LIBRARIES
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN - MADISON

UN Temporary Commission on Korea. Reel 22

United States. Department of State
[s.l.]: [s.n.], 1945

https://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/7JDNBQNX6ZRYR8A

https://rightsstatements.org/vocab/NoC-US/1.0/

The libraries provide public access to a wide range of material, including online exhibits, digitized collections, archival finding aids, our catalog, online articles, and a growing range of materials in many media.

When possible, we provide rights information in catalog records, finding aids, and other metadata that accompanies collections or items. However, it is always the user's obligation to evaluate copyright and rights issues in light of their own use.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

SHOULD MEASURE
10 AT DESIRED REDUCTION

PHOTOGRAPHIC
SCIENCES
CORPORATION



MICROCOPY
1243
ROLL
22

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

Restricted

AD 160096

Restricted

He was informed that his office was not concerned with official complaints but just the general attitude towards business, and had simply reported what he already knew, that everyone was afraid of sarcastic comments [illegible]

[illegible] follow, [illegible]

[illegible] and that they were directly joined to [illegible] one. [illegible] report, how [illegible]

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
NARS, Date

1 July 1948

[illegible]

[illegible] administrative office

[illegible]

Information was received [illegible] office [illegible], that a car had been [illegible] the Hokje Hotel. [illegible] information was [illegible] to his office, no action had been taken on the matter of the complaint [illegible] complainant. [illegible] before he [illegible].

[illegible] trial, it was [illegible] not only the [illegible] but also the [illegible] administrative office [illegible], if in [illegible] trial, to provide a [illegible] satisfactory [illegible] owners of the [illegible] fashion. In [illegible], [illegible] confusion in stabilizing a [illegible] unit, [illegible] increasing that [illegible], stabilization [illegible] or [illegible] to [illegible] all [illegible] relations [illegible].

[illegible] to [illegible] administrative office will [illegible] complete and [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] office, [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] available [illegible] [illegible] only [illegible] [illegible] attributed [illegible] all.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

3 July 1948

SUBJECT: Daily Report of [illegible] Activities.

YESTERDAY--FRIDAY, 2 JULY

1. 74th Plenary Session. (Source: Paul-Boncour, Balinski) Met from 1000-1315 hours.

a. Chapter VI:

Practically no progress was made according to both Paul-Boncour and Balinski.

The Commission continued with the revision of Chapter VI. Paul-Boncour said they discussed only three more paragraphs. These were part of the Patterson paper, "Meaning of Elections."

Most of the debate that took place was not concerned so much with modifying the text of the Patterson paper as it was with modifying the ideas of what material should be placed in Chapter VI. Paul-Boncour reported at the end of the session that most delegates had favored splitting Chapter VI in accordance with the idea he had previously suggested so that the Patterson paper and any other argumentative points could be carried in Chapter VII. He wants this in order that unanimity can be obtained on Chapter VI, which in his opinion should limit itself to a statement of the Commission's work and to conclusions about the election.

Paul-Boncour pointed out that in between other people's arguments, Vilner kept interjecting the statement, "But you have promised to have this report to the General Assembly by August 1st."

Paul-Boncour said no such promise had been made nor did anyone pay any attention to Vilner's concern, although Vilner does not depart until Sunday, as far as the Commission

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

was concerned, he had already ceased to exist at this session.

Time did not permit the reading of the first four revised paragraphs of Chapter VI, which was on the agenda. These revised paragraphs were sent forward with Special Report 164, 2 July.

B. 5 July to be UNTCOK Holiday.

This passed unanimously. However, in view of Monday's being a holiday, the Commission decided to meet on Saturday, 3 July, though normally, there have been no meetings on Saturdays.

TODAY--Saturday, 3 JULY

2. 75th Plenary Session.

Scheduled for 1000 hours.

[illegible] continue discussion of Chapter VI.

FORECAST

3. Tomorrow: 4 July. Milner to leave for Tokyo and Lake Success.

4. Main Committee Meeting probable 6 or 7 July.

Paul-Boncour said he hoped to bring about a Main Committee meeting next Tuesday or Wednesday, the 6th or 7th of July, for the purpose of meeting with the liaison committee of the National Assembly. His plans are very tentative. He was uncertain of how best to proceed.

MISCELLANEOUS

5. Jamieson Invited to Call on General Hodge.

On the trip in from the airport, a member of my staff who was accompanying Mr. Jamieson, informed him that you would be very pleased to receive Mr. Jamieson at his convenience. It was pointed out to him that he could make arrangements either through UNTCOK secretariat or through this office.

Jamieson's manner indicated that he would call on you.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
Mr. Noble
G-2

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Restricted

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

6 July 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities

SATURDAY--3 JULY

1. 75th Plenary Session. (Source: Paul-Boncour)

At the 75th Plenary Session Dr. Liu, Rapporteur, brought in a suggestion for the outline of the report. (See attached). This outline is simply a repetition of a previous outline (already forwarded) which he had submitted in Shanghai, as far as the first part of the report is concerned. This new outline also showed a suggested order of presentation of the second part of the report.

Discussion came up over Chapter VII, "Reservations and Observations by Representatives." The French idea was that these reservations and observations must be restricted to the conclusions expressed in Chapter VI. This met with some disagreement. Some delegates, including Liu, thought that Chapter VII should contain any delegate's minority statement on any activity of the Commission.

No decision was reached on this point and it will be considered again in the 76th Plenary Session.

During the discussion, Milner again pointed out that the secretariat had told him that the report should be in its hands by 1 August and that there would no secretariat personnel to give to UNTCOK in Paris. Paul-Boncour said that Milner went back and forth over this point for over an hour in his last effort to kill the Commission as soon as possible. It had no result. Milner's suggestions were generally ignored.

The meeting did not have time to take up the revision of Chapter VI. This has been put on the agenda for the next meeting, but Paul-Boncour thinks that it will not be reached.

At the end of the meeting, the Chairman, Dr. Valle, made a very brief, colorless and unconvincing allusion to the efficient

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

services of Mr. Milner, and, with this cold goodbye, Milner terminated his services, for the time being, with UNTCOK.

SUNDAY--4 JULY

2. Milner Departs.

Milner left by Military aircraft for Tokyo.

YESTERDAY--MONDAY, 5 JULY

3. Paul-Boncour Gives Dinner for Valle and Luna.

Valle and Luna were guests of Paul-Boncour in his rooms at the Chosun Hotel for a French cooked dinner. Paul-Boncour wanted to talk over with them his plans for the conduct of the 76th Plenary Session.

TODAY--TUESDAY, 6 JULY

4. 76th Plenary Session.

Will meet at 1000 hours.

Agenda:

(a) Continuation of the consideration of Liu's outline.

(b) Discussion of the third draft of Chapter VI.

5. Paul-Boncour Plan.

Paul-Boncour estimates that the argument today, as it did at the last meeting, will center around Chapter VII, "Reservations and Observations".

He wants to kill this Chapter altogether if he can. His only arguments are that inasmuch as the secretariat has pointed out many times that Lake Success expects this first part of the report by August, and inasmuch as there are at present no reservations and observations, then there is no need for providing a Chapter for them, so this Chapter can be dropped. He does not think he can win on this argument in view of the fact that Liu, the Rapporteur, announced that he had already promised Mughir

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

and Jackson that he would put their reservations in this Chapter. Paul-Boncour was amazed to find that whereas he had led the Commission in an attack against the Jackson Memorandum", introducted just before Jackson's departure, and had finally succeeded in washing away bit by bit every part of the Jackson paper, that at the same time Liu had promised Jackson that his paper would be put in Chapter VII. Paul-Boncour said he is sure Liu did not do this with the intention of working against the "favorable bloc" but that it was just a piece of political stupidity on Liu's part.

If Paul-Boncour cannot get Chapter VII dropped out altogether, he hopes then that he can get an agreement that Chapter VII will contain reservations and observations only about the conclusions reached in Chapter VI rather than to have it cover the full scope of UNTCOK activities.

If he can succeed in restricting it to the breadth of Chapter VI, his next move is then to try to narrow this breadth of Chapter VI to where it covers only the Commission's observation of elections. Already the Commission has passed the Valle Resolution. This Resolution then becomes the conclusion for Chapter VI. If Chapter VII is restricted to reservations dealing with the conclusions in Chapter VI, Paul-Boncour feels that he can show that anyone wishing to make a reservation is being ridiculous in that the Valle Resolution was passed unanimously and so anyone would make an ass of himself by disagreeing with his own vote on this Resolution.

If Paul-Boncour fails in this effort, his third plan is to delay writing Chapter VII until the Commission reaches Paris. He feels that at that time the opposing camp of delegates (the SACI bloc) may have received more favorable instructions in view of the crystalization of the international situation and so if Chapter VII should be written at all, it would be considerably weaker than if it were prepared before the Paris meeting.

MISCELLANEOUS

6. Paul-Boncour wants U.S. Help.

Paul-Boncour expressed hope that the POLAD here would ask Washington to inform Warren Austin, U.S. delegate at Lake Success, to go to Trygvie Lie and express surprise at the fact that the secretariat of UNTCOK had been reduced by 2/3 following the Shanghai trip. This would seem to indicate that the

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

secretariat placed less weight on the Commission's work to be done now than it did on the work of the election. The U.S. should point out that it was not of that opinion at all. The U.S. should point out that it was not of that opinion at all. The U.S. should further indicate that it expected this temporary loss to be regained, "when the Commission met in Paris."

7. Milner Tells Luna of Mughir Telegram.

Paul-Boncour mentioned that Luna had told him that Milner had spoken to him (Luna) of a telegram he had received from Mughir which had said that Syria would not object to a National Government . (See paragraph 6 of Daily Report dated 2 July 1948.)

Luna said this matter was of such interest that it should have been brought to the attention of all of the delegates. He asked Milner why this had not been done. Milner replied, "This subject is not on the agenda."

Manet pointed out that this telegram from Mughir would furnish one more argument for the French plea that Chapter VII be done away with, since if Syria had no objections to a National Government certainly it could have no reservations about the conduct of elections and thus it could be concluded that Syria was not going to send in any reservations.

8. Binnerts Not Approved by Schmidt.

Paul-Boncour and Manet pointed out that the time Schmidt had been notified that Binnerts was coming to be the Principal Secretary, Schmidt had been very much annoyed and had tried to talk Binnerts down to the Commission. (Dr. Liu spoke of this, paragraph 6, Special Report 148, dtd 10 June 1948.) Manet said that Binnerts was not at all of the same camp as Schmidt and Milner. He said that the reason that Schmidt had ordered Milner to stay on until July was because of Binnerts appointment.

9. Valle Unhappy at Delay.

Paul-Boncour said Dr. Valle was very much upset because Mr. Jacobs had told him that the National Government would not come into being until 16 August.

"Valle will do anything to leave Seoul," said Paul-Boncour. "He is thoroughly sick of it, but, at the same time, his

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Government has told him he must stay here. I feel sorry for the chap," said Paul-Boncour. "I know it is very unpleasant living in the Kookje. The Americans made a mistake in calculating the value of Commission's morale when it moved people into the Kookje. I not only mean the Americans here. It was the fault of Lucas and Hausner too. People's attitude in general are affected by their environment. Their philosophy is often based upon personal convenience or inconvenience. It was a bad miscalculation to force everyone to live so closely together and under such poor conditions. They all quickly became sick of one another and of Seoul. If Valle had a nice place to live and some entertainment and some women of the type to which he is accustomed, you would find he would want to stay."

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
Mr. Noble
G-2

JDW:1e

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Confidential

FOR AMERICAN EYES ONLY. THIS DOCUMENT HAS NOT BEEN RELEASED BY UNTCOK.

RESTRICTED
2 July 1948

TO: Members of the Commission

FROM: The Rapporteur.

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 revie
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

** This is revision of Memorandum No. 1 previously forwarded.

Confidential

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

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.**

---

* **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.**

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

7 July 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities.

YESTERDAY--TUESDAY, 6 JULY

1. 76th Plenary Session. (Source: Paul-Boncour and Manet) Met from 1000 - 1305 hours.

Results:

a. Killed Chapter VII of the first part of the report.

Paul-Boncour, according to Manet, took the lead in destroying Chapter VII. Manet characterized his handling of the situation as masterful.

Paul-Boncour first pushed for agreement on a completion date for Part I of 15 July. This was passed.

Paul-Boncour then said that in regard to Chapter VII, he did not feel in a position to argue for or against it until he had some evidence from the Syrian and Australian delegates that they really seriously intended to submit some reservations by the deadline date of 15 July. Mr. Jamieson replied that he felt himself in a position to speak for Mr. Jackson and that should there be any material that Mr. Jackson wanted to submit, that he would have it available by 15 July.

Paul-Boncour then said this limited the case to Syria. He insisted that the secretariat dispatch to Mughir immediately a copy of the third revision of Chapter VI and ask that his comments on it reach the Commission by 15 July. "Of course," Paul-Boncour pointed out, "should the secretariat have received any information from Mr. Mughir that might help to shed light on this point, we would be very glad to receive it to help us in our deliberations." (Paul-Boncour was trying to smoke out the Mughir telegram reported in paragraph 6 of Daily Report dated 2 July.

Luna, not satisfied with Paul-Boncour's subtle approach, jumped up and declared in a loud voice, "Milner told me he had

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

received word from Mughir that Syria did not oppose a National Government. I demand that that telegram be read here before the Commission." Binnerts quite willingly produced the telegram and read it.

Manet reported that Mughir's telegram was received with laughter and much jocular talk and conversation. In the midst of this, Patterson made some remark which neither Manet nor Paul-Boncour heard completely, but they believed it to be to the effect "well, that (the Mughir telegram) expresses my viewpoint too." Because this is a complete reversal from Patterson's earlier viewpoint, Paul-Boncour and Manet were very doubtful as to whether or not they had heard Patterson correctly. However, the vote discussed below gives some credence to the possibility that they had heard correctly.

Following this reading of the Mughir telegram, Liu, who had based his plea for Chapter VII on his promises to Mughir and Jackson, then tried to withdraw his suggestion for the inclusion of Chapter VII.

Patterson objected to its withdrawal stating that it was only fair to give those who wished its inclusion a chance to express their opinion either by discussion or vote.

A vote was then called for and Chapter VII was killed by a vote of five against and two abstentions. Surprisingly, Patterson voted to kill Chapter VII. India and Australia abstained.

With this vote, this matter was closed. Paul-Boncour said he does not expect Chapter VII to ever arise again.

b. Liaison Committee to be Guests of UNTCOK Tonight.

The Chairman pointed out that the National Assembly Liaison Committee had been asked to cocktails and a buffet supper at the Kookje that night. He said that he, himself, would be unable to attend and wanted to know who would be present. No one spoke up.

Paul-Boncour, finally, after a long silence, took the floor and pointed out that the National Assembly was just about to reach agreement on a Constitution, that there had been some members of UN COK who were of the opinion that this Assembly should not be dealing with a Constitution and should not create a National Government and that the time was getting very late and if these delegates were to let the Assembly know their opinions, here was

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

such an opportunity.

After this statement, Patterson, Jamieson, and Singh all said that they would be present for the dinner. Paul-Boncour announced that he would be present too. (However, he asked Manet to represent him there "because," he said, "I cannot stand the Kookje food." He asked Manet to telephone him if he needed help.

TODAY--WEDNESDAY, 7 JULY

2. 77th Plenary Session.

Scheduled to meet 1000 hours. On the agenda is the continuation of the discussion of the draft of Chapter VI.

Paul-Boncour hopes that he can get Chapter VI reduced to a discussion of findings and conclusions of the electoral procedure only. This means omission of Chapters 1-9 which is purely historical and from Chapters 52 on which is Patterson's paper, "The Meaning of the Elections."

FORECAST

3. French "Bastille" Luncheon on Wednesday, 14 July.

Paul-Boncour is giving a Bastille Day luncheon at the Chosun on Wednesday, 14 July. Present will be only the senior delegates of each UNTCOK delegation and General Hodge, General Dean, General Weckerling, and Mr. Jacobs.

4. Manet to Leave after Finish of Chapter VI.

Paul-Boncour said that after Manet has finished the present undergoing revision of Chapter VI that he will be released to go back to Paris to join UNTCOK for the Paris performance. He said his reasons were two-fold. First, he no longer needed Manet here and Manet had grown a little tired of Korea, and secondly, Manet would be at the elbow of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs and could keep him well informed on the Korean situation up to the present and as it developed towards Paris.

5. Luna and Valle will Probably Leave after 15 July.

Manet said that Luna and Valle would, in all probability, leave at the same time as he (Manet) left, that is, after the completion of Chapter VI. They were both very homesick.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Paul-Boncour pointed out that U.S. authorities should take steps now to see to it that Luna and Valle (or replacement delegates) returned to Seoul by 16 August, the date Mr. Jacobs had given him for the creation of the National Government.

Addition to Paragraph 1 b. Liaison Committee to be Guests of UNTCOK Tonight.

Rather than the Kookje giving a buffet dinner for the Liaison Committee, plans were changed in the afternoon and all of UNTCOK delegates were taken to a typical Korean party complete with food, drink, and Kei[redacted]. There was no period of discussion as had been contemplated. Manet reported that it was an exceedingly nice party and everyone had a good time; Singh was in excellent spirits, Patterson and Jamieson were in a better humor than he had seen them recently. However, Manet expressed disappointment that no chance was given for the Liaison Committee to discuss with the Commission whatever might have been on their minds.

MISCELLANEOUS

6. Kookje Food Still Sour Subject.

Katz continues to feel himself called upon to defend the whole food situation at the Kookje. The more he thinks about it the madder he becomes. He has now asked the Principal Secretary if he can talk to the delegates prior to the 1000 hours meeting today, 7 July. According to Katz, he intends to "straighten them out." He is going to tell them that their complaints have caused much trouble and have done no good. He will tell them that hereafter they will do no complaining unless they do it to him in the form of an official written complaint. He has asked this office to cooperate with him "by reporting to me (Katz) those miscreants who make any complaints."

A copy of a second memorandum on this subject from Katz to the delegates and secretariat is attached hereto.

JOHN [redacted] KLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
Mr. Noble
C-2

JDW:ie

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

6 July 1948

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

TO : MEMBERS OF THE DELEGATIONS AND SECRETARIAT

From : Administrative Office

Subject: 50¢ daily food subsidy.

Since our arrival, the Administrative Office has been deducting 50¢ a day from the per diem allowance of the delegates and charging the Commission a like sum for each member of the Secretariat in order to supplement the regular "master menu" rations purchased from the Army. This system of supplementing rations is an accepted practice in every billet with funds derived from various sources, the most common of which is "bar profits". In our caee, of course, it is by individual contribution since the majority of residents felt that a bar operated at cost would be more advantageous to everyone. We are all then individually concerned over the proper administration of our own personal funds.

However, in every billet, the money is used solely for supplementing the three regular meals and does not include the snacks and drinks between meals. As a matter of fact, room service is unknown in every billet except the Kookje.

Within the past month there have been a number of minor complaints regarding the variety or complete lack of some items at the meals. One item in particular has been fruit juice, another has been fresh fruit, still others have been cheese and shrimp cocktails. With the exception of the last item, all are part of the regular army ration, but in very limited quantities, issued infrequently. Since these items are in popular demand, every effort is made to provide sufficient quantities thru the use of the supplemental ration fund and the guest profits. In every case, this cannot be done. Fruit juice, for instance, is on the army ration list for just 2 meals out of 21 for the week yet is in demand at the Kookje all 21 meals, Fresh fruit is issued at the rate of one half crate every few days yet is constantly requested.

It was estimated by this office, based on the experience of other billets, that 50¢ per day or approximately 16¢ per meal would be sufficient to handle all extra items purchased above the regular army ration. The charges for guests would more than offset any unusual demand for particular items, However, a review of commissary vouchers and records of room service requests from individual residents reveals two things:

(a) the amount of fruit juice, sandwiches, coffee, tea, cake, etc.. served in the rooms between meals is completely out of proportion to all our estimates, thus depleting seriously our supplemental ration fund;

(b) the cost of some items has risen considerably in the past few months explaining why they have been less frequent on our menus. (Pineapple juice is $6.00 a case for six 46 oz cans)

As stated recently, it is the responsibility and the desire of the Administrative Office to provide the best food and lodging available in Korea. However, it is also the responsibility of the Fiscal Officer to exercise the same care in incurring expenses that a prudent person would exercise if he were travelling on his own personal business. The unusual amount of food and juice consumed between meals shows a definite need for adjustment, if we wish quality menus.

