subterfuge that might be adopted is the appointing of the National Assembly Liaison Committee who would be handed a sort of an aide memoire without the formal designation of an addressee, but containing the substance of the Luna resolution.

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cc: [illegible]
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Spec Report 148 10 June 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE:

SUBJECT: Conversation With Yu-Wan LIU.

On 10 June 1948 a conversation with Dr. LIU educed his opinion, given in essence below, on the following subjects:

1. Reason for No UNTCOK Message to National Assembly.-- (Reasons for lack of a delegate to represent UNTCOK at the Assembly on 31 May were given by Mr. Wang. See Spec Report 143)

"The reason we did not send a message over to the Assembly was because the Commission was afraid to do anything that might be misconstrued as a recognition of the existence of a National Assembly. We didn't know what to call it. As you know there is a lot of talk on the Commission about the opinion that this Assembly cannot be National but must be Provisional. We didn't know how to address the message and we were afraid that however we addressed it, Syngman RHEE would cover himself with a mantle of recognition which we did not intend to give him. Because we were unable to get together on the address, we decided not to send a message at all."

2. Temerity of Commission.

"The Commission today reminds me of itself during its earliest meetings when it was so afraid to have any dealings with General Hodge for fear it might hurt Korotkov's sensitivities. Now the Commission is so involved in its childish attempts to avoid making any statements or taking any action that would in the least indicate that the Commission recognizes the elected representative as a National Assembly, that this attitude prevents doing anything at all. We're completely stymied by this childish fear. Every step hinges on how we answer the question of whether or not this body is national or provisional.

We argued for an hour this morning over such little petty points such as whether or not we were on safe ground

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in using the expression in the Luna resolution, 'elected representatives of the Korean people.' At first this was 'duly elected representatives'. Then we had to drop out the 'duly'. Then Patterson* challenged the use of the expression, 'Korean people' indicating that it should be 'South Korean people'. I challenged him here and said that it was immaterial whether they are South Korean or North Korean, that the word Korean covered either situation. We finally got a resolution through by unanimous vote, but it took the whole morning of such silly frivolities as I have described."

3. Will Fight — Will Win.

"We will be able to defeat Jackson and Patterson. We have Luna on our side. We have Valle, and we have Paul-Boncour. We are now waiting on the return of Paul-Boncour. We're trying to prevent this matter from coming up before his return. For that reason I hope we don't meet again tomorrow but will wait until Monday. I want to talk to Paul-Boncour as soon as he comes back and before the meeting.

"Valle wanted to settle the issue today. He was very angry and said that if we did not get this matter settled, it would always be plaguing us on every point of discussion. But Luna and I didn't want to bring it to a vote today because we figured we need Paul-Boncour."

4. Minority May Withdraw.

"When the matter comes to a vote as to whether this Assembly will be National or Provisional, it may result in the withdrawal of the minority. It is quite possible that those who vote against calling it a National Assembly will go home if they lose. They will leave the majority behind as a standing committee. Such a committee would include myself, Paul-Boncour, Luna and Valle. Possibly Singh might be persuaded to stay regardless of which side he votes on. And, of course, it is possible that even Patterson and Jackson, although they lose, might want to stay on. They are Anglo-Saxon and by virtue of that are good losers."

*Costilles reported this as Jackson's challenge

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5. Chapter 6 Ready for Okey.

"We will take a vote on Chapter 6 as soon as Paul-Boncour gets back. Everybody will agree to it. Everybody already did in Shanghai except Mughir. He will probably offer a 'reservation of opinion' which will be carried in the report. I believe we can get into the report a definite statement that 'the election is considered the valid will of the Korean people'."

6. Binnerts Is Not the Man We Wanted.

"Binnerts is probably a good man but he does not fill our requisition. When Schreiber went home we asked that he be replaced by a constitutional lawyer. I could foresee the need for one as I spoke to you on this matter before. Schreiber recommended that we get one and Schmidt did also, but Lake Success tried to replace both Schreiber and Schmidt with Binnerts. They didn't do a good job of replacement and they admit it themselves. Both Schmidt and Lake Success told us that Binnerts was not a capable constitutional lawyer. He has had no political work. He has had no commission work and hence he doesn't even make a good replacement for Schmidt. Please understand there is nothing against the man personally. He, himself, knows his shortcomings and will very readily admit them.

"I talked to Patterson today about the need for a constitutional lawyer, but we are going to let the matter go until we see how they come out on the problem of the name for the Assembly."

7. LIU's Opinion of Each Delegate.

Canada - Patterson - "Patterson is a very sincere individual, quite conscientious. I like him very much as a person. I'm not sure I understand completely the real reasons behind Canada's position in the Interim Committee and Patterson's actions here. Maybe they are afraid of this spy case they uncovered. Perhaps Canada is afraid that if a war broke out she would become a battlefield with so many Communist spies in Canada. Anyway it is certainly evident that Canada is doing anything it can to prevent a war.

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"I think Patterson runs his position on UNTCOK pretty much by himself which, in general, agrees with the attitude of his own government. However, he is old enough now that he doesn't care any longer about his career and if he became at too much variance with his government, he would resign rather than to go against the way he felt.

"Patterson may go back to Nanking soon. He said something about it.

"Frankly, I would rather deal with Patterson and Jackson than with Paul-Boncour. They are more consistent."

Australia - Jackson - "Jackson also is sincere. He runs his own position here on UNTCOK. He is a very good friend of Evatt's and Evatt trusts him completely and leaves everything to him. Evatt's failing is that he is too self-assertive. He wants to be independent of everybody and wants everybody to be very conscious of Australia's independence. He makes a lot of enemies this way. His policy seems to be to evict everybody else's foreign policy."

El Salvador - Valle - "Valle is left pretty much on his own. El Salvador doesn't care about Korea. Valle could be won to either side. Luna and I have spent hours working on him to bring him into our camp. The trip to Shanghai did him a lot of good. He has come back a new man. Although he still wants to go home, he has begun now to feel a sense of responsibility toward the Korean question and he wants to stay until the main issues under discussion now are threshed out."

France - Paul-Boncour - "I distrust Paul-Boncour. He can't be depended upon. He is too much of a politician. I can say that he has some political acumen but the devil of it is you just never know what surprises he's going to pull. It is hard at times to follow his line of reasoning.

"In Shanghai we had a move on to elect Paul-Boncour permanent chairman. Jackson agreed to waive his chairmanship and Patterson and myself were willing to give ours up, but

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when talking to Paul-Boncour he brought in so many items of personal business conditional upon his acceptance that we had to give up the idea.

"Paul-Boncour seemed to want to drag out the matter of a report long enough so that we would have to take it to Paris. He was very anxious that we go to Paris before we write the final chapters. I think he wanted to make a big name for himself in Paris so his personal ambitions would be rewarded in some form or another. Anyway he is too wrapped up in himself to be completely objective about the question."

India - Singh - "Since Singh is Menon's boy and since Menon wants to please Nehru's sister who is Indian Ambassador to Moscow, Menon has told Singh not to do anything that would offend Russia, so Singh is slowly going over to the other side.

"I think Menon wants Singh to come to New Delhi to help him in the Government. It is possible Singh may go to Paris for the General Assembly if Menon is unable to go. Because of Menon's having been on the Commission, he dictates all of Singh's vote."

Philippine Islands - Luna - "The Philippines leave Luna to act on his own here. This makes for no difficulty because both his Government and himself are very anti-Communist and pro-U.S."

Syria - Mughir - "Mughir is just a boy. He was left on his own out here. He wanted to take the opportunity to make a name for himself. Mughir is a politician. He is going to try to get into his country's Assembly. He doesn't want to be a career diplomat.

"Mughir's boyishness is illustrated by that press release he put out. Jackson and Patterson never would have put out such a release, but Mughir just went ahead on his own so he could get his name in the papers. He wants to get a little publicity back home in his own country so it will serve him better to achieve his ambition of being in the Syrian Legislature.

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"Mughir was called back on the Arab-Palestine question. His return to Lake Success had nothing to do with Korea. I rather think that the Syrians do not have time to worry about Korea. They never were much interested in it. I don't think Mughir will be back nor will Syria send a replacement for him."

8. LIU Will Represent the Commission in Paris.

"Before I left Shanghai Schmidt told me I should get to Paris at least two weeks before the General Assembly opened and thoroughly brief myself on all the points in the Commission's report. The other delegates are not expected to go to Paris. Of course, Paul-Boncour may be there and also Singh may be there in Menon's place, but they are going to put me on the witness stand and I have to answer the cross-examination. I will go before Committee 1. Committee 1 is the UN Committee that handles all political matters."

9. UNTCOK to Leave in August.

"Because of the necessary time to put the report in the hands of all the nations of the UN, we will close up here the first of August. However, I rather expect that myself and Vanet will be left behind to report on any events that take place during August. We will leave here about the 1st of September to go to Paris."

10. Two KMT's Are Damaging.

"The Patterson-Jackson combination is very much swayed by the position of the two KMT's. Every time any of the rest of us try to point out to Patterson and Jackson that it is only the Left that opposes elections and a creation of a National Government, they immediately bring in the argument that 'a substantial Rightist party', meaning KMT, Koo's, is also opposed. If there is anything you people (General Hodge) could do to show that this Rightist following of KMT, Koo's is represented in the Assembly and that only the leader is outside, it might help to liquidate the arguments of Patterson and Jackson. As it is, they can use the KMT, Music-KMT, Koo abstention as an argument for their own Leftist ~~support~~ leaning without bearing the accusation of being pro-Leftist."

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11. LIU Confused by "Jaisohn for President".

LIU brought up the matter of General Hodge's letter to the elected representatives, saying "Is it true that the reason for General Hodge giving the advice for the Korean Assembly to go slowly in adopting a constitution was for the purpose of giving time for the rise of a new star?" When asked to clarify his simile LIU stated bluntly, "It has been said that General Hodge wants time for the movement of 'Dr. Jaisohn for President' to develop and receive popular acclaim."

This rumor was scotched and LIU was informed that the only reason for General Hodge cautioning slow procedure was because the adoption of a constitution was such an important step that only time would allow proper deliberative consideration to be given the matter.

12. LIU Wants Reorientation on Hodge Policies.

"I am very anxious to get an opportunity to talk to General Hodge to find out his ideas on the Assembly. I notice on his invitation to a reception in honor of the Assembly that he used the words 'Korean' Assembly rather than 'National' Assembly. Was this in deference to Patterson's idea?

"This invitation was passed around in the meeting this morning (60th session) and caused some comment. Does General Hodge think of this as a National Assembly or is he willing to go along with Patterson's idea?"

LIU was advised that in view of the words "National Assembly" in the UN Resolution that General Hodge did not see how it was possible that UNTCOK could reach any other conclusion than the fact that this is a National Assembly.

On hearing this LIU said, "Good. Now we know to exert every effort in fighting the minority (Patterson and Jaelson)."

[illegible]
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen. Dean
Mr. Jacobs
Dr. Noble
G-2

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American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

Spec Report 149 — 11 June 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Conversation with Bahadur Singh on 11 June.

In a conversation with Bahadur Singh on 11 June, the interviewer found him his usual amiable self, quite willing to discuss any matter openly and to answer any questions. He expressed himself on the following subjects. The essence of his remarks is given below:

1. Glad to be back but hope to leave soon:

"I am really glad to be back in Seoul. In Shanghai I was a victim of the tyranny of my friends. Here I can get some rest. Although, I confess, I didn't get much last night as I was on a party with Mr. Clough.

"However, I hope I can leave Korea soon to get to my new job. I've been relieved from Tokyo and from Nanking. (Singh was in the embassy in Nanking but on loan to Tokyo). I am going to work for Menon. I think my job will be to investigate the condition of Indians living in other parts of the world. It is a most interesting assignment and involves a lot of travel. But first, before I go to this job, I will probably go to the General Assembly in Paris."

When asked if he expected to leave soon, Singh said, "Well, I certainly am going to stay here until this present matter (Korea consultation with the Assembly) is definitely settled. That takes first priority but I hope it doesn't take long to get it started."

2. Indian position:

"My Government has instructed me to support unification of Korea. I, myself, believe in it."

To the question, do you honestly believe you can get an agreement with Russia? Singh replied, "Yes, I believe we can get an agreement with Russia. At least there is no purpose in rushing into the formation of a National Government now when there still remains the least chance of unification by taking the matter back to the General Assembly. Haste might make waste. We might do something wrong here that could not be undone in years.

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3. Reasons Behind India's Position:

"Apparently the U.S. is throwing all of its strength into Europe. It is neglecting the Far East. I don't know why. Either you don't have the strength to support forces in both places, or, for some other reasons, you have decided to allow Russian hegemony in the Far East. Your policies out here are vacillating and, I am afraid, temporary.

"Far Eastern countries must answer a very real question which confronts them: should they cling to the U.S. ~~for~~ and then later be let down by your withdrawal of support, due to weakness or some other cause? or should these countries go gracefully into friendship with Russia?

"If the U.S. policy could be strong and permanent, it might now make a difference. But, we have no reason to believe it is strong and permanent. I tell you frankly, my Government does not want to offend Russia.

"We have all had a hard time trying to determine U.S. position in Korea. We want to know how are you going to back Korea, or are you going to let it down? What do you want here? You know South Korea can't stand alone. Will you support her? and will such support be for one year, two years, fifteen years--how long? You know that in all possibility you will have to back it forever."

It was explained to Singh that the U.S. policy on Korea was that it wanted the Korean people to have the type of government they wished; that this had been the policy from the beginning and still remained unchanged, but due to Russian intransigence the people had been able to exercise their will only in South Korea. The expression of the will of the people had produced this Assembly which the U.N. considered a National Assembly with every right to create a National Government, in view of the fact that the UN resolution gave it that right. That the creation of such a National Government was, in the opinion of the U.N., the most feasible step towards any possible ~~eventual~~ unification.

"The point of unification is distinctly a U.S. - USSR problem. It is up to you to get together on it. You must not expect the UN to do that work for you. You must not try to use the UN for a tool to force your will on Russia. The UN is part of the UN and you must remember that we are working for both."

Comment: This is the same idea in almost the same words as Patterson has used to the interviewer twice. The interviewer drew the conclusion that Patterson had been doing a lot of talking to Singh while they were in Shanghai, and, indeed, Singh stated that he had seen a lot of Patterson.

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It was pointed out to Singh that there was much justification for a view that UNTCOK was more favorably disposed towards the USSR than it was towards the U.S. At no time had UNTCOK ever pointed out the major factor interfering with elections, namely, Communist Russia's murder, arson, and sabotage directly opposed to the free election. But, on the other hand, UNTCOK had shoved its nose into every possible complaint which might reflect on U.S. honor and integrity.

"No, you are wrong about this. We have found much good of the U.S. and we have announced that we could not gain access to North Korea because of Soviet opposition. People will draw conclusions from this as to the Soviet attitude."

Singh was express ed that any such conclusions would be drawn from UNTCOK's flabby report.

4. Unification--by Communism:

"As I have said, we feel that the General Assembly is the best organization to unify Korea. The three or four months that are lost here are not much in the long run when you consider that for forty years Korea has been trying to get its independence and unification."

The opinion was given Singh that the three months could be granted if there were any definite prospect in view for unification, but that that road had been tried with all the effort which the U.S. had to bring to bear by the Soviet effort had been made by the USSR and neither effort has met with success. Singh said he did think that the General Assembly could bring unification. What were the new developments?

"Well, we can always unify Korea by turning it over to the Communists."

The interviewer asked Singh if he made this statement seriously.

"Quite seriously. If we want to unify Korea, this is one way we can do it and it might be better to do it in this fashion than to have the country forever split with the southern half eternally dependent on you."

5. UNTCOK's Most Serious Work Lies Ahead:

"I am very interested in the work before us now. This is the most important part. The elections are not nearly as important as the work we have to perform now."

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urprise was expressed at this viewpoint. It was pointed out that apparently the majority did not feel this way about it. ingh disagreed. of Antioch

"Yes, I am sure they all feel like I do."

It was pointed out that surface evidence alone indicated this was not true in view of the fact that fifty per cent of the ecretariat had gone **home** (actually 66% have gone home).

"You are mistaken about this evidence. The reason the Secretariat went here was because we no longer needed them in the type of work that confronts us now."

It as pointed out to ingh that 98.4% of both the delegates and secretariat had consistently expressed the opinion "our job is through after elections, we go here."

"You must have had a bad reading. I am sure the majority never felt this way about it at all. We all agree that this part is our most important work."

It was recommended that if this was a majority opinion and if Lie had any sensitivity to world reaction, they would do well to put out a press release stating that they thought their most important work lay ahead of them and had not ended with the election.

5. Don't Anticipate:

ingh carried on the discussion about misrepresentative reports from conversations with delegates and members of the secretariat.

"I talk to you frankly because I feel that you deal frankly with me and so I tell you that in your conversations with delegates and other members of the secretariat, they are naturally on the defensive because of your position. You cannot expect them to give you completely honest opinions. They are evasive and [redacted]. I know, because I have the same difficulty. I have to send reports home on what the others think and are going to do. I live here with them, and yet I have the greatest difficulty in assessing information. All these people are very cagey. I have made many wrong guesses and wrong estimates. It is only natural that you should do the same. I have given up trying to guess what these people will do. You reach many wrong assumptions if you try to make an estimate of future action.

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7. UNTCOK Action If the Assembly Insists on Being National:

It was pointed out to Singh that the Resolution of 14 November called the representatives chosen by the election a National Assembly and it was certainly the U.S. viewpoint that it should be national and indeed, it would be hard to support the use of any other word in dealing with the Assembly. To this, Singh replied as follows:

"Well, I have been talking to people pretty close to Dr. Rhee and he tells me that he, and the Assembly itself, is not too anxious to press as a National Assembly. They tell me there is a good chance that the Assembly will agree to being a Provisional Government and to leave the decision of the formation of a National Assembly or National Government to the National Assembly in later Sessions."

Singh was asked if he got his information from members inside the Assembly, to which query he replied, "No." It was suggested that he contact more authoritative sources as he was relying very little information.

Singh was asked what would be the proper action if the Assembly were confronted with the fact that this Assembly is National and is within its rights to establish a National Government.

"Well, in that case, we would all have to ring home for new instructions from our Government."

Surprise was expressed by the fact that UNTCOK had not anticipated a National Assembly and had not already asked for home instructions.

"We have had no reason to ask for instructions yet. We cannot ask for instructions about guesses or estimates. That is what I was telling you about a month ago, that it was dangerous to make an estimate. No, we have no instructions to cover this situation and we will not have any until we are confronted with this situation, and at that time we will ask for instructions."

8. No Policy of Deliberate Delay:

The opinion was expressed that this failure to seek for instructions for a situation which was clearly indicated was part of a program by a certain group of UNTCOK who wished to delay any action at all until time alone forced the return of the matter to the General Assembly. To this Singh replied, "No, I think you are wrong. I have seen no policy of deliberate delay. On the contrary

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I am sure all of us want to finish this business as quickly as possible and with success."

9. At this point Pinnerts sat down at the table and so the conversation on PATTACK business was dropped.

The conversation turned towards the world's future. Singh did most of the talking with Pinnerts agreeing with Singh's analysis. In general Singh's opinion ran as follows:

World Proceeding Towards Marxism:

"I am convinced that the whole world is definitely going towards Marxism. You can certainly see it in these mass movements in the Far East. You can also see it in Western democracy. We are all proceeding towards the same eventual end.

"I admit Stalinism is bad, but it can't last. It is bound to fall some time or other. It may be fifty years but from the movement of the masses inside Russia will evolve a Marxist type of society.

"In reaching this mutual end, the West differs from the East in the means. Yet, each side looks black to the other. People lose their objectiveness when they are within the confines of any philosophical conviction. You (the West) think it is bad that Russia kills people to establish Communism. It may kill 500 or 5,000,000, but to Russia they are killing to reach their ends and it is justified as is your own killing to reach your own ends. You see, when it comes to war, you, yourselves, (the West) kill and say that is all right. You justify your killing the same as Stalin justifies his.

"When each side continues to kill the other side in order to reach the same end through different means, looked at from a standpoint of distant objectivity, you can see that the matter is absurd. There then appears to be some virtue in avoiding the fight. Of course, you have to take a distant viewpoint in this analysis because actually, when you get down to the day to day fighting, we all fight in order to maintain our little, petty habits to which we have become accustomed. I, myself, in the short term viewpoint, would fight the movement of the masses because it means that if I lose to this movement I cannot have breakfast in bed tomorrow morning. I don't stop to think that the labor it takes to give me breakfast in bed might be feeding some poor fifty souls who have nothing. I don't see these

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starving fifty souls so they don't bother my conscience. I only know that I don't want to give up my luxuries and my privileges. Therefore, I fight. That, as I see it, is the way you view it at a close distance. But, if you consider the world of the future, you can see that the transition from this type of world to the Marxist world might go more quickly and more smoothly if we didn't fight."

Comment: This talk and discussion went into much greater detail than is given here. The above is merely a summary of Singh's policies. The counter arguments are not given here because they are not needed to illustrate Singh's views.

It can be distinctly seen from this tapping of Singh's philosophy, that he is of the Chandi school.

JOHN ECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
Mr. Noble
G-2

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

American Delegation
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APO 235

rec eport 150 14 June 1948

[illegible]

UBJECT: Some Reactions to Roper Article.

hen the [illegible] article by Jar s Roper, in the "Stars and tripes" for Saturday, June 12, hit [illegible], the following pulse feeler on some members was taken immediately thereafter. Opinions follow:

LUNA

Luna was upset. His upheaval was not as violent as that he had shown at the Jacobs cocktail party when he heard about the possible postponement of elections, but his reaction was similar. He was particularly incensed at the statement that [illegible] was discrediting the [illegible].

"I am going to put this on the agenda Monday," he said, folding the paper up and carefully putting it in his hip pocket. "I will make no recommendation as to what action to take, I will leave that up to the meeting. There have been too many mouths open. If we had all kept our mouths shut as we should have, there would not have been this article. It is the open mouth that catches flies."

VILLA

Villa was much calmer than Luna, but like Luna, being of latin temperament, was volubly excited.

"This is Patterson's fault. He said something to the press that gave them enough ground on which to write this article. He should come out and clear it up. It isn't that there has been too much talk. There hasn't been enough correct talk. It is up to Patterson to straighten out the press. He is the chairman. I don't think the matter should be brought up in the meeting when the chairman, hirself, can straighten it out."

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VILLALVA

Villalva took the article very calmly. He was not the least upset. His advice was, "Forget about it. This is just the American press way of trying to find out what really is in the report. This is typical American journalism."

PINNERTS

Pinnerts was not upset by the article. He said, "I do not know whether it is better to ignore this sort of thing or to let it upset us. But one thing I know, you cannot attack Korea. What this article says is true. The Koreans do feel this way about it and it is true the report is not yet released.

What I think should be done is that if we cannot release the report, then someone recognized as close to the Commission and as an authoritative speaker for them, but really not belonging to the Commission, delegate should tell members of the press that the report is favorable. After all, everybody here does recognize the validity of the election. That is what the report says. We can indicate that to the press without actually releasing the report. We cannot release the report, of course. That is up to the General Assembly. As we are a subsidiary body to them, we will submit our report to them and they will release it when they wish."

LIU

Liu was seen the following day. He said, "When things like this happen, it serves to unify the Commission. All of us resent the impression that UNTCOK is discrediting the UN. I resent it.

However, the story is true. I know that Koreans feel this way about it. Anyway, I think it will be good ammunition to use against the Jackson-Lett resolution."

Comment: It will be noted that all the above reactions came from our friends. On the same day that the Korea article appeared, Mr. Patterson informed a member of my staff that in the future, whereas he would continue to be ready and glad to give General Hodge any information the General wished, he wanted it understood that requests must come from General Hodge and on specific points. "I am more than willing to provide you with background material or to explain my personal views whenever you

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ask me for them on behalf of General Hodge.

"Since I had the opportunity to talk with General Hodge at length on my return to Seoul, I do not believe there can be anything further I can give to you that would be of help to him just now."

Jackson was ill and could not be seen. I imagine it is quite likely he will take the same attitude as Patterson.

It is obvious that Patterson wants to be able to make the statement, "I talk only to General Hodge, or his representatives who have specific questions from him," in order that he can blame any leaks on this office or the Commanding General.

Late Reaction:

KANG

Kang was asked the morning of 14 June, for his reaction. He said, "It is certainly causing a lot of discussion. I don't know what we will do about it. I have heard there is some move under way to bring it up in this morning's meeting. [illegible] is peaved because the article says we are unfriendly to the Koreans. We will probably try to refute that statement and to give some statement as a declaration of our friendship.

*the Roper Article

JOHN [illegible]
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
Mr. Wolle
G-2

Encl. - Roper Article.

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UN Commission Vexing Koreans

By JAMES ROPER

SEOUL, June 11 (UP)—The United Nations Korea Commission is giving the United Nations a bad reputation in Southern Korea.

The eight-nation commission came here in January to observe elections and help guide Korea to independence. Southern Korean politicians and businessmen jubilantly welcomed the commission as an international friend.

But now the same Southern Koreans are disappointed and bitter. They feel that the commission, although working in an area where "face" counts for so much, has offended Koreans and developed a dislike for the country they were supposed to be helping.

The resentment threatens to break out into the open in the Korean Assembly, which was elected just a month ago today, with the UN commission watching.

The commission's main task in Korea was to pass judgment on the way Americans and Koreans conducted the elections. But the commission has announced that its verdict on the elections will be kept secret until the UN General Assembly meets in Paris, September 21.

Leaders in the Korean Assembly are furious. They argue that the fledgling Assembly, needing all the support it can get, now must flounder for three months before it learns whether it has the UN's all-important blessing.

While the commission was in Shanghai, the Korean Assembly met for the first time. It was a proud moment for every Southern Korean. The UN commission, however, neglected to send a delegate or even a message to the Assembly it fathered.

Two commission underlings who were left behind made apologetic speeches at the Assembly later, and tried to forget it. But the Koreans didn't forget.

Koreans also remember the way two commission members, as soon as they a arrived, cried, "police state," and "political prisoners" before they had a chance to investigate.

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SATURDAY, June 12, 1948

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American Delegation
US - U[illegible]R JOINT COMMISSION
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Spec Report 151 14 June 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GEN HAY HODGE

SUBJECT: Conversation with Hung-Ti Chu, KMTCCK Secretary.

1. On 14 June, in a conversation with Mr. Chu, he asked General Hodge's attitude towards the idea that the elected representatives could create a National Government. He was told that General Hodge was of the opinion that they were fully within their rights in doing this as it said as much in the 14 November Resolution. Mr. Chu said, " ell, I am glad to hear that. I did not know whether that was the U.S. attitude or not. There has been much discussion of the U.S. wanting a delay in the creation of a National Government because the U.S. did not favor the present Assembly."

2. Mr. Chu went on to say the following in regard to the general political situation:

"I think that it was a bad thing that the U.S. did not persuade the Koreans to form a coalition assembly. You should have informally talked to the leading political leaders and gotten them to agree among themselves to make a certain division of seats in the assembly in order that you could get Kim Koo and Kimm Kiusic represented. Their omission from the Assembly and from the Government is a very serious matter."

3. It was explained to Mr. Chu that a prearranged allotment of seats was not in conformance with the spirit of a completely free election.

4. "I know these leaders, Kim Koo and Kimm Kiusic, because they were in China. I know they are real patriots and very anti-Communist. But, they are offended at the U.S. because they think the U.S. is supporting pro-Japanese elements. As you know, the KDP is considered pro-Japanese.

5. "I think it will be a serious mistake to omit the followings of these two leaders from the National Government. For this reason I had hoped to see a bicameral form of govern-

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ment because this would give a chance for Kim Koo and Kimm Kiusic to be given representation in the upper house. However, I understand that it has now been agreed upon in the Assembly that the legislative body will be unicameral.

6. "It will be very bad and the worst thing that can happen if either Kim Koo alienates himself completely from the National Government or if Syngman Rhee so controls measures that Kim Koo cannot gain entrance. I would hate to see this exclusion of Kim Koo. China would hate to see it. DUNCAN would hate to see it.

7. "Of course, just being on the secretariat, I can't say anything about these opinions to anyone who can take action. I had an awful temptation to ask for an interview with General Hodge during the time that DUNCAN was in Shanghai. I wanted to speak to General Hodge, but I was afraid to take the liberty. I have talked to Dr. Liu about this. He is the only one to whom I have spoken, except to you, and I ask you to consider the matter in complete confidence as just a friend to friend talk and not an expression of Commission official opinion or even of my own official opinion--it is only my personal opinion."

8. Comment: It is probable that Chu expressed this opinion to the interviewer with the desire that it be conveyed to General Hodge.

JOHN E. HULL
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
Mr. Noble
G-2

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American Delegation
U.S.-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
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Spec Report 152 14 June 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE:

SUBJECT: Conversation With Mr. Henri Costilhes.

On 14 June in a discussion with Henri Costilhes on French plans for the future, he spoke in effect as follows:

1. French Consul General Should Be Here.

"I wish we could get some information from you people (the U.S.) when you intend to recognize the National Government. On this information will depend when we intend to recognize it. I haven't made any definite plans yet, but I feel strongly that I should recommend that France put in a Consul General."

Costilhes was asked why he could not become a Consul General.

"I don't have the rank", he said. My Consul General is about 45 years of age. The advantage of Consul General is that he can also be carried as a Resident Minister, and thus can do the work of both a Consul and a Minister. The transition from Consulate General to Legation is just a matter of paperwork. The transition from a Consulate to a Legation involves many more difficulties.

"If, after the Government is in operation for six months or so and proved to be a really unstable Government, we could then, at whatever time that you do it, recognize the Government and make the Resident Minister the Minister Plenipotentiary. In this way we could keep the same person here regardless of the change in situation.

"Our normal tour of duty calls for three years before we can get home leave, and my three years is up in August. I hope to go home by then--not only for leave, but

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for good. Or, at least I would like to get a change of assignment. I wouldn't mind going to New Delhi, but one thing is sure, I want to get out of Korea. You know how I feel about Korea. When I said before the Korean Assembly, 'I have learned to appreciate the Koreans', that was simply a political statement. I'm fed up with them. They are the most backward people of the whole Far East. I want to leave as soon as I can. I'm going to recommend that they send a bachelor in here."

2. Reciprocal Kindness If UN Sends Commission to Indo-China.

"I would like to know if, in any event the UN should send a Commission to Indo-China, and if there were a US member on it, could we expect the US member on that Commission to keep us posted as to the Commission's activities as we (the French) have done here on this Commission for you."

Mr. Costilhes was informed that the interviewer could merely, in the words of Paul-Boncour, "express the hope that" such kindness would be forthcoming.

Costilhes continued, "Well, I hope they don't appoint a Commission at all. It is a matter I think we can handle ourselves and should be allowed to do so, but in the event they do, I hope your State Department will remember our dealings with you on this Commission."

JOHN [illegible]LING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen. Dean
Mr. Jacobs
Mr. Noble
G-2

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American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

Spec Report 153 Part I
(Part II follows separately)

17 June 1948

MEMO ARMY FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Conversation with Paul-Boncour.

On 16 June, after his arrival from Shanghai (by way of Tokyo), Paul-Boncour said he had waited in Shanghai to get complete instructions covering his future action on KOREA. Shortly before leaving Shanghai he had received these instructions. They were not what he had expected. They were not in accord with the U.S. desires for KOREA's future activity. In brief, the French position is as follows:

1. French Position:

a. France should endorse the elections;

b. France will avoid the assumption of any responsibility in the creation of a Korean National Government; (this responsibility, in the French opinion, belongs to the U.N.)

c. France should not endorse the constitution of a National Government if formed by the Korean Assembly;

d. The whole matter of the creation of a National Government should be left open for the General Assembly in Paris.

2. Remarks:

"You see," said Paul-Boncour, "these instructions are not at all in line with the U.S. position. I regret that you must tell General Hodge, General Beckerling, and Mr. Jacobs that I cannot be as completely cooperative as I have been in the past. Before this my instructions were in general, 'support the U.S. position'. Now my instructions are not the same. I did not say they are unfavorable, but I am to not follow the U.S. desired line of action."

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Paul-Boncour was asked if his Government fully understood the U.S. position before it issued these instructions.

"Yes, when I arrived in Shanghai I notified my Government of the talks I had with General Hodge and Mr. Jacobs. I told my Government that the U.S. expected UNTCOK to supervise and support the creation of a National Government. It was after my Government had received this message that I got my instructions. My Government said that this (your position) is not its (the French Government) idea at all. I wish you would explain this to your people so they ~~would~~ will better understand my position here."

Paul-Boncour was asked if he could endorse the National Assembly or if it must be a Provisional Assembly.

"I can agree that this Assembly has the right to call itself National. I agree to that from the viewpoint that it is not a complete Assembly inasmuch as it is holding open seats to be taken by the North. However, I cannot recognize the creation of a National Government. This matter must be held open for Paris.

"Strictly my Government feels that we should do nothing until the Korean Government notifys us of its constitution. Then we can consult with it, but we must take no responsibility towards the construction or implementation of this Government. Above all, we are to do nothing that believes the U.S. of its responsibility."

[illegible]
Political Journal, U.S.A.

cc: Dean
Mr. Jacobs
Mr. Helle
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American Delegation
U.S.-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
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Spec Report 153 - Part II
(Part I Forwarded Separately)

17 June 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE:

SUBJECT: Conversation With Paul-Boncour, 16 June.

Part I carried the statement of the French position as outlined by Paul-Boncour.

Part II gives other opinions expressed by Paul-Boncour.

1. Shanghai Waste of Time.

"I have never seen anything so ridiculously silly as the meeting in Shanghai. We went over the whole history of the occupation in Korea. I wondered why they didn't go back and start with the Han Dynasty.

"I was disgusted with the proceedings. I told them that all of this material could be attached as appendices. I proposed a very brief report of our activities, but they wouldn't take this. They wanted this big, long monstrosity. For that reason I stopped attending the meetings. It was just a waste of time. After all, Vanet was on the drafting committee so he could very well represent the French. There was no need for me to sit on the Commission."

2. When Will UNTCOK Leave?

In answer to this question, Paul-Boncour said, "Well, we shall stay as long as you like. There is nothing between us now and Paris. Indeed, if Paris thinks we should continue the Commission and if it thinks the Commission should stay as a consultant for the Korean Government, we may be here a year or two. However, there is not much the Commission can do for you here now. I think we are all of the opinion to call off

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this matter and wait for Paris."

3. Will Finish Second Part of Report in Paris.

"I am ready to approve Chapter 6. Then all of the part dealing with the elections has been taken care of. The French position is that all of these other matters dealing with the second part, that is, the organization of a government, can be acted upon after the General Assembly in Paris starts its meetings. My government has told me that the Korean question will be far enough back on the agenda that UNTCOK can have plenty of time to draw its conclusions on the second part before the matter comes up in the General Assembly."

4. Why Did U.S. Press Pick on Viet Nam?

"Why did the press attack the Viet Nam Government? It caused the most unfavorable reaction all over the world when your papers came out and said that your Government showed considerable doubt about recognizing the Viet Nam Government. As you control a tremendous amount of influence in the world, naturally a statement that the U.S. was uncertain of giving recognition to Viet Nam colored every other nations' opinions. It was most unfortunate."

5. Love to Make Paul-Boncour Permanent Chairman.

"In Shanghai the Commission wanted me to become Permanent Chairman. I had no particular reason for refusing although I didn't want the appointment. So, I made certain conditions before I would accept it. I said that UNTCOK would have to pass a resolution stating that because of its lack of information of reaction in opinion among world governments to the latest developments in the Korean situation, that the Chairman would make a trip through world capitals to aid in a correct assessment and evaluation of this opinion. They wouldn't go for this. They decided that I was just trying to make a junket. So, I didn't become Chairman. As a matter of fact, I plead guilty to the personal desire to want to make such a trip. That is quite true, but I do think it of value.

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All along there has been too little knowledge of the world situation shown by the narrow viewpoints of certain delegates here. For this reason I go frequently to Shanghai in order to keep in touch with world conditions. That is why it is not a bad thing that Vanet continues in Shanghai for the time being."

6. Vanet Working on Assignment for the Ministry.

"Of course this (see above) is not the real reason for Vanet's staying in Shanghai. He was given an assignment there by the Ministry. It will occupy him for another week."

7. Fortnightly Reports.

"You know these fortnightly informational reports that the Commission produces are really of little value as an informational report. They tell utterly nothing. In Shanghai I began to realize that their only purpose was to furnish Sobelov (Russian Secretary General on the UN) with a list of all of these dirty annexes that Wilner and his crowd have been sending in. In Shanghai I learned that everything, every little petty speech, every Leftist argument, had all been sent to Lake Success and distributed to all the nations. You know what Sobelov will make of that. The Secretariat has done a good job of furnishing Gromyko with all the material he needs to sabotage the elections and the government."

8. Mughir-Wilner Team.

"Before this fellow Mughir left, he lent himself entirely to the Wilner crowd. He introduced as his own a draft of Chapter 6 which Wilner had written. He refused to change a word of it. He wanted it to stand just as presented. Those were his instructions from Wilner.

"I don't understand Mughir. I suppose the only explanation is that he is just a boy.

"I don't think Syria will send any delegate back here to UNSCOB."

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9. U.S. Officials in Korea Must Go to General Assembly.

"It is my opinion and the opinion of my government that the Army officials here in Korea must come to Paris and appear before the General Assembly. I hope General Hodge will go. He should, and certainly your office (the Liaison Office) should go. You and General Weckerling will be needed there very much. You see things have changed a great deal now. The Commission is going to continue to meet. We will need your help. You will need ours."

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen. Dean
Mr. Jacobs
Dr. Noble
G-2

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American Delegation
U.S.-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

17 June 1948

Spec Report 154

SUBJECT: Conversation with Mr. Paul-Boncour.

1. I called on Mr. J. L. Paul-Boncour at about 1430 today and in the presence of Mr. Costilhes, French Consul, we had a long discussion on the new instructions received by Mr. Paul-Boncour from his Government.

2. Special Report 153, Parts I and II, express very well the French position. In essence, the French feel that their representative should go as far as par 3 of the 14 November 1947 Resolution and when the Commission is informed of the establishment of a National Government, it should then proceed with its plans for presenting a complete report to the General Assembly in Mar's. Mr. Paul-Boncour interprets his recent instructions, particularly the prohibition against assuming any operational functions, as forbidding him to take part in any way in the implementation of par 4 of the 14 November 1947 Resolution. Mr. Paul-Boncour said that other than informal discussions with the Korean Liaison Committee, the French (1) should not become involved in the establishment of a Korean national security force, (2) should not take part in the discussions concerning the transfer of functions of government, etc.

3. Mr. Paul-Boncour said that he has spoken in favor of recognizing the present assembly as a National Assembly within UNTCOK. He said he has no patience with those members who were lamenting the fact that the Assembly should be called simply "a Korean Assembly", although it was his conviction that the Government to be organized should be a provisional one. I asked Mr. Paul-Boncour why he did not favor the Luna Resolution which I reported recently and which corresponds the establishment of a National Assembly as a first step. His reasons were none too convincing. He said that the National Assembly has already been "recognized" by addressing a letter to Mr. [illegible] as Chairman of the National Assembly

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and he regarded this as a sufficiently definite step in that direction. I spoke at great length concerning the confusion existing among the Korean people at present caused by many factors, including the failure of UN to send a representative or message to the National Assembly, the unfortunate Vaughir statement, and the attitude of UNTCOK since its return from Shanghai. I said that some message to the Korean people, such as the proposed Luna Resolution, would go a long way toward alloviating the gloomy atmosphere prevailing in Korean political circles. After some talk, Mr. Paul-Boncour said that he would agree in the next plenary session to the sending of a letter to Dr. [redacted] generally embodying the Luna Resolution.

4. Mr. Paul-Boncour said that in his talk with Colonel Ilreth he did not mean that he would be uncooperative hereafter. What he meant, he said, was that he could not be the prime mover or "pusher of U.S. policy", as he described his role in UNTCOK. He said that because of his instructions, he did not want to raise any hopes that a National Government would be "recognized" by UN prior to the General Assembly meeting.

5. My conversation with Mr. Paul-Boncour convinces me that the French policy as expressed in War CX67779 was received almost verbatim by Paul-Boncour.

JOHN [redacted] MALTING
Brigadier General, U.S.A.

cc: Gen. Dean
Mr. Jacobs
Dr. Noble
C-2

JM/y

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American Delegation
US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

Rec Report 155

1º June 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Conversation with Paul-Boncour.

The conversations reported in Special Reports 153 and 154 in which the French position is outlined are being followed up in an effort to give a clearer picture of the French position. Further conversation was held with Paul-Boncour on the morning of 1º June. In the course of the discussion the following opinions were produced.

1. The One Task of Purpose is to Bring a Unanimous Endorsement of Elections.

Paul-Boncour said the only contribution that it was possible for France to make to the improvement of the Korean problem was to bring to bear success a unanimous endorsement of the elections just held. For this reason, he did not wish to jeopardize the possibility of getting a full endorsement by the discussion of any "extraneous" subjects, particularly those matters listed in paragraph 4, the Resolution of 14 December. Furthermore, discussion of these subjects was beyond his instructions. He interprets the Moscow Resolution concerning the formation of a National Assembly as the first step towards the formal "recognition" or endorsement by Russia of a National Government. He wants to do everything towards avoiding even an appearance of Russia's approval of such a government. If the Luna-Malik-Ilyushkin efforts to move too far in this direction in this connection, according to Boncour, it will probably result in a split vote on election endorsement because Patterson, Jackson, and Bush will definitely not give any sign of approval to a National Government. If they are never forced to a showdown on having to give endorsement to a National Government, they will endorse elections.

Paul-Boncour said that the time necessary to get the Commission's endorsement, because of the attitude of the Australian-Indian bloc (and he included himself for the purpose of this particular matter) would take until the middle of July. After, there would be no time left to deal with the Russian (not of Russia's business (consultation with a Korean Government).

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"If we can get this unanimous endorsement of elections, it is all the U.S. can hope for at present."

3. Koreans Want Unification Above All.

Asked why some members of UNTCOK seemed to be insistent upon forcing the Koreans to form only a "provisional" Government, Paul-Boncour gave his old defeatist arguments that foresaw Communist control of Korea as inevitable. He said that in his opinion Koreans wanted to want unification above everything else. Since it was apparent that the U.S. troops were evacuating Korea and had only one desire and that was to get out of it, and since the Russians would also evacuate, that left the matter to the Koreans. "Syngman Rhee would last no more than a week from the time of the U.S. evacuation." "If Kee or some such agent of transition would temporarily take over the Government and le ready for unification under a Peoples' Republic. (He was clearly fishing for information of U.S. policy.)

"Since the U.S. is going to pull out of Korea, it cannot accept the UN to impose a Government which was bound to fall. The UN must still leave Korea as a matter between the U.S. and Russia and not get itself in the position of UN against Russia." (Bevin to the same line that Patterson had expressed many times.) Paul-Boncour said that war anti-Russian campaign in the UN could not be started until such time as the U.S. and the rest of the world was ready to go to war with Russia. Since as it stands now, neither the U.S. nor the USSR seems ready for war, there was certainly no point in splitting up the UN; particularly not over a relic like Korea."

Ambassador Jones [illegible] objections. They will 'rin which ever side has the most strength. There are no moral grounds in the matter.

Paul-Boncour gave it as his opinion that the UN in Paris was not going to get itself in a position of having to support the South Korean "national" government against the North Korean Peoples' Republic (a view recently against Russia).

4. Possible U.S. Evacuation of Korea.

When asked what role his party in the U.S. was playing in Korea, Paul-Boncour laughed and said that since he had been here for six months he had seen indications every week of the U.S. desire to pull out of Korea and actions towards carrying out that desire. He pointed out that our press was always mentioning the fact that America did not wish to stay in Korea and was ready to withdraw

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its troops. He pointed out that there had been a slow reduction of strength ever since he had been here. "And now this last," he said, "your sending home all dependents. How can you deny that you are leaving Korea? All the Koreans know it."

Paul-Boncour said when he was in Tokyo and talked to Dechkoff (head of the French Mission in Tokyo) that Dechkoff had told him that "it was evident that the Americans are pulling out of Korea." Paul-Boncour said that we never had hidden our desire to get out and now we could no longer hide our actions towards that end.

When asked if this rumor of evacuation had weakened policies of the delegates on UNTCOK, Paul-Boncour said it had had no effect: that policies had long ago been decided.

4. Mr. Luna's Opinion.

Mr. Luna came out of the meeting of the Main Committee today at 11:45 and during the course of his conversation with me he indicated what may be the real answer to Paul-Boncour's present attitude. He said that Paul-Boncour and Singh are leading the movement still in UNTCOK to complete the work of the Commission in haste and to fly there at UN expense. He said that both of them have urged him repeatedly to not do anything further here in the way of consultation with the Koreans or completion of Chapter VI of UNTCOK's report, but to let matters drift for a time and complete the report in Paris. This, of course, ties in well with the Patterson, Jackson, Murphy plan, referring the whole matter back to UN.

Mr. Luna said he is so discouraged now that he has written to his home government saying that apparently nothing further can be done here in Seoul and recommends that his government recall him. He said that Valle has done the same thing, although in the case of Valle, I think the matter of homesickness plays a great part. He has repeatedly said that he will not stay in Seoul beyond July.

5. Conclusions.

I am inclined to believe that there is much to what Mr. Luna has said of the reasons for Paul-Boncour's attitude. It sheds considerable light to Singh's recent actions also. However, I do not accept Mr. Luna's explanation regarding Singh completely although I believe that Menon's instructions fit in well with Singh's plans for a dunket.

cc: Mr. Dean
Mr. Jacobs
Mr. Noble
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JOHN J. MUCCIO
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

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American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

Exec Report 156 19 June 1948

SUBJECT: Conversation with Saul-Boncour.

Continuing the follow-up to Special Reports 154, 155 and 156 in an effort to thoroughly clarify and to understand Saul-Boncour's position, further conversation was held with him on the afternoon of 18 June, which developed the information below:

1. Position reconfirmed:

Saul-Boncour reconfirmed the policy "endorse elections and GIT." Saul-Boncour again said that a unanimous endorsement of elections was all that could be obtained from GIT on the Korean question. All other matters connected with solution II should await settlement in Paris.

2. Anything beyond elections only jeopardize endorsement of elections:

Saul-Boncour again pointed out that even the introduction of this discussion of whether or not to recognize the existence of a National Assembly and later a National Government simply served to weaken the now existing unanimous position of the delegates to endorse the elections.

Saul-Boncour warned that nothing should be done to disturb the Commission from its present deliberations about what to do. The Koreans, he hoped, would go very, very slowly in constituting a government, whatever kind it was. He expressed the hope that it would go slow enough that the matter of its existence could not even be brought before the GIT prior to their departure for Paris.

3. Syngman Rhee Does Not Want a National Government:

Saul-Boncour said that in the interest [illegible] he was not at all in favor of a National Government, but on the contrary, was advocating a Provisional Government. Saul-Boncour thought that was very wise and agreed to that handling to that position. He pointed out that it would be very embarrassing

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If Syngman Rhee were of a frame of mind to form a National Government and tried to deal with UNTCOK under such a label.