/If

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

If the majority of the members of the Delegations and the Secretariat feel the need to order more than a "light snack", then a la carte prices will be established. Pending a statement from the members of the Commission on that subject, the management of the Kookje Hotel has been notified that room service will be restricted to "light snacks" of coffee, tea, cookies, cold meat sandwiches or regular items on the menu, if it is during meal time. Fruit juice will be served only at meals and sandwiches will not be made from meats prepared for that day's menu.

Your co-operation we know, in helping to provide three quality meals a day, will be whole hearted.

- - - - - - - - - -

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

8 July 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities.

YESTERDAY--WEDNESDAY, 7 JULY

1. 77th Plenary Session. (Source: Paul-Boncour and Manet)

Met from 1000 hours to 1315 hours.

The Commission finished the second reading of all of Chapter VI up to the conclusions.

Paul-Boncour suggested that they simply make the Valle Resolution the conclusion; however, the Commission decided to delay discussion on the conclusions until the 78th Plenary Session, today, Thursday, 8 July.

Before the Plenary Session commenced its regular work, Katz "bawled them out" (according to Katz) about making complaints other than to the Administrative Officer. Paul-Boncour, however, did not characterize Katz' handling of the matter as a bawling out, but said he simply pointed out that some complaints about food had reached the ears of General Hodge and that since these complaints were not coordinated through the Administrative Officer, they had done no good.

After Katz had finished, Singh admitted that he had talked to other people about the bad mess. No one else had anything to say except the French who asked Katz if he could tell them how much money the Commission had spent thus far and how much was still left in the allotment. Katz replied that he was unable to give them this information. Paul-Boncour asked if this information was secret. Katz said it had been explained to him that it was a matter only for the secretariat. Paul-Boncour protested such an attitude and called on the chairman to take some action towards makingthe financial matters the business of the Commission. However, this got no place in that Katz said he would again look into the matter and see what he could do.

Later, before the meeting had terminated, Paul-Boncour received a note from Katz saying that on a re-examination of his

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

documents he had found that they were not restricted although he had been told otherwise. Therefore, as they were not restricted, he said he would give Paul-Boncour the information he wanted some time in the course of this week. Paul-Boncour pointed out that this keeping secrets from the Commission was part of Hausner's policy.

After the meeting was over, members of the secretariat remarked that although Katz had said the complaints about the food had done no good, that they had noticed an improvement in the Kookje Mess the last two days.

2. Addition to 76th Plenary Session held on Tuesday, 6 July.

Paul-Boncour mentioned yesterday that there had been read at the 76th meeting, not only the telegram from Mughir to Milner, but also a telegram from Milner to Mughir. This was a long telegram giving the whole situation since UNTCOK had returned from Shanghai and ended up asking Mughir whether or not he was coming back. Paul-Boncour thinks all this was in an effort to hold open the situation awaiting an answer from Mughir. However, if this had been his plan, it had been defeated by the squashing of Chapter VII of the first part of the report. Thus far no answer has been received from Mughir, to the information of the Commission.

TODAY--THURSDAY, 8 JULY

3. 78th Plenary Session.

Scheduled to meet at 1000 hours. Will discuss the conclusion of Chapter VI.

4. Conversation with Mr. Binnerts.

Mr. Binnerts, the Principal Secretary, came to see me this morning and we discussed many of the current problems that UNTCOK is interested in. Mr. Binnerts apparently was well informed on all matters, particularly the present time table in the Korean Assembly for the adoption of the Constitution and the steps towards the creation of a Korean Government. Among other things, Mr. Binnerts said that he did not regard the question of a Korean "National Government" as being an important issue. His idea was that the Commission could well avoid the whole question by completing its report and consulting with the Koreans without being involved in the question of "recognition" of the National Government.

He said that he did not expect either Singh or Patterson to

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

"withdraw" from the Commission if the Constitution is adopted next week. He expected some form of disapproval of a National Government from Patterson, Jamieson and Singh, but he thinks that disruption of the Commission will be easily avoided. He said he was greatly puzzled at the attitude of Paul-Boncour and his recent maneuvers in the Commission. He believes that the long cherished plan of Paul-Boncour to go to Paris motivates his entire attitude. He said that he did not believe that the plan to take the Commission to Paris will materialize as he has had a letter from Schmidt recently, from Lake Success, who speaks for Trygvie Lie and poured cold water on the whole plan, both from the standpoint of impracticability as well as the standpoint of expense.

Mr. Binnerts quoted Paul-Boncour as being very determined to carry out his plan and he informed Binnerts recently that the French Government had already made plans for the accommodations of the Commission.

MISCELLANEOUS

5. Latest Developments in National Assembly.

CHANG Myun called on me twice yesterday afternoon to inform me of developments in the National Assembly, as these developments influence the activities of UNTCOK. During the first visit he said that the Constitution would be passed today in its third and final reading. He amended this during the second visit to say that he had not been informed of laterdecisions by the Assembly leaders to adjourn the Assembly until Monday, when the third reading of the Constitution will be held. Mr. CHANG said that between now and Monday a Governmental Organization Enabling Act would be passed and presented to the National Assembly when it next meets. The time schedule given me by CHANG indicates that this Enabling Act would be passed sometime between 15 and 17 July.

Mr. CHANG stated definitely that the National Assembly would then proceed to the election of a President immediately after the passage of the Enabling Act. He said that the selection of a premier would follow immediately after that election, but he did not foresee the formation of a Government for some time after the election of a President. He spoke of the desire of the leaders to have the formal inauguration of the Government on 15 August. But, during one part of the conversation, he said it was his opinion that the Government could be created, organized and inaugurated "at the end of this month."

Mr. CHANG said that at the UNTCOK party on 6 July, several delegates approached him and his colleagues concerning the

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Memo (cont'd)

designation of a "National Government." He said that Patterson and Singh were very suave and brought up the subject circuitously although it was clear to the Koreans that they looked upon the creation of a National Government with disfavor. Paul-Boncour was very direct and bluntly brought up his familiar arguments against a National Government which I have reported to you many times.

Dr. CHUN Kyu Hong was greatly angered at Paul-Boncour's attitude and excitedly and roughly demanded of Paul-Boncour the reasons why Korea could not constitute a National Government after the 10 May election and in view of the UN Resolution of 14 November. He was pulled away from Paul-Boncour by his colleagues who continued the discussion with Paul-Boncour more quietly.

Mr. CHANG then brought forth what was probably the real object of his visit. He said there was great feeling among the leaders of the National Assembly for assurances that the U.S. intends to transfer governmental functions to the Koreans before the Koreans proceed with the organization of a Government. I asked Mr. CHANG who was meant by "Korean leaders" and he replied that Dr. RHEE, himself, had authorized him to speak. I told Mr. CHANG that I could not speak for the U.S. Command in matters of this kind and that Mr. Jacobs, the Political Advisor, would be glad to discuss this further with him. Mr. CHANG said that he would get in touch with Mr. Jacobs today and went on to say that "Korean leaders" were very anxious to begin conversations on the steps to be taken in the transfer of governmental functions and other related matters. I replied noncommittally to Mr. CHANG.

6. <u>Accelerated Pace of National Assembly.</u>

A few delegates already knew of the quickened pace of the National Assembly in the discussion of the Constitution a parently from the members of the Liaison Committee of the National Assembly; Mr. Binnerts, the Principal Secretary, also had been informed. I took the opportunity to inform the remainder of the delegates including LIU, Luna, Paul-Boncour, Valle and Manet, of the probability of the adoption within a day or two of the Constitution. All were pleased at the news except Paul-Boncour and Manet. Both said that the adoption of a "constitutionfor the whole of Korea" would precipitate the expected "crisis" within UNTCOK, resulting in the possible return of the Canadian and Indian delegates (at least), to their home countries. Paul-Boncour said that the reluctance of the Canadian and Indian delegates to consult with representatives of a "national government"

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

would probably also extend to their participation in UNTCOK after the Constitution was adopted. At least, according to Paul-Boncour, new instructions would certainly be requested by the Canadian, Indian and Australian delegates. He, himself, was not certain what he could do and he gave the definite impression that he also would get into communication with his Foreign Office.

7. New Australian Delegate.

None of the delegates, with the exception of Patterson and possibly Singh, know the new Australian delegate, Mr. A. B. Jamieson, and his views. Dr. LIU told me that he had failed so far to determine Jamieson's attitude. Dr. Luna said the same thing and added that Jamieson associated only with Patterson whom he consulted on all questions.

8. UNTCOK Looking Forward to Paris.

According to Manet, since Milner's departure, everybody now, delegates and secretariat alike, were beginning to look forward to the continuation of UNTCOK in Paris. There was no longer any opposition against going to Paris.

9. Letter from Bishop RO.

Attached is a letter from Bishop RO to UNTCOK which includes a message of the Korean Catholic Clergy to Lake Success.

JOHN WICKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
Mr. Noble
G-2

ie

1 Incl
Ltr from Bishop RO

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

THIS DOCUMENT FOR AMERICAN EYES ONLY (THIS DOCUMENT HAS NOT BEEN RELEASED BY UNTCOK)
Confidential

United Nations / Nations Unies

GENERAL ASSEMBLY / ASSEMBLEE GENERALE

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/NC.43
7 July 1948

ORIGINAL:ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

COMMUNICATION FROM THE MOST REVEREND PAUL M. RO, D.D; VICAR APOSTOLIC OF SEOUL, KOREA, 1 JULY 1948

Catholic Cathedral

Seoul, Korea

1 July 1948

The Honourable Chairman,
U.N. Commission on Korea,
Duk Soo Palace, Seoul.

Dear Sir,

May I extend to you and all the members of the United Nations Commission my heartfelt thanks for your splendid work in the cause of our national independence.

The enclosed is a message adopted with a unanimous consent by the Korean Catholic clergy at their regular annual meeting here in Seoul. It was done in appreciation of the helpful services rendered to our people by your Commission.

I would be grateful, if you kindly convey this message to your Headquarters at Lake Success.

With kindest greetings,

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Most Rev. Paul M. Ro,
D.D.
Vicar Apostolic of
Seoul, Korea.

MESSAGE TO THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED NATIONS:

We, the people of Korea, oppressed for over forty years by the Japanese, under whom we suffered constant indignities, by whom we were deprived of much of our former culture, even forbidden our very language, naturally hailed with joy the defeat of our oppressors and welcomed with open arms the entry of the allied victors to our country. For we were abundantly confident that now at last we had been liberated from bondage and had regained an independence.

/ However,

Confidential

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

However, due to complex international relations, the freedom for which we aspired and which was publicly pledged at the Cairo Conference seemed long delayed and it became an actuality for us only when the United Nations sent their representatives to supervise the first national plebiscite in the history of our country.

The extraordinary success of the election which resulted in the establishment of a National Assembly has made manifest to the whole world our unmistakable choice of a democratic Government. Although our countrymen in the North, owing to the oppressive rule of Communism, have had no actual voice in the election, we feel that they will gladly send their representatives to our National Assembly when at liberty to do so, and accordingly approximately one third of the seats in the new Assembly are reserved for their coming.

With the birth of our new Government , Korea will at last be eligible for membership in the family of nations.

We the Catholic clergy of Korea have from the beginning co-operated with the Allied authorities in promoting the public understanding of the privilege and the obligation of the popular vote and the supreme need of safeguarding its absolute freedom and we shall continue to labour for the cause of freedom of religion and freedom of speech, which our people so long suppressed appreciate so well.

We know from the Encyclicals of our Holy Father and the tenets of our holy faith that true and lasting peace and a higher standard of morality can have only for their basis those true democratic privileges which acknowledge the brotherhood of men under the common Fatherhood of Almighty God.

We are happy and grateful for this new life which has been given our people and we are confident that a more intimate and appreciative understanding will develop between us and the United Nations.

While we realize the difficulties under which the United Nations Representatives have laboured among us, we wish to thank them for their untiring zeal and trust they will continue to render to Korea that friendliness and co-operation manifested so clearly during their brief stay among us.

/s/ Most Reverend Paul M. Ro, D.D.
Vicar Apostolic of Seoul, Korea.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

9 July 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Daily Report of USTCOK Activities.
YESTERDAY--THURSDAY, 8 JULY

1. 26th Plenary Session. (Source: Paul-Boncour)

Met from 1000 - 1330 hours.

Instead of dealing with the conclusions as had been anticipated by Paul-Boncour, the Commission decided to leave the conclusions until after a second reading of the revision of the already revised third draft.

The secretariat then started in afresh with paragraph 1 and by the conclusion of the session, the Commission had approved paragraphs 1-7. (These are the paragraphs as presently worded in the one copy of revised paragraphs 1-49 sent you the morning of 8 July.) In the course of discussion on these earlier paragraphs, Paul-Boncour mentioned that the subject matter of paragraphs 1-9 could better be included in some other part of the report such as a Chapter VIII (actually a Chapter VII to replace old Chapter VII) or in the second part of the report.

LIU reminded the Commission that it had not yet adopted his suggestion for a second part of the report. He then withdrew his support for a second part and said that in his opinion the Commission should embody all its opinions and conclusions that it had now in the first part of the report because it was very likely that there would be no second part of the report except for his oral presentation of the matter in Paris.

Paul-Boncour asked what he meant by his statement there might not be a second part of the report, to which Liu replied that he felt it quite possible the Commission would wind up its business by August 1st.

Paul-Boncour told me he attached very much importance to Liu's statement. "This is the second time," said Paul-Boncour, "that Liu has brought up this matter in Plenary Session. I warned

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

him about making such statements the first time he so spoke. Liu is too cautious a man to do this a second time without having something definite in his mind. The first time he referred to the possibility of the Commission's leaving by 1 August as a 'breaking up'; now he refers to it as 'winding up'. It behooves you and your chiefs (General Hodge and Mr. Jacobs) to find out what Liu means by his statements. There must be something behind them."

Mr. Patterson's only expressed opinion was that the material in paragraphs 1-9 should go some place in the report, but further than that observation he did not join in the discussion about the "wind up".

Paul-Boncour took occasion to remind the Commission that the Korean Assembly was just about to adopt a Constitution. He said that whereas he and other members of the Commission were aware of the fact that some delegates in the Commission considered this inadvisable, yet he felt that opportunity had not been taken to acquaint members of the Korean Assembly of this opinion. He implied that it was possible a knowledge of the opinion of these UNTCOK delegates might have made a difference in the Korean Assembly's approach to the adoption of a Constitution.

TODAY--FRIDAY, 9 JULY

2. 79th Plenary Session.

Scheduled to meet at 100 hours.

Will continue the second reading of the revised third draft.

MISCELLANEOUS

3. Paul-Boncour in Low Spirits.

Paul-Boncour has been very upset, as I have reported before, over the fast pace of the Korean Assembly towards the adoption of a Constitution. He foresees the crackup of the Commission over this "crisis" and all of his plans for continuous activity, (with a short recess for hunting,) up to Paris are going awry.

He was very disconcerted by Liu's remarks about the Commission "winding up". Immediately after I had talked with him following the end of the 78th session, he asked if he could find

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Mr. Jacobs in his office which implied that he was going to ask Mr. Jacobs to try to get Liu to drop these plans of a "wind up" by 1 August.

Paul-Boncour again expressed the opinion that this creation of a National Government was a bad thing "for the U.S. and for the Commission." He again reassured me of his everreadiness to help U.S. desired action by the Commission but cautioned that he would be more or less left helpless, even as Chairman, (which he takes on 14 July) if the Assembly insisted on creating a National Government.

Paul-Boncour said that it might be to the U.S. interests to have the Syrian delegate sent back here providing that it is certain that he has changed his viewpoint and such viewpoint will remain changed and not fluctuate with the Palestine issue. "With Syria back here," he said, "and with Syria on our side, we would at least have four against four, and maybe we could win over a fifth." Asked who the fifth would be, Paul-Boncour mentioned India or Canada. Apparently he thinks China is lost forever.

4. Manet's Opinion of Valle, Liu, and Singh.

In a short discussion with Manet, during which he discussed his work and experiences on the drafting committee, he expressed the following opinions:

Valle--Manet thinks Valle is a very clear thinker and now sees the Korean question completely. "He was slow to get around to it," said Manet, "but when he thinks, he thinks rather thoroughly. He has a good reasoning mind. His whole handicap is that he cannot speak English well enough. In addition to this, his interpreter, who is Chinese (Liao) does not speak Spanish fluently, so that he often does not give a good translation."

Liu--Manet said Liu, as a rapporteur, had done absolutely no work. Wang did all of Liu's work. Liu's only idea was to get along with everybody else. "He hasn't drafted one damn thing," said Manet. "Not a paragraph, not a sentence, not even a word."

Paul-Boncour, who was listening, agreed with this and said that Liu might be a very energetic person, but if so, it did not show in his preparation of the rapporteur's case.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

(memo (cont'd)

9 Jul 48

Singh--Manet said Singh was a very capable man, had fluent command of the English language and wrote beautifully. Manet characterized him as a clear thinker with scholarly literary ability. "But," said Manet, "all this ability does us no good because the fellow is too lazy to do a scrap of work. Wang and I have been tremendously handicapped on this drafting of Chapter VI because neither of us handles English fluently and we know it. But Singh has done nothing to help us out."

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
Mr. Noble
G-2

JDW:le

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Restricted

File
Fr.

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

10 July 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE:

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities.

YESTERDAY—FRIDAY, 9 JULY

1. 79th Plenary Session. (Source: Paul-Boncour)

Met from 1000 - 1330 hours.

Result: Approved the revised third draft of Chapter VI through paragraph 30.

Paul-Boncour said there were very, very few changes in the draft as presently written. The draft has been carefully gone over by Wang and Manet who work in complete agreement in preparing it and in relieving it of "Milnerisms" and "Mughirisms".

Paul-Boncour pointed out he came across one "Mughirism" today. He said that in paragraph 27, concerning the problem of political prisoners, was found the sentence—"The question was first raised by the Syrian representative at the opening meeting on 12 January 1948." He tried to eliminate this sentence, but succeeded only in getting it dropped to the level of a footnote. He said this, however, was of some help since it would set a precedent for reducing other remarks to footnote levels. He had in mind some opinions of Patterson and Jackson (Jamieson) to the effect that "because of the manner in which elections were conducted, it could certainly not be thought that elected representatives to the Assembly had a clear mandate from the people to constitute a National Government". Paul-Boncour planned to try to get such references dropped to the footnote level as an explanation that (It was solely the Canadian's and/or Australian's viewpoint.) In such case he would also insist on stating in the same footnote that in the opinion of France, Philippine Islands, China and El Salvador the representatives did have such mandate," or, if this could not be stated positively, at least it could be said that "if, as contended, there was no clear mandate, still there was no mandate [illegible] such National Government".

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

The Commission took up no further business.

2. Barthelemy Returns.

Marcel Barthelemy returned from Shanghai at 1130 hours 9 July. It is not known yet what instructions he has brought for Paul-Boncour.

TODAY—SATURDAY, 10 JULY

No meeting scheduled.

FORECAST

3. 80th Plenary Session.

Scheduled to meet at 1000 hours Monday, 12 July. Will continue discussion of Chapter VI.

MISCELLANEOUS

4. UNTCOK Collapse in Five Days.

Paul-Boncour continues to be in a state of great mental depression. On the morning of 9 July he predicted that because of the imminence of the adoption of the Korean Constitution, which would in turn bring on a crisis in UNTCOK, that UNTCOK would collapse and break up in the next five days. "I will view this crisis with cold indifference," said Paul-Boncour. But, his anxiety belied his statement.

5. Main Committee—Liaison Committee.

Paul-Boncour said that after the meeting, Patterson had approached him with the suggestion that he take some action towards arranging for a discussion with the National Election Liaison Committee sometime after he (Paul-Boncour) takes over the chair on Wednesday, 14 July. Paul-Boncour said he was not sure why Patterson wanted him to do it as Chairman rather than Valle.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

6. Paul-Boncour Gives Small Party.

On the evening of Thursday, 8 July, Paul-Boncour had Katz, Blokh, Faure and Allard to dinner at the Chosun.

7. MP Incident.

Manet pointed out that when he had returned home from the Liaison Committee party Tuesday, 6 July, Mr. CHANG, Ki Yung's (member of the Liaison Committee) chauffeur drove past the MP at the gate because the MP was inside the booth out of the rain. The MP came running up to the hotel and asked Manet, in a very rude voice, "Why didn't you stop? Can't you read English?"