4. Delay is Best for All:

Gross-Noncour again reiterated his contention that it was best to avoid any action beyond the signing of Chapter VI. When that was signed, everything else must be held in abeyance.

In fact, in this discussion, he went even further to say that it might well be to the benefit of the U.S. and the UN that even in Paris, matters affecting any part of the Korean situation after the elections should be delayed so long by arguments within UNTCOK itself (which would go on in Paris) that no conclusions could be reached. He indicated he would undertake to introduce every element of delay possible.

5. Positions of Other Delegates:

Reviewing the positions of other delegates brought out the following opinions from Gross-Noncour.

Australia: (Jackson) Gross-Noncour said he had seen the instructions Jackson had received in Shanghai. His Government, in a telegram signed by Watt, had told him that he could consider the Korean Government purely as a Provisional one. The telegram Gross-Noncour had seen did not cover the attitude on elections, but he is sure Jackson will endorse the elections if not called upon to give a wink of recognition to the National Assembly or the National Government.

CANADA: (Patterson) In Gross-Noncour's opinion, Patterson is still against elections and against taking any action beyond the elections. His one idea is to get the matter back in the hands of the UN.

CHINA: (Liu) China supports a National Assembly and a National Government.

INDIA: (Singh) India approves the elections but opposes the formation of a National Government.

PHILIPPINES: (Valle) In favor of a National Government. Gross-Noncour said Valle would sign anything in order to get to Seoul.

SYRIA-LEBANON: (Tuna) Was a National Government to be formed.

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SYRIA: (Mughir) Paul-Boncour expects Syria to send a written opinion covering both the Syrian attitude on the elections and on the formation of a Government. He said in all probability Syria would endorse the elections, but in their endorsing letter would so belittle and criticize them that the effect would be more disastrous than if they took no action at all.

6. Hopes U.S. Authorities Will Come Around to his Position:

Paul-Boncour said it seems so clear to him that the one big item to be achieved is that of getting unanimous endorsement of elections. As it was already evident the U.S. could expect nothing further of UNTCOK and that by insisting on anything further might even jeopardize what was already in the bag, he hoped that General Hodge, General Heckerling, and Mr. Jacobs, on a re-examination of the situation, would find his viewpoint correct. (He delivered this opinion with the implication that the U.S. should do what it could to discourage the Korean Assembly from making UNTCOK's task any more difficult.)

JOHN E. CHAMBERLIN
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Mr. Dean
Mr. Jacobs
Mr. Noble
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American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

Spec Report 157 19 June 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Second Revision of Draft of Chapter VI.

1. Attached hereto is the second revision of the draft of Chapter VI, written by Mr. Wang in the absence of Manet and because of the resignation of Singh from the drafting committee.

2. This is actually a third revision according to Wang. Manet wrote the draft of Chapter VI from the French viewpoint. Mughir submitted his draft of Chapter VI (this was actually the work of Schmidt and Milner).

3. In Shanghai the Commission combined the Manet draft with the Mughir draft. That constituted the first revision.

4. Manet and Wang then made a second revision and this was submitted to the meeting in Shanghai.

5. This second revision was revised again by Wang, alone, and developed into this present third revision.

6. The 64th plenary session, scheduled to meet Monday, 21 June, at 1030 hours, will consider the present revision.

JOHN HICKERSON
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
Mr. Noble
C-2

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By NARS, Date

FOR AMERICAN EYES ONLY. THIS TEXT HAS NOT BEEN RELEASED BY UNCOK

15 June 1948

Memorandum:

To: Memb ers of the Commission

From: Principal Secretary

Subject: Revised Second Draft of Chapter VI of the First Part of the Report to the General Assembly.

I attach he rewith the revised second draft of Chapter VI submitted by Mr. Wang in accordance with the suggestions and directions of the Commission at its fifty-eighth and sixty-first meetings.

Attach. 1

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By NARS, Date

14 June 1948

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UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

DRAFTING SUBCOMMITTEE: DRAFT CHAPTER VI

(Revised 2nd draft)

Purpose, Formation and Scope of Commission*

1. The Commission was formed for the purpose of re-establishing the independence of Korea and of drawing the country together into a re-united nation. It had its genesis in the failure of the Joint US-USSR Commission which finally reached a deadlock in September 1947.** At the eighty-second plenary meeting of the General Assembly on 17 September 1947, the problem of the independence of Korea was submitted by the United States Government. Following a considerable debate, the General Assembly, on 14 November 1947, adopted two Resolutions which recognized "the urgent and rightful claims to independence of the people of Korea" and expressed the belief that "the national independence of Korea should be re-established and all occupying forces then withdrawn at the earliest practicable date."

2. Resolution I expressly gave to the Commission the right "to travel, observe, and consult throughout Korea." Resolution II speaks of a "National Assembly" and the establishment by it of a "National Government", whose task would be to "take over the functions of Government from the military commands and civilian authorities of North and South Korea."

3. Consequently, the Commission made it clear from the beginning,

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* Suggested by Mr. Jackson and reserved by Mr. Paul-Boncour

** Suggested by Mr. Jackson

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in its Resolutions and public statements, that it was concerned with Korea as a whole and not with any part thereof. The fact that the Commission decided at a later stage to observe the elections in South Korea on 10 May 1948, according to the advice of the Interim Committee, does not imply any essential change in the opinion of the members of the Commission on this point.

4. The Commission recognizes that Koreans from both North and South Korea belong to the same race, speak the same language - though with slight variations in pronunciation - have the same customs and traditions and the same fervent love of country.

5. The re is no doubt that Koreans are deeply conscious of their unity and are unanimous in fervently claiming it, justly considering that the 38th parallel is an entirely artificial demarcation line, arbitrarily dividing their country into two parts, and having the most disturbing effects on their political and economic life.

6. In this spirit, the Commission felt it to be its first duty on arriving in Seoul to make special efforts (as outlined in Chapter IV) to obtain the co-operation of the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

7. These efforts were unfortunately unsuccessful. As contrasted with the attitude of the United States authorities in Korea, who afforded every assistance and facility to the Commission in the fulfilment of its responsibilities, the Governments of both the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic gave a negative answer, re-affirming the attitude they had adopted at the United Nations General Assembly.

8. The Commission, therefore , regretfully drew the conclusion that it would not be possible to exercise, for the time being,

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the functions conferred upon it by the General Assembly in that part of Korea occupied by the forces of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

9. Under these circumstances, the Commission felt that it could not proceed with the implementation of its terms of reference before fully explaining the situation to the Interim Committee for the purpose of obtaining its views on the course to be followed in the light of developments (see Chapter IV).

(Continued on next page,#3)

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10. The Interim Committee, on 26 February 1948, expressed the view that "it is incumbent upon the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea" to implement the programme, as outlined in Resolution II of the General Assembly, "in such parts of Korea as are accessible to the Commission." The Commission, accordingly, decided to continue its work in South Korea only, taking into account as much as possible the recommendations contained in the letter of the Chairman of the Interim Committee to the Chairman of the Commission (document A/AC.19/45).

The Background of the Korean Situation*

11. In the course of acquainting itself with the background of the situation in Korea since its arrival in January 1948, the Commission had noted certain silent features bearing upon the political development which might be enumerated as follows.

12. In spite of a long history of feudalistic rule and of 40 years of Japanese occupation, the people of Korea still retain an ardent nature and a political passion which often manifest themselves in sudden and violent outbursts.**

13. Sometimes oblivious of the past, so that they have hardly retained any sentimental links of allegiance to an imperian dynasty which is not extinct, they have nevertheless kept close to their hearts their family and artistic traditions, and the Japanese occupant was never able to erase their language, national dress and way of life.

14. In spite of a modern tendency to accord equality of rights to lessen the paternal power on family life, the family is still substantially dominated by the principle of the superiority of the male and by a considerable respect for the authority of the "pater familias".

15. To this principle is added, in rural areas, the established rule according to which all important decisions concerning agricultural, social and political life are referred to the village headman, whose authority if usually not questioned.

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* The former par. 11 was deleted as recommended by the Commission (See document A/AC.19/SR.58).
** Document A/AC.19/SR.58.

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16. On this basis the Japanese occupation did not find it too difficult in spite of occasional outbursts of patriotic revolt on the part of the Koreans, to establish an administrative and police network, supported by a spy organization and patterned after the "Japanese neighbourhood association" system. So strongly rooted was this system that even after the liberation of the country, the administrative organization of Korea is still under the influence of traditions of vertical authority.*

17. In spite of indigenous democratic practices in Korea, the Japanese deliberately reduced the country to a position of permanent subordination so that on the eve of liberation, the Korean people were not prepared for an immediate and general application of modern democracy.**

18. Thus are explained the defficulties which the United States Military Government met in this field and which must be attributed more to an inadequate political maturity supported by the vivid consciousness that theirs is a liberated country, than to ill-will on the part of the Koreans. Such difficulties have naturally induced the Military Government to leave a broad measure of authority to the Japanese trained elements which it thought fit to maintain in the interest of public order.

19. This absence of political acumen also explains the weakness in organization of the political parties, their multiplicity, and the tendency of political parties and organizations to gravitate toward personalities rather than toward issues, resulting in a constant shifting in political alignments. An uninformed observer is likely to place on the same level political parties on the one hand and unions and professional, or welfare, or even religious organizations on the other.

20. Those parties closely associated with the Korean administration have been able to extend their influence - particularly with respect to the police - throughout the whole of South Korea. This privilege is now for

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* See document A/AC.19/SR.58
** Suggested by Mr. Singh and Mr. Jackson

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obvious reasons exclusively reserved to certain Right-wing parties, while the extreme Left, brought to the foreground following the liberation of the country by the "People's Committees", has lost all power since the dissolution of the latter. Having been deprived of its former widespread political network and being forced to go underground, the extreme Left has been forced to rely only upon sporadic elements which presently seek to compensate by recourse to violence their ineffectiveness in influencing the masses.

21. With regard to the means of public information available to the people it must be pointed out that the Korean Press, having been deprived of the experience of freedom under the Japanese occupation, and having had since September 1945 to develop itself, has not yet acquired the necessary political maturity nor a full awareness of its responsibilities. Coupled with the inadequacy offacilities of public information, the Commission has deemed fit to stress the importance of freedom of press as well as to make a number of recommendations concerning propaganda, information, distribution of newsprint and radiotime. No complaints of any importance on any of these subjects have since reached the Commission.*

IMMEDIATE PROBLEMS BEFORE THE ELECTIONS

Freedom of Atmosphere

22. In this political atmosphere the Commission sought to bring about a measure of greater freedom before the election and to expedite as much as possible the democratization process in South Korea, without hindering the policy of the United States authorities, responsible for the security of the country and for public order.

23. Extensive Sub-Committee recommendations toward obtaining a freedom of atmosphere were adopted by the Commission at its twenty-sixth meeting, 17 March 1948, and transmitted to the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea. As a result of these recommendations, the United States Command in Korea took a number of steps in the direction the Commission had advocated as desirable.

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* See document A/AC.19/SR.58

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24. Two important changes were affected in the realm of civil liberties during the stay of the Commission in South Korea and to a major extent under its influences:

(a) A Korean Bill of Rights issued by the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, enumerated the inherent liberties of the Korean people. The proclamation contained the ordinary constitutional rights and freedoms such as generall prevailed in democratic countries (document A/AC.19/62);

(b) Substantial changes in the criminal procedure away from the Japanese system and in the direction of western systems, were effected when, on 20 March, the Military Governor approved Ordinance 176, effective 1 April 1948 (document A/AC.19/W.40). Among other things, the new ordinance provided that there would be no arrests without warrant, or in certified specified cases, where arrests without warrant were permitted, no detention would be for longer than forty-eight hours without subsequent warrant. It also contained provisions for bail, counsel, and punitive measures for abuse of power, all new features for Korea.

25. The Commission has not hesitated to designate this ordinance as an important step in the direction of guaranteeing civil liberties.

26. The Commission has been aware of the fact that neither laws, ordinances nor proclamations in themselves would provide sufficient guarantees for a free atmosphere for elections if they were devoid of adequate means of implementation. Thus the attitude of both the police and the youth organizations has been a matter of concern to the Commission.

27. With respect to youth organizations, it appeared that with the exception of the "National Youth Organization" - a group supported by the United States Military Government - they were dependent on private initiative only, and most of them were affiliated with political parties

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were markedly prone to organize bellicose demonstrations against their political opponents, thus giving frequent proofs of a dangerous lack of tolerance towards the ideas they did not share. The Commission noted moreover that despite their name, the membership of these youth organizations included a large number of adults.

28. A number of recommendations have been made in this connection, and the respective parties were informed that their behaviour would constitute an important element in the decision of the Commission as to the free atmosphere.

29. Finally, while a number of complaints have been received regarding the behaviour of the police and the youth groups during the pre-election campaign, their number and the evidence produced did not impress the Commission as having substantially affected the outcome of the election, the more so when the extreme-Left parties, which the police and youth organizations were trying to suppress, were abstaining.

30. From the outset, the Commission has been concerned with the problem of political prisoners. The question was first raised by the Syrian representative at the opening meeting on 12 January 1948. In its recommendations to the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, the Commission, being conscious of the ambiguity of the term "political prisoners", indicated its attitude by specifying those categories of prisoners on whose behalf it did not feel itself justified in interceding. On the other hand, it advocated the release of all those who had been imprisoned for crimes of a political nature and "had not been guilty of any act of violence or fraud", and furthermore recommended that prisoners of the latter category, provided their release did not endanger public order, should benefit by a special pardon.

31. As a result of those recommendations, on 31 March 1948, the Military Governor signed 3,140 pardons restoring to those released full civil rights and allowing them to register as voters and stand as candidates if they so desired (document A/AC.19/61/Add.1). In this regard, on 15 April 1948, the Commission expressed its gratification

to the [illegible] Army

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Army Forces in Korea (document A/AC.19/61/Add.2).

Examination of the Electoral Laws

32. The Commission undertook a detailed examination of the electoral laws of North and South Korea. The Commission was unable to consult with North Korean or Soviet authorities or receive information with respect to the electoral law in force in North Korea. On the other hand, the Commission transmitted its recommendations with respect to the revision of the electoral law and regulations of South Korea to the United States authorities, and with minor exceptions, its recommendations were embodied in the revised electoral law.

33. The Commission, in observing the election programme in South Korea, sought to determine whether these recommendations had been complied with at all levels of authority.

OBSERVATION OF THE ELECTION

34. By extensive field observations, the Commission witnessed the election programme during the period of pre-election preparations and on the date of election itself.

35. The observation groups created for that purpose were distributed over the most important areas to which the Commission had access.

36. The groups found that the election programme which had been submitted to the Commission had generally been applied with an effectiveness which the Commission could not have anticipated from a people insufficiently acquainted with democratic practices. The election procedure was carried out in an orderly fashion. The members of the various Election Committees seemed to be reasonably well informed concerning the procedures which they had to implement. Their task was, moreover facilitated by the fact that each citizen was registered in the family register (Hojuk), a civil register regularly kept up to date.

37. Elements which were opposed to the election in principle submitted numerous complaints to the Commission during its tour concerning the "pressure"

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exerted on the population by the authorities, including the police, or by youth organizations to make them register.* When interrogated on the subject, members of the various election committees denied these allegations. It was probable however, that a number of those who opposed the elections registered because they did not wish their friends or neighbors to doubt their patriotism at a time when the issue of election was being presented as a decisive step toward national independence.

38. The Observation Groups were unable to collect much concrete evidence of threats or violence against non-participants. Representations were made to them to regard the advice or suggestion to register, given to the people by the police or street headman, as "threats" and "intimidation".

39. The attention of the Observation Groups was also called to certain minor infractions, such as having the registration take place in the premises of local administrative offices, which, among other factions, issued rice-ration cards. On the alleged use of ration cards as a means to compel registration, the Commission did not find any evidence of rice ration cards being confiscated. In a number of instances, when the Commission informed Election Committee members of other minor irregularities, it appeared, at a repeated visit later in the day, that all efforts had been made to remedy the situation. It should be pointed out that when the fact was reported to the Military Governor, who was invited to appear before the Main Committee, instructions were immediately issued by him to remedy the situation.

40. As a result of a second series of observation tours, the Commission was able to verify the intervention on the part of the United States authorities and even the effects of the intervention. Furthermore, the Commission found that the number of registered voters had reached an impressive figure before registration ended, often exceeding ninety per cent of the eligible voters. /41

*Issues of social"pressure" and moral burdens are left to the discretion of the Commission.

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41. With the exception of Cheju Island, where local guerrillas - whose motives were perhaps not exclusively political - were committing acts of violence against the police, registration places and election officials which caused some anxiety, the opposition gave little sign of its effectiveness. The extreme Left seemed to have restricted itself to threatening candidates, registration officials and voters themselves. In certain areas those threats had, in fact, been carried out, poll registers had been stolen or burned, registration offices set on fire, murder committed, and village populations were forced to follow armed bands to mountain hideouts.

42. There were 942 candidates originally registered for 200 available seats, ranging from eleven candidates in Cheju-Do to 142 in Kyongsang Namdo. It was not unusual for four or five candidates, in some instances as many as ten or more, contesting for one available seat in a district. This was confusing to the electorate especially when on several occasions two or more candidates from the same party contested the election in the same district.

43. Another confusing factor was the great number of "independent" candidates. This fact may be attributed to several factors:

(a) Candidates affiliated with a political party but not standing as the official nominee of the party in a given district, tended to try their luck by campaigning as independents notwithstanding orders from their party headquarters in Seoul;

(b) It is possible that certain Rightist parties, in view of the high number of registered voters, tried to gain additional seats by putting forward their candidates as independents;

(c) Certain parties opposing the elections might have allowed or secretly encouraged their supporters to

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attempt to "infiltrate" into the future elected assembly by concealing their true party affiliations and standing as independent candidates;

(d) It seemed that a certain number of independents, motivated by idealistic considerations, sought elections from sections of the Korean youth dissatisfied with the existing parties.

The splitting of votes which resulted from this situation lead candidates in many instances to forecast that their seats could be won with twenty-five to thirty per cent of the votes.

44. While the Commission's Observation Groups made ever effort to acquaint themselves with the political platforms of the candidates, few seemed to be able to propound their views in concrete and detailed terms, apart from stating their opposition to Communism and to the existence of the thirty-eighth parallel.

45. Nowhere did the Commission find heated debate on rival issues, ideas or platforms. Election campaigning was too frequently restricted to local rivalry between competing candidates whose personalities seemed to play a major part. Organized campaigning was local in nature, rather than nationally co-ordinated. In this connection it might be noted that certain elected candidates spent only insignificant sums, whereas defeated candidates had devoted sizeable sums to their campaigns.

46. A number of candidates, especially those not directly connected with the extreme Rightist groups, complained about the role of election committees and the police favouring one candidate over the other. Complaints were heard from the candidates of the National Association for the Rapid Realization of Korean Independence that the police favoured the Hankook Democratic Party.

47. These activities indirectly resulted in the National Police Force being primarily concerned with the maintenance of public order and with its own security, so that it had neither the time

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r the means to employ --

the other hand, members of youth organizations, whose activities ore tolerated and who belonged for the most part to the extreme Right, oem to have contrived to assist the authorities in the protection of olling places and the protection of voters, leaving to the extreme Left he monopoly of violence.

48. The position of the Korean Independence Party, and to some extent, of the Middle-of-the-road groups was, for many reasons, the most interesting. The parties as such were not participating in the elections. However, a number of their members and ex-members were standing as "independent" candidates and frankly stated that they expected Leftist votes in addition to those of their own persuasion. This might be explained by a patriotic desire not to accentuate the division of the country into two parts by the election, in South Korea, of an assembly which might establish a regime directly opposed to that of the North. However, there seems to be no doubt that some hesitancy implied in United States policy contributed to that attitude, and this was further encouraged by rumors of an impending evacuation of United States armed forces.

49. The only serious opposition to the elections seemed to be coming from the South Korea Labour Party, which, while small in numbers, conducted an active campaign of intimidation and violence in most of the provinces.

50. The Commission, having taken into account the facts noted above, is of the opinion that there existed in South Korea, during the period of preparation for the elections, a reasonable degree of free atmosphere, wherein democratic rights of freedom of speech, press, and assembly were recognized and respected. This view was re-affirmed by the Commission on 28 April 1948 when it confirmed its previous resolution of 12 March to observe the elections on 10 May as announced by the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea. (See document A/AC.19/68) Resolution of 28 April 1948).

51. The Commission observed that a large percentage of the electorate, often as much as 90 per cent, voted during the first four hours and that by late afternoon most of the voting had been completed.

52. This remarkable phenomenon seems to indicate a real enthusiasm of the people to do something for the independence of Korea. The novelty of the elections and the organizational ability of those who directed

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the work of the election committees, as well as of those who actually served on the committees, must also be taken into account.

53. The impression of the Commission, taking into account hundreds of facts and situations witnessed and others reported to it, is that the election Commission recognizes, on the whole, the general compliance by the American authorities and the Korean Interim Administration with its recommendations on electoral procedures.

Boycott of the Elections

54. With regard to the results of the boycott of the elections by elements of the Left and the extreme Left, and of the more or less real abstention of one Rightist party and of the Moderate groups, the Commission wishes to stress that the opposition had, under the conditions in which the elections were held three different methods of protesting at its disposal:

(a) By abstaining from registering on the poll lists;
(b) By registering and not voting;
(c) By voting and casting a blank or void ballot.

55. A certain percentage of Koreans in the South, for political reasons, chose one or the other, but taking into account the relatively high degree of illiteracy, the inexperience and the normal disabilities of old age and sickness, not all who did so acted from political motives.

CONCLUSIONS

56. Regarding election day itself, the Commission wishes to point out that, on the whole, the election procedure was carried out in an orderly and methodical fashion and in an atmosphere of calm which the Commission had little reason to anticipate in view of the acts of violence committed in various areas in the course of the preceding weeks.

57. Having taken into account the reports of its Observation Groups and bearing in mind the traditional and historical background of the Korean people, the Commission considers that the result of the ballot of 10 May 1948 are valid expressions for the present of the will of the Korean electorate in those parts of Korea accessible to the Commission.

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American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

22 June 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Reference to Special Reports 158 and 159.

1. It seems desirable to clarify the use to be made of the newest Patterson (Spec Rpt 158) and Jackson (Spec Rpt 159) suggested additions to Chapter VI.

2. According to Paul-Boncour, the drafting committee will use these two recommendations as follows:

Patterson Paper--Since this introduces a new subject into the existing draft of Chapter VI, namely "The Meaning of the Elections", the paper will appear in its entirety as an addition to Chapter VI as forwarded with Special Report 157, 19 June 1948.

The point is that the Commission has decided to incorporate this particular new subject into Chapter VI. It remains to be seen as to whether or not any one or all of the opinions of Mr. Patterson will be incorporated under this title.

Jackson Paper--As to the Jackson Paper, no part of it has definitely been accepted by the Commission. In the revised draft of Chapter VI opinions expressed in the Jackson paper will appear as footnotes to already existing applicable ~~notes~~ in Chapter VI. If the Commission approves the context of these footnotes, they will then become a part of Chapter VI and be placed within the body of the text.

JOHN HOCKLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
Mr. Noble
G-2

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American Delegation
- USSR JOINT COMMISSION
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Secret Report 156 22 June 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL DEAN

SUBJECT: Patterson Paper.

1. Attached hereto is the last paper that Mr. Patterson submitted with the recommendation that it be included in Chapter VI.

2. Patterson brought this up at the 64th Plenary Session on Monday, 21 June.

3. Decision: To refer the paper to the drafting committee for inclusion in Chapter VI.

4. The drafting committee (Tang and Singh) will incorporate the Patterson paper in the present draft of Chapter VI, in time to be considered by the 66th Plenary Session which is scheduled to meet 1500 hours, Wednesday, 23 June.

5. No action to revise information: Prior to Paul-Boncour the existing draft of Chapter 6 (3rd revision as made by Tang, see Special Report 157, 19 June 1948) contains none of the original Syrian draft offered by Nakhir (Lebanon and Iran). It had earlier been reported that the draft was a compromise between the Syrian and French proposals. Paul-Boncour said that after Nakhir withdrew the Syrian draft, none of it remained in the present draft of Chapter VI.

[illegible]
Brigadier General, U.S. Army

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
Mr. Noble
C-2

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[ONLY — THIS DOCUMENT HAS NOT BEEN RELEASED BY UNTCOK]

19 June 1948

[UNITED NATIONS] TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

DRAFT CHAPTER VI

[SUBMITTED BY THE] REPRESENTATIVE OF CANADA *

[illegible]

[illegible] size of the vote [illegible] direct evidence [illegible] question".

Size of the Vote

[illegible] previous chapter (Chapter [illegible], [illegible] indicated the attitudes of the [illegible] question of elections in South [illegible] public party and the political [illegible]

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* At the request of the Commission [illegible] following draft to indicate the nature of the [illegible] grouped under the general title "proposed [illegible] of the Elections". It is submitted at this [illegible] may have a basis on which to decide on the [illegible] whether this section should be included in [illegible] Report.

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view of the impracticability of an all Korean election, were strongly in favor of elections in South Korea only and believed they would lead to the establishment of a National Government. The Korean independence party of Mr. Kim Koo and the Moderate parties and organizations of the National Independence federation under Mr. Kim Kiu Sic considered that such elections would perpetuate the division of Korea rather than lead to unification. They, therefore, advocated non-participation. The parties of the Left opposed the elections, because they believed, first, that no election should be held except under Korean auspices only, and secondly, that if an election were to be held under the observation of the U.N. Commission in South Korea alone it would result in the establishment of a strongly Rightist government which would nullify possibilities of unifying the country.

3. It was believed that the response of the people in registering and in voting might give some indication as to the extent to which these views, particularly of the Moderate and Leftist groups, prevailed.

4. According to the official registration and voting data as compiled by the office of administration (Census Division) South Korea Interim Government, nearly 80% (79.7%) of the total number of possible registrants registered. Ninety-five percent (95.2%) of the registrantsare reported to have voted. per-cent of the ballots cast were invalidated and it has been estimated that, perhaps, percent may have been deliberately spoiled as a protest against the elections. Thus about seventy-five percent (75%) (?) of the eligible voters responded to the election proclamation. In most countries this would be regarded as an impressive popular response.

5. The degree to which the registration may have been affected by social and economic pressures has been discussed above (Par.). Similarly, in attempting to interpret the significance of

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the size of the vote, due allowance must be made for the possibility that similar pressures may have influenced some to vote. In view of the opportunity open to unwilling voters to spoil their ballots if they so wished, it is the judgment of the Commission, however, that only slight allowance need be made for this latter factor.

6. Possibly greater weight should be attached to the effects which ingrained habits of subordination to authority may have had in producing a large vote. It is impossible to weigh this factor accurately; yet its possible influence must be recognized.

7. When, however, due allowance is made for such influences, the popular response remains impressive. In countless ways the Commission received confirmation of the impression that the large vote on 10 May signified a desire on the part of the people to do their part in making possible the achievement of Korean independence.

8. On the other hand, it must be noted that the 24% who abstained from voting totalled more than two million people (2.360.160). With full provision for those who failed to vote for insignificant reasons this total would still allow for large numbers who may have been intelligently and firmly opposed to elections in South Korea alone. Thus the assertions made by representatives of Leftist and Moderate groups and by Mr. Kim Koo that their views were shared by large numbers of their fellow countrymen can hardly be called into question by the results of the election. The further question as to the extent to which the mass vote can be interpreted to mean a positive expression of support for the position of the Rightist parties on the elections can better be considered in relation to the choice of candidates.

/ B. Choice of

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B. Choice of Candidates

9. The official analysis of registered candidates and election representatives indicates the following affiliations:

Name of Party	Candidates	Elected Representatives
. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .

10. As has been suggested above (Par.) party affiliations of candidates were less obvious than in most countries where the party system prevails. The Commission, therefore, endeavoured to secure a more objective appraisal of the affiliations of the elected representatives, especially of those registered as Independents or as belonging to other than the National Association (MAEKKI) or the Hankook Democratic Party. According to this appraisal the elected representatives might be classified as follows:

Name of Party	Elected Representatives
. . . . .	. . . . .
. . . . .	. . . . .
. . . . .	. . . . .

11. In an interpretation of the significance of such party affiliations it must be borne in mind that party discipline in Korea seems relatively loose. The extent to which representatives will conform to party lines cannot now be foreseen. Moreover the fact that so many candidates stood as "Independents", and the fact that in many cases two or more candidates of the same party contested the elections suggest that the total vote for the representatives listed for any particular party cannot be taken to indicate the degree of popular support for that party. The monopoly of the field in these elections by Rightist candidates and the control of administrative machinery by the Rightist parties would also suggest that a certain proportion of the vote cast for Rightist candidates would under other circumstances go to Moderate or Leftist groups.

12. Actually, the choice of the candidates of two parties in predominant numbers signified little regarding the preferences of the people on particular questions. Party platforms were seldom discussed by the Candidates. Domestic

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issues were virtually absent from the campaign. There is some evidence that the two major parties made agreements in advance regarding the disposition of seats. In many constituencies, undoubtedly the personal popularity of candidates was a determining factor.

13. The important question of attitude to the formation of a National Government and the methods to be followed was seldom, if ever, mentioned by candidates in their campaigns. In their interviews before members of the Commission's observation groups most candidates indicated their belief that a National Government should be quickly established. Candidates known to be affiliated with the parties of Mr. Kim Koo, Mr. Kimm Kiusic may have attracted the votes of those who would oppose the setting up of a separate government in South Korea. In general, however, it is questionable whether many votes were cast for particular candidates because of their views on this question. Whatever policy they may now advocate, it can hardly be maintained that they have a clear mandate on the question from their electorate. The attitudes which the elected representatives do take on this question can be considered more appropriately in the succeeding section on developments in the post-election period.

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American Delegation
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Spec Report 159 22 June 1946

M [illegible] OF MEETING HELD

SUBJECT: Jackson Paper.

1. Attached hereto is Mr. Jackson's final effort to color Chapter VI.

2. This paper was submitted by Jackson at the 64th Plenary Session on Monday, 21 June.

3. Decision: To refer the paper to the drafting committee for inclusion in the draft of Chapter VI.

4. The drafting committee (Wang and Singh) will incorporate the Jackson paper into Chapter VI in time for the 66th Plenary Session scheduled to meet 1030 hours, Wednesday, 23 June. This will be Jackson's last meeting.

JOHN R. HOLLINS
Brigadier General, U. S. Army

cc: Mr. Dean
Mr. Jacobs
Mr. Noble
G-2

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FOR AMERICAN EYES ONLY. THIS TEXT HAS NOT BEEN RELEASED BY UNTCOK

21 June 1948

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION OF KOREA

DRAFT CHAPTER VI

MEMORANDUM TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE
UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA
FROM THE REPRESENTATIVE OF AUSTRALIA.

While Chapter VI of the Commission's Report is being compiled I wish to ask for consideration of aspects to which I have given careful consideration.

1. The Commission should hav e been allowed to take up its task at once outside Kore a. It had to de al with a divided country yet it was delivered in to the arms of Military Government in one portion.

2. From its first mee ting its task was limited to dealing with the southern portion of Korea only.

3. The Military Government in South Korea had failed in its efforts to work with the North.

From the outset its national attitude was to secure full recognition and co-operation from Commission for elections in South Korea.

4. The Liaison Officer appointe d had been a director on the Joint US-USSR Commission. He has bee n a valuable instrument for impressing US ideas upon the Commission.

5. Practically all basic information on Korea and all gene ral intelligence information was originally compiled by the US Government and through the Liaison Officer supplied to the Commission, its extent and form thus being greatly influenced by Military Government.

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6. All direct information was obtained through a few Korean interpreters on whose work we had little check. The best interpreters we re in use by Military Government and were available to us for special tasks if required.

7. During the past three years the US Authorities have deplored the fact that they have not been able to secure more than a few Americans who could spe ak the Kore an language. They the refore relied upon English speaking Koreans to hold important offices wherever possible and for the remainder de pended on interpreters. Leading Koreans have frequently referred to Military Government as"interpreter"government.

8. From the above it must be clear that the Commission's capacity to observe has been very limited and many observations made may not be reliable.

9. The Commission's ability to understand the US problem and its handling is quite another matter. The Commission has been fully qualified to examine, draw conclusions and comment upon the US plans and the election conditions secured by them.

10. The Commission therefore cannot safely comment upon such questions as freedom of elections from coercion and the general development and control of the election machinery by a single party, the extent to which governmental police and youth organizations were employed. A qualifying statement to this effect should be introduced into Chapter VI of the Report.

11. Concerning the elections it can be fairly stated that they were very efficiently controlled and that no grave attempts at coercion we re brought to our notice.

12. The Commission's Observation Groups reported that there was little evidence of any special platform being advocated by candidates. It may therefore be surmised that had the same election

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machinery been under the control of other parties, moderate or leftist, their candidates would have been elected in the same manner.

13. There is evidence that the se elections had been given a trial run at the end of last year by the rightist groups now elected under the direction of Syngman Rhee.

14. Our judgment of the Assembly which was elected on 10 May must be greatly influenced by the question of leadership and party policies which are now available to take part in the government. The strength of the vote secured is not of very great significance. It is the leaders of parties and not the parties themselves who develop their policies and plans.

15. During the past three years the USSR and US Authorities have negotiated with a large number of party leaders and last year nominated a large number to discuss the reconstruction of Korea. Each representative was to present the plans of his party for the participation of a section of the populace in the future development of Korea. Both, US and USSR considered that there were a large number of valuable plans worthy of consideration.

16. The elected Assembly is in the hands of only two leaders with analogous plans. Whatever the reason, all other leaders have been excluded and the policies and plans they have been fostering in the interest of important sections of the people are not available in this body formed to reconstruct Korea.

17. I consider that the following aspects should be dealt with in Chapter VI of our report:

a) A statement should be made that the Commission was prejudiced in its task by being assembled within the Military area of South Korea.

It had been called into being on account of the failure of

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the two occupying powers to reach agreement. The USSR had already shown unwillingness to co-operate.

The Commission's terms of reference were to Korea as a whole.

b) A very clear statement should be made to explain that the Commission's power to observe was limited and that the greater part of the information on which it relied was subject to screening by the Military Government.

c) It should also he made clear that the Commission was not here as a body of Korean experts to criticise the work of the Occupation Authorities but as the representative of the United Nations Assembly to observe, consult and report. The fact that the Military Commander accepted our advice is incidental. Had he not done so we would have reported the weaknesses raised as militating against free dom of election. We now report merely that he was keen to obtain all the help we could give him. In order to fully understand the plans of the responsible authorities and to ascertain that the elections were carried out on a basis of adult suffrage, it was necessary for us to secure a sound background of the Korean situation. That has been done by interviews with Koreans and Military Government Officers and officials and by personal observation. We have now reached the stage where we hold ourselves available for consultation with an elected body.

We may tell them what we think of the elections and what steps we suggest they sould now take.

We certainly must report our opinions to the General Assembly.

d) In making our Report on the elections, we should emphasize the main issue which is that the policy and plans of one group only are available for use in the future development of Korea.

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Both the US and USSR strove to use many groups but whatever the original cause these are not now available. The first step in South Korea should be to find a means of re-introducing these ideals and policies.

Until this is done the question of unification of North and South cannot be considered seriously.

(s) Samuel H. Jackson
Australian representative
United Nations Temporary
Commission on Korea

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American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

Spec Report 160

23 June 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Fourth Revision of Chapter VI.

1. Although one calls this a 4th revision, the Commission refers to it as a "third draft" so that hereafter this office will use the same title as the Commission uses.

2. The only essential difference in the present "third draft" of Chapter VI over the draft of Chapter VI as carried in Special Report 157, 16 June, is the addition of the Patterson paper (Special Report 158). (Spec Report 151)

3. The Jackson paper, although Saul-Soncour said it would be added as footnotes, was only considered in the new draft of Chapter VI as an annex as follows:

"The following points presented by the representative of Australia in a memorandum dated 21 June 1948, have not been included in the Third Draft of Chapter VI and might be incorporated at the discretion of the Commission.

1. The effect on the work of the Commission as a result of the non-cooperation of the Soviet authorities with the United States authorities and with the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea itself. (Australian Memorandum, paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 15).

2. The Commission's sources of information in relation to its work. (Australian Memorandum, paragraphs 9 - 14).

3. The relation between the Assembly and the future of Korea as a whole. (Australian memorandum, paragraph 17 (a)).

4. The Conclusions have received additions. (Doc follows the Conclusions as carried in old Chapter VI (Special Report 157).

CONCLUSIONS

"56. Regarding election day itself, the Commission wishes to point out that, on the whole, the election procedure was carried out in an orderly and methodical fashion and in an atmosphere of calm which the Commission had little reason to anticipate in

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view of the acts of violence committed in various areas in the course of the preceding weeks.

"57. Having taken into account the reports of its Observation Groups and bearing in mind the traditional and historical background of the Korean people, the Commission considers that the results of the ballot of 10 May 1948 are valid expressions for the present of the will of the Korean electorate in those parts of Korea accessible to the Commission."

5. The Conclusions carried in the "third draft" are as follows:

CONCLUSIONS:

"63. The Commission is of the opinion

(a) that, having taken into account the facts noted above, there existed in South Korea during the period of preparation for the elections and on election day itself, a reasonable degree of free atmosphere wherein democratic rights of freedom of speech, press and assembly were recognized and respected;

(b) that the American authorities and the Korean Interim administration, on the whole, complied with its recommendations on electoral procedures;

(c) that taking into account the facts and situations witnessed and otherwise reported to it, elections conformed generally to the electoral laws and regulations and the recommendations of the Commission;

(d) that the election was regarded as a step in the re-establishment of the independence of Korea and as such it was placed as the only substantial issue before the electorate, resulting in the large scale participation in both in the registration and balloting periods; that the candidates who stood for elections were in favor of this method of effecting the unity and independence of Korea and therefore did not place any fundamentally conflicting issues before the electorate.

(e) that opposition to the issues involved in the election, took the form of a boycott of the election leaving the voters to express their choice on the question of personalities and local loyalties rather than on the means of effecting independence;

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(f) that those voters who desired to associate themselves with the boycott of the elections and yet were not able to resist the social pressure of their communities, satisfied themselves by invalidating ballot papers;

(g) that, having taken into account the reports of its Observation Groups, the conclusions noted above, and bearing in mind the traditional and historical background of the people of Korea, the results of the ballot of 10 May 1948 are valid expressions of the free will of the electorate, constituting two-thirds of the people of Korea, living in those parts of Korea as were accessible to the Commission."

JOHN H. HILLDRING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
Mr. Noble
C-2

JDW:ie

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

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American Delegation
U.S.-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

30 June 1948

Spec Report 161

SUBJECT: Leftist Petitions Forwarded Direct to Lake Success by Hilner.

1. Attached hereto is an example of the type of petition which, according to Paul-Boncour, Hilner has been forwarding direct to Lake Success with reference to the Commission only as information. (Inclosure--Communication from the Chairman of the Patriotic Alliance for Freedom and Unity of Korea, 20 June 1948, to the General Assembly of the United Nations)

2. This subject was mentioned in MISCELLANEOUS, par 7 of the Daily Report of 30 June.

3. Paul-Boncour says that Hilner justifies his action in sending this forward by taking the attitude that inasmuch as they have been addressed to the General Assembly, USDEL has no authority to act on them. Hilner has set himself up as the post office for Sobolev (Russian Secretary General of the UN).

4. This type of activity furnishes a very clear indication of Hilner's leftist leanings.

[illegible]
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

Incl.
Petition

cc: Gen. Dean
Mr. Jacobs
G-2
Mr. Noble

JD /y

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By NARS, Date

UNITED NATIONS
GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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RESTRICTED
A/AC.19/NC.42
29 June 1948
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE PATRIOTIC ALLIANCE FOR FREEDOM AND UNITY OF KOREA, 20 JUNE 1948, TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS *

20 June 1948
Seoul, Korea.

To: The General Assembly of the United Nations.

Sirs:

We, the Patriotic Alliance for Freedom and Unity of Korea, with which all patriotic parties and social organizations in South Korea, excluding the minor extreme leftist and rightist elements, are without exception affiliated, have the honour to transmit to the General Assembly of the United Nations herewith the following decision, adopted unanimously by all our members, as to the political situation in South Korea, and wish to express our feeling of deepest gratitude and sincerest respect for the honourable and worthy efforts which the delegates of the member nations of the United Nations are exerting for the cause of guaranteeing the permanent peace and freedom of mankind by reforming the world on the basis of democracy.

We regret to deem the recommendations of the Interim Committee of the United Nations on 27 February 1948, on the issue of Korea as in infringement of the resolution on Korea of the General Assembly of the United Nations of 14 November 1947, in its fundamental spirit and legal procedures, and wish to point out the fact that only four of the nine nations comprising by the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, assigned with the mission of enforcing the recommendations of the Interim Committee of the United Nations, favoured holding a separate election in South Korea. / The entire

* The original of this communication, which was delivered to the Secretariat on 24 June 1948, addressed to the General Assembly of the United Nations, will be forwarded to United Nations Headquarters at Lake Success. It is reproduced herewith for information purposes only.

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The entire Korean people, sincerely eager for the unified independence of their fatherland, except a minor group which preferred its own private and unjustified interests to those of the people's disfavoured the South Korean separate election, because it was quite obvious to them that a separate election in South Korea would not only lead to the perpetual division of the territory of Korea and breach of her people, to the indefinite delay of her independence by prolonging the occupation of her land by foreign troops, and to ruin of the life of her people, but also that it would hasten the danger to world peace by encouraging the antagonism between those two Powers, the United States and the Soviet Union.

Nobody could deny the fact that the so-called May 10 election in South Korea had been carried out, not only in violation to the utmost extent of the principles of autonomy, democracy and national unity, considered as the source of life of the Korean people, but also in complete infringement of the freedom and secrecy of the ballot by the exercise of violence against voters as ample evidence would testify. As a matter of course, nobody will give credit to the figures published pertaining to the result of such a faked election. With a few exceptions out of two hundred representatives, none of the so-called elected representatives have careers worthy of the name of patriotism, nor are they competent enough to be entrusted with the fate of the thirty million people of Korea.

We cannot recognize both the May 10 election in South Korea and its subsequent results. In this connection, we wish to present to the General Assembly of the United Nations the following requests:

1. Prevent future action similar to observation of May 10 separate election in South Korea by admitting its illegality and unreasonableness.
2. Leave the Korean people to settle their problems by themselves on the basis of the principle of autonomy, democracy and national unification.

/ We are

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We are now proceeding with a programme for convening an 'All Korean Political Conference', representing the entire Korean people in various fields, including political parties and social organizations, which will give birth to a political order, taking over the reins of government both from the United States and Soviet occupying forces in Korea, and enacting an election law and a provisional constitution. We are convinced that without the obstruction of foreign influences, the programme will be successfully put into practice in a short period, and that it will be the easiest way to attain the purpose of the United Nations to establish a democratic nation in this land if it gives full support to our programme.

Should the United Nations invest the so-called representatives elected by the May 10 election with authority to set up an organization of power in defiance of our sincere advice, it will be open to severe criticism that it has abandoned the Korean people to irretrievable annihilation and lit a spark for world war III in Korea. In the event of such a development, the never-ending struggle of the Korean people for the autonomous and unified independence of their fatherland will continue all the more, while the United Nations will have to share the fate of failure in the Far Eastern Policy of the United States.

To-day, the Korean people find themselves harassed with unrest, terror and disappointment, and patriots are enjoying no freedom of speech or assembly, and are isolated from the people who want proper guidance. Every misery in South Korea is the result of the unjustifiable foreign interference, infringing upon the racial characteristics of her people, and to the overruning of feigned patriots under the patronage of a foreign power. They are fawning upon the foreign power with the same method they used upon the Japanese, and being rewarded more renumeratively than even by the Japanese. They are now authorized with the privilege of reigning over the people and ignoring those who are universally acknowledged as real patriots. Such being the circumstances, the establishment of a democratic country in this land Restricted / and maintenance

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and maintenance of internal peace here are hardly to be expected, so long as those elements are permitted to continue their present vicious activities.

We, therefore, wish to appeal to the delegates of all freedom-and-peace loving nations in the name of human conscience and justice that, if it is incumbent upon you to protect the weak, you are honourably requested immediately to withdraw the present programme of the United Nations for dealing with the issue of Korea through sincerer investigation of actual situation in terms of statistics in South Korea.

I remain, dear Sirs,

Yours respectfully,

/s/ W. Youryn, Chairman,
The Patriotic Alliance
for Freedom and Unity
of Korea.

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

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American Delegation
U.S.-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

Spec Report 162 1 July 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE:

SUBJECT: Food at Kookje.

The mess at the Kookje has been at one time or another a source of complaint since UNTCOK's arrival.

As reported some months ago, the situation was considered so bad following the return of UNTCOK from the Pusan trip (Dr. CHOUGH fed them the best in Korea) that they took up the matter in an informal plenary session, appointed a food committee, and tried by their own efforts to improve the kitchen and table service.

For a time these efforts met with some success. However, the food committee has now gone home (Mughir, Globa, Lindo and Rose) and no new one has been appointed.

Returning to Seoul after the fleshpots of Shanghai has caused a resurgence of general dissatisfaction. I believe that every delegate, and I am sure every member of the secretariat, has mentioned to me and my staff at least once, the poor food.

All UNTCOK members apparently relish a not too humorous story told by Mr. Balinski which runs as follows:

Balinski is supposed to have come to the bar one evening and found himself in conversation with a stranger.

Stranger: How do you like the food here at the Kookje?

Balinski: Well, there is certainly much room for improvement. (This Balinski points out is a big understatement.)

Stranger: Well, I ask because I am the cook.

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Balinski: (Much surprised) Oh, is that so. I didn't know, but I have no apology to make for my criticism.

Stranger: Oh, that is all right, you don't hurt my feelings. You see, I am not really a cook. This is just a secondary profession with me. I use it when I can't find work in my main trade.

Balinski: And what is that?

Stranger: I am a brick layer. That is the work I really love.

This story has, of course, gone the rounds of UNTCOK so that now when visitors have a meal at the Kookje the host always points out "if you find the food bad it is because the Army has sent us a brick layer as a cook. When you eat the pastry you will realize he has his heart in his real profession." Jibes at the Army have increased and the following is a sample:

Paul-Boncour remarked, "Well, this is typical Army. A man is a brick layer so they make him a cook. The cooks they make truck drivers, the truck drivers they make stenographers. It is to be expected."

Colonel Wilmeth relates from personal experience that the food at the Kookje "has considerably deteriorated in the past two months." I have not been invited to the Kookje recently so that I cannot personally comment on the state of the Kookje mess. I cannot visit the Kookje after Schmidt's complaint so that I will be unable to go further in this matter.

Dissatisfaction being so general I thought that you should be informed. As a suggestion, it might be feasible for Quinlan or the mess supervisor to take a few meals at the Kookje in their official capacity.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U.S.A.

cc: ~~Gen. Dean~~
Mr. Jacobs
G-2
Mr. Noble

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

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American Delegation
U.S.-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

Special Report 163 1 July 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE:

SUBJECT: Conversation With French Delegates.