Manet pointed out he had been in the back seat of the car and that the chauffeur was not familiar with the regulations at the Chosun, and also there had been no one outside the booth to wave the car to a halt.

The MP proceeded to curse at Manet and bawl him out in front of Mr. CHANG, and yelled: "Everybody's got to stop at that gate -- even General Hodge stops".

Manet pointed out to the MP that he was appreciative of this situation but should it be that General Hodge did not stop at the gate, he was sure the MP would not address him as he had been himself (Manet).

/addressing

Manet said the incident was particularly embarrassing--not so much because of the MP's discourtesy in itself, as he had now become accustomed to such discourtesy, (Manet was involved in the "Kimpo MP incident") but because the discourtesy occurred in front of Mr. CHANG. Manet remarked that it seemed unnecessary to him that the MPs should conduct themselves like everyone's conception of a Nazi Gauletier.

8. Reason Behind French Fear of National Government.

In a conversation with Manet on 9 July, he reiterated an old fear which he expressed many times before: namely, that the U.S. is going to get out of Korea and leave the UN holding the bag.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Manet said it was evident the U.S. policy was to get out of Korea as quickly as possible and to save as much face in the process of getting out as was possible. He said in order to save face the U.S. was trying to turn their responsibility over to the UN. He pointed out that the U.S. should not expect the UN to take U.S. responsibilities in Korea. (The idea was not only Patterson's, but the very words were those in which Patterson has so often expressed his views.)

(Comment: Regardless of the fact that the French many times have been told that this was not the U.S. policy and that the U.S. was not trying to get the UN to take over U.S. responsibilities, it is evident that the French still cling to this belief. I have remarked on many other occasions of the tenacity with which Paul-Boncour and Manet maintain an idea once it is formulated in their minds.)

9. <u>Schmidt--Milner</u>.

Paul-Boncour said on 9 July that he was glad to have Milner leave the Commission but that Milner might be able to cause more damage back in Lake Success than he could here. He pointed out that undoubtedly Milner had expected to write Chapter VII of the first part, "Observations and Reservations", and that on his return to Lake Success he would be very much chagrined when he learned that the Commission had killed Chapter VII. He was sure to do something.

Paul-Boncour remarked about the success Schmidt and Milner had enjoyed in using Liu as a tool. He noticed that many times Liu had given Schmidt and Milner definite promises about matters which he had no right to promise. For instance, he had promised Schmidt and Milner that there would be a chapter on "Observations and Reservations." Paul-Boncour said that actually the things Liu promised were not to the interest of the Chinese and, therefore, one had all the more difficulty understanding the situation. He said that it might possibly be explained through Hoo, pointing out that Hoo and Liu were quite good friends and that undoubtedly Hoo influenced Liu, and since Hoo, Schmidt and Milner all belong to the same secretariat, it was possible that Schmidt and Milner had prevailed upon Hoo to tell Liu to listen to Schmidt and Milner and do what they said.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Restricted

Paul-Boncour was asked if he felt that Schmidt and Milner were consciously and deliberately pro-Soviet or if the tendencies shown in their work on the Commission were simply a manifestation of their thorough liberalism.

Paul-Boncour said he had wondered about this point for sometime and that the best explanation he could give was an opinion expressed by Balinski who had worked closely with Schmidt and Milner and had been among the first to call to his (Paul-Boncour's) attention the Leftist leanings of Schmidt and Milner.

Balinski had given this explanation: All of the secretariat on political commissions, such as UNTCOK, were hand-picked by the Assistant Secretary General in charge of Political Affairs. This was Sobolov, the Russian Secretary General.

It had long been a practice on all political commissions to fence-walk between the U.S. and U.S.S.R. He knew that secretariat personnel received instructions that they must be completely fair and objective to both U.S. and U.S.S.R. viewpoints and that no whit of partiality should be allowed to creep in.

This in Balinski's opinion explained why Schmidt and Milner were so all-fired with determination to see that pro-Soviet, which in many cases is anti-U.S., evidence got into the documents here, or if nothing more, that an anti-U.S. annex be added to some paper that was ~~not~~ very favorable to the U.S. ~~In this way~~ they wouldn't oppose pro-U.S. conclusions so long as they could insert a good balance of pro-U.S.S.R. testimony in the body, of appendixes to documents. They were very careful to avoid statements which were anti-U.S.S.R.--those would not go in at all.

10. Paul-Boncour Gives Up Idea of Splitting Chapter VI.

Paul-Boncour said the majority was against him in his desire to divide Chapter VI into two chapters. At present he had decided to give up the plan. His course of action would, from here on, be to limit the conclusions of Chapter VI ~~that~~ to would be written at this time to two parts:

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Restricted

Part A -- Conclusions Regarding "Preliminary" Considerations."

Part B -- Conclusions Regarding the Election.

He said that Part C and any subsequent parts could deal with post election matters. These later conclusions, in his plan, would not be presented to the General Assembly until the Paris meeting. He didn't like this plan too well but thought it the best that could be achieved at the time.

He said it had one advantage in that if they still had to write Part C of the conclusions, it meant a commission still had to continue.

11. Military Abbreviations.

Paul-Boncour has always taken occasion, jokingly, to accumulate testimony in defense of one of his pet expressions (an old one in the French language): "Everything stupid is not military but everything military is stupid."

As recently reported, he got a tremendous satisfaction from Balinski's story of the "bricklayer who was a cook", which is a good illustration of this.

Now he has come up with another one. "Look at this," he said, thumbing through the telephone book. "Here is your military stupidity. You allow a fellow only one full name and the rest have to be initials," and he pointed to his name in the 'phone book which read as follows:

~~PAUL, B. J. L.~~ ~~Civ.~~ UN

12. Liu Says Commission Won't Split.

Dr. Liu, on the evening of 9 July, said that in his opinion India, Australia and Canada were using the threat of their splitting the Commission simply as a delaying tactics and that when actually confronted with the establishment of a National Government, they would not leave the Commission. Liu said there might be some delay while they pretended to await instructions or actually await instructions, but he was sure they would not walk out and go home.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U.S.A.

cc: Gen. Dean
Mr. Jacobs
G-2, Mr. Noble

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

12 July 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities.

TODAY—MONDAY, 12 July

1. 80th Plenary Session.

Meets at 1000 hours. Will continue discussion of Chapter VI.

MISCELLANEOUS

2. Mughir to Return.

Luna and Paul-Boncour say Binnerts has received word that Mughir is going to leave Lake Success within the next week for Seoul. According to Luna, the only thing that is holding him up is the decision of who will pay the transportation. UNTCOK will not pay because each delegate is entitled only to one round trip from Lake Success to Seoul. Mughir has already had his. The Syrian Government apparently is trying to avoid payment. Luna said that since Mughir apparently is coming back with favorable instructions, the U.S. should pay.

3. UNTCOK May Lose India--(Luna).

Dr. Luna says that if UNTCOK is confronted with the creation of a National Government, India undoubtedly will leave. As to Canada and Australia, he thinks they will try to delay the work of the Commission, but if the majority goes ahead, Australia and Canada will follow. But as for India, Singh definitely will pull out and go home.

4. BHUF Upsets Paul-Boncour.

On Sunday, 11 July, Paul-Boncour underwent one of his periodic violent upsets. It came about over the information that BHUF,

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

while addressing NARRKI, had declared that "Korea must fight Russia."

Paul-Boncour took the attitude of an offended friend of the U.S. "I work hard to hold the Commission together because you tell me General Hodge and Mr. Jacobs want the Commission to stay here to consult with these people. Then you let Syngman Rhee do this. My dear, you make my task impossible."

Comment: Although it was pointed out to Paul-Boncour that neither General Hodge nor any other American exercises any control over Syngman Rhee by either writing his speeches or approving them before they are delivered, it was apparent that, on this point, the French remain convinced that the U.S. dictates to Syngman Rhee, as well as to the Assembly. It has been mentioned before that once the French become convinced about a matter, nothing will shake them loose from their convictions.

Paul-Boncour continued to rant. "You people rushed through this Constitution. Why couldn't you have waited? Another two months wait would not have made any difference and it would make things so much easier for us. I don't understand why General Hodge insists on rushing this thing through to completion."

Comment: It was pointed out to Paul-Boncour that the U.S. had nothing to do with rushing through the Constitution, but that, looking at it from the Korean standpoint, there was no reward for delaying the Constitution. What did UNTCOK have to hold out to the Koreans to make them appreciate the necessity for delay?

Paul-Boncour replied it was not a matter for the Koreans to decide that the delay was the better course; it was for the U.S. The U.S. wanted a unanimous Commission to go to Paris. Since they wanted this, it was necessary that they not rush through this Constitution. It was necessary that they not rush and that they gag Syngman Rhee and keep "that silly old fool from making an ass of himself."

"You should not stir up these people," said Paul-Boncour. "You are encouraging them to fight Russia and yet you are going to go off and leave them. That's why you have so many middle-of-the-roaders here. You must have middle-of-the-roaders. You cannot get these people to fight against Russia and then go off and desert them. They know that, and nothing you can do

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

will change their realization that you are going to pull out. You openly announced you are going to pull out."

Comment: There is no clearer illustration of the determination with which Paul-Boncour clings to a conviction than this retention of an idea he has had ever since coming here. It seems futile to go through the same expression of opinion again that the U.S. does not intend to let South Korea sink into the sea of Communism.

The whole flavor of the conversation under this point seemed to indicate, though the subject was never directly mentioned, that Paul-Boncour does not care whether or not the U.S. turns South Korea over to the Communists. In fact, since it might make more support against Communism in Europe, he favor it. Several conversations with him have given the impression that he does not think that the U.S. can fight Communism successfully in both Europe and the Far East, and if a choice must be made, then he would like to see the U.S. give up its Far Eastern battle and put <u>everything</u> on the European front.

5. <u>No Change of French Instructions</u>.

Paul-Boncour said that Barthelemy did not bring back any change of instructions for the French delegate. He said that Manet, when he left Shanghai, brought the instructions that are still in effect. (These have already been mentioned.) Paul-Boncour said that Barthelemy left on the morning of the same day that a plane from France would reach Shanghai and had Barthelemy waited for the [sou]plane a week later, it is possible he might have brought back some fresh orders from Paris. However, Paul-Boncour did not think any change was in the making and therefore had not insisted that Barthelemy stay over to meet the French plane.

2. (continued) <u>Mughir to Return</u>.

On the morning of 12 July, Binnerts was queried on Mughir's return. He said he had been informed that the Syrian Government had expressed a desire to return Mughir and had asked UN to pay transportation. UN had refused. The matter rested at that point.

6. <u>Election Review Board</u>.

The election review board has received complaints from 11 electoral districts, including one from Seoul (Danny Choi Case). Further information on these cases will be acquired

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

and reported but it is doubtful whether any, except possibly the Danny Choi Case, will reach any important political furor, and it is doubtful that the Choi Case will reach such proportions.

List of Electoral Districts in which Complaints were Filed:

(1)	KYUNG SANG NAM DO:	MIL YANG GUN District B
(2)	KYUNG SANG NAM DO:	TONG YUNG GUN District A
(3)	KYUNG SANG NAM DO:	City of Pusan District B
(4)	CHOLLA NAM DO:	HAE NAM GUN District A
(5)	CHOLLA NAM DO:	HA JU GUN District A
(6)	CHOONG CHUNG NAM DO:	NON SAN GUN District A
(7)	CHOLLA PUK DO:	City of CHON JU
(8)	CHOLLA PUK DO:	IK SAN GUN District B
(9)	CHE J DO:	Northern District District A
(10)	CHE JU DO:	Northern District District B
(11)	SEOUL CITY:	DONG DAE District District A (Danny Choi)

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
Mr. Noble
G-2

ie

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Restricted

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

13 July 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities.

YESTERDAY--MONDAY, 12 JULY

1. 80th Plenary Session. (Source: Paul-Boncour and Manet)

Met from 1030 - 1315 hours.

Results: Nine additional paragraphs of Chapter VI were approved. This approval now extends through paragraph 39.

The discussion floundered over paragraph 40. Wang had in the paragraph a statement to the effect that many Koreans participated in elections because they favored the creation of a National Government. A few sentences later this was followed by the opinion that, in general, the election was characterized by the fact that the elected representatives were given no mandate on any issue. Patterson wanted to change this last sentence to read that the elected representatives had "no clear mandate to establish a National Government." (This same issue was a point of discussion in the 79th Plenary Session on 9 July as reported in Daily Report on 10 July.)

Paul-Boncour pointed out that if Patterson insisted on revising the sentence to read in this fashion, that then he would be forced to ask for the inclusion of a footnote which would explain that in his opinion, (and the opinion of China, El Salvador, and P.I.) it was clear that the electorate had voted for Korean independence and certainly it was a justifiable implication that they associated the achievement of this independence with the creation of a National Government as envisaged under Part II of the General Assembly Resolution of 14 November 1947.

LIU suggested leaving out the whole contested point as it had nothing to do with elections. Paul-Boncour expressed himself as willing to drop both viewpoints from Chapter VI. Immediately after this declaration, the session adjourned until tomorrow so Patterson did not have to re-express his view. Manet feels Patterson is not particularly strong for his point and that the probable outcome of the debate will be to drop both statements from the report.

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

TODAY—TUESDAY, 13 JULY

2. 81st Plenary Session.

Scheduled to meet at 1000 hours to continue the discussion on Chapter VI.

TOMORROW— WEDNESDAY, 14 JULY

3. Bastille Day.

Paul-Boncour will give a Bastille Day luncheon for a party of 16 at the Chosun Hotel at noon.

French Consul will give a Bastille Day reception from 1700 to 1900 hours.

4. Paul-Boncour Takes Chair.

Paul-Boncour will receive the Chair from Valle at the 82nd Plenary Session on Wednesday, 14 July.

Paul-Boncour advised, "You should point out to your chiefs (General Hodge and Mr. Jacobs) that all matters which interest them should be brought before the Commission during the tenure of my chairmanship. You know, I will be followed by Singh and things will then be very difficult."

FORECAST

5. 15 July—Deadline.

It was agreed upon at the 78th Plenary Session on Thursday 8 July, that all material which is to be distributed to member nations one month in advance of the Paris meeting, must be concluded by Thursday, 15 July.

It is not known whether or not UNTCOK intends to meet its own deadline.

6. Syria Can Send New Delegate at UN Expense.

According to Manet, the UN will pay the travel expenses for a delegate that replaces a delegate. In the case of Syria, if a man other than Mughir or Djabi were to come to Seoul, the UN would pay his expenses. Unless the UN pays the Syrian delegate's expenses, Manet feels that Syria will not send a delegate.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Comment: If assured that a Syrian delegate will adhere strictly to the course of action implied by the recent Mughir telegram ("no objection to creation of a National Government") it might be suggested in Lake Success that a new delegate take Mughir's place. Both Mughir and Djabi are not well received by the Koreans because of their unfavorable attitudes at first. A new man would not have these prejudices to overcome. Besides, it would be much less difficult for a new man to observe a changed Syrian policy than it would be for either Mughir or Djabi who had an intimate part in establishing the old unfavorable Syrian policy.

7. Paul-Boncour Instructions "Same as Mughir's".

On 12 July, in a conversation with Paul-Boncour, he was reminded that on his return from Shanghai he had said that he could have nothing to do with a National Government. He was asked if this attitude had changed. He replied, "My instructions are the same as Mughir's." Which meant that his government had "no objection" to the Koreans calling their Government National.

"The point is," he said, "that there are other Governments who do so object to the use of the word National and if you want me to bring in a unanimous Commission, then the Korean Government should not call themselves National. However, I, myself, other than for this observation, have no objection to whatever term they call themselves."

8. Jamieson Quiet.

Paul-Boncour said Jamieson had been taking very little part in the discussion in the Commission. He was doing considerably more listening than discussing. His policy was not clear to Paul-Boncour but in the absence of any evidence on either side, Paul-Boncour assumed that there was no change from the Jackson policy.

Some light is thrown on Jamieson's attitude by the notes of the 78th Plenary Session. At this session, Jamieson inquired about the disposition of the "Jackson memorandum" (Jackson's final effort before leaving the Commission).

Wang explained to Jamieson that some ideas carried in the Jackson memorandum had already been incorporated in certain paragraphs of Chapter VI even before Jackson had made them. Other parts of the Jackson memorandum had disappeared.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Jamieson seemed satisfied with this explanation of Wang's and did not pursue the subject.

Some time later, in the discussion, Patterson pointed out that the phrase "the Commission having had no opportunity to meet previously outside of Korea..." had been included in deference to Jackson's wishes.

Liu suggested dropping the expression as it had no significance any longer.

Paul-Boncour said he favored the Chinese opinion, but that in the event the Commission insisted on preserving the phrase, he had no objections.

Jamieson agreed that he saw no reason for the phrase to be in and thus acceded to its deletion.

9. <u>"No War"</u> (Paul-Boncour.)

On 11 July, during the discussion following a farewell luncheon which Paul-Boncour and Manet had given for the Langdon's, the remark was made by an American present that it was high time people realized there was no longer any middle-of-the-road and they had better get on one side or the other.

Paul-Boncour objected to this statement, saying there would always be a middle-of-the-road. The opinion was expressed that a war would certainly eliminate the middle-of-the-road, to which attitude Paul-Boncour replied as follows:

"There will be no war. The Russians are much too clever to ever develop a war. For that matter, of course, there is a war on now but not in the sense which you mean. The only reason that Hitler made a war is because he was such a damn fool. He ran out of patience, but the Russians have a tremendous patience. They know when to push and when to wait. Joe Stalin is a much more clever individual than Hitler. He will never lose his patience and push the world into war.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
Mr. Noble
G-2

JDW:ie

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Restricted

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

14 July 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities.

YESTERDAY--13 JULY, TUESDAY

1. 81st Plenary Session. (Source: Paul-Boncour)

Met from 1030 - 1330 hours.

Results: Approved from paragraphs 41 through 51.

Paragraph 40 (see Daily Report of 13 July) was returned to the drafting committee for rewrite.

In regard to paragraph 40, the Wang statement to the effect that "many Koreans participated in elections because they favored the creation of a National Government" was left in the paragraph. The change which Patterson wanted to the effect that "no clear mandate to establish a National Government was given" was diluted by a redraft by Singh. Paul-Boncour expressed surprise and amazement that Singh had made a suggestion which was helpful to the bloc opposing his own side.

The whole paragraph which Singh suggested was returned to the drafting committee for rewrite. Paul-Boncour pointed out that in any case everything would go favorably because Wang and Manet could patch up the paragraph so that it would give the Soviet Union no comfort. He said that by the time they discussed it in the third reading, Patterson would have forgotten his point.

TODAY--14 JULY, WEDNESDAY

2. 82nd Plenary Session.

Will meet at 1000 hours to continue the discussion of Chapter VI.

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Restricted

3. Bastille Day Luncheon.

Paul-Boncour's Bastille Day Luncheon will be given at 1200 hours at the Chosun. Sixteen guests, including all senior delegates and the principal U.S. officials have been invited.

4. French Consul's Reception.

The French Consul is giving a reception today from 1700 - 1900 hours in honor of Bastille Day.

TOMORROW--15 JULY, THURSDAY

5. Paul-Boncour Takes Chair.

Paul-Boncour said Valle would keep the chair through the 82nd Plenary Session on Wednesday, 14 July and so Paul-Boncour's tour would not start until Thursday, 15 July.

FORECAST

6. Chapter VI Finished by End of Week.

Paul-Boncour said that the second reading of Chapter VI would be completed at the 82nd Plenary Session, Wednesday, 14 July. He expected that any rewrite of the conclusions would be completed by Thursday, 15 July. The Commission should then pass Chapter VI in its complete form at the third reading on Friday, 16 July. If it did not pass it by this time, he, as Chairman, would insist on a meeting on Saturday, 17 July, because he wanted the matter finished by the end of the week.

MISCELLANEOUS

7. Binnerts Opinion on Crisis Fluctuates.

About a week ago, in a discussion with Binnerts, he was sure that when UNTCOK was faced with the announcement of the establishment of a National Government, that Australia, Canada, and India would withdraw from Seoul.

On 12 July, in a conversation with him on the same subject, it was asked if all members of the Commission were fully aware

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

of the certainty that very soon in the future they would be confronted with the creation of a National Government, and that since this was definitely foreseeable, they should ask their governments for instructions now if they were interested in preventing delay.

Binnerts said he was sure no doubt remained in the minds of any delegates that they would have to face this issue. (Notes on the 79th Plenary Session show that Binnerts made an announcement at the beginning of the session that U.S. authorities expected the creation of a Government might be announced by the last week in July.) Binnerts was equally sure that all delegates already must have received instructions to govern their attitudes on this matter.

In reply to the question as to what developments would occur in UNTCOK when they received notice of the establishment of a National Government, Binnerts said that it certainly would bring on a "crisis". But the search for the details of the "crisis" educed the opinion from Binnerts that only India was likely to leave the Commission temporarily and that India would rejoin it at Paris. Binnerts felt that Australia and Canada would in all probability remain here in Seoul. He said that in the event that India withdrew, the Commission might find it desirable, in order to prevent any further possibility of a breach, to decide that a subsidiary body consisting of Paul-Boncour (definitely), Valle and Luna (indefinitely) would remain on hand to consult with the Government while the rest of the Commission withdrew from Seoul preparatory to resuming Plenary Sessions in Paris in September.

8. <u>World to Become Communist</u>. (Paul-Boncour)

On 13 July, in a conversation with Paul-Boncour, a discussion that had occurred on 12 July was resumed. On 12 July, Paul-Boncour had expressed the opinion "there will be no war." On 13 July he was asked, "If you say there will be no war, what then will be the developments in the world situation within our own generation?"

He replied that Communism would continue to achieve success in taking over the world. "The U.S. will become Communist," he said. "In your next Presidential election Henry Wallace will become President. Thereafter, you will find that J. Edgar Hoover will be replaced by a man who can make the FBI an NKVD. Soon you will find your Secretary of State will be a Communist, and so on."

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Restricted

Paul-Boncour made these remarks laughingly, as is his custom when he is expressing an opinion about which he wishes to conceal the depth of his seriousness. However, he was seriousness enough that Manet challenged him with the opinion, "I think you are wrong; America will never become Communist without a war. They will fight first. It may be ironical that the conditions that the war will create will be such that in the end America will fall victim to Communism but they will never take the infiltration route."

Paul-Boncour said that a war was the surest way to complete the expansion of Communism. "Without a war, Communism's spread will be slow but certain. With a war it would be equally as certain and much quicker."

"I don't like Communism," said Paul-Boncour, "but I also don't like the American system of capitalism. The two will at some time meet and a system will evolve from them which will be much more socialistic than it is capitalistic because the people of the world are turned more against capitalism than they are against Communism."

(Comment: This viewpoint about the development of socialism in the U.S. and the world is identical with the opinion that Patterson has expressed, and very similar to the one Singh holds.)

9. <u>Paul-Boncour Mild Over Rhee.</u>

Paul-Boncour continues to be upset by the announcement of Rhee's "fight Russia" statement before the NARMKI. (See paragraph 4 of Daily Report of 12 July).

The more he thinks about it, the more upset Paul-Boncour becomes. He said, "If you (the U.S.) do not have RHEE retract this statement, I, myself, will throw him out. He is a dangerous man. You should get rid of him. If you don't get rid of him, I will do it on my own."

After Paul-Boncour cooled down a bit, he was asked what specific action he intended to take. He replied that his first act as Chairman, if by that time the U.S. had not made Rhee retract his statement, would be to ask for an authentic translation of what Rhee said. "This is your opportunity," pointed out Paul-Boncour. "You must have Rhee write an authentic statement which will be in a form that retracts what the press has reported that he said."

Paul-Boncour continued with his usual remark about how

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

difficult we make his position here by letting Syngman Rhee run wild. "You want me to hold this Commission together and to bring in a unanimous opinion about the elections and about the attitude towards the Government formed by these elected representatives, and yet, you will allow this numbskull to ruin the whole picture by making ridiculous, stupid statements. You are ruining yourselves. You will look ridiculous before the UN when Vichinsky serves this statement in front of the General Assembly and says 'look here, is this the Government you wish the UN to recognize when its leaders make statements that they will fight my country?' and he is right. You can never get recognition of this Government, if you are going to let this happen."

It was pointed out to Paul-Boncour that Russia was not going to recognize this Government, one way or the other. It was asked on what basis the Commission would deal with the Syngman Rhee statement as it was a little difficult to see how taking him to task came within the scope of UNTCOK's duties as envisaged by the Resolution of 14 November, which it was assumed UNTCOK was here to carry out.

Paul-Boncour said he must deal with the matter as our friend because, since the Russians were going to bring it up in Paris, he must prepare an answer for it.

(Comment: This idea is the same that Paul-Boncour has expressed in regard to Leftist criticisms about the conduct of elections. At the time General Dean was asked to make a second appearance before Subcommittee II, Manet, and Paul-Boncour took the lead in bringing up Leftist criticisms in order, as they said, to give General Dean an opportunity to explain and/or deny them.

The source of the information about the Rhee statement is now being investigated. It appears that either no statement was made or, if made, that a bad translation got into the press, or it may be that the Leftists are exploiting Rhee's use of the word "fighting" which, as Rhee commonly uses it, would be more correctly translated as "opposing".)

10. <u>Paul-Boncour Reaction to Pyongyang Government</u>.

Paul-Boncour ranted against the failure of the U.S. to capitalize on the North Korean (Russian) announcement of elections for North Korea. "You people sometimes make me ill. You are so lacking in appreciation of the value of propaganda. Here ever since the General Assembly passed its

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Resolution, Russia (North Korea) has been yelling about opposing the 'separate elections'. Now they realize they have lost on this issue and they, themselves, are going to hold an election, but you people don't take advantage of their admission of defeat. You have won but you don't seem to know it. I am amazed at you. Mr. Jacobs should realize this. You, yourself, as familiar as you are with the Soviet technique, don't even seem to realize what a big thing this is. Your 'good friend', Mr. Roper, doesn't seem to realize it. Why don't you do something about this?"

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
Mr. Noble
G-2

JDW:ie

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Restricted

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

15 July 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities.

YESTERDAY--14 JULY, WEDNESDAY

1. 82nd Plenary Session. (Source: Paul-Boncour, Manet)

Met from 1000-1120 hours. The meeting adjourned early because of the French delegate's luncheon at the Chosun.

Results: Finished approval of Chapter VI in second reading . Approval did not include Conclusions.

When the Conclusions were reached, Paul-Boncour said that he favored deletion of the Conclusions as they appeared and suggested that in place of the original Conclusions, that the Valle Resolution be considered the only Conclusion as it was unanimous. Valle, Chairman, immediately seized the opportunity and said that since they were all in agreement on that point that they had finished Chapter VI. There was general laughter and Patterson said it could not be finished that quickly and that the Conclusions should be discussed again at another meeting.

Thus the meeting ended.

It is not known when the third reading of the draft of the Conclusions of Chapter VI will take place. Binnerts said the draft would not be ready before Saturday. Paul-Boncour still says he will call for a meeting on Saturday to finish the business.

2. Bastille Day Luncheon.

Held as scheduled at the Chosun Hotel.

3. Bastille Day Reception--Russians Attend.

Held at French Consulate as scheduled. Syngman Rhee appeared. Also/is the first time in the social season the it

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Russian Liaison Officers have appeared: Lt. Colonels Vinokurov and Sinitsin and their wives. They were the center of much attention. Many people offered them invitations to attend other parties, dinners, and movies. They [redacted] accepted but made no definite appointments. In answer to a query by General Herren, they said their life here had been very lonesome. They had been to the movies only once in the past four months and had never been to any of the officers' clubs. They said they could go only on invitation by the Americans and they said they were willing to accept such invitations.

Comment: This is a usual Russian statement, that they are willing to accept invitations. Under many similar circumstances, it has proved that further invitations meet with evasive answers and that nothing ever comes of the desire of those who wish to make the Russians' lives less lonesome.

As to the significance of the Russians' attendance, Paul-Boncour thinks it is part of a general rapprochement program which Moscow is going to pursue. He said that at the time invitations were delivered to the Russians, they expressed serious doubt that they would be able to attend. Later, however, they received instructions from Pyongyang to attend.

Barthelemy and Colonel Sinitsin drank twelve toasts in quick succession to Russia to France, to the Red Army to the French Army, to Stalin to the President of France, etc. By the end of the twelfth toast they had become bosom friends and on parting Sinitsin said to Barthelemy, "Well, soon I hope to see you in Moscow." Whether or not the motive behind this remark was ulterior or alcoholic could not be determined.

TODAY--15 JULY, THURSDAY

4. **14th Main Committee Meeting.**

Will meet 1030 hours. Only subject on the agenda is discussion of the suggestion of a meeting with the National Assembly Liaison Committee.

Paul-Boncour has dropped plans to attempt to chastise Rhee for his alleged "fight Russia" speech at NARKI. ([redacted])

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

TOMORROW—16 JULY, FRIDAY

5. Expected 15th Main Committee Meeting.

To be held to discuss mutual problems with the National Assembly Liaison Committee.

FORECAST

6. 83rd Plenary Session.

Probably will be held on Saturday, 17 July to pass Chapter VI in its third and final reading.

MISCELLANEOUS

7. Singh Expects US-USSR Rapprochement.

In a conversation with Singh on 14 July (not in connection with Russian attendance at the Bastille Day Reception) Singh expressed the opinion that Russia was ready to ameliorate the bad conditions between the U.S. and the USSR. Asked why he thought so, he said that the Berlin blockade, in his opinion, was shaping into a rapprochement. He said that Russia had lost the Berlin war, was going to fire Sokolovsky to save face, and would extend a hand of friendship to the U.S.

Singh further expressed the opinion that there would be no war between the U.S. and the USSR. "I expect to see Stalin's Communism changed very, very much. It will develop into Marxist socialism. Your capitalism in the U.S. will approach the same focus. The two will unite and there will be no war." (Singh continued along this theme but inasmuch as his thoughts on this subject have been fully reported previously in Special Report 149, dated 11 June 1948, his opinions are not re-expressed here. For further information on interview with Singh, see Special Report 171 dated 15 July 1948.)

8. Singh Breaks Isolationism.

Singh, who went into isolation following telegrams from Koreans in Seoul complaining about his anti-Korean policy, has grown lonesome in his own company and has now re-entered the whirl of social activities in Seoul. Last week he was out three nights in succession with Dr. CHOUGH and will probably better that score this week.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

9. Reactions About Creation of People's Republic.

A survey is being made of reactions of delegates towards the Pyongyang announcement of the adoption of a Constitution for all Korea and the announcement of 25 August elections.

These reactions will be reported as they are obtained and when as many delegates as it is possible to contact have expressed opinions, these opinions will be summarized in a Special Report.

CHINA: (LIU)

No change in Chinese policy which is to recognize a National Government, resultant from South Korea elections.

(WANG)

Gives Chinese opinion as desiring to see a National Government established in Seoul.

FRANCE: (Paul-Boncour)

No change in French attitude which is "no objection to creation of a National Government" (in Seoul).

INDIA: (Singh)

Does not know for certain if this will change India's policies. (Policies given in Special Report 171, 15 July 1948). He does not expect it will make any difference. He is wiring Menon of the Pyongyang announcement and is awaiting an answer.

CANADA:

Expression of opinion came from WANG, who says that the Pyongyang announcement had pushed Canada further away from any possibility of recognition of or dealings with a National Government in Seoul.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS and EL SALVADOR: (Luna and Valle)

These two are lumped together since their reactions are identical. As to effecting their attitude towards the crisis, the Pyongyang announcement has no effect because both P.I. and El Salvador intend to recognize the Seoul Government as National.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Luna and Valle pointed out that this announcement from the North had been expected for some time and had simply been postponed from March, when it was first thought that they were going to announce the creation of a Government for Korea.

10. Nothing Further on Mughir.

According to Bimmerts, on 15 July, there is still no information as to whether or not Mughir will return to Seoul.

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

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
Mr. Noble
G-2

JDW:ie

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

File

Restricted

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

16 July 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities.

YESTERDAY--THURSDAY, 15 JULY

1. 14th Main Committee Meeting. (Source: Paul-Boncour)
Met from 1030 - 1330 hours.
Paul-Boncour initiated his tenure of Chairmanship of both the Commission and the Main Committee.

First Subject: Rhee Letter Requesting that National Assembly Resolution of 12 June (calling on North to Hold Elections) be forwarded to Trygvie Lie with Request that he forward it to Moscow for Transmission to Pyongyang, was discussed.

Decision: Rhee Letter and Resolution will be sent to Trygvie Lie without recommendation.

Second Subject: Main Committee to meet National Assembly Liaison Committee.

Decision: Will have joint meeting on Monday, 19 July.

Third Subject: UNTCOK Action Concerning General Assembly Resolution inviting elected Representatives to Consult with General Assembly.

Decision: UNTCOK will take no action for the present.

Discussion: Rhee Letter-- UNTCOK was unanimous in its feeling that it should leave it up to Lake Success as to what action they should take on Rhee's suggestion. UNTCOK did not wish to make even a suggestion to Lake Success.

Meeting with National Assembly Liaison Committee--
Paul-Boncour reminded the Main Committee that he had proposed this meeting several times. He still thought it a good idea.

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Patterson agreed that it was a good idea and that opportunity should be taken of the occasion to thoroughly acquaint the Liaison Committee with the exact meaning of the Valle Resolution, and in Patterson's opinion, there had been a bad misunderstanding, not only on the part of the Korean ~~interest~~ press, but on the part of the National Assembly itself. They had either deliberately or mistakenly seized upon the Valle Resolution as almost a full recognition of their to be created Government. Mr. Patterson wanted to be certain that the National Assembly not only understood the real meaning of the Valle Resolution, but that it also understood the full attitude of each delegate on the Commission towards the question of forming a National Government.

Paul-Boncour asked if the attitude of Australia, Canada, and India, towards the creation of a National Government, had changed. They all three replied, "no", that there was no change.

(Comment: Paul-Boncour explained their attitude to be as follows.

The three of them have <u>no objection</u> to the Government calling itself what it likes, but they refuse to allow the Commission to recognize or deal with the created Government as a National Government.)

Singh said that he wanted the Chairman (Paul-Boncour) to acquaint the Liaison Committee with Paragraph 2 of the "letter of notification" written by the Chairman of the Interim Committee to accompany the Interim Committee's Resolution of 26 February 1948. (The Indian position is covered fully in Special Report 171 of 15 July).

Paul-Boncour asked if reading this paragraph to the Liaison Committee would fully satisfy Mr. Singh, to which Singh replied, "yes".

<u>UNTCOK Reaction on General Assembly Resolution</u>--
Concerning the subject of what action UNTCOK should take towards implementing the General Assembly's Resolution inviting the elected representatives to take part in the consideration of the question by the General Assembly, UNTCOK was unanimous in its feeling that no action should be taken by the Commission.

Paul-Boncour said that whereas actually that was the unanimous feeling today, that the situation might have changed by the time of the meeting in Paris, and that it would be unwise to reach a final decision on the matter at this time. He

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

preferred to see the Commission await later developments, and so it was agreed that the matter could be held open for discussion at ~~any~~ time in the future.

Delicate Period--After the meeting, Paul-Boncour told me that the Commission was reaching a most delicate period. He said he hoped that he could be diplomatic enough to handle the situation without an explosion. He said he would do his very best to make the National Assembly Liaison Committee realize the true situation, which he described as follows:

He has hopes that he can hold the entire Commission here in Seoul for consultation with the National Assembly. He feels that this can be done if all concerned appreciate UNTCOK's attitude towards the National issue. Whereas the National Government to be created can call itself National as long as it likes, it must do absolutely nothing to give the least implication that it thinks that the Commission recognizes it, accepts it, or even speaks to it as a National body from the standpoint of the Commission.

Paul-Boncour pointed out that the factor which would jeopardize this delicate situation and cause it to fracture, was the possibility that the National Assembly would misunderstand and try to take unto itself a cloak which the Commission did not intend for it to wear. A very big factor in this thing was the attitude of the press, Korean and foreign. If they, as they had done over the Valle Resolution, were to provoke the Commission by articles which implied that the Commission had given any recognition to a National Government, then nothing whatsoever could hold the Commission together.

"It is these damned correspondents, stupid fellows like Roper and the rest of them I see here in the Hotel, that may ruin this thing," accused Paul-Boncour. "You must take every precaution you possibly can to prevent the rupture of this delicate problem. No matter how many telegrams of explanation delegates send back to their governments delineating the position they took on the Commission, nonetheless, if the press misunderstands, then the damage has been done and no amount of explaining will forestall home governments from recalling their delegates."

Paul-Boncour pointed out that the flexibility allowed by authorizing the Main Committee to consult with the Liaison Committee of the National Assembly and later to consult with the Government, could permit participation by those governments wishing to consult without giving reason for those governments not wishing to consult to withdraw from the Commission inasmuch

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

as the Main Committee had no definite composition but consisted only of those nations who attended voluntarily.

TODAY--FRIDAY, 16 JULY

2. 83rd Plenary Session.

Scheduled to meet 1030 hours.

Agenda: Third reading of Chapter VI. Paul-Boncour says he expects to finish it.

FORECAST

3. No Meeting Saturday.

It is not expected there will be a meeting Saturday unless the 83rd session fails to complete Chapter VI.

4. 15th Main Committee Meeting.

Scheduled for Monday, 19 July, to hold consultations with the National Assembly Liaison Committee.

MISCELLANEOUS

5. Wang Wants Mughir.

In a conversation with Wang on 14 July, he said that as it could be assumed that Syria's policy has changed because of the receipt of the "no objection" telegram from Mughir, he hoped Mughir would return because they would then have one more vote to support the CEFPI bloc.

6. Singh Bars Correspondents.

Singh said he was so tired of being misrepresented by the press that he now refused to see any correspondents, telling them that his Government had directed that he hold no interviews. He said that actually such was not the case, but that he had to do something to prevent being pestered and so he had taken this "not quite honorable" course. He said that occasionally at parties he would run into correspondents, but he limited himself strictly to discussion of general background information.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

7. Manet on Way Out.

Now that the completion of Chapter VI is expected on 16 July, Manet has made plans to leave the Commission. His itinerary is Shanghai--Hong Kong--Bangkok--Calcutta--New Delhi--Karachi--Istanbul--Salonika--Athens--Rome--Paris, with layovers at all stops except Bangkok, Calcutta, and Karachi.

Manet has booked passage on the flight of Thursday, 22 July, to Shanghai.

Note: That Manet was going to leave soon has been well known; however, that he has actually booked passage for next Thursday is not even known to Paul-Boncour; therefore, all readers are cautioned not to mention this information to anyone, including Manet, until he, himself, discloses the date of his departure.

8. Chapter VI Benefits by Delay.

In a talk with Paul-Boncour and Manet on the morning of 16 July, they both pointed out the fact that this long delay between the start of Chapter VI and its completion (expected today) has benefited it very much. "It seems to have been a matter of patience," remarked Manet. "The first time we locked at Chapter VI as written by the secretariat and presented by Mughir, it was terrible. It was full of incidents of police violence and it made the whole police force look like a gang of terrorists. If it had been passed then, it would have been too bad. But all of the time spent revising it has been in our favor. Schmidt and Milner finally tired out and went home. Jackson finally gave up and quit. Patterson has been weakened. In the end it turned out to be that the advantage was won by those who could sit the longest. In the form in which Chapter VI is going to be approved, there is hardly any mention of the police at all, except a few compliments. That's how much things have changed since our discussion in Shanghai. This has taught me a lot about Commissions; always get on the drafting subcommittee and then if things are not going your way, just take plenty of time."

9. Criticism of "U.S. Inspired" Press.

Manet, on 16 July, criticized an article by Douglass M. Allen, Jr., which appeared in the "Cincinnati Times-Star" on June 9. It was the article that ended with this paragraph, "It just seems unfair to inflict a bunch like the present Temporary Commission on the tortured country (Korea) in the meantime." (The article is attached to the original copy of this report.)

Manet said this sort of report did no good, only damage. He admited that practically every statement that Allen had

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

made was true. He pointed out that as the correspondent had lumped all of the Commission together it had the reaction of making all of them mad, even those who agreed with the sarcastic remarks made about Jackson, Mughir, and Patterson. Again, no amount of denial could convince Manet that the article had not been inspired by U.S. officials in Korea.