1. In a long conversation with Paul-Boncour and Manet last night the Singh-Patterson veiled threats of withdrawal were discussed. Both had had extended talks with Singh and Patterson yesterday in attempts to discover what was behind the threat to withdraw "if new circumstances arose", as voiced by them.

2. The French say that the National Government issue is approaching in UNTCOK upon which the Commission is divided as follows:

a. China, Philippines and El Salvador are of the opinion that the Koreans are fully justified by both UN Resolutions in creating a National Government. They will fully support this view and can even be counted upon to recommend to their foreign offices that recognition of the new Government be extended.

b. Canada and India are both obdurate on the strength of home instructions that no National Government can legally be created at this time. If the Koreans form such a government, both will at once "refuse to participate in the work of the UNTCOK" (as Patterson did twice before) and then cable for new instructions. Both Singh and Patterson are confident that their governments would order them to withdraw.

At this point I asked the French whether Canada and India would precipitate a "crisis" by withdrawing with the intention of breaking up the Commission. Singh stated to the French that India had no such intention and that any "withdrawal" would simply mean that the Indian Government felt that UNTCOK should take no further responsibility beyond observation of the elections and a vague consultative role prior to the Paris meeting.

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If the Koreans declare themselves a National Government, the Indian delegate would "disassociate" himself from further proceedings but would not sabotage or condemn what had been done by the Koreans already. The Indians would be prepared to rejoin the discussions at Paris.

Canada had a very similar position and the new Australian delegate (Mr. A. B. Jamieson) will probably join this group.

3. Paul-Boncour sees the French cast in a special conciliatory role between the two factions. He said that one of the principal reasons that liaison with the Koreans was again resumed by the Main Committee (See Document A/AC.19/85 attached to Daily Report for 30 June) was for the purpose of persuading the Koreans not to go to the length of designating the new government as "National" but to allow the General Assembly to decide its status. I told the French that as we read the UN Resolutions, the Koreans were perfectly justified in calling themselves a "National Government" and that de facto U.S. recognition, at least, would follow when the functions of government were transferred. Manet countered by asking "what advantages are there to the creation of a National Government?" I reminded him that the 27 February UN Resolution, particularly the explanatory note adopted by UN, expressly stated that the question of the form of government brought into being as a result of the 10 May elections was to be decided by the Korean representatives themselves. I further said that in my opinion the UNTCOK had no mandate in either approving or disapproving the designation of the new government; that whatever it was called the General Assembly would make the final determination, and that UNTCOK's business was the observation of the elections and carrying out the UN Resolution, particularly par 4. I have no illusions that I convinced either for later I understood that efforts to persuade the Koreans would go forward soon.

4. Paul-Boncour questioned whether the interests of the U.S. would not be better served if the UNTCOK left Korea at the earliest possible date after the completion of the final report, in this way avoiding the impending walkout of at least two delegates when the National Government was formed. He offered to work for U.S. interests along this line. He also

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had considerable doubt whether Luna and Valle would remain in the UNTCOK long after 15 July.

His fear of an acrimonious ending of the Commission's work here in Seoul is what prompted his request of a few days ago to see Mr. Jacobs, he said. According to Paul-Boncour, such an ending, which practically half of the Commission (Canada, Australia, Syria and India) refused to recognize the new Government as a National one would be a severe blow to U.S. plans and provide considerable ammunition to the Russians during the General Assembly meeting. He said that in his opinion this result might easily influence a considerable number of other countries which are afraid of incurring Soviet displeasure.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen. Dean
Mr. Jacobs
G-2
Mr. Noble

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

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American Delegation
U.S.-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

Spec Report 164 2 July 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE:

SUBJECT: Revised Third Draft of Chapter VI of the Report to the General Assembly.

1. Attached is the present state of revision of the first 24 paragraphs of the third draft of Chapter VI.

2. The third draft in original form was submitted as Spec Report 157 dated 19 June.

3. This original draft was then changed by the additions of the Patterson paper (Spec Report 158 dated 22 June) and the then revised draft was sent forward to you only. The Patterson paper is not covered in these first 24 paragraphs.

4. The present 24 paragraphs were read in the 74th plenary meeting on Friday, 2 July.

5. Report of the outcome will be given in daily report for 3 July.

JOHN HODGE III
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

Incl
3rd draft of
Chapter VI.

cc: Gen. Dean
Mr. Jacobs
G-2
Mr. Noble

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

FOR AMERICAN EYES ONLY—THIS DOCUMENT HAS NOT BEEN RELEASED BY UNTCOK.

1 July 1948

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

MEMORANDUM

To: Members of the Commission

From: Principal Secretary

SUBJECT: Revised Third Draft of Chapter VI of the Report to the General Assembly.

Attached are paragraphs 1 to 24 of the Revised Third Draft of Chapter VI, as redrafted by the Drafting Sub-Committee.

Attachment

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By NARS, Date

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UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

DRAFTING SUB-COMMITTEE: DRAFT CHAPTER VI

(Revised Third Draft)

Purpose and Formation of Commission

1. Before going into the subject matter of the present Chapter, it may be useful to recall that the problem of the re-establishment of Korean independence had its genesis in the Cairo Declaration of 1 December 1943, the Potsdam Conference of July 1945 and the Moscow Agreement in December 1945.* The latter agreement established the US-USSR Joint Commission on Korea,**/ which, after a series of inconclusive meetings, finally reached a deadlock in September 1947. Subsequently the United States Government submitted the problem to the General Assembly of the United Nations in September 1947.***

2. Following considerable debate, the General Assembly on 14 November 1947, adopted two resolutions**** which recognized "the urgent and rightful claims to independence of the people of Korea" and laid down the principle of the participation of Korean representatives in the discussion of the problem. For that purpose a temporary commission on Korea was established with the right to travel, observe and consult throughout the country.

3. The terms of reference of the Commission, as stated in the resolutions may be summarized as follows:

(a) To facilitate and expedite the participation of Korean representatives in the consideration of the problem, the Commission shall observe that these representatives be duly elected;

/(b)

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* See Chapter III, paragraph 2(a).
** See Chapter III, paragraphs 18 - 21.
*** See Chapter I, paragraphs 1 - 6.
**** See Chapter I, paragraph 34.

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(b) To facilitate and expedite the fulfillment of the programme laid down for the attainment of the independence of Korea and the withdrawal of the occupying forces, the elected representatives constituting a National Assembly, may establish a national government and enter into consultations with the Commission.

4. Since the Resolutions referred clearly to Korea as a whole, the Commission, having had no opportunity to meet previously outside of Korea, felt it its first duty, following its arrival in Seoul in January 1948, to make special efforts to obtain the co-operation of both occupying forces.

5. In response to these efforts, the United States Military authorities in South Korea declared themselves ready to extend facilities and assistance. The Soviet representative to the United Nations however reaffirmed the negative attitude/of his Government on the matter.*

6. The Commission therefore regretfully drew the conclusion that it would not be possible, for the time being, to implement its terms of reference in that part of Korea occupied by the forces of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

7. Under these circumstances, the Commission decided to consult the Interim Committee for the purpose of obtaining its views on the course to be followed in the light of developments.**

8. The Interim Committee, on 26 February 1948, expressed the view that "it is incumbent upon the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea" to implement the programme as outlined in Resolution II of the General Assembly, "in such parts of Korea as are accessible to the Commission". The Commission accordingly decided to observe the elections in South Korea as announced by the United States Commanding Officer to be held on 10 May 1948,*** taking into account the recommendations contained in the letter of the Chairman of the Interim Committee to the Chairman of the Commission. (document A/AC.19/45.

* See Chapter IV, paragraphs 1 - 12.
** " " " " 13 - 14.

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9. This decision did not imply any essential change in the opinion of the members of the Commission that they were primarily concerned with Korea as a whole.

10. In the course of acquainting itself with the background of the situation in Korea since its arrival in January 1948, the Commission had noted certain salient features, bearing upon the political development, which might be enumerated as follows:

11. The Koreans from both North and South Korea belong to the same race, speak the same language, cherish the same customs and traditions, and have the same fervent love of country. Forty years of Japanese occupation and traditions of feudalistic rule have neither dampened the fervour and political passion of the Korean people nor weakened their historical, ethnic, economic and cultural unity as a people. Both this passion and this unity have periodically manifested themselves in patriotic outbursts.

12. Having discarded certain aspects of their past, they nevertheless continued to conform to old patterns insofar as their cultural and family life was concerned. Language, national dress and way of life outlived the Japanese occupation. The modern tendency to accord equality of rights to women has not detracted from the paternal power on family life which is still substantially exercised by the influence and authority of the "pater familias".

13. In addition to this concept, in rural areas, the village headman continues to speak and decide for his community on important matters relating to agricultural, social and political life.

14. In this context, the Japanese occupation did not find it too difficult to establish an administrative and police network which had so entrenched itself that even after the liberation of the country, the administrative organization of Korea continued to be influenced by deeply-rooted systems of vertical authoritarian rule.

15. On the eve of liberation, therefore, the Korean people, in spite of certain traces of indigenous democratic practices, were not prepared for an immediate and general application of modern systems of democracy.

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16. Following the disappearance of Japanese rule, the development of the political situation in the part of Korea occupied by the USSR Military Forces and in the part occupied by the United States Military Forces took divergent courses. The situation in the Northern zone, on the basis of such information as the Commission was able to gather from Seoul, is described in Chapter III, paragraph 4. As for South Korea, the American occupation authorities were faced in the initial stages either with the prospect of a complete breakdown of government or with a continued use of Japanese-trained personnel. This embarrassment was heightened by the fact that Korea was a liberated and not a conquered country. Nevertheless, the Military Government was compelled to leave a broad measure of authority to such elements as were necessary for the maintenance of law and order. Thus this artificial division of the country into two parts by the 38th parallel*, which the Korean people considered as disquieting from the very beginning, was sharpened by the drifting of North and South Korean politics in opposite directions. This unfortunate situation could not but have the most disturbing effects on the political and economic life of the country.

17. In addition to a long history of feudalistic rule, the suppression of political activities during 40 years of Japanese occupation had deprived the Koreans of opportunities to acquire adequate political experience. This helps to explain the existing weakness in organization of political parties in South Korea, their multiplicity and - possibly - the tendency of such parties and organizations to gravitate more towards personalities than towards issues, resulting in constant shifting of political alignments.

18. Certain Rightist parties associated with the Korean administration have been able to extend their political influence in South Korea. These advantages were shared to a lesser extent by the moderate groups. The Extreme-Left, having been brought to the foreground by the establishment of a "People's Republic" at the time of the liberation, had lost most of their power since the /replacement

* See Chapter III, paragraphs 2(b) and 3.

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replacement of this organization by a Military Government. Subsequently, they were forced to operate underground and to confine their activities to sporadic attempts of sabotage and violence.*

THE PROBLEM OF ELECTIONS

Freedom of Atmosphere

19. In this political atmosphere, the Commission sought to bring about a greater measure of freedom before the election and to expedite as much as possible the democratization process in South Korea. Through its hearings of Korean personalities and interviews with competent American authorities, such issues as civil liberties, reform of criminal procedure, certain phases of the activities of the police and youth organizations, political prisoners, electoral procedures, and means of public information, came to the attention of the Commission.

20. In due time, extensive recommendations towards obtaining a freedom of atmosphere were transmitted to the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, by the Commission. These recommendations were made in conformity with the recognition of the responsibility of the United States authorities for the maintenance of law and order in the country. The United States Command in Korea subsequently took a number of steps in the direction the Commission had advocated as desirable.

21. The following changes regarded as an important step in ensuring civil liberties were effected by the American authorities:

(a) A Korean Bill of Rights issued by the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, enumerated the inherent liberties of the Korean people. The proclamation contained the ordinary constitutional rights and freedoms such as generally prevailed in democratic countries (document A/AC.19/62);

(b) On 20 March, the Military Governor approved an ordinance on criminal procedures (Ordinance 176, effective 1 April 1948,

/document

* See Chapter III, paragraphs 36, 38.

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document A/AC.19/W.40) which had been under consideration for some time by the United States Command. Among other things, the new ordinance provided that there would be no arrests without warrant, or in certain specified cases, where arrests without warrant were permitted, no detention would be for longer than forty-eight hours without subseqnent warrant. It also contained provisions for bail, counsel, and punitive measures for abuse of power, all new features for Korea.

22. Realizing that neither laws, ordinances nor proclamations in themselves would provide sufficient guarantees for a free atmosphere for elections, the Commission directed its attention on the national police and the youth organizations, which had been described, in a number of complaints, as often resorting to abusive practices (arbitrary arrests, threats or pressure, etc.....).

23. Though concrete evidence of such abuses was not actually presented by the complainants, the Commission nevertheless recognized that the National Police might play an important role in the application and execution of laws and ordinances relating to elections. For this reason, it took the decision to observe the attitude of the police very closely during the pre-election and the election periods.*

24. "With respect to youth organizations"**, it appeared that with the exception of the "National Youth Organization" - a group supported by the United States Military Government - they were dependent on private initiative only, and most of them were affiliated with political parties. Almost all of them were markedly prone to organize bellicose demonstrations against their political opponents, thus giving frequent indications of a dangerous lack of tolerance towards the ideas they did not share. The Commission noted moreover that the membership of these youth organizations included a large number of adults.

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* See Chapter III, Paragraph 74.
** The proper translation of "Chong Yon Dan" should be: "Young Men's Organization".

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Spec ept 165 (cont'd) 2 Jul 48

ingh recently and that he expected that amended instructions were on the way to Singh. He thought that possibly Mr. Jamieson might have carried these instructions to Singh. He was to see him again either today or tomorrow and promised to give me the results of his talk.

[illegible] said, also could not withdraw over the "national oversight" issue. He said Patterson would strongly resist" any effort even to take a public airing of his views at [illegible] but if in the end, other than for a few "walkouts" [illegible] (as Patterson stated before) Canada would remain with [illegible].

[illegible], however, could "almost certainly" withdraw although he would prefer to have an opportunity to talk to Jamieson [illegible]. He will also like to know his impression [illegible] present Australian views as soon as he could.

[illegible]:

Mr. Dana's views, I am almost certain, are somewhat clouded by his desire to go home. He was more pessimistic than Mr. Lall and while he admitted that in the event of withdrawal "[illegible]" it was not certain that Canada and Australia would withdraw". Asked how this "withdrawal" would be accomplished, Dana said the withdrawal very much in the same light as Saul-Conseco--detrimental to U. S. interests and encouragement to Russia. He said that he favored an early completion of the work of [illegible] and departure for home. He has proposed (informally to some delegates) that [illegible] committee [illegible] consisting of France, China and Canada, with the Philippine delegate on call in Manila, to handle consultation with the [illegible]. He added that his plan is making no headway [illegible]. He added that although favored by both Singh and [illegible]. The latter is more anxious than ever to return home but he received a message a few days ago from his foreign office telling him to remain here indefinitely. He told Lane he is puzzled as to why the message was sent.

[illegible]
[illegible]

cc: [illegible]
Mr. Jacobs
Mr. Noble
-2

JM:ie

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American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
A-0 235

Spec Report 166 9 July 1948

SUBJECT: Conversation with Mr. Binnerts.

1. Mr. Binnerts called this morning to inquire whether there were any new developments in the adoption of the Constitution and the formulation of the government. During the conversation he told me that the USSR was practically unanimous in its determination to reassemble in Paris in order to prepare for the General Assembly meeting. I asked him whether there were any members not in favor of this plan and if so who they were. He said that as far as he knew, only Mr. Matsuszewski did not fully approve of the Paris trip but was not opposed to it. Binnerts said the Paris trip proponents included Lie, Trygve, and Vishinsky and that the mention by Mr. Lie at yesterday's meeting of a "windup" by 1 August, was the first piece of this plan.

2. Binnerts said that he had access to letters (Stalin every 3 days to Roosevelt by plane) but that he would not accept this as official. He said a message in pair forward to Dr. Jessup stating that the USSR favors the Paris trip and considers it essential to the solution of the Berlin problem.

3. Binnerts reiterated his conviction that the Soviet Union will be an interested party at the conference. He foresees no crisis as such although he said that Canada, Australia and India certainly will not be interested in any position which might lead to the expression of their disapproval of the Soviet Union. He said that the Paris plan was one of the methods to circumvent Vishinsky's request for a Paul-Boncour's "creation" idea followed by a return to Lake Success, was another plan this line.

4. USSR, according to Binnerts, will remain in the United Nations "very soon" and then carry out a modus operandi for the Atomic Energy Commission's final recommendations to the Security Council on the question of whether the veto power should be

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is in fact a government national in scope. The only question now, according to Bimmerts, is whether to disband in Seoul and (1) send the rapporteur to Paris or (2) send the entire Commission to Paris.

JOHN [illegible]LIN
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
Mr. Noble
G-2

JW:ie

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American Delegation
U.S. - U.S.S.R. JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

Report 167 13 July 1948

SUBJECT: Conversation with CHANG, Myun.

1. Mr. CHANG, Myun, of the National Assembly Liaison Committee called at my office yesterday afternoon, ostensibly to give me a copy of the new Constitution in Korean. He said that the time schedule of the National Assembly remained about the same as he had given me before. According to Mr. CHANG, the Government Organization Enabling Act will be discussed during the week of 12/17 July and the President would be elected immediately afterward. He foresaw a government organized sometime between 21/26 July. He said that it was then the intention of the "Korean leaders" to notify [illegible] and the U.S. authorities of the formation of a "National government." He said in reply to a question from me that "Korean leaders" meant Mr. [illegible].

2. According to CHANG, however, there is still a considerable controversy over the selection of Cabinet heads. He said that KI, Sung Soo and LEE, Ik Ki, were the leading aspirants for the Premiership, but said that KI, whom he thought was eminently qualified, was doubtful because of his [illegible] connections and might lack sufficient support in the Assembly for confirmation.

3. Mr. CHANG represented LEE, Ik Ki, as saying that he had to be elected Premier or _____" the alternative not being stated. LEE, he said, was trying by "any means" to get the Premiership.

4. CHANG also said that the question of the office and the location on the road of the Interior Ministry, likewise was difficult. CHO, Bong An, of course, is leading the opposition to a strong centralized police force in the National Assembly. Mr. CHANG thought that Dr. [illegible] will probably get the Interior post.

5. Concerning the interim acts on the formation of the government and the formal inauguration planned for 15 August,

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Mr. CHANG said that Dr. RHEE wanted to open discussions between the U.S. authorities and the Korean Government envisaging agreements on the transfer of governmental functions and other pertinent matters. Mr. CHANG also said that when the Government was formed it was the intention of the leaders to have a "full scale" consultation with UNTCOK, including the formation of security forces and "withdrawal of troops." He added, however, that, of course, it was not the intention of the Koreans to call for U.S. troop withdrawal because "we will need you here a long time."

6. Mr. CHANG gave me a copy of a proposed government organization scheme which is attached as an inclosure.

JOHN WICKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

1 Incl
Gov't Org. Scheme

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
Mr. Noble
G-2

JW:ie

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CHART OF KOREAN GOVERNMENT

LEGISLATIVE

National Assembly

EXECUTIVE

President

Premier

Civil Service

General Affairs

Public Information

Economic Planning Committee

Budget Bureau

Legal Drafting Bureau

Dept. of Planning

State Affairs Council

Interior

Foreign Affairs

Agriculture

Commerce and Industry

Finance

Education

Justice

Social Welfare

National Defense

Communication and Transportation

JUDICIAL

Judiciary Systems

Investigation Committee

Auditing Bureau

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merican Delegation
U.S.-KOREAN JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

Spec Report 168 10 July 1948

MEMO. FOR GENERAL HODGE:

SUBJECT: Conversation With CHANG, Kyun.

1. I talked to Mr. CHANG on 9 and 10 July concerning the question of elected representatives of the Korean people proceeding to Paris to take part in the consultation with the General Assembly to decide the fate of Korea. Mr. CHANG at first argued strongly that members of this delegation need not necessarily be "elected representatives of the Korean people." We went over the Resolution of 14 November 1947 very carefully and still CHANG did not seem to be convinced. I then brought out detailed reports of the UN (Lake Success) General Assembly meetings Nos. 90 to 94 of October-November 1947, and showed him that the whole crux of the consultation problem was the election of elected representatives of the Korean people; that the Russians based their entire attack of the U.S. proposals on this one point and that it would place the nations that were supporting Korea's cause before the General Assembly in Paris in September in an extremely weak position if the Koreans insisted on nominating other than elected representatives of the Korean people.

2. Mr. CHANG gave the impression of arguing the point without being personally convinced himself. He apparently was trying to assist the personal ambitions of some Korean in Seoul to go to Paris--very probably Helen Kim of Ewha College. However, after a very long discussion with him, including my talk with him this morning, he said that he felt it was to the interest of Korea that the elected representatives be nominated to go to Paris. I told him that in any case the Resolution of 14 November 1947 provided that the General Assembly would "(elected representatives of the Korean people) be invited to take part in the consideration of the (Korean) question"; that in any case the initiative to send representatives to Paris would come from the General Assembly and that

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the General Assembly would be certain to ask that the elected representatives of the Korean people be sent.

3. Mr. CHANG discussed the advisability of consulting with UNTCOK on sending elected representatives to Paris and I said that I saw no objection to this although I reminded him that the impulse must eventually come from the General Assembly as provided for in the Resolution.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen. Dean
Mr. Jacobs
Mr. Noble
G-2

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By NARS, Date

American Delegation
US - [illegible] JOINT COMMISSION
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Spec Report 169 12 July 1948

[illegible] ON THAT MODEL

SUBJECT: Paul-Boncour Opinion on Processing Korean Delegates to Paris.

1. On the morning of the 12th of July, Paul-Boncour was asked his opinion on what procedure would follow the request of the Korean Assembly (or Government) to take advantage of part 1 of the UN resolution of 14 November 1947, which allows them to send representatives to the General Assembly.

2. Paul-Boncour said that the Commission could simply handle it as a piece of information and would notify the Koreans at the success. As to making the necessary arrangements, this would be a matter entirely for the Koreans. They must decide who would go and how many would go. They must make arrangements for their transportation and billeting in Paris. They must ask the French Government for visas. Paul-Boncour assured us that such visas would, of course, be granted.

3. Paul-Boncour said he did not expect [illegible] to create any serious problem. However, there was a small clause in the Assembly resolution (the Political Committee) limiting it to the number in membership. He advised that representatives be on hand when the Assembly met so as to be prepared to present their case in any event.

4. He said that since Korea was not a member of the UN, they would need some kind of an invitation to participate. He assumed that he [illegible] would be his spokesman.

5. [illegible] suggested that the Commission request Koreans from Korea (South Korea) be received by the Commission directly. The Koreans, in his opinion, would suggest that the representatives from Korea (North Korea) [illegible] they had a right to be heard.

6. The Chairman thanked him. He stated it was considered [illegible]. It depended in some measure on [illegible]

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Spec Rpt 169 12 Jul 48

policy towards the UN would be at the time of the Paris Assembly. If, as had been stated not long ago in the papers, the U.S. did not wish to try to force Russia out of the UN, it would probably develop that the U.S. would accede to hearing the representatives from North Korea.

7. If the U.S. had changed its policy, then the U.S. might try to prevent the attendance of the representatives from North Korea.

8. In either event, whether the U.S. was willing to hear North Koreans or not, he thought that the U.S. should certainly point out to the General Assembly that the representatives from North Korea had not been selected in an election observed by the UN while those from South Korea received their mandate in an election under UN observations.

JOHN WICKLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

CC: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
Mr. Noble
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By NARS, Date

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American Delegation
U.S.-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

Spec Report 17

12 July 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE:

SUBJECT: Appearance of "Elected Representatives of the Korean People" Before General Assembly.