10. Paris Will Visa North Koreans.

Asked if Paris would approve the visas of the North Korean Representatives applying for audience with the General Assembly, Paul-Boncour said, "yes".

Addition to paragraph 2. 83rd Plenary Session.

Attached is a draft of the introduction to the First Part of the Report of the Commission to the General Assembly. This introduction will be considered at today's session, 16 July.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
Mr. Noble
G-2

JDW:ie

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

DRAFT

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

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

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.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

17 July 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities.

YESTERDAY--FRIDAY, 16 JULY

1. 83rd Plenary Session. (Source: Paul-Boncour)

Met from 1030 - 1350 hours.

Results: Nothing.

A. Liu Asks for Termination of the Commission.

As the meeting opened with a discussion of the introduction to the First Part of the Report (See Daily Report of 16 July), Liu expressed the opinion that he felt the Commission should make its report right now and thus terminate its work and not have any second part of the report as mentioned in the introduction.

Paul-Boncour immediately challenged this and said he could not understand this attitude of "terminating the Commission" which the Chinese delegate had expressed.

Luna agreed with Paul-Boncour, that the Commission should go on and that there was no question of breaking it up.

Paul-Boncour then called on all the others to express their opinions. In order they arose and said either that they, themselves, thought the Commission should go on, or (as in the case of Valle) that they would agree with whatever the majority opinion was. Liu alone stood out as the only one who seemed to favor termination of the Commission. His reasons were not given.

Liu turned to Binnerts and asked if there had been any precedent of a temporary commission carrying on for such a long time. Binnerts replied that in the case of the Greek Commission, it had carried on until its appointing body,

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

the General Assembly, terminated it. He advised the Commission that the Commission, itself, was the master of its destiny. He then asked if it was intended that he inquire of Lake Success as to precedent and tradition.

Liu wanted this.

Paul-Boncour said absolutely "NO", that as the Chairman he would not permit the Commission's asking the secretariat for advice. He gave as his opinion that the secretariat was only a utilitarian group and certainly the Commission would be putting itself in a lowered position if it inquired of the secretariat as to what it, the Commission, a higher body, should do. Paul-Boncour continued by reminding the Commission that they had, at one time, asked the Interim Committee for advice. This had been a course which he, at the time, had opposed. After this advice had been received, he felt that it was pretty well agreed upon among the delegates that never again would they ask anyone for advice. Now they were about to make the same mistake and ask the secretariat for advice.

B. CHANG Myun Invitations to UNTCOK:

(1) To signing of Constitution--The Chairman, Paul-Boncour, notified the Commission that CHANG Myun, in the name of the Assembly, invited UNTCOK, as individuals, to attend the signing of the Korean Constitution the morning of 17 July.

It is expected that very few, if any, will go, not only because of a lack of desire to do so, but because a meeting is scheduled for the morning of 17 July.

(2) To Constitution Rally--Paul-Boncour then read CHANG Myun's invitation to UNTCOK, as individuals, to attend the rally at Seoul Stadium the afternoon of 17 July. The rally is in celebration of the signing of the Constitution.

Paul-Boncour said he was sure there would be some attendance as individuals, but he did not know which ones would go.

C. Chapter VI.

As discussion of LIU's proposal had taken up the entire morning, Paul-Boncour asked when the Commission would meet to consider the third reading of Chapter VI. He reminded the Commission that it had a Main Committee meeting on Monday

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

and that habitually it did not meet on Saturday.

Valle moved that the Commission break its precedent and meet on Saturday. This was approved.

Comment: After the meeting, Paul-Boncour saw me. He was very much up set by the course taken by Dr. Liu. "This is the third time," he said, "that Liu had brought up this subject of 'breaking up', 'winding up', or 'terminating' the Commission. I tell you there is something behind it. He is acting on instructions, but WHY does he have such instructions?"

TODAY--SATURDAY, 17 JULY

2. 84th Plenary Session.

Will meet at 1030 hours. Will take up the third reading of Chapter VI.

FORECAST

3. 15th Main Committee Meeting.

Will meet Monday, 19 July, to converse with National Assembly Liaison Committee.

MISCELLANEOUS

4. LIU Viewpoint Expressed after 83rd Plenary Session.

After talking to Paul-Boncour and listening to his quandry about LIU's position, LIU, himself, was interviewed, but without the interviewer giving him any indication that he knew what LIU had said at the 83rd Plenary Session in regard to "terminating the Commission."

LIU expressed himself essentially as follows:

A. Commission Will Not Break Up.

"For some time I have been wondering how the Commission felt about the date it should terminate its work. My own opinion was that it could exist only from the last meeting of the General Assembly to the next meeting. However, I find myself alone in this belief. Everyone, even including

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Valle and Luna, feel that the Commission can go on existing even beyond the General Assembly session in Paris. This morning (83rd Plenary Session) I smoked them out in order to determine their positions. The only one who seemed to express any doubt as to the right of the Commission to continue beyond Paris, was Patterson, who simply pointed out that we were a temporary Commission, but he did not make any issue of it and I believe he too goes along with the attitude that we can exist as long as we like."

B. Commission Here Until September 1st.

"Since everybody wants to stay on, we will definitely be here until September first. I don't believe anybody will really go home. Even India, I believe now, may stay. I believe they are all beginning to see that they can consult with this Government as long as it is not made to appear that they in any way recognize it as being National.

"I think it much better that the full Commission stay here rather than a subsidiary body. Having a subsidiary body would just not look good to the eyes of the world and besides (laughing) they would undoubtedly put me on a subsidiary body and it means too much work."

C. Doesn't want to be Spotlighted.

"My own hope is that the whole Commission goes to Paris in September. If the Commission cannot go, I hope they will send a committee. Or if not the committee, then at least the Chairman. The one thing I do not want is to go there alone. I want the support of the Commission.

"Besides my Government does not want me to go there alone. They have directed me that I am not to take any spotlight position in this Commission. They have forbidden me to accept a permanent chairmanship. For this reason, I hope that I do not have to go alone to Paris.

"However, although this is not yet known to the Commission, Binnerts got a telegram from Trygvie Lie saying the UN will not pay the expenses of the UN to go to Paris, that they will pay for only one man, and that is me.

"I hope this Commission can do something about it. It would be so much better all the way around for all of us to go."

5. Rhee "Fight Russia" Press Statement.

Although Paul-Boncour reported himself as giving up the idea of taking any action in the Commission reference the Rhee

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

statement at HANKOW (see Daily Reports 15 July, paragraph 4; 14 July, paragraph 9; 12 July, paragraph 4), on the 16th of July, I informed him of the material contained in Noble's paper of 15 July, on this subject. He said that was not enough, that he would take the opportunity on Monday, 19 July, at the 15th Main Committee Meeting to ask the Liaison Committee to give the Commission an authentic translation of Dr. Rhee's address.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen. Dean
Mr. Jacobs
Mr. Noble
G-2

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

R.

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

19 July 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities.

SATURDAY--17 JULY 1948

1. 84th Plenary Session. (Source: Paul-Boncour)

Met from 1030 - 1305 hours.

Results: Approved Chapter VI on third and final reading, through paragraph 40.

It was expected that the meeting would finish Chapter VI but actually because of so many minor revisions, only about two-thirds of Chapter VI was completed. None of the sentences and very few of the words were revised, but it appeared that all delegates had a childish desire to take a last opportunity to make corrections in Chapter VI. The corrections consisted mainly of changing commas to periods and periods to semi-colons, etc. Paul-Boncour said all were in agreement on most of the words.

The meeting stopped on paragraph 41. This had been one of the most discussed paragraphs in the text. It was the one containing the opposing WANG and PATTERSON statements in regard to whether or not the electorate gave the representatives a mandate to form a National Government. SINGH had rewritten this paragraph and his rewrite slanted it towards the WANG viewpoint. In this session SINGH revised his revision which made it even more pro WANG. PATTERSON objected but not vehemently. PAUL-BONCOUR, as Chairman, suggested that inasmuch as it was already one o'clock, that they start out with paragraph 41 with the next meeting and so the meeting ended.

2. Dinner Party for UNTCOK.

There was a small informal dinner given for several members of UNTCOK at the Chosun Hotel the evening of 17 July. Those attending were Dr. and Mrs. PATTERSON, Dr. VALLE, Mr. SINGH,

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Mr. WANG, Mr. SSUTU, Mr. BINNEKTS, and the Chinese Vice-Consul, Mr. LOO.

YESTERDAY--SUNDAY, 18 JULY 1948

3. Russians Accept Movie Invitation.

The Russians, when seen at the French reception, had so strongly expressed the desire to attend the movies, a member of my staff asked them to go with him on Sunday, 18 July. The Russians accepted. All four of them came to dinner at the Chosun at which meal they were joined by Paul-Boncour, MANET, and Mlle. MICHAUX. After dinner, the party, less PAUL-BONCOUR, went to the movie.

After the movie, the Russians insisted that everyone go to their house for tea. MANET and MICHAUX went and later were joined by BLOKH. The tea consisted of a tremendous Russian dinner which continued on for three hours.

The Russians were in very gay spirits and want very much to continue such friendly occasions in the future.

TODAY--MONDAY, 19 JULY 1948

4. 15th Main Committee Meeting.

Will meet at 1030 to conduct discussions with the National Assembly Liaison Committee.

MISCELLANEOUS

5. Manet Departure.

MANET is still uncertain as to exactly when he will leave. He mentioned the possibility of going out on Wednesday, 21 July. However, at the Russian tea, the night of 18 July, he said, "You know, this is what I needed. I was just getting tired of Korean parties. There is something so heavy about them. I feel much better now. I could stay here another two weeks. I understand about Valle now. We should take him on one of these parties. "

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
Mr. Noble
G-2

JDW:ie

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

17 July 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE:

SUBJECT: Supplementary Report to Daily Report of 17 July of UNTCOK Activities.

MISCELLANEOUS (cont'd)

6. Attendance at Signing of Constitution.

Liu, Seutu, Wang and Villalva were the only UNTCOK members attending the signing of the Korean constitution.

7. Russians Accept Invitation.

On the night of 16 July the Russians accepted an invitation issued by a member of my staff and Mr. Bloch to have dinner at the Kookje and go to the dance at the XXIV Corps Club. Both Colonels Sinitsin and Vinokurov and their wives attended.

They expressed themselves as having a very good time and gave every indication of wanting to repeat the occasion.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen. Dean
Mr. Jacobs
Mr. Noble
G-2

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Restricted

American Delegation
US - USSR Joint Commission
APO 235

20 July 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities.

YESTERDAY--MONDAY, 19 JULY

1. 15th Main Committee Meeting. (Source: PAUL-BONCOUR)

Met from 1030 - 1250 hours. Only two people talked. PAUL-BONCOUR represented the Commission. Delegates who wished to have some point elucidated wrote him notes asking him to accent certain opinions. Only CHANG Myun spoke for the Liaison Committee.

First Subject: National Assembly letter asking that National Assembly Resolution of 18 June (seats for North Korea) be sent to Lake Success to give to the Russians to give to the North Koreans. (See Daily Report of 16 July, paragraph 1.)

Discussion: Paul-BONCOUR gave it as Commission opinion that the Commission could not give this letter to the Russians because it was well known that the Russians had taken a negative attitude towards the Commission.

He took this opportunity to point out that in the Commission's opinion, both the letter asking for forward of the Resolution to Lake Success and the Resolution itself, were inadequate measures to carry out the advice given in the note accompanying the Interim Committee's Resolution of 26 February 1948.

At this point Paul-BONCOUR read paragraph 2 of the Interim Committee's note:*

"The Interim Committee noted that the representatives constituting a National Assembly would be entirely free to consult with the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea and carry such negotiations as they wished with any other Korean groups which might not have participated in the elections regarding the form of

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Re

Government to be established and the participation of groups therein. The Interim Committee entertained the hope that in these consultations and negotiations, Korean representatives in the National Assembly would be able to secure through their efforts full cooperation in their government of all Koreans. The Interim Committee was confident that all peaceful methods of persuasion would thus be used to the greatest possible extent for the attainment of Korean unity."

* * * * *

This paragraph was read at Mr. (Indian) Singh's insistence (which had been expressed at the 14th Main Committee Meeting on 15 July).

Neither Paul-BONCOUR nor SINGH gave any definite steps that the National Assembly should take to satisfy the Indian delegate or the Commission. (SINGH said he would do this if the Liaison Committee met with the Main Committee. (See Special Report 149, dated 11 June.)

Second Subject: Valle Resolution. (Enclosure 3)

Discussion: Paul-BONCOUR said that he made it clear that the VALLE Resolution was not to be taken as UNTCOK recognition of the National Assembly. VALLE passed him a note asking him to make it clear that the Commission attributed the misrepresentation of the VALLE Resolution in the Korean press, to the National Assembly. VALLE did not want them to escape behind the curtain that "we are not responsible for the press." According to Paul-BONCOUR, he* also made it clear that no developments in the future (he had in mind the situation arising over the creation of a National Government) should be similarly misconstrued.

LUNA passed him a note asking that he try to hide the division of the Commission. Paul-BONCOUR said he expressed all viewpoints as being the unanimous viewpoint of the Commission and that he felt this satisfied LUNA.

JAMIESON and PATTERSON wrote Paul-BONCOUR notes asking him to be sure to indicate that the Commission (in their opinion) was fully cognizant of the right of the elected representatives to decide on the form and the name of their Government.

(3) Third Subject: RHEE MARRKI Speech. (National Assembly ... Reply of Korean Delegation ... Independence)

Discussion: Paul-BONCOUR said the Commission would like the Liaison Committee to bring it a full, complete and authentic

* Paul Boncour

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

on 7 July

Memo (cont'd) 20 Jul 48

text of the speech that RHEE had made at NARBKI (this is the "fight Russia" speech which Paul-BONCOUR alone wanted. No reaction has been shown by any other delegates).

CHANG Myun replied that the Commission must realize that this speech was made at a congress of RHEE's own party. He did not make it as Chairman of the National Assembly; the National Assembly had nothing to do with the speech nor did it wish to accept responsibility for it. None the less, CHANG Myun said he would send the Commission an authentic version.

After the discussion, VALLE came to Paul-BONCOUR and said that he had the feeling that the Liaison Committee did not wish UNTCOK to "collaborate" (consult) with the Liaison Committee. Paul-BONCOUR said that VALLE was alone in this opinion and that he was mistaken. He said the attitude was warm and friendly and he was sure that the Liaison Committee would again seek discussion.

TODAY--TUESDAY, 20 JULY

2. 85th Plenary Session.

Will meet at 1030 hours and resume discussion of Chapter VI starting with paragraph 41. Paul-BONCOUR said he was afraid the Commission would not finish Chapter VI before the 86th Plenary Session tomorrow.

The Commission will also discuss what to do about Part Two of the report as given on LIU's outline. (For outline of Part Two, see Daily Report of 6 July 1948).

TOMORROW--WEDNESDAY, 21 JULY

3. 86th Plenary Session.

It is expected that the 86th Plenary Session will meet 21 July to continue the final reading of Chapter VI.

4. Manet to Depart.

MANET has now informed Paul-BONCOUR of his intended departure on Wednesday, 21 July, and has received approval. KATZ has him booked on the Shanghai plane for 21 July.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

MISCELLANEOUS

5. National Government should not Write Letter to UNTCOK.

Paul-BONCOUR said that he did take the opportunity to advise CHANG Myun; and he also gave the opinion that Mr. JACOBS should give the same advice, that upon the creation of a National Government, it would be best for the Liaison Committee to appear before the Main Committee and announce the creation of what they would call a National Government. Paul-BONCOUR said that if they wrote a letter on this subject, it would throw the Commission into a prolonged dispute about the significance of the letter and the significance of any suggested reply they might make; whereas, if it were done orally, the dispute would not arise.

His advice continued, He thought that the National Government should bring in a list of topics which they would like to discuss with UNTCOK. UNTCOK could delete any subjects which they did not care to discuss and so they could arrive at an agenda.

6. What Happens After Chapter VI?

When asked what lay beyond the Commission's approval of Chapter VI, Paul-BONCOUR said that nothing very definite could be seen on the horizon and that he rather expected some of the delegates to go home for consultation with their governments. Although he would prefer to see all members kept on hand, he did not see that the result would be particularly disastrous if some absented themselves temporarily for consultations with their governments leaving consultations with the Korean National Government to be handled by the Main Committee.

7. Main Committee May Be Reduced to Impotence.

On the morning of 20 July, Paul-BONCOUR said that Dr. LUNA and Dr. VALLE considered that if the Main Committee handled the consultation program, it would then allow them, under the pretext that they did not have to attend sessions of the Main Committee but could still be members of the Commission, to withdraw temporarily from Seoul and return home. Their reason was homesickness. Paul-BONCOUR pointed out that if this happened, and if Canada, Australia and India went home for political reasons, the Main Committee would consist of only France and China. He is trying to find some formula to solve this problem.

* after the meeting

** Luna & Valle

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

8. Singh Still Expects Rapprochement.

On the evening of 17 July, after the announcement of the Moscow rejection of the three western powers' request for lifting the Berlin blockade, SINGH was asked his opinion of the affair now. (On 14 July he had said the U.S. had won the battle of Berlin and we would see a move towards Soviet conciliation.) He expressed himself as still of the opinion that the Soviets would, in the end, prove conciliatory.

9. Lake Success Changes English Spelling.

According to MANET, who is on the drafting subcommittee with WANG, he and WANG brought up, in Plenary Session one day, the suggestion that the word "connexion" as spelled in UNTCOK publications, be spelled properly. A debate ensued over what was the proper spelling of the word. SINGH's opinion was taken as authoritative and he spelled it "connection". BALINSKI said that regardless of the fact that English dictionaries and SINGH were in agreement, that it was an established practice in Lake Success to spell the word with an "x". The matter was left there.

10. Paul-Boncour Wants to See the Army's Expert Cardiologist.

Paul-BONCOUR, after seeing in a bulletin that an expert Cardiologist would be in Seoul, expressed the desire to see him. Paul-BONCOUR complained of an ache over the region of his heart which had pained him for the past several days.

JOHN W. CKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
Mr. Noble
G-2

JDW:ic

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

21 July 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities.

YESTERDAY -- TUESDAY, 20 JULY

1. 85th Plenary Session. (Source: Paul-Boncour)

Met from 1030 - 1310 hours.

Chapter VI through paragraph 51 was approved with minor changes.

2. 86th Plenary Session. (Source: Manet)

Met from 1600 - 1815 hours.

Results: Completed the third and final reading of Chapter VI except for the Conclusions.

Manet said none of the substance was changed. The whole meeting was just a continuation of revising words and changing commas, semi-colons, and periods.

3. Farewell Luncheon for Manet.

I gave a farewell luncheon for Manet on 20 July. Only the French colony was invited.

4. Liu and Singh Give Party.

LIU and SINGH gave a party at the Chinese consulate the night of 20 July. All UNTCOK delegates attended and principal U.S. officials.

TODAY--WEDNESDAY, 21 JULY

5. 87th Plenary Session. (Source: Manet)

Scheduled to meet at 1030 hours.

It is expected it will complete the Conclusions.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Manet said that Paul-DONCOUR's plan now was to wear down the opposition by disagreement on the present Conclusions so that eventually, out of desperation, everyone would agree to using the VALLE Resolution alone as the Conclusions. MANET was not sure this plan would succeed.

6. MANET to Depart Today.

MANET's plane is scheduled to leave Kimpo at 1830 hours for Shanghai.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
Mr. Noble
G-2

JDW:ls

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

21 July 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Addition to Daily Report.

YESTERDAY--TUESDAY, 20 JULY (cont'd)

16th Main Committee Meeting. (Source: Balinski)

During the period covered by the 85th Plenary Session, the session was interrupted for about one hour and became a Main Committee Meeting to deal with a development which came out of the 15th Main Committee Meeting. In the 15th Main Committee Meeting held on Monday, 19 July, the Committee had held consultation with the National Assembly Liaison Committee.

The following day, on Tuesday, 20 July, CHANG Myun had reported the results of the meeting on the floor of the National Assembly. PAUL-BONCOUR had asked BARTHELEMY and MARTEL (the latter understands Korean) to attend the meeting and to make a record of CHANG Myun's remarks dealing with the consultation.

During the 85th Plenary Session BARTHELEMY had brought in an English translation of MARTEL's version of what CHANG Myun had said. The Commission then decided to constitute a Main Committee Meeting and to discuss this report.