1. Binnerts' Reaction: I spoke to Mr. Binnerts today concerning probable consultation of the General Assembly with "elected representatives of the Korean people" as envisaged under the part I of the UN Resolution of 14 November 1947. Mr. Binnerts had never given any consideration to this question and at first had the impression that the matter should not be pressed by the Koreans at this time with UNTCOK because of possible "disagreement and tumult" that would be raised in UNTCOK.

Binnerts said that he feared that Patterson and Singh (and probably Jamieson) would be opposed to discussing this subject in the Commission. I reminded Mr. Binnerts that while I agreed that a rebuff to the Koreans should be avoided at this time that I thought that the question was one for action by the General Assembly who, under part I of the 14 November 1947 Resolution, is morally bound, if not actually obligated, to ask for the appearance of representatives of the Korean people, who were elected under the observation of UNTCOK. I said that I did not believe that the Patterson-Singh-Jamieson trio would stir up a "crisis" over this fact since it (a) did not touch on the matter of a "national government" to which they have such violent objections, and (b) it appears certain that the Russians are aiming at the same objective, i.e., the appearance of "elected representatives" or their agents before the General Assembly.

We then discussed the action of the Russians in withdrawing for screening, particularly as it would influence an invitation of the General Assembly to the "elected representatives". We both agreed that (a) without question, the Russians would not wait for an invitation from the General Assembly to produce

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their "elected" representatives, and (b) that as a matter of good administrative practice it would be well to have the UNTCOK remind the Secretariat General in routine fashion of the implied, if not actual promise of the General Assembly to hear the Koreans in Paris.

Mr. Binnerts said that after the significance of the recent news from North Korea had permeated through UNTCOK he would seek authority from the "Main Committee" to dispatch a message to the Secretary General asking that an invitation be extended to the "elected representatives of the Korean people" so that the necessary logistical arrangements and selection might go forward here. This action will certainly place the question before UNTCOK and produce some decision quickly.

2. Luna-Valle Reactions.

Neither was much interested in the question of extending an invitation to the elected representatives, both regarding the matter as one of primary importance to the General Assembly. Both were seen just before today's meeting and not much time was available for lengthy discussion.

3. Paul-Borcour Reaction.

See Special Report 169.

4. Summary and Recommendations:

The preliminary poll on this question is none too comprehensive or complete; however, my impression at the present time is that consideration of the question of sending troops to Paris is one that will flow naturally from the recent actions of the Russians in North Korea; that UNTCOK is certain to see the Russian objectives which are to parallel, step by step, every action taken in South Korea, elections, National Assembly, National Government, etc.

I, therefore, recommend that in the next three or four days at least that the following policy be adopted:

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Memo for Gen Hodge cont'd 12 July 1948

a. Dissuade the Koreans from pursuing the question with UNTCOK.

b. Await reaction of UNTCOK, particularly with respect to Mr. Binnerts' anticipated reference to the "Main Committee".

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen. Dean
Mr. Jacobs
Mr. Noble
G-2

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American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

15 July 1948

Spec Report 171

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE:

SUBJECT: Indian Attitude Toward Korean Question.

On 14 July Mr. Singh was interviewed. Many topics were discussed. The following presentation of "Questions and Answers" is by no means a verbatim record of the interview, but is presented in this form for brevity and clarity. Neither the questions nor the answers were quite as abrupt and direct as appear below. Many other questions were discussed other than those points presented below. Only the gist of the discussion as it concerned the Indian attitude towards the Korean matter is given here.

Q. On your return from Shanghai you told me that you had no instructions to govern your attitude should the Commission be confronted with the announcement of the establishment of a National Government. Now that you can definitely foresee this announcement, have you asked for and received instructions?

A. Yes, I have. I have rather complete instructions which cover this matter.

Q. Can you reveal them?

A. Yes, I can. But, of course, they are not available for publication.

India has always felt that these elections were only a step towards the unification of Korea. You recall that in the Interim Committee meetings that India took that position, and that is the only reason why India went against Menon's recommendation which was the UNTCOK majority recommendation. As you know, the majority opinion on UNTCOK was that the 14 November 1947 Resolution could not be carried out in South Korea. India has no objection to these elected representatives calling

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themselves the National Government. However, India feels very strongly that before they make a National Government from the product of these elections that the elected representatives should carry out the suggestions made in the note to Mr. Menon which accompanied the Interim Committee Resolution. In this note the Chairman of the Interim Committee advised Menon that "the National Assembly to which representatives are to be elected would be a stage in the formation of a Korean Government", and further on the note said, "the Interim Committee noted that the representatives constituting the National Assembly would be entirely free to consult with the UNTCOK and to carry on such negotiations as they wished with any other Korean groups which might not have participated in the elections regarding the form of government to be established and the participation of those groups therein. The Interim Committee entertained the hope that in these consultations and negotiations the Korean representatives in the National Assembly would be able to secure through their effort the full cooperation in their government of all Koreans."

India feels that this body of elected representatives, this National Assembly, has not seriously taken any step towards carrying out these provisions of the note of instructions to Mr. Menon. I do not consider that this Resolution of the National Assembly announcing the holding open of seats in the Assembly for representatives from North Korea (if elected under UN supervision) to be adequate.

Q. You are setting certain rules to be followed by the Koreans. Have you informed the Koreans of the rules you expect them to observe if they wish to have your favor in this matter?

A. I have made it quite clear to Dr. RHEE, and to the members of the Assembly that really control the Assembly's thinking, what it is necessary to do in order to get favorable Indian recognition.

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Q. Can you tell me specifically what steps must be taken?

A. I would rather not. I will be ready to give these steps to the Liaison Committee when they ask for them. I will not take the initiative.

Q. In the event that the National Assembly Liaison Committee asks for a discussion on any point, will you take advantage of the discussion to acquaint the Liaison Committee with the steps you expect the National Assembly to take?

A. Yes, I will. But you don't understand the oriental viewpoint. They know that I am going to give them my opinion. They don't want to hear this opinion. They want to go ahead with the creation of a National Government without any interference. Therefore, they will not ask for a discussion.

Q. Then you can foresee that the result is the announcement of the creation of a National Government without the Assembly having tried the program you have in mind?

A. Yes, I can see this is what will happen.

Q. What will you do?

A. I will inform my government of the fact that this National Assembly made no attempt to carry out the suggestions made in the Interim Committee Chairman's letter to Menon.

Q. To get to the point, will you quit and go home?

A. Yes, probably. I think all three of us will go home--that is, Australia, Canada and myself.

Q. Will you rejoin the Commission in Paris?

A. I do not know. I would not want to guess on this.

Q. Can you say what will be the Indian attitude in Paris?

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. Yes. There will be no change in our attitude. At the General Assembly we will point out that the National Assembly here has failed to take those steps suggested by the Interim Committee Chairman's note. However, and I give this to you not so much as fact as a well-educated guess, if the United Nations resolves that this government which has resulted from these elections should be recognized as the National Government, India will so recognize it. I repeat, we have no objection to the creation of a National Government. We simply feel that every possible step should be taken towards unification, even though these steps may be foreseen as being futile. After they have been taken and we are convinced that every effort has been made, we are then ready to accept the government as National.

. [illegible] explain India's position [illegible] consideration upon [illegible] can be foreseen as impossible.

. Well, in the first [illegible] has had its [illegible] division of its own country but is [illegible] happy to see any other country suffering [illegible] ment. Secondly, we do not believe that unification is impossible. We believe that at the General Assembly will find Russia ready for a rapprochement.

. [illegible] signs in your own article.

. [illegible] I think you [illegible] members on we're going to see [illegible] reconciliation (this opinion was reported to Washington [illegible] 1st July).

. India seems so desirous of unification [illegible] considerations. Can it be said that India would prefer unification of Korea under Communism rather than the present existing division?

A. No. I am sure we would not. [illegible] munism, I believe, is expressed by the [illegible]

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we outlawed the Communist Party.

COMMENT: This is a change of opinion as expressed by Singh on 11 June (see Spec Report 149 of that date) at which time he said, "Well, we can always unify Korea by turning it over to the Communists", and when asked if he made this statement seriously, he continued, "Quite seriously. If we want to unify Korea, this is one way we can do it and it might be better to do it in this fashion than to have the country forever split with the southern half entirely dependent on you (U.S.)."

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen. Dean
Mr. Jacobs
Mr. Noble
G-2

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American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

Spec Report 1/2 15 July 1948

SUBJECT: Conversation with Mr. Wang (China).

On 14 July I had a conversation with Mr. Wang during which he advanced the following expressions of opinion which I have in summary.

1. Probable future of UNTCOK in Seoul.

"When I have announces the establishment of a National Government, it will cause a 'crisis' in UNTCOK. We can foresee it. I don't believe there is any way we can avoid it.

"The 'crisis' will not result in an attempt to oust us from Korea; the most serious result would simply be the withdrawal of the minority bloc, India, Australia, and Canada, which two nations I expect will refuse to consult with the National Government.

"In order to minimize the effect of this 'crisis', I can see the following suggestions forming on the other side. I believe that when we see that India, Canada, and Australia are determined to leave, that one of your (U.S.) friends will suggest that UNTCOK adjourn and appoint a subsidiary body to carry on the consultations. This adjournment of UNTCOK will last until the Paris meeting. The suggestion of adjournment will be followed by the suggestion that those nations willing to consult with the National Government should stay here, to continue such consultations. Those nations unwilling to so consult will be allowed to depart from Seoul and it will be expected that they will request the Commission in Paris.

"If such a resolution is passed, the effect will actually be good in that we will have behind us as representatives of UNTCOK, nations favorably disposed and thus the consultations can proceed more rapidly. At the same time, we have not broken up UNTCOK and I hope we can avoid any announcement by the minority that they refuse to consult with the National Government. I feel we can avoid it."

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2. Recognition by U.S.

Dang was informed of the U.S. intention to express the opinion that the National Government (at the time of the announcement of the creation of such Government) constitutes that National Government envisaged under the Resolution of 14 November. Dang had this opinion to offer.

"I am glad to hear it. We all assumed this.

"However, I wish to point out one possible eventuality, if the U.S. is alone in "recognizing" this National Government, it will give the opportunity to the minority on UNTCOK to say 'well, we have always contended that this problem in South Korea is one for the U.N. alone. The U.S. alone has now recognized this Government; hence, we propose that UNTCOK quit and let the U.N. carry on.'

"It would be much better if arrangements were made before-hand to recognize the National Government, for ten or a dozen other nations to follow immediately or at a time simultaneous with U. S. recognition. In this way, recognition would not be purely a U.S. matter, but would be a UN matter. Recognition by several nations would not allow the UNTCOK minority to take the attitude that the situation here is one only for the U.N."

[illegible]
Brigadier General, U.S. Army

cc: Mr. Dean
Mr. Jacobs
Mr. Noble
C-2

[illegible]

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

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American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
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Spec Report 173

16 July 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE:

SUBJECT: Summary Records of UNTCOK Plenary Sessions 40-79, Both Inclusive.

1. There is attached one copy each of summaries of UNTCOK plenary sessions Nos. 59 to 79, inclusive (also Main Committee Meeting No. 13). These meetings were held in Seoul since the return from Shanghai.

2. Copies of summaries of meetings 50 to 58, inclusive (Shanghai meetings) were left with Gen. Coulter on 14 July.

3. These summaries will all appear in slightly different form in the report I am preparing of Section IV of the UNTCOK report. These copies need not be returned.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

Incls.
Summaries of UNTCOK
Plenary Sessions Nos.
59 to 79.

cc: Gen. Dean
Mr. Jacobs
Mr. Noble
G-2

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By NARS, Date

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American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

Spec Report 174 16 July 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE:

SUBJECT: Plenary Sessions Nos. 80-82, inclusive.

Attached are summary records of UNTCOK Plenary Sessions Nos. 80 to 82, both inclusive.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

Incl
Summary records of
UNTCOK Plenary Sessions
Nos. 80 to 82.

cc: Gen. Dean
Mr. Jacobs
Mr. Noble
G-2

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American Delegation
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Spec Report 175 22 July 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR CENTRAL FILES

SUBJECT: Immediate Future of UNCOK.

1. Now that Chapter VI has been approved, there has been much speculation as to what will happen to the Commission. There follows opinions of some of the delegates:

A. Mr. LIU (see Daily Report of 17 July) wants the whole Commission to stay on here until September and then wants them to go to Paris with him. If the whole Commission cannot go, he wants a committee, or if no committee, then a chairman.

B. Mr. LIMA and Mr. WOLF want the Commission to designate a subsidiary body to stay here as the Commission's agent to consult with the to be created National Government. This is purely a personal desire on their part because, due to homesickness, they want to go back to their own capitals. Lima wants to be consulted in Manila with the hope that a call won't be necessary.

Mr. WOLF has been pleading with ABU-HAKIM in an effort to get ABU-HAKIM to suggest that such a subsidiary body be appointed consisting of Australia, Canada, India, China, and France. ABU-HAKIM points out that the reason that Wolf work on somebody else to suggest this is that he is in no position to suggest this one release since his Government has given him instructions that he will stay here; but, if he could show his Government a Commission resolution that delegated authority to a subsidiary body of which El Salvador was not a member, then he would have a reason for going home.

C. From SIRAD I have only the opinion given on 14 July, that in all probability he would withdraw after the announcement of the establishment of a National Government. At that time he also expected Australia, and Canada to take the same action.

D. CRAIGIE, on 21 July, volunteered the statement that, "I do not know what reaction my Government will have towards the announcement of the creation of a National Government. I will

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not know until I inform them of this announcement. At that time I will receive instructions to govern myself."

F. No expression of opinion has been received from JAMIESON.

F. HALL-PATCH's idea is that the Main Committee will consult with the National Government. In this way he feels that the Commission can officially still be kept as a full body with its headquarters in Seoul. The fact that Australia, Canada, and India may withdraw "for consultations with their governments," would not break up the Commission. Indeed, he hopes that this exodus, if it takes place, will create no more comment than did the departure of Lanet. Since the Main Committee has no prescribed quorum and attendance at its sessions is voluntary, the Committee could consist of only those who wish to stay, or as in the case of El Salvador and U.N., must stay.

HALL-PATCH said personally he blamed LOK and VAN would go home since they were just cogs in the machinery, and contributed nothing to the work of the Committee. But, on the other hand, he wanted replacements for them since he felt that the Main Committee should not be reduced below four nations, (the C.P.I. Bloc). In fact, he hopes that a Syrian delegate will come, provided that he has been properly oriented towards U.N. policy.

HALL-PATCH still fears U.N. LIU. On 1 July he expressed the opinion that LIU could rupture the whole works if he had a mind to do so. He mentioned nothing specific but all along I have noticed that HALL-PATCH has regarded LIU with considerable suspicion. He does not like his talks with LIU too. On the other hand, I have received the impression that he does not like to see LIU becoming too friendly with myself and members of my staff. When asked why he did not ask LIU what LIU intended to do (I did not want to tell him about our interview with LIU covered in Daily Report of 17 July), HALL-PATCH replied, "You don't understand these orientals. You can't deal with them direct. It would do no good to ask LIU point blank what he intends to do."

2. CONCLUSION: In my opinion, because HALL-PATCH has shown more acumen at leadership than anyone else and has been able to get his way more consistently than any other delegate recently, the Commission will follow the HALL-PATCH plan, i.e. that the Main Committee will continue here as a consultant body of the National Government, while one or more of the Commission delegates may "absent themselves temporarily from Seoul for visits

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to their home governments." Whether Canada, India and Australia will agree to this face saving device is problematical. None of the three have been asked a direct question either by us or by the other delegations. The impression I get is that the proposed formula may be satisfactory although any of the three would find it inconvenient to attend some of the Main Committee Meetings, particularly when the "consultation" gets acrimonious or when questions involving the status of the National Government are discussed.

JOHN HECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
Mr. Noble
C-2

JDH:ie

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

Spec Report 176 20 July 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE:

SUBJECT: Government Organization Law.

1. Attached are copies of an English translation of the "Government Organization Law" approved by the National Assembly on 17 July.

2. This translation was supervised by Dr. Ernst Fraenkel and Dr. CHUN, Kyu Hong, Secretary of the National Assembly, who approved it as an official copy.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

Incl
Copies of
"Government Organization Law".

cc: Gen Dean
Mr Jacobs
Mr Noble
G-2

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GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION LAW

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Chapter I - General Rules

Section 1: The purpose of this law shall be to determine the basic principles of the organization of the Government with a view to performing the affairs of state uniformly and efficiently.

Section 2: The President, as head of the Executive Branch, shall direct and control all organizations of the Executive Branch in accordance with the laws and ordinances. He may suspend or repeal orders or dispositions established by the Prime Minister, Department Chiefs, and heads of local administrative bodies in case such orders or dispositions are deemed improper or illegal.

Section 3: The following types of administrative agencies shall be established: boards, departments, offices, divisions, and committees; the following types of subordinate administrative agencies shall be established: secretariats, bureaus, and sections. The establishment and organization of administrative agencies shall be determined by law; the establishment and scope of jurisdiction of subordinate administrative agencies shall be determined by presidential orders.

Section 4: Whenever it is deemed necessary, each administrative agency may establish local branch offices and bureaus in order to subdivide its activities in accordance with the provisions of law.

Section 5: Whenever it is deemed necessary, each administrative agency may, within its jurisdiction, establish, in accordance with presidential orders, cultural and public institutions such as museums, museums of science, libraries, academies for art and engineering, laboratories, experimental and research institutions, and advisory agencies such as boards of investigation and committees.

Section 6: The establishment of all organizations and institutions under the provisions of this law must in all respects correspond to the budget.

Section 7: Regulations pertaining to the chart of the various Government agencies, provided by this law, the classification of the Government employees and the number and compensation of Government employees shall be determined by presidential order.

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Chapter 2 - State Council and Prime Minister

Section 8: It shall be the duty of the Prime Minister to coordinate and adjust all matters which shall be referred to the meeting of the State Council.

Section 9: The Prime Minister shall, under the orders of the President, supervise the chiefs of the various departments of the Executive Branch of the Government; he may suspend or repeal orders or dispositions of each department of the Executive Branch which are deemed illegal or improper.

Section 10: The Prime Minister shall, under the orders of the President, submit proposed Government bills, the budget and other matters to the National Assembly; he shall report to the National Assembly on general state affairs.

Section 11: The Prime Minister shall, in all matters related to his jurisdiction, control and supervise the administrative heads of the provinces.

Section 12: In case the Prime Minister is unable to perform his duties for some reason, the President shall deputize another minister to carry out his duties temporarily.

Section 13: The following persons shall be authorized to speak in the meetings of the State Council:

First: Each office director as provided by law;
Second: Other persons specified by law.

Chapter III - Departments of the Executive Branch

Section 14: The Executive Branch of the Government shall be composed of the following departments; each department shall have one Chief:

(1) Department of Internal Affairs;
(2) Department of Foreign Affairs;
(3) Department of National Defense;
(4) Department of Finance;
(5) Department of Justice;
(6) Department of Education;
(7) Department of Agriculture and Forestry;
(8) Department of Commerce and Industry;
(9) Department of Social Affairs;
(10) Department of Transportation;
(11) Department of Communications.

Section 15: The Chief of the Department of Internal Affairs shall have jurisdiction over matters pertaining to internal security, general administration on the provincial level of Government in all matters not specifically assigned to the jurisdiction of other departments of the National Government, election of members of the National Assembly, public works and fire prevention; and shall supervise local autonomous organizations.

Section 16: The Chief of the Department of Foreign Affairs shall have jurisdiction over matters pertaining to diplomacy, treaties, and agreements with foreign nations, and citizens abroad.

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Section 17: The Chief of the Department of National Defense shall have jurisdiction over matters pertaining to the military administration of the Army, Navy, and Air Forces.

Section 18: The Chief of the Department of Finance shall have jurisdiction over matters pertaining to Government accounts, receipts and disbursements, bonds, taxes, currency, financial institutions, and monopolies.

Section 19: The Chief of the Department of Justice shall have jurisdiction over matters pertaining to public prosecutions; administration of penal institutions and questions of personnel of the Judicial Branch of the Government.

Section 20: The Chief of the Department of Education shall have jurisdiction over matters pertaining to education in general and technical education, science, art, athletics and other cultural activities.

Section 21: The Chief of the Department of Agriculture and Forestry shall have jurisdiction over matters pertaining to agriculture, forestry, livestock breeding, silk industry, food, irrigation and farm land.

Section 22: The Chief of the Department of Commerce and Industry shall have jurisdiction over matters pertaining to commerce, mining, fisheries, industry, electricity, weights and measures, patents and foreign trade.

Section 23: The Chief of the Department of Social Affairs shall have jurisdiction over matters pertaining to labor, public health, welfare, and problems concerning women.

Section 24: The Chief of the Department of Transportation shall have jurisdiction over all matters concerning transportation by land, water, and air.

Section 25: The Chief of the Department of Communications shall have jurisdiction over matters pertaining to mail service, telegraph and telephone, Government insurance and postal savings on a small scale.

Section 26: The Chief of each department of the Executive Branch shall control and supervise his subordinate officials and the heads of local administrative bodies with regard to matters under his jurisdiction.

Section 27: The Chief of each department of the Executive Branch shall assume responsibility for all matters under his jurisdiction.

In case it is doubtful which department has jurisdiction over certain matters and such matters are related to two or more departments, jurisdiction shall be determined by a meeting of the State Council.

Section 28: In case of necessity, the Chief of each department of the Executive Branch may, in matters related to his jurisdiction, submit to the meeting of the State Council a draft referring to the enactment, amendment, or repeal of laws or presidential orders.

Section 29: Each department of the Executive Branch shall have a Deputy Chief of the Department.

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The Deputy Chief of the department, under the orders of the department Chief, shall supervise and coordinate internal matters; he shall deputize for the department Chief in case the latter cannot perform his duties for any reason.

Chapter IV - Organizations Subordinate to the Prime Minister

Section 30: The Office of Administration (General Affairs), the Office of Public Information, the Office of Legislation, and the Planning Office shall be subordinate to the Prime Minister; each office shall have one director, and in case of necessity, one deputy director. Each director shall coordinate the work in the office under his jurisdiction and shall control and supervise the subordinate Government officials.

Section 31: The Director of the Office of Administration shall have jurisdiction over matters pertaining to general affairs, conferring of honors, documents and accounts, and personnel and financial affairs of the State Council.

Section 32: The Director of the Office of Public Information shall have jurisdiction over matters pertaining to the proclamation of laws and ordinances, public information, propaganda, statistics, printing, and publication and copy rights.

Section 33: The Director of the Office of Legislation shall have jurisdiction over matters pertaining to drafting and analyzing proposed bills and orders which shall be submitted to the State Council meeting.

Section 34: The Director of the Planning Office shall have jurisdiction over matters pertaining to establishment of an over-all plan on financial and economic affairs, financial institutions, industry, raw materials, and price of commodities, and the preparation of a draft budget to be submitted to the meeting of the State Council.

Section 35: An Economic Board shall be established within the Planning Office.

The Chairman of the Planning Office shall be the Chairman of the Economic Board and the Board shall be composed of the following members to be appointed by the President:

(1) One person each to be selected from among members of the Department of Agriculture and Forestry, Department of Commerce and Industry, Department of Finance, Department of Transportation, Department of Communications, Department of Social Affairs, Department of Internal Affairs.

(2) Four persons to be selected from industrial and financial circles.

(3) Two persons to be selected from members of learned societies.

The Economic Board shall prepare the over-all plan on financial and economic problems to be submitted to the meeting of the State Council and shall advise the State Council.

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Chapter V - Civil Service Committee

Section 36: The Civil Service Committee shall have jurisdiction to examine the qualifications of public employees subordinate to the President and to select such employees.

Section 37: The Civil Service Committee shall be composed of one Chairman, and some members to be appointed by the President.

Section 38: Unless otherwise specifically provided by law, all Government employees shall be examined and selected by the Civil Service Committee in accordance with the law concerning the employment of Government employees.

Section 39: The detailed regulations pertaining to the Civil Service Committee shall be determined by presidential order.

Chapter VI - Inspection Committee

Section 40: The Inspection Committee shall have jurisdiction over all matters pertaining to the inspection of public employees subordinate to the President.

Public employees in the meaning of the foregoing paragraph shall not include members of the National Assembly and judges.

Section 41: The Inspection Committee shall be composed of a chairman and 8 members to be appointed by the President.

Section 42: The term of a member of the Inspection Committee shall be five years. A member may be re-appointed consecutively.

Section 43: In case a public employee violates a law or acts contrary to good morals, the Inspection Committee shall investigate the facts; if justified by evidence, it may by a majority vote, decide to inflict disciplinary punishment.

When it has been decided to inflict disciplinary punishment, the judgment shall be forwarded to the Chief of the administrative department concerned for enforcement; provided that notice of disciplinary punishment inflicted upon employees enumerated in Section 46 of the Constitution shall be given to the National Assembly.

Section 44: Whenever it is deemed necessary, the Inspection Committee shall be authorized to request from the Government agency concerned, relevant documents, to examine such documents and to ask for opinions.

Section 45: No member of the Inspection Committee shall participate in politics or be engaged in commercial activities.

Section 46: No member of the Inspection Committee shall be removed, suspended, or have his salary reduced unless by impeachment or criminal punishment.

Section 47: The detailed regulations pertaining to the Inspection Committee shall be provided by presidential order.

SUPPLEMENTARY RULES

Section 48: This law shall be effective on the date of its promulgation by the Speaker of the National Assembly.

Section 49: Matters related to the transfer of each agency of the Executive Branch of the Government which is in existence at the time of the promulgation of this law shall be determined by presidential order.

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American Delegation
U.S. - U.S.S.R. JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

Special Report 177

22 July 1948

SUBJECT: Misunderstood.

At the airport on 21 July, [illegible] voluntarily offered the following explanations for the press to effect:

"I suppose you have been wondering why I haven't seen you (referring to my staff). It is really on the part of persons I told you about some time ago, I feel now and so I hate to seem impolite. I have had so much difficulty with the press lately. I have had to issue statements that I have been forced to shut [illegible] I don't attribute any of it to misunderstanding on the part of the press to [illegible] but the press will get [illegible] to you as to original sin. [illegible] I have used to control [illegible] of my life to make a story. [illegible] I am not so I just follow [illegible] statement that my own lawyer [illegible] I may have made a mistake [illegible] article was [illegible] I [illegible] to refer to [illegible] article and I trust and that is [illegible] to the original). [illegible] I have been many such articles written. [illegible] only one. [illegible]

"I don't know why it is the press has [illegible] I [illegible] [illegible] I [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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American Delegation
US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

Spec Report 178 22 July 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE:

SUBJECT: Plenary Sessions Nos. 83-84.

1. Attached are copies of proceedings of UNTCOK 83rd and 84th Plenary Sessions held on 16/17 July.

2. Plenary Session No. 83 is particularly interesting in that some delegates give indications of their probable line of action when the National Government is formed.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen. Dean
Mr. Jacobs
Mr. Noble
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American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

Spec Report 179 22 July 1948

[redacted] ON GENERAL MORALE:

[redacted]: Conversation with Mr. Jamieson (Australia).

Mr. Jamieson was seen at luncheon on 22 July. It was the first time that it has been attempted to talk "politics" to him.

He was asked if he objected to "having his pulse felt" on his opinions of [redacted] probabilities; he said no, that he felt he would rather enjoy such a discussion.

His statement, however, was not truly representative of his attitude. Although he talked at length and answered questions freely, it was evident he desired to conceal certain information. Whenever such a point would come up, he always turned the discussion away by asking the interviewer his own opinion on that particular matter.

Great respect was gained for Mr. Jamieson as an expert at conversing seemingly freely and yet divulging very little of his opinions.

From a two-hour conversation all of any importance can be given, in effect, in the following words:

1. <u>Doesn't Know Australian Position After "Crisis"</u>.

"When I am confronted with the announcement of the existence of a 'National' Government, I don't know what Australia's position will be. At that time I will have to ask my Government what to do."

COMMENT: However, it was rather evident from the way Jamieson said this that he already had instructions, but the

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nature of those instructions is not known. When Jamieson was asked, "Do you think there is a good chance that you may go home for consultation?", he smiled and said, "Well, that could always happen of course."

2. Australia's Attitude in General.

"I wish to point out and make quite clear, as I hope it is clear to the Koreans, that the attitude of my Government is that these elected representatives have every right to decide themselves what steps they will take in the implementation of their Government. However, I hope they understand equally as clearly that it is not their right to define the mandate of the Commission. Furthermore, my Government feels that the Koreans would be foolish to do anything that would prejudice the consideration that the General Assembly will give to the Korean problem this fall. My Government is firmly of the opinion that the Korean question is entirely a matter for the General Assembly and not for [illegible]."

3. Need a Fact-Finding Body.

"My Government feels that this Commission should limit itself to the observation and reporting of facts, and not to recommendations, conclusions or advice, and certainly not to political negotiations with the Koreans.

"However, it is permissible that the Commission give its conclusions about its observation of elections, but beyond that point the Commission must limit itself to reporting the situation as it exists and leave it up to the General Assembly to decide what course of action should be taken."

4. Koreans Want Sanction But are Impetuous.

"I really feel that the Koreans want the sanction of the Commission and of the UN, but at the same time their impatience is likely to result in their taking steps which would prejudice the obtaining of such sanction."

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COMMENT: Jamieson was asked if the establishment of a so-called "National" Government in the Koreans' own opinion would be a step towards prejudicing UN sanction, to which he replied, "Well, a great deal would depend on the manner in which they did this. They would be very foolish to take steps which would bring on a crisis in the Commission."

Jamieson, however, refused to give any advice as to just what steps could be taken within the Korean interpretation of the Resolution of 14 November 1947, without prejudicing UN consideration.

Turning to matters of press opinion, Jamieson expressed concern at the fact that Australia, Canada and Syria had received such unfavorable remarks in the press. "And what's a little hard to understand is why India seems to have escaped this criticism. Can you tell me, is it a matter of the policy of the Australian, Canadian, Syrian and Indian Governments, or has it more to do with the personality of the individuals themselves?" It was explained to Jamieson that it was more Government policy than anything else, though in the case of Menon and Singh, who were both well received by Koreans, and also the fact that Singh had so heartily endorsed the elections, that even though his position had since changed, India had already produced a reservoir of good opinion among the Koreans.

5. Jamieson Attitude Toward Police State Allegations of Jackson.

As to Jackson's alleged statement about South Korea being a police state, I haven't bothered to try to inquire into this matter, either as to how it started or what was its basis. I really don't care. As far as I'm concerned, it is just water under the bridge. We have many things to go on to from here without looking into the past."

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Memo for Gen Hodge cont'd

6. Koreans Should Know Australia Is Not Anti-Korean.

"I don't understand some indications I have had that the Koreans figure Australia is against them. Certainly I can see nothing in the actions of my Government, or of Jackson, that would give credence to this assumption. The Koreans should know that we are interested in their independence and if possible (underlining is my own), the unification of Korea, but they must realize that we are entitled to our own opinion as to how these two achievements are to be accomplished. It is difficult for an eight-nation Commission to be unanimous on any matter." (Jackson expressed almost the same opinion on his departure.)

7. Attitude Towards Future "Pulse Feeling".

"I dislike having other people try to interpret the Australian position. I think that by its very nature the method makes for much misunderstanding. I would much rather you would come and ask me myself."

JOHN BECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
Mr. Noble
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American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

Spec Report 180 23 July 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE:

SUBJECT: Conversation With Mr. Binnerts.

The following subjects were discussed with Mr. Binnerts during the afternoon of 22 July and morning of 23 July:

1. Luna-Valle Plans:

Mr. Binnerts said that he was "certain" that Dr. Luna (Chile) and Dr. Valle (El Salvador) will not leave UNTCOK as reported and as suggested by both of them several times. "At least", Binnerts said, "they will now stay in Seoul throughout the month of August." He said that both had reservations to leave Seoul on 22 July but that these reservations would be cancelled today.

2. Notification of UNTCOK regarding Formation of Korean Government:

Mr. Binnerts said that he was greatly concerned about the approaching "crisis" in UNTCOK "which is certain to occur when the Korean Government informs UNTCOK officially that it has been constituted as a National Government." He said that he has revised his thinking along this line which heretofore had been somewhat optomistic. He thought that one way to avoid the crisis was to "postpone the official notification to UNTCOK until 15 August"—the date of the formal inauguration of the Government. I asked whether this plan would really avoid the "crisis" or simply delay it. After some thought he said that it perhaps would only delay it. He then suggested that the U.S. authorities "might be able to influence the Koreans toward a postponement of the official notification."

I told Mr. Binnerts that this was impossible. I told him that I saw the so-called "crisis" as avoidable;

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that UNTCOK is not involved in the "recognition" of the National Government as such, and that as a suggestion, it might be feasible for the delegations concerned to declare their reservations concerning official relations with a National Government before the Commission and then, acting as members of the Main Committee, carry on the necessary consultations. (This appears to be the Paul-Boncour plan as it slowly unfolds). I said the matter of "recognition" was one of sole concern to member nations of UN and the future status of Korea one for determination by the General Assembly.

Mr. CHANG, Hyun then came in and interrupted the conversation. As CHANG went to Rinnerts' office to wait for him, Rinnerts asked whether he should suggest a postponement of the notification to CHANG. I told him that I thought it would be unwise to do so. I said that it was my understanding that Mr. Paul-Boncour's interview with the Koreans on 21 July (see Daily Report, 21 July) was badly misunderstood if understood at all (Mr. Noble's report), and that it would be highly desirable in the interests of complete understanding to take up this subject with Mr. CHANG in order that the Korean understanding of Paul-Boncour's statements would be assured. He said that he would do so.

Later he informed me that the Koreans not only understood everything that Paul-Boncour said, but that they were highly "incensed" at his statements and the views of UNTCOK on the National Government issue.

3. Presidential Inauguration.

UNTCOK has received invitations to attend the inauguration of the President on 24 July. Rinnerts said the Commission will undoubtedly accept the invitations on an "individual" basis and in that capacity some members will attend.

JOHN E. HILSMAN
Brigadier General, USA

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
Mr. Noble
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American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

Spec Report 181 26 July 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE:

SUBJECT: 14th Meeting of Main Committee.

Attached is a summary record of the 14th meeting of the Main Committee which discussed:

1. Request of Chairman of the Korean National Assembly to forward letter to the Russians,

2. Proposed meeting with press and Liaison Committee, and

3. Eventual Korean Delegation to Paris.

JOHN WECHSLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

Incl
14th MC Meeting

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
Mr. Noble
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American Delegation
US-USSR Joint Commission
APO 235

Spec Report 182

26 July 19 48

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE:

SUBJECT: Proceedings of 85th Plenary Session.

Attached is a copy of the proceedings of the 85th Plenary Session of UNTCOK held on 20 July. There is little in this summary record other than the report of the final agreement on the conclusions in Part VI.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

Incl
Proceedings of
85th Plenary Session.

cc: Gen. Dean
Mr. Jacobs

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American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

Spec Report 183

27 July 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE:

SUBJECT: Main Committee Meetings 15 and 16.

Attached are copies of Summary Records of the 15th and 16th meetings of the Main Committee, UNTCOK, containing a detailed account of the recent meeting with the National Assembly Liaison Committee.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

Incls
Summary Records of
Main Committee Meetings
15 and 16.

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
Mr. Noble
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American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

Spec Report 184 29 July 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE:

SUBJECT: Conversation With Dr. CHYUN, Kyu Hong, Secretary General of the National Assembly.

1. Correct Translation of Korean Republic.

Dr. Fraenkel saw Dr. CHYUN yesterday in order to discuss with him the correct translation of the name of the Korean Republic. Dr. CHYUN agreed to drop the word "democratic" in the headline of the Constitution and in Art. 5 and Art. 6 of the Constitution. He pointed out that the Korean text uses the words "DAI HAN MIN KOOK" which literally translated means "Great Korean People Country". The word MIN may also be translated as "nation" or "democratic". Dr. CHYUN, however, is of the opinion that both translations ("Korean Republic" and "Korean Democratic Republic") are correct.

2. Korean Delegation to Paris.

a. Dr. CHYUN asked Dr. Fraenkel later to discuss with him a "highly confidential matter". He pointed out that he was charged with the task of preparing the documents which might be needed by the Korean Delegation to the UN General Assembly. He asked whether we were willing to assist him in this task. He referred to a rumor to the effect that the Communists will present about 300 complaints against the election agencies to the UN General Assembly; Dr. CHYUN considers the preparation of a complete collection of documents relating to the 10 May election highly important. He wanted an answer today.

b. I will tell CHYUN that the Korean Delegation will not be charged with responsibility for defending the elections; that the complaints have already been made, investigated and

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found largely baseless and that the UNTCOK (and the United States UN Delegation) have complete data to reply to any charges.

c. I will also tell him subject to your approval that in my opinion the Korean Delegation should not <u>defend anything</u> but should take the offensive and present "The Case of Korea and its Long-delayed Independence." It should point out the international promises made since 1943, the existence of the 38° Parallel, the economic plight of a divided country, the two failures of the Joint Commission, the Communist revolutionary activities in South Korea and the attempt to wreck the elections, the splendid success of the elections despite the Communist opposition, etc., etc.

d. I will also tell him subject to your approval that we will assist him as he has requested but that we think that a positive line should be adopted.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
Mr. Noble
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merican Delegation
[illegible] JOINT COMMISSION
[illegible]

[illegible]ec [illegible]ort 196 30 July 1946

[illegible]:

[illegible] Conference with Dr. [illegible], Kyu Tong.

1. Brief for Korean Paris Delegation.

a. On 29 July 1946, Dr. [illegible], Secretary General of the National Assembly, asked Dr. Treenkel to assist him in the preparation of a brief which may be used by the Korean Delegation to the UN General Assembly as the basis of the Korean plea for recognition as an independent nation. Dr. [illegible] appeared to be more concerned with the preparation of a brief that would defend the election against Communist complaints rather than a comprehensive statement on Korean independence and foreign responsibility therefor. (See par 2, Special Report No. 184.)

b. Dr. [illegible] came in the afternoon of 30 July [illegible] to discuss at my invitation in order to discuss in greater detail the problems raised on the day before. Dr. [illegible] pointed out that he discussed the problems involved with President Hodge and that Dr. Hodge gave full approval to his ideas. As indicated in par 2, Special Report No. 184, I told Dr. [illegible] that in my opinion the best way to present the case of Korea was on a positive basis. I told Dr. that the UN [illegible] itself would defend the elections against local Communist complaints (if any were made which had already been investigated and largely found to be without foundation. I suggested that the brief take the form of a straight-forward presentation of Korea's political history since the last resolution and later develop the theme of Korean frustration over its present economic and political plight caused by the 38th parallel and the obdurate attitude of the Russians. The elections should be stressed factually with emphasis on approval.

c. I requested a subject outline of the proposed brief (attached hereto as an Inclosure) for discussion at the next meeting with Dr. [illegible].

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2. English Translation of Name of New Government.

Dr. CHYUN promised to send to UNTCOK a letter on the revised translation of the Constitution. Dr. CHYUN will inform UNTCOK that the words "Democratic Republic of Korea" as used in the headline and Art. 5 and Art. 6 of the Constitution will be replaced by the words "Republic of Korea". The revised translation of Art. 1 of the Constitution reads as follows: "Korea is a democracy." Copy of Dr. CHYUN's letter will be submitted later.

3. Election Review Board.

Dr. CHYUN gave the following information on the activities of the Election Review Board: 4 complaints were dismissed as prima facie unjustified. The remaining 8 complaints will be decided after a hearing. The Chief Justice assigned the remaining 8 cases to the associate members of the Election Review Board. Dr. CHYUN was informed that it would be desirable to have all cases decided before 15 August 1948. Dr. CHYUN is of the same opinion. He is convinced that the Election Review Board will decide all cases within a very short time.

JOHN H. HODGE
Brigadier General, U. S. Army

Incl
Subject Outline for "The Case for Korean Independence".

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
Mr. Noble
G-2

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American Delegation
US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

Spec Report 188 5 August 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE:

SUBJECT: Summary Record of 89th Plenary Session.

Attached is copy of summary record of the 89th Plenary Session.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen Dean
Mr Jacobs
Mr Noble
G-2

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American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

Spec Report 189 5 August 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Conversation with Bahadur Singh (India) and Arthur B. Jamieson (Australia).

On 4 August, conversation was held with SINGH and JAMIESON at lunch. SINGH did practically all of the talking. JAMIESON cut in now and again to agree with SINGH. In general it can be safely said that JAMIESON is in accord with all the opinions expressed by SINGH.

SINGH's opinions are given below in essence:

1. No Need for Commission to Stay After Government is Announced.

"As soon as the Government is announced, I think five nations (Australia, Canada, India, El Salvador, and Philippine Islands) will withdraw. It will not be a break up. No one wants to break up the Commission. We will simply go home to consult our Governments.

"There is no point in staying here. All delegates agree that paragraph 4 of Resolution II (of 14 November 1947) was written under the intention it would apply to the North as well as the South. Of course, the Interim Committee has given its Resolution that we should apply that paragraph to the South alone. But, a lot of us disagree with the Interim Committee's decision.

"But suppose we did agree. We have no function here. If we were going to consult about the formation of the Government, we would need technical experts in the fields of Law, Finance, Economics, and Military. We have no experts. You (the U.S.) have the experts. You can do the job of transferring authority without our help. So, in any event, whether we agree or disagree with the Interim Committee's decision, the Commission will not stay. Or I will put it this way, the Commission will stay, but most of its members will be absent. What is left will be the Main Committee which will participate more as observers

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rather than as consultants."

2. Commission to Reconvene in Geneva.

"I think that the Commission should meet in Geneva in the last week in August. At that time we can finish our report and be ready to appear before the General Assembly. I consider it extremely important that the Commission be in Paris for the General Assembly meeting." (JAMIESON cut in here to agree with SINGH heartily and to add his opinion that every delegate felt the same way about this and that they were all agreed that it was too big a job for the Rapporteur alone to handle.)

3. Commission to Return to Seoul After the General Assembly.

"At the General Assembly it will probably be decided that the Korean Commission should continue its work and will implement paragraph 4 of Resolution II. After that decision there will be no question about it. When the Commission returns here, everybody will be ready to settle down to work without these internal disputes that have served to delay the Commission. We will not be haggling among ourselves over various interpretations. The job to be done then will be clear to all.

"As I see the Commission's duties, they will be principally engaged in arbitrating those viewpoints where there is some disagreement between you (the U.S.) and the Korean Government. Those points should not be very many, if any. As long as the exchange of sovereignty is going smoothly, we will have no work. We are not interested in the various details. We come in only where there is an argument."

4. If Commission Stays Here Until 25 August Elections it Should Observe Them in South Korea.

"I hope we leave between 16 - 20 August, but, if for any reason there is any large part of the Commission still here on the 25th of August, I seriously think that it should divide itself into observation groups as we did for the 10th of May Elections and observe the conduct of the North Korea Elections in South Korea. "

5. SIngh to Paris In Any Event.

"I am going to Paris anyway as a representative for my Government. Probably many of the other delegates will be there

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as their Government's representatives or advisors. However, their presence there in an advisory capacity is not good enough for the purposes of UNTCOK; they must come as Commission members."

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
Mr. Noble
G-2

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American Delegation
U.S. - U.S.S.R. JOINT COMMISSION
A.D. 235

Special Report 190 5 August 1948

FOR ADMIRAL HOYT S. VANDENBERG

SUBJECT: Conversation with Miguel Valle (El Salvador) on U.N.C.O.K. Future.

PURPOSE: There will be a series of these pulse-feelers to give the opinions of all delegates who are willing to be interviewed on this subject.

The First Special Report (July of 5 August) covered the opinions of U.S.S.R. and JANDOK. This report is the second in the series.

Below follows in essence the opinions of Mr. Valle on the matter of the Commission's leaving Seoul and going to Paris or Geneva.

1. At This Time Will Vote Against Meeting in Paris.

"I take a strictly legalistic viewpoint towards the Commission's activities. It is the only viewpoint. I cannot act on my personal desires or feelings, but I have a sense of responsibility which has to serve.

"This plan to go to Paris is a personal one with most delegates. They want to take the trip. I, myself, would enjoy the trip personally, but I cannot vote for such a plan on personal consideration. As it stands right at the moment, we have no reason whatsoever for going to Paris as a Commission. Therefore, if someone here does introduce a resolution right now calling for the Commission to meet in September in Paris, I would vote against it. However, if it were passed, then I, of course, would go to Paris."

2. Later There May Be Reason to Go to Paris.

Then when the Commission is confronted with the announcement of this Government and when this Government asks us for consultations, then the situation will be changed. At that time the Commission will have some business to conduct, perhaps, right now, legally speaking, we have no business. But the Commission is

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confronted with this piece of business to transact, I would like to see a resolution which appoints a subordinate body to remain in Seoul. This body should be Canada, China and France. It is not necessary for the Commission to stay here for that purpose because we have no technicians to consult and besides, I consider that a job for the U.N. The Commission can resolve to adjourn leaving this subordinate body behind and to reconvene in Paris or Geneva at the time of the General Assembly. I would then vote for such a resolution."

[illegible] explained the difference between his viewpoint at the moment and his viewpoint at the time the Commission received the announcement of the creation of the National Government. He pointed out that legally speaking the Commission had no mission to transact at present other than a proving ground under Chapter I of Part Two, it legally had no right to decide to meet in Paris. But even if it did have such powers to transact such as consultation, it then would have a right to decide to meet in Paris.

3. Mr. Noble wished to know if the Commission would reconsider that all delegates will be present for consultation.

Mr. Noble replied, if it is necessary to the rest of the Commission to stay in order to consult with the Korean Government, then I will feel obliged to stay. However, if some of the delegates withdraw 'for conferences with their Governments' then I, too, feel that I can withdraw."

Mr. Noble asked how long the Chairman thought such consultation would take, he replied, "not more than one week."

4. Mr. Noble expects to leave Seoul last.

Mr. Noble's personal estimate of when the Commission would leave Seoul, he said, "Well, I intend to book passage for the 20th of August.

5. UNA opinion.

Mr. Noble asked if UNA felt the same way about matters as himself, Mr. Noble replied, "Not entirely, but almost. I have been trying to talk him into seeing my viewpoint; but, like Mr. Noble, Mr. Noble others, is anxious to go to Paris. He would vote [illegible] with me. That is our principal difference.

Mr. Noble: UNA's personal opinions will follow in a later report.

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6. PATTERSON Willing to Stay on With Subordinate Body.

When asked if he thought PATTERSON was willing to be a member of a subordinate body that would stay here after most of UNTCOK left, VALLE said, "Yes, I am sure he will. I have had many talks with him and he, in my opinion, has no objections to staying here as a member of such a body."

COMMENT: Because of PATTERSON's expressed desire not to be interviewed except on direct assignment from you, he will not be asked for his own opinion.

JOHN [illegible]
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
Mr. Noble
G-2

J[illegible]:ie

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American Delegation
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Spec Report 191 5 August 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE:

SUBJECT: Conversation With Mr. Wang (Alternate Delegate, China) on UNTCOK Future.