As the report, in the opinion of the Commission, did not correspond to the facts, it was resolved that the Main Committee would ask the Liaison Committee for an authentic text of CHANG Myun's remarks.

It was further resolved to hold a press conference after receipt of the authentic text of CHANG Myun's remarks. A copy of the MARTEL version of CHANG Myun's remarks is appended hereto. The authentic version given to the Main Committee by CHANG Myun has not yet been obtained.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

TODAY—WEDNESDAY, 21 JULY (cont'd)

Press Conference. (Source: Balinski)

From 1000 - 1030 hours Paul-Boncour held a press conference in the Assembly Room of Duk Soo Palace to give the press the Commission's version of what the Main Committee had said to CHANG Myun.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
Mr. Noble
G-2

JDW:ic

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Restricted

STATEMENT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE TEMPORARY LIAISON COMMITTEE TO THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, 20 JULY 1948, FOLLOWING CONSULTATION WITH THE MAIN COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

After the formation of the National Assembly, we deplored the fact that our fellow-countrymen of the North were not able to select, in general elections, their representatives to the Assembly. On 12 June we sent to the North the message which you will recall; we appealed to them through the press and the radio. We never received any answer. On 20 June, the Liaison Committee called on Mr. Liu, Chairman of the United Nations Commission. On 12 July the Liaison Committee asked the United Nations Commission for a formal interview. We received, on 16 July, the answer of the Commission granting our request and the interview took place yesterday, 19 July. During that meeting we did not reach any final conclusions. However, both the Commission and the Assembly expressed their common desire for the holding of elections in the North and their hope of realizing the unification of the country. It was decided to use all possible means toward this end. Finally, the Commission decided to send to Lake Success the text of the message of the Assembly to their fellow-countrymen in the North.

Translation from oral Korean to French notes and later text in French (by Martel). Then French to English (Bleakley)

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

22 July 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities.

YESTERDAY—WEDNESDAY, 21 JULY

1. Press Conference. (Source: Paul-Boncour)

A press conference was held by Paul-Boncour from 1000-1030 hours. Paul-Boncour saw only the American press as the Korean press was too late in arriving at Duk Soo Palace.

Paul-Boncour explained the same items to the press that he had covered with CHANG Myun in the 15th Main Committee Meeting on Monday, 19 July. He went further in saying that today (21 July) the Commission would pass unanimously Chapter VI on the work of the Commission up through the elections and the findings on the elections. He pointed out that the Commission was not only unanimous in this Chapter VI, but had been unanimous in its viewpoint towards "recognition" of the Government. (What Paul-Boncour meant was that it had expressed itself unanimously).

2. 82th Plenary Session. (Source: Paul-Boncour)

Met from 1030 - 1345 hours.

Results: Approved Chapter VI. All the discussion was over the Conclusions of Chapter VI. The Conclusions were changed in form but not in substance.

3. 17th Main Committee Meeting. (Source: Paul-Boncour)

Met from 1315 - 1345 hours.

Paul-Boncour said that he had held a press conference before the plenary session. Luna asked how he could do this without an OK from the Commission. Paul-Boncour said it was a

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

normal thing for the Chairman to speak for the Commission. LUNA said he could not endorse such action until he had seen the results in the press and that he reserved the right to disagree with any material covered, and to make his own statement. Paul-BONCOUR assured him he had every right to do this. Paul-BONCOUR told the Commission what he had told the press.

4. MANET Departs.

MANET left for Shanghai at 1900 hours. Going to the field to see him off were Dr. and Mrs. Patterson, Mr. Singh, Mr. Wang, Mr. Ssutu, Mr. Paul-Boncour, Mr. Costilhes, Mr. Barthelemy, Mr. Katz, Miss Faure, Mr. Blokh, Miss Unja Lee and Mr. Balinski. There were no Koreans on hand, probably because Manet had not announced to the Koreans that he was leaving.

TODAY—THURSDAY, 22 JULY

5. Holiday.

There will be no meetings of UNTCOK today. The Commission wished to give the secretariat time to prepare Chapter VI for forwarding to Lake Success. It is already one week behind the deadline the Commission set for accomplishment of this task which date was 15 July.

TOMORROW—FRIDAY, 23 JULY

6. 88th Plenary Session.

Scheduled to meet at 1030 hours. Will discuss Part Two of the outline of Dr. Liu in order to decide the form and content for the material to go in Part Two.

MISCELLANEOUS

7. Activities of Election Review Board.

It has been reported previously that 11 complaints of defeated candidates were filed with the Election Review Board. An additional complaint which was filed after the time for filing of complaints had elapsed was dismissed.

The Chief Justice who serves as chairman of the Election Review Board pointed out that all complaints submitted to the Election Review Board were incomplete. The Election Review Board granted a period of two weeks to each complainant to supplement the complaint by additional facts. The two weeks period has not yet elapsed.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Memo (cont'd) 22 Jul 48

8. [redacted]

According to Dr. and Mrs. PATTERSON, Dr. LUNA, Dr. VALLE, BLOKH, BALINSKI, and the manager of the Cheesum dining room, the food at the Kookje has improved considerably in the past ten days.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
Mr. Noble
G-2

JDW:ie

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

23 July 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities.

YESTERDAY--THURSDAY, 22 JULY

1. No Meetings.

Holiday for the delegates. Secretariat prepared Chapter VI for forwarding to Lake Success.

TODAY--FRIDAY, 23 JULY

2. 89th Plenary Session.

Scheduled to meet at 1030 hours.

Agenda: Discussion concerning Part Two of the Report to the General Assembly as given on the LIU outline.

MISCELLANEOUS

3. SINGH expecting Telegram that May Recall Him for Consultation. (Source: Singh)

At lunch on 22 July, SINGH remarked that he had received information that he had a dispatch in Tokyo. "I rather think," he guessed, "that it may be instructions recalling me for consultation. Frankly, I rather hope it is."

4. SINGH Would Like to Advise Korean Assembly on How To Draft Matters to be Sent to UNTCOK. (Source: Singh)

In speaking with Singh on 22 July, in regard to the date that the so-called "crisis" (announcement of creation of National Government) might develop, Singh, said, "The matter might be avoided if the Koreans can present the announcement diplomatically. I really wish they would consult me on how to draft matters of this kind. I mean it. I would be glad to help them in writing up matters that are to be presented to us (UNTCOK)."

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Memo (cont'd) 23 Jul 48

5. PAUL-BONCOUR Letter of 16 JULY to CHANG Myon.

Attached is the PAUL-BONCOUR letter of 16 July to CHANG Myun in answer to CHANG Myun's letter of 12 July which enclosed a copy of the National Assembly Resolution of 12 June and asked that UNTCOK use its services to have Lake Success give the National Assembly Resolution (North Korean elections under UN supervision) to the Russians to give to the North Koreans.

JOHN HECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
Mr. Noble
G-2

JDW:ic

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

REPLY FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA TO THE COMMUNICATION FROM THE TEMPORARY LIAISON COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ENCLOSING RESOLUTION CONCERNING NORTH KOREA

Duk Soo Palace,
Seoul,

16 July 1948.

Sir,

I acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 12 July, enclosing copy of a resolution adopted on 12 June by your Assembly.

The United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea notes with special interest the repreated assurances given in this communication concerning the earnest desire of the representatives elected on 10 May to further the national unification of Korea.

The Commission welcomes your suggestion for consultations and has instructed me to invite the Temporary Liaison Committee to appear before the Main Committee of our Commission, at the Duk Soo Palace, on Monday 19 July, at 10.30 a.m.

Meanwhile your communication will be transmitted to the United Nations, Lake Success, for information purposes.

As to the procedure you suggest to acquaint the people in the northern part of Korea with the Resolution of 12 June, we cannot but make reservations as to its practicability. Moreover, our Commission wishes to remind you of the fact that the proper channel for all official communications remains, as in the past, the respective military authorities of occupation.

Yours sincerely,

Jean Paul-Boncour
Chairman.

Mr. Chang Myun, Chairman,
Temporary Liaison Committee,
Korean National Assembly,
Capitol Building,
Seoul.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Feb

Restricted

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

23 July 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Addition to Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities.

2. 87th Plenary Meeting (cont'd) (Source: Paul-Boncour)

In addition to considering the provisional outline for the second part of the report, PAUL-BONCOUR intends to bring up the matter of the letter written by Bishop RO to the Commission (see Daily Report of 8 July) and at the same time, point out that MILNER, on his own, sent back a letter written to the General Assembly of the United Nations from the Chairman of the Patriotic Alliance for Freedom and Unity of Korea (see Spec Rpt 161, 30 June 1948). His object is to criticize the secretariat's assumption of authority in automatically forwarding this Leftist letter without prior reference to the Commission and to ask that it be withdrawn or that the RO letter, although not addressed to the Chairman of the United Nations General Assembly, also be forwarded to Lake Success.

The Commission will also discuss the program of work for the Commission. PAUL-BONCOUR hopes to be able to convince the Commission that the Main Committee will take over from here and do all the consultation, with very infrequent necessity for plenary sessions.

Attached hereto is the Introduction to Volume I as approved and forwarded by the Commission.

The last item on the agenda for discussion will be the invitation received from Dr. RHEE to attend the inauguration of the President at 1000 hours on 24 July. PAUL-BONCOUR thinks that the Commission will accept individually.

6. Correction to Plenary Session Numbers. (Source: BINNERTS)

The two meetings held on Tuesday, 29 July, in writing the Summary Record, were covered as one Plenary Session with an intermission of three hours. This was the 85th Plenary Session.

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Memo (cont'd) 23 July 1948

The meeting Wednesday, 21 July, was the 86th Plenary Session.

The meeting to be held on Friday, 23 July, is the 87th Plenary Session.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
Mr. Noble
G-2

JDW:ie

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

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

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

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.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Restricted

File

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

24 July 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities.

YESTERDAY--FRIDAY, 23 JULY

1. 87th Plenary Session. (Source: Balinski, Paul-Boncour)

Met from 1030 - 1240 Hours.

Results:

First Subject: Consideration of Part Two of the Report.

Decision: Will discuss Chapter I of Part Two at the 88th Plenary Session, Tuesday, 27 July.

Second Subject: Letters from Bishop RO and Patriotic Alliance for Freedom and Unity of Korea.

Decision: Hereafter the secretariat will submit all such communications for consideration of the Commission before forwarding. (Those of major importance for full Commission consideration; those of secondary importance for consideration by the Chairman).

Third Subject: Future Work of Commission.

Decision: To await developments.

Fourth Subject: RHEE Invitation to attend Inauguration.

Decision: Paul-BONCOUR would attend as Chairman. Others could attend individually. (Paul-BONCOUR expects that LIU, LUNA, VALLE, COSTILHES, and the Principal Secretary, BINNERTS, will attend.)

Discussion: Chapter I of the second part of the report is a factual statement of the history of the Commission from the 24th of May (the terminal date of the first part of the report) to the 1st of August, 1948. BINNERTS said he thought this Chapter would be ready by next Tuesday, 27 July, so it was decided to

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

discuss it at that time.

During the meeting LIU again brought up the matter of cessation of Commission activities. "This is the fifth time," complained Paul-BONCOUR, (actually it is the fourth). "First it was 'break up', then it was 'wind up', then it was 'terminating', now it is 'recessing'. I tell you you don't understand the Chinese position. What is worse, I don't understand it either. I don't know what is going on between the Chinese Government and your Layton Stewart. But, this little, fat Chinaman (LIU) is obsessed with this idea of stopping work. He expresses it now as 'wanting to know if the Commission is able to determine upon a certain date for recessing its sessions here.' Of course, he wants this recess to continue until Paris."

LUNA and VALLE, according to Paul-BONCOUR, took no part in the discussion today. Apparently, they had given up their plan to go home.

"Patterson asked me," said Paul-BONCOUR, "if it had been decided that the to be created Government must announce its existence to the Main Committee, as that is the way he interpreted the notes dealing with the 15th Main Committee Meeting. I told him no such decision had been reached. I pointed out that in the event the to be created Government decided to call itself National, such an announcement, if sent to the plenary Commission, might be embarrassing to certain of the delegates; but, that if the announcement of the creation of the "National Government" were made to the Main Committee, it would allow those delegates who did not wish to be implicated in dealings with such a Government to be absent from such meeting and yet still preserve the Commission. Mr. Patterson seemed satisfied with this explanation."

TODAY--SATURDAY, 24 JULY

2. No meeting scheduled.

FORECAST

3. 88th Plenary Session.

Scheduled for 1030 hours, 27 July.

Agenda: Chapter I of Part Two.

Leighton STUART, U.S. Ambassador to China

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

MISCELLANEOUS

4. The Word "National" Still Anathema to ACI Bloc. (Source: Paul-Boncour)

Paul-Boncour, after the meeting pleaded that some influence be exerted on the Koreansto have them refrain from using the word "National" in their Government. The whole cohesion of the Commission hinges on that one little word, in his opinion. "Have them use some other word which in Korean means "National", but when translated into English can mean "patriotic," "regular," or anything else. If we can avoid that word "National" we can avert disaster. It is a very little point but it has become a big one and a sore one and it all hangs on that adjective. Just get them to use any other adjective but that one."
(I am going to show Paul-BONCOUR a copy of the Constitution which names the incoming Government as the "Democratic Republic of Korea." I don't expect any lessening of objections on the part of PATTERSON, JAMIESON, and SINGH but the word "National" does not occur anywhere in the title of the new Government.)

5. War in Europe in September. (Source: SINGH)

Some weeks ago, SINGH, who is a believer in Buddhist fatalism and who many times has professed to believe that "there are certain people who have the ability to be allowed to go ahead and look on the stream of life and see what the future will bring," said that one of the foremost mystics (fortune teller) of India had predicted a war of short duration in Europe only, commencing in September, 1947. At the time, SINGH had said, "I believe him."

On 22 July, SINGH again referred to the mystic's prediction and said, "You can see this war shaping up now over the Berlin crisis."

Comment: The correlation between this prediction and another prediction by SINGH that the Berlin crisis would see a US-USSR rapprochement, is not clear unless SINGH expects the rapprochement to occur at the termination of the war.

6. Paul-Boncour Permanent Chairman, (?).

From time to time the suggestion has arisen that Paul-BONCOUR should be named as permanent chairman of the Commission. The matter was brought up in Shanghai, but Paul-BONCOUR put so

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

many conditions on his acceptance of a permanent chairmanship that the Commission gave up the idea.

Although the matter has not been discussed formally, I rather expect to see the question arise in connection with the tasks now lying ahead of the Commission and the Main Committee.

On 23 July, when Paul-BONCOUR was asked if he would accept the permanent chairmanship now, he replied, "Yes, I have no reason for not accepting now."

7. Mrs. LIU Returns.

Mrs. LIU returned from Shanghai on the afternoon of Thursday, 22 July. She brought her sister with her for a visit.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
Mr. Noble
G-2

JDW:1e

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Restricted

File Jaw

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

26 July 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities.

SATURDAY--24 JULY

1. UNTCOK Members Attend Inauguration of President.

PAUL-BONCOUR attended the inauguration ceremony at 1000 hours in his official capacity as UNTCOK Chairman. All delegates, members of the secretariat and Korean office personnel attended with the exception of Miss Colette Coppee and Miss LEE Unja.

2. LUNA Party.

Dr. LUNA gave a party at the Sudo Hotel, Saturday evening, 24 July. All delegates attended and some of the principal U.S. officials. Koreans present were Syngman RHEE and wife and KIM Sung Soo and wife.

SUNDAY--25 JULY

HOLIDAY.

MONDAY--26 JULY

HOLIDAY.

TOMORROW--TUESDAY, 27 JULY

3. 88th Plenary Session.

Scheduled to meet at 1030 hours.

Agenda: Discussion of Chapter I, Part Two of the
(Copy of Chapter I is attached to original of this r

MISCELLANEOUS

4. Kookie Food.

Attached is the latest memorandum iss
subject.

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Restricted

5. List of UNTCOK Delegates

Attached as Inclosure No. 2 is UNTCOK Restricted Document A/AC.19/INF.2/Rev.3, dated 23 July 1948, containing the revised list of delegates. This list shows Mr. Yasin MUGHIR of Syria as being a member of UNTCOK, but temporarily absent having returned to Washington on 3 June. (This is no change from the previous list.) MANET is also shown as absent and JAMIESON now is shown as delegate. In this connection, Mr. JAMIESON said to me last night that Mr. Jackson would not return to Seoul.

6. RHEE "Fight Russia" Address:

Attached as Inclosure No. 3 is a copy of CHANG Myun's reply to PAUL-BONCOUR's request made at the 15th Main Committee Meeting, 19 July, for an authentic text of RHEE's speech before NARHKI.

7. Future of UNTCOK:

On the morning of 26 July, PAUL-BONCOUR spoke of the telegram which BINNERTS had received which notified the Commission that the secretariat would not pay travel expenses for the Commission to go to Paris and that an invitation for the Commission to go to Paris must come from the General Assembly. PAUL-BONCOUR said that on his insistence BINNERTS had communicated only the part about the Commission needing the invitation of the General Assembly before going to Paris. He said that within a few days however, BINNERS would have to inform the Commission that expenses would not be paid as it stands now. He had staved off announcement hoping that the U.S. delegate in Lake Success would force the secretariat's hand; but, if that did not develop, which apparently it would not, then the announcement would have to be made. "When this announcement is made, UNTCOK will collapse," predicted PAUL-BONCOUR.

LIU Wants to Go Alone-- PAUL-BONCOUR continued, "It is obvious," he said, "that LIU wants to go alone to Paris."

Asked why this was so, PAUL-BONCOUR guessed, "I suppose that China wants to handle the Korean problem alone. Perhaps they can make some bargain with the U.S. if they have it all in their hands. HOO, of course, will help in this project."

This has all the appearance of being one of PAUL-BONCOUR's depressed moods. I doubt seriously whether the Lake Success

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

message would result in the way that PAUL-BONCOUR foresees. Practically all delegates, as far as I have been able to determine, already knew that the Commission would not go as a whole to Paris. I believe his mood reflects a frustration of his own personal plans. On Saturday night I spoke to PAUL-BONCOUR and he told me that he had received instructions from his Government that directed him to follow the U.S. lead in proceeding with a National Government. He said that a loop-hole was placed in the message however, and his recommendations were asked prior to the implementation of this policy. He said of course he did not know what he would recommend at that time preferring to wait until the so-called "crisis" would be resolved. At that time he was in his usual "I am the chief guardian of U.S. policy" mood and he seemed optomistic that he would be able to carry out his plan of keeping the Commission together.

I saw SINGH Saturday night and he said that he too, had received instructions from his home government sent through the U.S. diplomatic pouch. He said that these instructions had lain in Tokyo for a week before he received them. He gave me the details of these instructions verbatim and they corresponded very closely to the message which was received here a few days ago containing Mr. MENON's formula for avoiding the "National Government" crisis. SINGH went on to say that he thought the MENON proposal might be the beginning of a discussion which would successfully dispose of this National Government issue. He said, "In any case, the U.S. can count on India's being on her side at the meeting of the General Assembly in Paris in going forward with a National Government. I feel that this 'present crisis' in UNTCOK can be resolved by a little patience and understanding. But, as I told you before, India will not be on the opposite side from the U.S. at the General Assembly in Paris."

According to BINNETTS, with whom I spoke this morning, the refusal of Lake Success to authorize the Paris trip of UNTCOK is not likely to effect the status of the Commission in any way. He does not see PAUL-BONCOUR's reasoning in this matter at all. As a matter of fact, BINNETTS said he was not satisfied with the decision and had sent another telegram on Thursday, 22 July, asking for reconsideration.

JOHN HECKLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
Mr. Noble
G-2

Inclosures.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

23 July 1948

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

MEMORANDUM:

TO : MEMBERS OF THE DELEGATIONS AND SECRETARIAT STAFF
FROM : Administrative Office
Subject : MESS FACILITIES, KOOKJE HOTEL.

During this month of July, the Administrative Office and the hotel management have had their heads together attempting to improve the mess. To date we have made the following changes in an effort to ensure that mess supplement funds are used solely for the purpose of improving the regular meals in the dining-room:

(a) reduced to a minimum the room service on food;

(b) restricted the military-civilian hotel staff to regular ration menus only and requiring them to pay the supplement charge for any meals eaten in the main dining-room.

However, we still find that a weak spot in our ability to have adequate funds available is the outstanding chits for guests. As explained in earlier memoranda, all purchases for supplementing our mess, must be in cash. With weekly outstanding chits amounting to $30.00 to $40.00 (approximately 2½ days supplemental funds) the manager finds it necessary to advance funds from his own pocket, or, in some instance, omit making purchases due to lack of sufficient cash available.

We can all appreciate therefore, the need for requiring all residents to pay immediately in cash for any dinner guests, effective 1 August.

- - - - - - - -

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

United Nations | Nations Unies | RESTRICTED

GENERAL ASSEMBLY | ASSEMBLEE GENERALE

A/AC.19/INF.2/Rev.3
23 July 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

LIST OF DELEGATIONS

AUSTRALIA:	Mr. A.B. JAMIESON, Delegate(*)
CANADA:	Mr. George S. PATTERSON, Delegate
CHINA:	Mr. LIU Yu-Wan, Delegate Mr. SSUTU Ting Teh, First Alternate Mr. WANG Gung-Hsing, Second Alternate
EL SALVADOR:	Mr. Miguel Angel Pena VALLE, Delegate
FRANCE:	Mr. Jean PAUL-BONCOUR, Delegate Mr. Olivier MANET(**) Mr. Henri COSTILHES, Adviser Mr. Marcel BARTHELEMY, Secretary Miss Irene MICHAUX, Secretary Mr. Charles MARTEL, Secretary
INDIA:	Mr. B. SINGH, Delegate
PHILIPPINE REPUBLIC:	Mr. Rufino LUNA, Delegate Mr. Custodio A. VILLALVA, Adviser
SYRIA:	Mr. Yasin MUGHIR(***)

(*) Replaces Mr. JACKSON returned to Australia, 24 June 1948.
(**) Absent - Returned to Paris, France, 21 July 1948.
(***) Absent - Returned to Washington,D.C. 3 June 1948.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

UNITED NATIONS
GENERAL ASSEMBLY

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/SC.4/28
23 July 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

MAIN COMMITTEE

CONSULTATION WITH THE TEMPORARY LIAISON COMMITTEE, KOREAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE TEMPORARY LIAISON COMMITTEE

July 20th 1948.

Dear Sir:

I have the honour to express a heartfelt gratitude for the kindness which you have extended to our Committee by inviting us for a formal consultation with your Commission yesterday.

With reference to Dr. Rhee's speech, I am enclosing herein an English translation of the part in question together with a copy of Kyung H yang Daily in which an article is published by the Propaganda Section of the Rapid Realization of the Korean Independence Association rectifying some erroneous reports.

I wish again to call your attention to the fact that the Korean National Assembly has not and could not have any responsibility for newspaper or news agency reports or interpretation whether Korean or foreign.

I hope this will clarify all the doubts and misunderstandings that might have existed due to the erroneous reports made by some papers.

Yours respectfully,

/s/ CHANG MYUN
Chairman
Liaison Committee
Korean National
Assembly
Seoul, Korea.

Hon. Jean Paul-Boncour,
Chairman, Main Committee,
United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea.
Duk Soo Palace,
Seoul, Korea.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

(Enclosure I)

TRANSLATION

"Some people say that 'Dr. Rhee plans to(start a) fight when he establishes a government in South Korea' but we have no intention to fight against Soviet Russia. We are to combat against communism (being practiced in North Korea) since we, as living human beings, cannot remain indifferent when we are deprived of our parents, wives and children."

(Enclosure II)

STATEMENT ISSUED BY PROPAGANDA SECTION, NARKKI, AS PUBLISHED IN THE JUEY 16th ISSUE OF THE KYUNG HYANG SHIN MOON

"The Prop aganda Section, NARKKI, issued the following statement on July 15,1948:

"As for the part of the speech of Dr. Rhee Syngman, Chairman of NARKKI, given at the plenary conference of the National Congress on July 7, in which he allegedly advocated to fight against the Soviet Union, the following are the correct passages as recorded in the proceedings of the conference:

'There are some who slander that Dr. Rhee is planning to prepare for war by establishing a government in South Korea. However, it is not against the Soviet Union that we shall fight but against communism as prevailing in North Korea. For we cannot stand aside and sit still, some people being deprived of parents and children.'"

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

27 July 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNCOK Activities.

YESTERDAY—MONDAY, 26 JULY

~~Holiday.~~ No Meeting

TODAY—TUESDAY, 27 JULY

1. 88th Plenary Session.

Scheduled to meet 1030 hours.

Agenda: Chapter I, Part Two.

MISCELLANEOUS

2. JACKSON Reaches Canberra. (Source: Jamieson)

According to JAMIESON, JACKSON reached Canberra on 24 July.

3. Nothing Further on MUGHIR. (Source: Binnerts)

According to Binnerts on 26 July, no word had been heard from Lake Success or Mughir about Mughir's status since the telegram asking if UN would pay expenses.

JOHN MCCKELLIN
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
Mr. Noble
G-2

JDW:ie

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

28 July 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities.

YESTERDAY--TUESDAY, 27 JULY

1. 18th Main Committee Meeting. (Source: Paul-Boncour)

Met from 1030 - 1130 hours.

Although no Main Committee Meeting had been scheduled, at the start of the 38th Plenary Session, Dr. LUNA proposed a Main Committee Meeting in order to discuss some aspects of PAUL-BONCOUR's meeting with the press held on Wednesday, 21 July.

There was no objection to LUNA's idea.

LUNA had a translation of the Korean press item (C-2 Press Translation 1158, 24 July, headline item 10 B, the Hyun Dai Ilbo, 23 July, copy attached hereto) which had PAUL-BONCOUR saying that UNTCOK could not recognize a National Covernment because South Korea was under military occupation. LUNA said he did not want his Covernment associated with that idea. VALLE agreed with him.

(Comment: LUNA and VALLE rushed in to see me before the meeting and complained about the report as translated in the headlines. It was not until after the meeting that I could get a full translation of the article and give it to LUNA. It seemed from the article that the headline describing it was misinformative.)

PAUL-BONCOUR said that he had reported at the 17th Main Committee Meeting the gist of his release to the press.

LUNA proposed that hereafter no press releases be given unless in writing in order that there could be no misunderstanding about oral statements.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

PAUL-BONCOUR said it had always been the prerogative of the Chairman to talk to the press and that he didn't intend to see this situation changed.

LUNA replied that in such an event he would feel free to hold his own press meetings in order to clear up any misinterpretations in the press that might result from the Chairman's press meetings.

It was decided that before any further action they would get a full, authentic interpretation of the article that had resulted in the discussion.

On this note the Main Committee Meeting ended and the Plenary Session commenced.

2. 88th Plenary Session. (Source: Paul-Boncour)

Met from 1140 - 1240 hours.

First Subject: Chapter I of Part Two.

Reading the first paragraph of this Chapter brought on several suggestions of recommended changes.

Decision: For each delegate to read through the Chapter, to write out his recommended changes, and to send them to Wang for incorporation in a draft of Chapter I which will be reconsidered next week.

Second Subject: Informal Meeting for Frank Exchange of views.

Some delegates expressed the opinion that it would be a good idea to meet informally and "off the record" to discuss the viewpoints of the various governments towards the soon to be announced creation of a Government for the Republic of Korea and to discuss UNTCOK's plan for the future.

Decision: To hold such a meeting towards the end of thisweek (29-30 July) and invite Mr. Jacobs to attend.

TODAY--WEDNESDAY, 28 JULY

3. No meetings scheduled.

FORECAST

4. Next plenary session not expected before next week.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Memo (cont'd) 28 Jul 48

MISCELLANEOUS

5. Chapter II of Part Two. (Source: Summary Record of 87th Plenary Session)

From the Summary Record of the 87th Plenary Session held on Friday, 23 July, information was derived that the Commission had decided to discuss on Monday, 2 August, whether or not it would write Chapter II of Part Two here in Seoul, or would write it elsewhere, or would decide that it should be an oral report to be given by the Rapporteur in Paris.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

Inclosure

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
Mr. Noble
G-2

JDW:ie

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

27 July 1948

THE KYUN DAI ILBO

DATED: 23 July 1948

"THE UN TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA AND THE GOVERNMENT TO BE SET UP IN SOUTH KOREA."

"The UN Temporary Commission on Korea cannot approve the government to be set-up in the American occupied South Korea," revealed Mr. Paul BONCOUR, French delegate and chairman of the commission at his press conferenee on July 21.

Mr. Boncour stated that, although each sovereign government of the United Nations can recognize the Korean Republic with president RHEE Syng Man and vice-president Lee Si Yong who were elected on July 20, the UN Temporary Commission on Korea cannot mediate in the conflict between South Korea and Russian occupied North Korea. He also revealed that the Commission has been asked by the Assembly to deliver to the North Korean people through Lake Success, the resolution adopted by the Assembly calling upon the North Koreans to elect those representatives to participate in the Assembly. However, the delivery of any such official information should be properly carried-out by the authorities of each occupation force as has been done in the past.

"We have agreed to present a report to the UN General Assembly to be held in September, and the report was adopted with unanimous agreement." However, Mr. BONCOUR did not mention whether or not the result of the observation of the May 10 election and other propositions are contained in the report.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Restricted

File JDW

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

29 July 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities.

YESTERDAY--WEDNESDAY, 28 JULY

No meetings.

TODAY--THURSDAY, 29 JULY

No meetings.

TOMORROW--FRIDAY, 30 JULY

1. Tentatively the Main Committee is scheduled to meet "off the record" with Mr. Jacobs.

MISCELLANEOUS

2. LUNA and VALLE Expect to Get Away by 20 August.
(Source: Katz)

KATZ said LUNA and VALLE had canceled plane reservations which had been made for yesterday, Wednesday, 28 July, but had tentatively made reservations for 20 August.

3. Favors.

Harry LIAO -- playing cards and foot locker
Coert BINNERTS -- army trousers
A. BLOKH -- army trousers
Hung Ti CHU -- foot locker
Irene MICHAUX -- asked to have her food and billeting billing processed through Army channels rather than through the UN.

COMMENT: All the above favors have been handled except that of MICHAUX. She was told that in the eyes of the U.S. Army she was considered a members of the United Nations (she did not

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Memo (continued) 29 Jul 48

want to be so considered) and that all administrative matters would have to be handled through UN channels.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
Mr. Noble
G-2

JDW:ie

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

File

Restricted

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

29 July 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Addition to Daily Report.

MISCELLANEOUS (cont'd)

4. PAUL-BONCOUR Talks too Much. (Source: Luna)

On 28 July, LUNA complained, "Since PAUL-BONCOUR has been Chairman, we have had more information released to the press than we did when we had Grand* here. I don't like it. I hate to see the Commission airing its discussions in the press. I have told PAUL-BONCOUR I don't like it. I will tell him again. I will give my own press conferences to correct any unfortunate remarks he makes."

5. LUNA Regrets Discussion of Unfortunate Headline. (Source: Luna) (See paragraph 1, Daily Report dated 28 July)

LUNA said he was sorry he had brought up the discussion about the headline item (paragraph 10 B , Translation Document No. 1,158, 24 Jul 48) which said, "CHAIRMAN OF THE UN TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA MEETS THE PRESS. Summary: The commission cannot approve the new government in South KOREA because it is under the influence of the occupation force."

"As soon as I got a full translation I saw that the headline had nothing to do with the article. Of course, had I known this in advance, I would not have brought up the article. I had no way of knowing and the headline excited me very much. Now that it is all over, I am very sorry it happened."

6. VALLE Will Not Attend "Off the Record" Meeting. (Source: Valle)

On 28 July, VALLE said that he would not attend this planned "off the record" meeting with Mr. JACOBS because, looked at from a legalistic viewpoint, he did not think it fell within the Commission's authority to hold such discussions.

"I wish you would explain my position to General Hodge. As a matter of fact, if General HODGE is invited to attend such a meeting, I hope he refuses. I do not think that it is a good idea for him to appear informally before the Commission and talk about political matters. I would like to give him this advice myself, but it might be misunderstood. Anyway, I am not going

*Former UNTCOK Information Officer.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

1

to attend such a meeting. My position here is well known. You know that I am a friend of America. My position has always been consistent. As far as I am concerned, such a meeting will accomplish nothing and might possibly lead to confusion. Therefore, I refuse to go."

When asked if he considered it proper for Mr. JACOBS to attend such a meeting, VALLE replied, "Yes, in Mr. JACOB's position he can do it all right. I hope that is the way it turns out, that Mr. JACOBS goes and General HODGE does not. Even so, I am not going."

7. Reaction to RHEE Defeat in National Assembly.

The reaction to RHEE's defeat resulting from his nomination of LEE, Yun Yung has been about as expected. It has convinced them that my arguments that there is no "unilateral" party dictatorship were true. PAUL-BONCOUR said, "Now if this had only happened about a month ago when I was trying to convince PATTERSON and JACKSON that there was no such thing as a dictatorship in the National Assembly, I would have been able to use the material which you gave me much more effectively."

In general this represented the average reaction. The KIM Koo vote in the presidential nomination, coupled with the latest RHEE defeat, are being interpreted by some members, however, that the KIM Koo - KIMM Kiusic coalition is still very strong. The fact that KIMM Kiusic was discussed in the press as a possible candidate for the premiership has furthered this belief.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
Mr. Noble
G-2

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

30 July 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities.

YESTERDAY--THURSDAY, 29 JULY

No meetings.

TODAY--FRIDAY, 30 JULY

No meetings.

1. SINGH Takes Chair. (Source: Binnerts)

PAUL-BONCOUR gave up the Chairmanship at midnight 29/30 July. SINGH took it and will hold it from 30 July until Friday, 13 August, at which time Dr. LUNA will take it.

TOMORROW--SATURDAY, 31 JULY

No meetings scheduled.

MISCELLANEOUS

2. Conversation with BINNERTS on "Off the Record" Meeting.

I talked to BINNERTS on the morning of 29 July. He said he did not know whether the proposal to hold an "off the record" meeting stemmed from the side of Mr. JACOBS or if PAUL-BONCOUR had the idea. "All I know was that JACOBS and PAUL-BONCOUR had discussed the matter. The subject for such a meeting was discussed informally on Tuesday, 27 July."

The idea of such a meeting was enthusiastically endorsed by all, but particularly by PATTERSON, JAMIESON, and SINGH. In trying to get BINNERTS to tell me exactly what was wanted, BINNERTS said that a "frank exchange of views" was desired. When I pressed him as to the meaning of this definition, BINNERTS said that the

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

delegates would like to know what the U.S. intends to do in the immediate future, particularly about recognition of the Government in Korea. He said that Australia, Canada, and India were particularly interested in the subjects covered in the exchange of telegrams by the State Department and home governments of UNTCOK members. BINNERTS reported these three as hopeful that some formula such as the MENON Proposal would be evolved and that the whole question of recognition of Korea could be avoided in the discussions here in Seoul. He felt that this question of recognition should be passed on to the General Assembly as it should be done normally.

Because the discussions would involve State Department policy, BINNERTS said the delegates preferred to talk to Mr. JACOBS. He said the delegates wanted this meeting just as soon as Mr. JACOBS could see them.

He said he expected the meeting would be held informally in the Kookje.

At the time of the suggestion of such a meeting, he said that VALLE wavered a little bit but others were in full agreement. VALLE's wavering later resulted in his taking a firm stand against such a meeting, as already reported to you in paragraph 6 of Addition to the Daily Report, 29 July.

3. MANT In New Delhi. (Source: Paul-Boncour)

PAUL-BONCOUR reported that MANT had completed his visits in Hong Kong, Bangkok, and Calcutta and had reached New Delhi on 28 July.

FORECAST

4. 89th Plenary Session, Monday, 2 August. (Source: 87th Plenary Session and Paul-Boncour)

89th Plenary Session will meet Monday, 2 August to discuss

(A) The Revised Chapter I of Part Two;

(B) Outline of the rest of Part Two.

ADDITIONS

TODAY—30 JULY

5. Informal Meeting. (Source: Binnerts)

BINNERTS said the full Commission would probably meet in an

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

unnumbered full member session the afternoon of 30 July to discuss the questions that they hoped to discuss with Mr. JACOBS when he attends the meeting.

6. SINGH Decides to Forego Meeting. (Sources: Paul-Boncour and Binnerts)

On the morning of 30 July, PAUL-BONCOUR said he had seen SINGH on the night before and that SINGH (who became Chairman at midnight last night) said that he was not only against having a meeting with Mr. JACOBS, but that he did not intend to have even the informal meeting of the delegates themselves. BINNERTS confirmed this the morning of 30 July.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
Mr. Noble
G-2

JDW:ia

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

jow

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

31 July 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities.

YESTERDAY--FRIDAY, 30 JULY

No meetings.

TODAY--SATURDAY, 31 JULY

No meetings scheduled.

MONDAY--2 AUGUST

1. 89th Plenary Session scheduled to meet.

MISCELLANEOUS

2. PAUL-BONCOUR Disappointed at Turn of Events.
(Source: Paul-Boncour)

On the afternoon of 30 July, PAUL-BONCOUR was a little sad and depressed because of the Commission's failure to hold an informal meeting for the purpose of a frank exchange of views. Discussion of this subject led on to a general discussion of State Department attitude as interpreted by PAUL-BONCOUR. He spoke essentially as follows:

"I am afraid your (the U.S.) State Department is trying to bring on the very crisis which we were so successfully evading here. Your State Department wants too much of the nations on this Commission. A year ago you were on the short side of the Korean question. You had been served with a request by Russia to move your troops out of here and the majority of the nations felt that it was a justified request. Your propaganda was poor and that of Russia (PAUL-BONCOUR inadvertently said Germany, but corrected himself) was very good.

"But now, you are on the up-swing. You patiently pushed this question through the United Nations General Assembly; you got a Commission appointed and the Commission has turned in a

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Restricted

unanimous finding on the free elections. You have been so successful that now the North has to hold an unprepared for election in order to have any ground on which to stand before public opinion. You have won, at present, the propaganda war.

"It seems unnecessary that you should try to make other people recognize this Korean Government as a "National" Government. Even if you succeed you don't have anything. You can't gain the North short of a war, recognition or no recognition. Why not realize it? I am afraid you (the U.S.) are trying to ruin the things in your favor by insisting on too much and by insisting on things you really don't need.

"Anyway, the whole matter has been taken out of our hands here on the Commission. We had hold of it until about a week ago, then your State Department started throwing the question around between the capitals. There is nothing more we can do on the issue at present. I could ask to be sent as a counsellor to Washington for about 15 days in an effort to regain some grasp on the matter; however, that's a little bit out of the question.

"I am sorry there is nothing to hunt. I could spend this nice vacation you are giving us on a hunting trip. As a matter of fact, I think I will go off to Kyungju (on the east coast near Taegu) for a few days' vacation."

3. JAMIESON - PATTERSON Ill Informed. (Source: Paul-Boncour)

PAUL-BONCOUR continued the discussion above to say, "This meeting certainly would have helped JAMIESON and PATTERSON. When I mentioned this matter of the exchange of views between capitals, JAMIESON and PATTERSON had never heard of it. Those two fellows don't know what is going on. I don't know why their governments don't keep them informed. I suppose EVATT is so busy running about that he no longer remembers where Korea is or what it is. I don't know what is wrong with Canada. Anyway, these two delegates are completely in the dark about what is happening."

4. SINGH Wants No Meeting. (Source: Binnerts)

On 30 July, BINNERTS said that in a conversation with SINGH the night before SINGH said the whole program he had in mind as Chairman was to avoid having any meetings during the tenure of his Chairmanship.

COMMENT: However, the 89th Plenary Session has already been scheduled for Monday, 2 August, and it is not expected that SINGH will object to holding it, particularly in that it was scheduled before he took the Chair.

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

jdw

Memo (Cont'd) 31 Jul 48

5. CHU Author of Chapter I of Part Two. (Source: Paul-Boncour)

On 30 July, PAUL-BONCOUR said that he had been informed that it was Mr. Hung-Ti CHU who had written Chapter I of Part Two. "CHU's feelings have been hurt because I wanted to leave out two-thirds of his Chapter," said PAUL-BONCOUR. "He is very proud of his work and doesn't like the Commission's touching it."

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
Mr. Noble
C-2

JDW:ia

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Restricted

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

2 August 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities.

SATURDAY--31 JULY

Holiday.