This is the third of a series of such reports; the first report was Special Report 189 of 5 August and the second report was Special Report 190 of 5 August. Mr. Wang expressed himself essentially as follows:

First Subject: UNTCOK Action When Korean Government Announced.

"As soon as we receive the announcement of the creation of a Korean Government, we will be faced with the question--'Will we or will we not carry out paragraph 4 of Resolution II (of 14 November 1947)?' Debate on this matter will result in three possible courses of action.

"Course 1 - To carry out paragraph 4. Three members are for this: China, El Salvador and the Philippine Islands. Two members are against this: Canada and Australia. The other two members, France and India, will most probably abstain, with France favoring those for and India favoring those against but neither one of them casting a vote. They will exercise their influence vocally.

"Course 2 - To pass a resolution which would say, in effect: 'That the Commission recognizes the creation of this Government as a natural consequence of the elections that were held, but the Commission does not feel entitled to consult with the Government and considers this a question which can be answered only by the General Assembly.' Then the Commission would adjourn until an answer was received from the General Assembly.

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"Course 3 - To adjourn 'for consultation with Home Governments' to meet at the call of the Chairman. In this case the chairmanship would continue to be rotated but the Chairman would not necessarily have to be in Seoul. The adjournment would be with the idea of there being no necessity of having to meet again, but they would leave that provision in it to show that the Commission was not breaking up."

When asked which of these courses Mr. Wang thought most probably would be followed, he said: "The second course -- to adjourn not to meet again until and if the General Assembly calls for such an assembly. In this event," Wang continued, "the Commission would leave a subsidiary group here consisting of China and France."

Mr. Wang pointed out that under the first possible course of action with three members <u>for</u>, two <u>against</u> and two abstaining on the matter of carrying out paragraph 4, that this would result in an extremely weak commission and in the end would defeat its own purpose. Wang said, "It would be better to have no Commission at all than a Commission so weakened that it would be ineffective in accomplishing anything."

<u>Second Subject</u>: Idea of Paris Conference is a Junket.

"The Commission has no business in Paris. It has no right to go there but everyone will go if someone else will vote for it. France favors it, will argue for it, and will vote for it. As to the other nations, none of them will argue for it because they don't feel they can do so sensibly, but they are anxious to go and would be glad to see a proposal to that effect carried. It may result in having one vote against zero. France would vote for it, everybody else would abstain, the vote would carry and they would all go.

"The trouble with the Commission is that many of the members think this body is all important. There are many here who consider the Commission a policy-making body. We are not here to make policies. The Commission was sent to

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carry out the Resolution of the General Assembly. That means to observe and report. We are not supposed to make recommendations. We can write our observations and report already, hence there is no need to go to Paris."

When asked if he felt that none the less the Commission would go to Paris, Wang replied, "No. I don't think the Commission can get away with that line of action."

Third Subject: Return of Commission to Seoul.

On this question Wang said, "Yes. A Commission will return from Paris to carry out paragraph 4 of the Resolution and possibly will have some directive expressing hope towards eventual unification of Korea.

"However, I expect that the member nations on such a Commission will be changed. China and France will probably stay on the Commission unless France does not want to serve. Australia or Canada will probably be replaced by the United Kingdom. El Salvador will be replaced by some other Latin American country. Syria will give way to some other Arab state. The Ukraine will be replaced by Yugoslavia or one of the other Russian bloc states. The Commission may be smaller or possibly larger than it is at present. The whole question of returning here and the composition of the Commission will depend largely on the U.S. The U.S. is the principal nation concerned. It will be the one introducing any resolutions to continue the Commission or to modify the Commission's work or composition. The U.S. has enough influence that we can already see it will pretty much get what it wants."

MISCELLANEOUS

Fourth Subject: Wang May Quit Government Service.

"For sometime I have been thinking about giving up Government work. I've been in it for 20 years now and in a way I hate to get out because I have that much investment in it, but when I go back to New Orleans from here, if I can arrange to become affiliated with some good commercial concern in China doing business with America, I may take it."

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U.S.A.

cc: Gen Dean
Mr Jacobs
Mr Noble
G-2

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American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
No. 235

Special Report 192 6 August 1948

To: Secretary of State, Washington, D.C.

Subject: Conversation with Mikhail Ivanovich (...) on Korean matters and other subjects.

This is the 4th of a series of reports on Ivan's visits. The previous reports are Special Reports 189, 190, 191 all of 5 August.

Mr. Ivan was introduced on the afternoon of 5 August. The following is a list of Ivan's opinion.

First subject: Ivan's views following announcement of Korean Government.

Ivan's opinion [illegible] that, as a bloc, [illegible] interruption of [illegible], but it will have that effect. [illegible] out of [illegible]. [illegible] must adjourn."

Second subject: Ivan's views on Paris.

"On the question of going to Paris, we all agreed we would like to get more [illegible] but we probably result in the passage [illegible] resolution to go to Paris carried by Gromyko's one vote majority, [illegible] opinion. [illegible] would remain."

However, when asked if Ivan, himself, [illegible] would go to Paris, he replied, "No, I don't think it will happen. I don't [illegible] will go."

[illegible] Ivan's opinion [illegible] sorry [illegible] decision, Ivan replied, "No, I [illegible] important. [illegible] how much money [illegible] about 1 billion dollars. I understand [illegible] sorry to go to Paris and it is up to us to say whether or not we should go. The Secretariat would be overruled at once. As a matter of fact, the only reason the Secretariat has this opinion about not going to Paris is that [illegible]

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and MILLS still think it is a personal idea of MALIK-BONCOUR's. They don't realize that most Commission members are willing to go to Paris. However, because most Commission members are not going to insist on it, in the end, the Secretariat will have its way. But it is not because the Secretariat actually exercises the control."

Third Subject: Will Commission return from Paris?

MENON had never thought about this subject. A discussion of it immediately showed that the idea was entirely new to him and MENON said if he could express an opinion as to whether or not the Commission would return to Seoul, he said he preferred not to ever have a guess.

Fourth Subject: Telegram to Arnau.

MENON showed me a copy of a telegram he had sent to Senator ARNAU on Monday, August. In essence it was as follows: "All delegates have discussed informally two memos circulated by U.S. State Department to delegate's capitals. I know nothing of the information in these memos. I request that you (1) give me the contents of the memos, (2) tell me the position of our Government in reference to the memos, (3) give me instructions to follow."

MENON stated he had an urgent reply but so far has received no answer.

Fifth Subject: "Dean Rusk's State Department's vacillating policies.

"I don't like this vacillation of your State Department. I like a straight forward course. I think your State Department should [illegible] for a flat and unequivocal recognition of the Korean Government. But your State Department is wishy-washy, on that point. That's no good. You should take a firm position and cling to it."

Sixth Subject: Patterson wants no more delay.

"I have been talking a lot to PATTERSON lately. He wants to have a showdown on the Commission's attitude towards the Government. Just today he said to me that in his opinion the Commission had evaded this subject long enough. In the end they will have to face it and hence they might as well face it at once. He saw no benefits in postponing the issue.

MENON went on to say that the Commission was sent here as a mediating body between the North and the South and not for

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the South alone. He said that the U.S. could do the job here in the South far better than the Commission could, and should be left to do it. (This is a consistent PATTERSON viewpoint first reported in Memorandum for General Hodge, dated 19 March 1948, subject: "Conversation with Mr. PATTERSON.)

"PATTERSON says he doesn't see why I am anxious to rush Korean independence. He apparently thinks the U.S. is not in such a hurry as I am."

Seventh Subject: LUNA May Go to Paris.

"When I was in Manila I received a warning that I would probably go to the General Assembly meeting in Paris. Well that is all right, I am ready to go."

JOHN HICKERSON
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Ken Dean
Mr. Jacobs
Mr. Noble
G-2

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American Delegation
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Spec Report 193 6 August 1948

SUBJECT: Conversation with [illegible] on UNCOK Nature.

This is the fifth of a series of reports. The other four are Spec Reports 189, 190, 191 and 192, all of 5 August.

On 6 August [illegible] was queried on the subject and gave answers essentially as follows:

First Subject: UNCOK Action Upon Announcement of Korean Government.

[illegible] repeated an opinion he had expressed earlier, that if the word "National" were not used, and if the Main Committee was notified orally of the formation of such a Government, a "walk out" would be avoided. When asked what would happen if the Commission received a letter announcing the formation of a Government and the announcement contained the description "National", [illegible] replied: "Three members, India, Canada and Australia, will immediately walk out. They will leave for the purpose of consulting their Governments. Hereas this would be withdrawal on a temporary basis, the time for consultation would probably run beyond the time necessary to prepare for the Paris assembly. Therefore, to all effects and purposes, these three members would be gone from Seoul forever.

"In such case I hope that I can get approval of the formula for the Main Committee to stay here and handle the consultations with the National Government."

Second Subject: UNCOK Will Go to Geneva.

"During the period of consultations I will have to watch for an opportune moment to offer a resolution adjourning the

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Memo for Gen Hodge cont'd 6 August 1948

Commission's meetings here preparatory to reconvening plenary sessions in Geneva. I think such an opportunity will occur. Right now such a resolution would be lost, but a time will come for it, in my opinion."

Third Subject: No Commission After Paris.

When asked if he thought a Commission would return here after the Paris meeting, PAUL-BONCOUR replied, with certainty, "No. No Commission will come back to Seoul after Paris. The General Assembly will finish the Commission."

JOHN WECHSLER
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen Dean
Mr Jacobs
Mr Noble
G-2

[illegible]

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American Delegation
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Spec Report 194 6 August 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE :

SUBJECT: Conversation with Mr. Yu-an LIU (China) on Korea Future.

This is the sixth and last report of a series of which the other five were Special Reports 189 (Singh and Jamieson), 190 (Valle), 191 (Tang), 192 (Luna) and 193 (Saul-Bencour).

Had been on 6 August, LIU expressed the following opinions. There is a great similarity between LIU's opinions and those of [illegible]'s, given in Special Report 191, which shows that liaison between the Chinese delegates is good.

First subject: Action on Announcement of Korean Government.

There are three possible courses of action.

The first possible course is to have a showdown vote on whether or not the Commission will consult with the Government. LIU and [illegible] want this showdown. They will vote for consultation, and they point out that if I join them, our side can win. Australia and Canada will be sure to vote against consultation. [illegible] and VALLE say that India and France are going to abstain. If they did, that would result in a vote of three for consultation, with two against consultation.

If I were positive that India would abstain, I would want a showdown vote on the matter because I believe that [illegible] and JAMIESON, if defeated, would not walk out of the Commission. I do not believe their Governments would want them to do so. Withdrawing, when it would be obvious to the world that they have failed to comply with the majority view-point as to what the resolution of the General Assembly demands. They are both Anglo-Saxons, and the Anglo-Saxons have an idea of fairness. If they lose a matter by a majority decision, they will be good losers and go along. That is another reason why I think [illegible] and JAMIESON would not walk out if the vote went against them.

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"But, on the other hand, I'm afraid to risk a showdown for fear the vote might go against us. SINGH may vote with Australia and Canada. Then that would leave France in the controlling position. I am not sure which side France will join. PAUL-BONCOUR has tried all along to hold this pivotal position. No one can depend on what the French will do. That is why I am a little skeptical of risking the issue to a vote.

"The second possible course is for the Commission to adjourn or to terminate its work here.

"The third possible course is for those who do not wish to consult to absent themselves in order to consult their governments, leaving consultation to the four of us who are willing to stay. We would compose the Main Committee and conduct the consultations."

When asked which of the three courses he thought was most probable, LIE replied, "The third course (Main Committee). That is the compromise measure between the other two extremes."

Second Subject: LIE will Not Go to Geneva or Paris.

"I am sure the Commission will not go to Geneva or Paris. Trygvie Lie does not want them to, and despite the argument that this Commission is sovereign, it does not have full control over the budget. That is handled by the Fifth Committee.* If the Fifth Committee disapproves the expenditure, which I am sure it will do, it doesn't make any difference if the Commission passes a resolution to go to Paris. The UN simply will not pay the bill. They have already said as much to our Home Governments. We can go to Paris if we choose to, but not at the UN's expense.

"However, it is quite possible that the Commission may meet again in Lake Success after adjournment from here and prior to the General Assembly in Paris.

"I will not bring up the matter again of asking for a Co-Rapporteur to go to Paris with me. I tried to introduce

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it yesterday (see 90th Plenary Session), but it was voted out. LUNA and VALLE were against it. JINGH is for it. I think he would like to be the one to go. It may develop that if JINGH goes to Paris for his Government, the Commission here may pass an unbinding resolution appointing him as an adviser to the Rapporteur."

When asked whether he felt it most probable that he and a Co-Rapporteur would make the trip to Paris or if he would make it alone, LIU replied, "It is most probable that I will have to go alone. I have already notified my Government to this effect after my plan of taking a Co-Rapporteur received no consideration yesterday."

When LIU was reminded that a few weeks before (see Daily Report of 17 July) he had said that his first desire was that the whole Commission go to Paris, and when he was asked if he still wanted this, he replied, "Did I say that? Anyway I don't mean it. I do want a helper there but I do not think it necessary for the Commission to be in Paris. In fact, I don't want it. I was mistaken when I said it before. I don't want to be alone for the reasons I told you the last time (Chima does not want to be spotlighted in Paris). That is why I want an assistant, but I see no need for the whole Commission."

Third Subject: Korean Commission After Paris. LIU

To the question of whether or not a Commission would come to Korea after Paris, LIU answered, "Yes. A Commission will come back to carry out paragraph 4. But, it will be composed of different members. Only members will be put on it who are willing to carry out paragraph 4. The Commission will include experts, constitutional lawyers, military men, etc."

Fourth Subject: The LIU Plan.

LIU then spoke about the "... attitude towards Korea and said that when his Government had informed him some weeks ago that the U.S. was ready to recognize the Korean Government as being the National Government envisaged under the General Assembly Resolution, he had advised his Government of the following plan:

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Re: [illegible]

Plan 1. "In answer to a question I received from my Government, I advised it that it would be very highly desirable that as many other Governments as possible recognize Korea at the same time as the U.S. did. I pointed out that it was particularly desirable that three signatories to the Moscow Agreement (U.S., China, United Kingdom--the 4th being Russia) should recognize the Korean Government.

"Then your State Department began to waver on its recognition. The United Kingdom opposed full recognition because it was swayed by the negative attitude of Australia and Canada. India came out with the Menon formula. I was amazed that your General Marshall was so sensitive to India's opinion. Anyway the wavering on the part of your State Department and the retreat from a full recognition led to the present plan:

Plan 2. "I was in favor of [illegible]'s plan, which we talked over together, of having an informal talk with Hodge and Jacobs. My idea was that the Commission should make clear to Hodge and Jacobs that no one on the Commission is opposed to Koreans and that we all wish them well--even Australia and Canada. The conflict is not against the Koreans, but is a matter of some of our Home Governments' interpretations of the various resolutions.

"I hoped that Hodge and Jacobs then would convince [illegible] that the Commission has the interest of Korea close to its heart, but that because of the split over these various interpretations we are unable to deal with a National Government at this time. However, this inability to deal with it or to recognize it is temporary. At Paris all of the Commission members will be together on the question. I hoped that Hodge and Jacobs would advise [illegible] that in order to get the most blessing out of the Commission, [illegible] should postpone the assumption of this being a National Government until after the General Assembly met in Paris. Or, another way he could have done this was to have announced that the Government would not consider itself National until the first of January 1949; thus allowing the intervening months in the hope that the South would come to its senses and join with the North in uniting the country.

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"Had RHEE done this, then at Paris we could all unanimously endorse RHEE's Government and pay a tribute to him as not only being leader of his people, but also a great statesman."

When asked why the Commission did not handle this discussion directly with RHEE, LIU replied, "RHEE wouldn't take any such advice from me or from anyone else. You know he is a highly suspicious individual. He doesn't trust us, but he's got to trust the U.S."

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U.S.A.

cc: Gen Dean
Mr Jacobs
Mr Noble
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American Delegation
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Spec Report 195 7 July 1948

INFORMATION FOR GENERAL HODGE:

SUBJECT: Round-up of UNSCOK Opinion on (1) Commission Break-up, (2) Go To Paris, and (3) Return From Paris.

Here follows a resume of positions of delegates interviewed on the following three questions: (For fuller discussion of delegates' positions, see the following Spec Reports--189 (Singh and Jamieson), 190 (Valle), 191 (Wang), 192 (Luna), 193 (Paul-Boncour) and 194 (Liu).

1. Will the Commission Break Up? (On receipt of Announcement of Korean Government).

   a. YES — Luna, Valle.

   b. NO — Binnerts.

   c. COMPROMISE — Most of the Commission will depart, leaving behind a Main Committee (or subsidiary group) to consult with Koreans.

      Liu, Wang, Singh, Jamieson, Paul-Boncour.

2. Will UNTCOK Go To Paris (or Geneva)?

   a. YES — Valle*, Singh, Jamieson, Paul-Boncour.

   b. NO — Luna, Singh, Liu, Valle.*

   c. WILL GO IF MAIN COMMITTEE — Liu

* At this time Valle will vote against Paris, but he is expected to vote for Paris after the Commission is notified of creation of Government.

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3. Will A Commission Return to Seoul From Paris?

a. YES — Singh, Jamieson, Liu, Wang.

b. NO — Paul-Boncour.

c. DO NOT KNOW — Luna, Valle.

4. As the matter stands at present and after considerable discussion with all delegates (except Patterson) and the important Secretariat members, I believe that the following UNTCOK action is probable:

a. Meetings 7, 9 and 10 August (and possibly to 11 August) to determine UNTCOK line of action.

b. Adoption of a resolution which states in effect that only General Assembly (and not UNTCOK) has responsibility to determine the status and designation of the present Government, and, therefore, that matter is not within the purview of the Mission of UNTCOK and that letter of notification of organization of Government of Republic of Korea will be referred to the Main Committee for appropriate action.

c. Reply to Koreans somewhat similar to b. above.

d. 12 August - Singh, Patterson(?) and Jamieson depart for Tokyo for "consultation with their Governments".

e. Main Committee consults with Koreans on any matters brought up by latter only.

f. August 20/25 - Dr. Liu departs for Paris.

g. August 25/1 Sept - Other members of UNTCOK depart for Kaesong.

JOHN H. HILLDRING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen Beer
Mr Jacobs
Mr Noble
S-P

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Spec Report 196 7 August 1/45

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[illegible] conversation with Mr. Yu-an Lil (China).

On 6 August in a conversation with Lil, he mentioned the following:

"Although I am sure that you, Mr. Hand S, and Mr. Wade have read this report from other sources, I repeat it here as of possible interest

Lil, Yuan

"I have been informed that a , for the most part in [illegible] a mass of [illegible] and complaints to the effect that the Kuomintang elections were not [illegible] free.

"His host's name is Li (Lee), Mr. Mi. He was a Korean who married a Chinese wife [illegible] in Seattle. He married a Chinese, [illegible] and [illegible] a Chinese wife for him and [illegible] to [illegible]. All of this [illegible] to Yalta, [illegible] to represent [illegible], no [illegible] General Assembly, [illegible], [illegible] However, I am [illegible] General Assembly. [illegible], and [illegible] [illegible]

Li, Huie

"I have also been informed that Li, Huie, World Alliance [illegible] Christian [illegible] General Assembly as [illegible]".

[illegible]
Mr. Hand
Mr. Wade
Mr. Noble
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American Delegation
UN - UNCOK JOINT COMMISSION
ADC 235

Spec Report 197 9 August 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR CHIEF, [illegible]:

SUBJECT: Reaction in UNTCOK to Consultation with Korean Government.

1. Reply to letter from President [illegible] Syngman dated 6 August 1948 (UNTCOK Document A/AC.19/39, 6 August 1948).

No reply will be made by UNTCOK at the present time to the letter of Syngman [illegible] dated 6 August 1948, notifying UNTCOK of the establishment of a Government of the Republic of Korea. The "acknowledgment" of the letter mentioned by several delegates and by Binnerts simply took the form of a receipt for the letter. The question of a reply will be brought up at the next meeting on this coming Friday or Saturday.

In the first paragraph of the letter, (UNTCOK Document A/AC.19/39) the date of the formation of the Government of the Republic of Korea is changed from "May 31, 1948" to "August 5, 1948". Mr. Binnerts informed me that this error was noticed during the meeting on Saturday, 7 August, by Valle (El Salvador) and that the matter was called to the attention of the Koreans who agreed to the change.

2. Probable Future Action of Delegates.

Mr. Binnerts informed me that Singh's message to his Government on Saturday informed the Indian Foreign Minister of the receipt of the letter of President [illegible] and of the request for consultation with the "Republic of Korea". Singh recommended that he be permitted to attend all meetings, assuming no change in the Indian attitude toward consultation, but that he abstain on all decisions involved in consultation with the Government of the Republic of Korea.

Re[illegible]

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By NARS, Date

Binnerts said that he had talked to Jamieson at some length and that he was certain Jamieson would follow the same procedure, again assuming that there is no great change in his present instructions. Binnerts said that he was very much afraid that Patterson (Canada) will make a more spectacular display of his Government's unwillingness to participate in the consultations. While he thought that Patterson would not withdraw, he thought that Patterson would probably show the displeasure of his Government by non-attendance at certain meetings.

Binnerts also stated that Valle (El Salvador) would probably abstain on any matters of substance concerning consultation. This attitude of Valle's has been reported to you before and is consistent with some of his votes in the past where there is a wide area of disagreement among members of UNSCOP. In the end he probably will vote for consultation, according to Dr. Luna.

Paul-Boncour's attitude toward consultation has changed somewhat during the past two weeks although it is still somewhat shrouded in indecision. He is expected to abstain on the vote but has definitely said that he would participate in the consultation.

Paul-Boncour says that Valle (El Salvador) will abstain on the discussion leading up to the vote but when it gets to the vote, will vote for consultation.

This leaves Liu and Luna positively supporting consultation with the new Government.

3. Departure of Liu.

Dr. Liu told me last night that he was very anxious to accompany Mrs. Liu on the transport "General Brewster" which as far as he knew at that time was scheduled to depart on the 13th or 14th of August. He had heard reports of a delay in the departure date of this transport and said that if the transport would leave after 16 August that he would in all probability be able to accompany Mrs. Liu. (I understand that the "Brewster" is now scheduled to leave on 17 August).

JOHN H. ILLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen Dean
Mr Jacobs
Mr Noble
C-7

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U.S. LIAISON OFFICE TO UNTCOK
APO 235

24 August 1948

See. Report 203

MEMORANDUM FOR CENTRAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Summary Record of 95th and 96th Plenary Meetings, and Corrigendum to 94th Meeting.

Attached for information are copies of the summary records of the 95th and 96th meetings and corrigendum to the 94th meeting. The records of these meetings are of interest because the positions of all delegations concerning the future work of the Commission, including consultation with the Korean Government, are clearly delineated.

JOHN BECKLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

3 Incls
Summary Record 95th meeting
Summary Record 96th meeting
Corrigendum 94th meeting

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
Mr. Noble
G-2

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

SECRET

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

Spec Report 204

26 August 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE:

SUBJECT: Summary Record of 97th and 98th Plenary Sessions.

Attached are copies of summary record of the 97th and 98th plenary sessions of UNTCOK held on 20 and 24 August 1948.

JOHN WECHSLING
Brigadier General, USA

cc: Gen Dean
Mr Jacobs
Mr Noble
G-2

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

SECRET

American Delegation
US - UNCK JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

Spec Report 205 27 August 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL COULTER:

SUBJECT: Summary Record of 19th Main Committee Meeting.

Attached is copy of the 19th Main Committee Meeting of UNTCOK held on 25 August 1948.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U.S.A.

cc: Gen Dean
Ambassador Muccio
Mr Noble
G-2

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