SUNDAY--1 AUGUST

Negative.

MONDAY--2 AUGUST

1. 89th Plenary Session.

Scheduled to meet at 1030 Hours.

Agenda: A. Consideration of Chapter I of the Second Part of the Report of the Commission to the General Assembly.

B. Exchange of views on additional chapters to the Second Part of the Report of the Commission to the General Assembly.

MISCELLANEOUS

2. SINGH To Give UNTCOK Party. (Source: Singh)

On 30 July SINGH said that while he was Chairman he wanted to give a cocktail party for UNTCOK. Date as yet undetermined.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
Mr. Noble
G-2

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

3 August 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE:

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities.

YESTERDAY—MONDAY, 2 AUGUST

1. 89th Plenary Session. (Source: Paul-Boncour)

Met from 1030 to 1315 hours.

First Subject: First Revision of Chapter I, Part Two.

Decision: Approved in first reading. (There will be two more readings to reach final approval.)

Second Subject: Discussion of the Remaining Chapters of Part Two.

Decision: To postpone discussion until it can be conducted in a clearer atmosphere of understanding in the future.

Discussion: When the second item of the agenda was reached (rest of Part Two), it led into considerations of the future. At this point the Commission agreed to terminate its plenary session and to hold an informal discussion "off the record". This amounted to the "off the record" meeting that had been planned and postponed so many times in the past week. JAMIESON and PATTERSON, as Paul-BONCOUR had reported before, said they had no knowledge of the fact that the Korean question was being discussed by the Foreign Offices of UNTCOK members. Although LIU and SINGH are kept aware of the status of this discussion, according to Paul-BONCOUR, they contributed no information to enlighten JAMIESON and PATTERSON. Paul-BONCOUR terminated the informal discussion by announcing that an American memorandum had been circulated to the various capitals and he anticipated a second American memorandum would soon follow the same course, but that inasmuch as it

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

was obvious the delegates here had received no information or instructions, and because the matter of the future was no longer within their authority to settle, the Commission must wait until such time as instructions were received from Home Governments.

TODAY--TUESDAY, 3 AUGUST

2. No meeting scheduled.

TOMORROW--WEDNESDAY, 4 AUGUST

3. 90th Plenary Session. (Source: Binnerts)

BINNERTS estimates that the Commission will meet again on Wednesday to hold the second reading of Chapter I. When asked if this was not against SINGH's expressed desire of having no meetings during his chairmanship, BINNERTS replied that he had had lunch with SINGH that day (Monday, 2 August), and SINGH had agreed that for purposes of morale and for exchange of information, the Commission should meet frequently, whether or not it had any items of deep concern to be put on the agenda.

MISCELLANEOUS

4. SINGH UNTCOK Party. (Source: Binnerts)

SINGH's party, which will be an official UNTCOK party during SINGH's chairmanship, has been discussed between SINGH and BINNERTS but a definite date has not yet been arrived at, pending receipt of funds from New York.

5. UNTCOK Temporarily Financially Embarrassed. (Source: Binnerts)

BINNERTS, on 2 August, said that UNTCOK had temporarily run out of funds here and that they were not able at the present to pay the delegates their per diem. He hoped this would be remedied soon. The receipt of funds would also

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

enable the chairman to give a cocktail party, as reported above in paragraph 4.

6. PATTERSON Party.

Dr. and Mrs. Patterson are giving a party Wednesday, 11 August, at the Sudo. It is expected all delegates and principal U.S. officials will be invited.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U.S.A.

cc: Gen Dean
Mr Jacobs
Mr Noble
G-2

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Restricted

JDW

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

4 August 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities.

YESTERDAY--TUESDAY, 3 AUGUST

No meetings.

TODAY--WEDNESDAY, 4 AUGUST

No meetings.

TOMORROW--THURSDAY, 5 AUGUST

1. 90th Plenary Session.

Probably will be held. It could not be scheduled for Wednesday, 4 August, because the second revision of Chapter I was not ready for submission to the Commission.

MISCELLANEOUS

2. Commission Can Leave in Ten Days. (Source: Singh)

When BINNERTS informed SINGH that it was expected that the Cabinet would be officially selected by Wednesday, 4 August, SINGH said, "Well, I see no reason why the Commission can't leave in nine or ten days."

JOHN WEECKERLIN
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
Mr. Noble
G-2

JDW:lo

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

5 August 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities.

YESTERDAY--WEDNESDAY, 4 AUGUST

No meetings.

TODAY--THURSDAY, 5 AUGUST

1. 20th Plenary Session.

Scheduled to meet at 1000 hours.

Agenda:

a. Consideration of the selection of an additional member of the Commission to accompany the Rapporteur to the General Assembly.

b. Consideration of the revised draft of Chapter I of the Second Part of the Report, paragraphs 19, 24, 26, and 27.

c. Discussion of UNTCOK Documents A/AC.19/W.57 and A/AC.19/W.57/Add. 1 (these are two letters I sent to the Commission giving some details of the Communist plan of holding 25 August elections in South Korea).

MISCELLANEOUS

2. 12th Information Report.

UNTCOK issued its 12th Information Report on 4 August which covered the period 5 July - 31 July. Copy attached to original.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
Mr. Noble
G-2

JDW:lc

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

6 August 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE:

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities.

YESTERDAY--THURSDAY, 5 AUGUST

1. 90th Plenary Session. (Source: WANG)

Met from 1030 to 1210 hours.

First Subject: Consideration of Sending Another Member of UNTCOK to Paris to Accompany the Rapporteur.

Decision: This question was dropped from the agenda.

Discussion: This was LIU's idea. He asked that it be put on the agenda. According to WANG, LIU very much wants another man to go with him to Paris but does not want the entire Commission in Paris. (This is in contrast to LIU's own statement on the subject. (See Daily Report of 17 July where LIU said he wants the whole Commission to go to Paris).

El Salvador and the Philippines vocally opposed putting the question on the agenda. The rest of the delegates felt it best to leave it off the agenda since it would bring up the "Paris issue".

When the matter came to a vote as to whether or not to include it, China was the only one voting for, El Salvador and the Philippines voting against, the rest of the members abstaining.

Second Subject: Second Reading of Chapter I, Part Two.

Decision: Chapter I was approved. (It has one more reading before the final approval.)

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Third Subject: Consideration of UNTCOK Documents A/AC.19/W.57 and A/AC.19/W.57/Add.1. (These are the reports on Communist activity in South Korea in relation to the forthcoming 25 August elections.)

Decision: To refer these documents to the Drafting Subcommittee for possible incorporation in Chapter II, Part Two.

Discussion: WANG invited the Commission's attention to the fact that there was no longer any official Drafting Subcommittee. None the less, the documents were referred to him. He said he took them but felt no official concern about them. His own personal estimate was that there would be no Chapter II, Part Two, because the Commission had nothing to put in it. WANG further said that in his opinion if he had to write Chapter II, he would make the Commission answer the question--"Why have you not carried out the General Assembly Resolution?"

TODAY--FRIDAY, 6 AUGUST

2. No meetings scheduled.

FORECAST

3. Neither a plenary session nor a Main Committee meeting has been definitely planned. It is probable that the Main Committee may meet in the early part of next week do discuss informally matters pertaining to UNTCOK attitude towards a Korean Government.

MISCELLANEOUS

4. **JAMIESON To Tokyo Next Week.** (Source: BINNERTS)

On 5 August BINNERTS told me that JAMIESON had reported to him that in all probability he would go over to Tokyo next week in order to exchange information with his Government.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

5. SINGH Also to Tokyo. (Source: SINGH)

On 5 August SINGH remarked that he, too, expected to go to Tokyo as soon as he received the announcement of the creation of a Korean Government. He pointed out that it would take longer to exchange information with his Government with him remaining here in Seoul than if he went to Tokyo where he had direct contact with India.

6. PATTERSON Probably Will Go. (Source: Estimate)

In view of JAMIESON and SINGH contemplating absenting themselves from Seoul a few days, it is logical to expect that PATTERSON will follow the same course.

It is known that neither JAMIESON, SINGH nor PATTERSON have codes here so all telegraphic information must be sent uncoded. This is another reason for their going to Tokyo where they have the facilities of their own cryptographic systems.

7. Commission Will Not Break Up. (Source: BINNERTS)

On 5 August BINNERTS said that in his opinion the announcement of the creation of a Government would not break up the Commission. Several members (Australia, Canada and India) would have to consult their Governments before they could continue, but he did not believe anyone would walk out.

8. UNTCOK Attendance at 15 August Ceremony. (Source: BINNERTS)

On 5 August BINNERTS said there had been some question about the Commission's attendance at the ceremony on 15 August celebrating the establishment of a Korean Government. He said that probably JAMIESON and SINGH, and perhaps PATTERSON, would not be available to attend (since they might be in Tokyo). In his opinion, UNTCOK would meet the matter in the same way that they had met the ineuguration of the President; that attendance would be individual, but that all on hand would be represented.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Restricted

9. UNTCOK To Paris (?). (Source: BINNERTS)

BINNERTS has received a reply to the message he sent to the Secretariat at Lake Success asking for reconsideration of the Secretariat's announcement that no funds were available with which to send UNTCOK to Paris. The reply is rather vague. The Secretariat brings up again the question of finances. BINNERTS questions the authority of the Secretary General to prohibit UNTCOK's going. In general the reply is rather vague, but on a more favorable plane than the earlier reply. The answer hints that the American Delegation had been in to see Trygvie Lie on the matter.

10. Paul-Boncour Offended at Lack of Reciprocity on Documents. (Source: PAUL-BONCOUR)

On 6 August PAUL-BONCOUR complained we were not being fair with him in keeping him posted on developments on the Korean question. Several days ago he had asked if I could give him information that was in the American memorandums from the State Department. I referred him to Mr. Jacobs. Today (6 August) he again said that he had been unable to get information from either Jacobs or my office and he didn't see why he should give me everything that came into his hands when we were apparently holding out on him.

11. Conversation With LIU.

LIU told me on the morning of 5 August that the Commission, informally among themselves, had been discussing the results of the State Department's sending memorandums to the Home Governments of the delegates. He said that he had heard, and some members seemed to have information, that our State Department was in the process of trying to find some formula for recognition. He was pretty much in the dark, and I received the impression that most of the delegates have more curiosity than good information. SINGH and PAUL-BONCOUR seemed the only ones to have been kept rather well informed on the subject.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U.S.A.

cc: Gen Dean
Mr Jacobs
Mr Noble
G-2

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

7 August 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE:

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities.

YESTERDAY--FRIDAY, 6 AUGUST

1. Notification of Government Delivered to UNTCOK.

At 1545 on 6 August, CHANG, Myun, Chairman of the National Assembly Liaison Committee, delivered to SINGH, Chairman of UNTCOK, a notice addressed to the Commission of the establishment of the Government of the Korean Republic. (I understand Dr. Noble has a copy of this so no effort was made to obtain one). CHANG reports the information excited SINGH who spoke disturbedly of calling a meeting of the Commission today (7 August).

PAUL-BONCOUR, when seen before the notice was delivered, assured me that if word of the establishment of the Government were received on 6 August, the Commission would meet today (7 August).

At 1730 on 6 August, BINNEKTS confirmed that the Commission would meet on 7 August at 1030 hours.

TODAY--SATURDAY, 7 AUGUST

2. The Commission will meet today at 1030 hours in 91st Plenary Session.

MISCELLANEOUS

3. ACI* Parties May Forecast Withdrawal.

On 5 August JAMIESON mentioned that he might give a cocktail party on Tuesday, 10 August.

*Australia, Canada, India.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

PATTERSON has already sent out invitations for his dinner party on Wednesday, 11 August.

On 6 August, SINGH was queried about the party that it had been rumored that he was going to give as an UNTCOK party. He said that he could not give an UNTCOK party because there were no more funds for such a party and that if he gave a party it would be as the Indian delegate. He said that his plans were not firm on such a party and that in all probability, he would not now give one as he expected to leave for Tokyo Thursday, 12 August.

4. UNTCOK Attendance at 15 August Ceremony.

CHANG, Myun, on 6 August, said that invitations will be issued individually to delegates. CHANG reported LUNA, upon receipt of this advice, as saying, "I'll be there and will make a speech." When CHANG asked him in what capacity he would make a speech, LUNA replied, "Well, I'll speak as representative of the Philippine Government and as Chairman of UNTCOK."

BINNERTS again said on 6 August that he believed all delegates in town would attend the 15 August ceremony.

5. LIU To Leave For The States As Soon As Possible.

On 6 August LIU said he was disappointed because he would not be able to leave with Mrs. LIU and his eldest daughter (the daughter is going to the States to go to Pamona College) on 16 August as he had originally planned. The ship on which they are leaving has now been scheduled to sail on 12 August. LIU said that made it utterly impossible for him to leave with them, but he expressed the hope that the situation would so develop that he could leave soon enough to fly to the States and rejoin his family in California while he will be en route to Lake Success.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen Dean
Mr Jacobs
Mr Noble
G-2

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

9 August 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities.

SATURDAY--7 AUGUST

1. 91st Plenary Session. (Source: Paul-Boncour)

Met from 1030 - 1305 hours.

2. Letter from KMU Announcing Formation of Government.

Decision: To meet again after delegates receive instructions.

Discussion: The following positions were taken by delegates.

JAMIESON (Australia): Said his government felt that it could consult only with a unified Korean Government and hence the Australian delegate could not comply with the request for consultation made by the KMU Government.

PATTERSON (Canada): Leaned towards the JAMIESON view but asked that the matter be delayed until he could get new instructions.

LUNA (P.I.): Wanted to consult.

VALLE (El Salvador): Was ready to consult but in view of some delegates not wishing to consult he thought the Commission should adjourn its meetings in Seoul.

LIU (China): Said his Government had always been ready to recognize this present government as the legitimate one, but leaned towards the VALLE viewpoint in view of circumstances.

SINGH (India): Wanted to adjourn until Thursday, 12 August, or until all delegates had received instructions.

PAUL-BONCOUR (France): Said OK to adjourn until instructions were received, but he reserved the right to refer the matter to the Main Committee if the delay became unduly long.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

SUNDAY--8 AUGUST

Negative.

TODAY--MONDAY--9 AUGUST

No meetings scheduled.

FORECAST

3. 92nd Plenary Session.

Will meet Thursday or Friday. If PATTERSON has not received instructions by Wednesday, 18 August, PAUL-BONCOUR says he will ask that the matter be referred to the Main Committee.

4. Chair Goes to LUNA, Saturday, 14 August.

SINGH's last day in the chair will be Friday, 13 August.

MISCELLANEOUS

5. No Tokyo Trips at Present.

SINGH said he did not believe he would go to Tokyo this week. (Source: Singh).

Since PATTERSON is giving a party on Wednesday, it is obvious that he will not go to Tokyo but will try to get his instructions here.

Since neither SINGH nor PATTERSON plan to go, it is doubtful that JAMIESON will go.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
Mr. Noble
G-2

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

10 August 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities.

YESTERDAY--MONDAY, 9 AUGUST

No meetings.

TODAY--TUESDAY, 10 AUGUST

1. 22nd Plenary Session.

Will meet at 1100 hours to discuss a letter received from the Chairman of the National Celebration Committee inviting UNTCOK to attend the ceremony on 15 August and asking that the Chairman make a speech. (Chairman on that day will be LUNA).

TOMORROW--WEDNESDAY, 11 AUGUST

No meetings scheduled.

2. PATTERSON Party.

Mr. PATTERSON will give a dinner party at 1900 hours at the Sudo Hotel.

JOHN ECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
Mr. Noble
G-2

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Restricted

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

11 August 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Daily Report of USJCOK Activities.

YESTERDAY--TUESDAY, 10 AUGUST

1. 92nd Plenary Session. (Source: Paul-Boncour)

Met from 1100 - 1220 Hours.

First Subject: Discussion of invitation for Chairman to speak at the 15 August celebration.

Decision: That Chairman should speak.

Discussion: PAUL-BONCOUR, at the commencement of the meeting, suggested that such an item had no serious place on the agenda and should be discussed at the close of the meeting. This suggestion was adopted. (See further discussion at close of meeting.)

Second Subject: Third reading of Chapter I, Part Two.

Decision: To approve it in third reading but to leave the Chapter open for additions. At the time additions would be made and the Chapter would be closed, it would be given a title and the terminal date would be inserted in the blank on the front page.

2. "Off the Record" Meeting.

After the passing of Chapter I in the third reading, the meeting of the Commission adjourned.

It then took up the matter of the invitation for the Chairman to speak at the 15 August celebration.

LUNA (P.I.) said he wished to attend the 15 August celebration in his capacity as Chairman and to make a short speech. He asked Commission sanction.

*Copy of invitation is attached hereto.

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

JAMIESON (Australia) said that inasmuch as his Government could not accept the RHEE Government as being that Government contemplated by the General Assembly, he must oppose any move that might be taken as indicative of such Australian approval because his Government felt that any indication of Commission approval of the RHEE Government might prejudice the case before the General Assembly. He expressed the feeling that the appearance of the Chairman at the 15 August celebration and his giving a speech might be such a move as his Government would wish to avoid.

LIU (China) said that he did not agree with JAMIESON's feeling that such a speech might prejudice the Korean question before the General Assembly. He said that inasmuch as General HODGE was giving a speech, he thought it only proper that the Chairman of the UN should also speak.

SINGH and PATTERSON abstained from the discussion on the grounds that they were waiting for instructions.

[illegible] leaned towards the viewpoint that such a speech would be quite acceptable, but said he would abstain.

[illegible]-BONCOUR said he could appreciate JAMIESON's desire not to take any action that might prejudice the case before the General Assembly. He invited attention to the attitude of the United States as expressed in a memorandum of which he had knowledge, that the United States was very desirous of taking no action to prejudice the Korean question before the General Assembly. Inasmuch as the United States was one of the most principal concernees of the Korean question, inasmuch as they had expressed their attitude to governments of the Commission as being one of not wishing to jeopardize General Assembly consideration, and inasmuch as General HODGE was going to speak it seemed reasonable that the Chairman of UNTCOK could speak from the same rostrum without jeopardizing the Commission's attitude towards the RHEE Government and without prejudicing the General Assembly's consideration of the question.

JAMIESON expressed the feeling that his viewpoint had received proper consideration and hence he was ready to accept the majority opinion of the Commission.

SINGH, as Chairman, said it seemed the majority viewpoint was to allow the Chairman (who will be LUNA) to speak as Chairman of UNTCOK, and hence his appearance would be official.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

TODAY—WEDNESDAY, 11 AUGUST

No meetings scheduled.

3. PATTERSON Dinner Party.

TOMORROW—THURSDAY, 12 AUGUST

4. 93rd Plenary Session.

Scheduled to meet. Agenda will be reported later.

MISCELLANEOUS

5. Secretariat Issues "Get Ready" Memorandum.

Attached is a copy of an administrative memorandum to the delegates and members of the secretariat which was issued by Mr. Katz on 9 August. PAUL-BONCOUR particularly wanted to bring this to the attention of Mr. JACOBS. He said it was a typical secretariat action in that it alerted everybody to get ready to move before the Commission itself had taken any action towards moving.

6. COPPEE Keeps MILNER Informed. (Source: Coppee)

On 10 August, Miss COPPEE, at present secretary to Hung-Ti CHU, said that here duties were divided between Mr. CHU and Mr. MILNER. When asked what she did for Mr. MILNER, she said that she had to keep him informed both on an official and an unofficial level as to what the Commission was doing. She implied she was doing this in order to assure herself that MILNER would help her find a good position with the UN when she leaves Seoul. MILNER has advised her to come back to Lake Success as soon as possible because this was the best time to get situated in the best job.

7. FAURE May Go to Palestine. (Source: Coppee)

On 10 August, Miss COPPEE said Lake Success wanted Christiane FAURE for the Palestine Commission, but that it was not expected she would leave before UNTCOK terminates its work here.

8. UNTCOK Will Become Unanimous. (Source: Paul-Boncour)

PAUL-BONCOUR, on 10 August, said that after seeing the statement of U.S. position as given him in a memorandum by Mr.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

JACOBS, that he expected all nations would send their delegates here a uniform set of instructions to cover their conduct from here on. These instructions would parallel the US position.

9. COPPEE Criticizes Wavering U.S. Policy. (Source: Coppee)

On 10 August, Miss Colettee COPPEE said she was very disappointed in the wavering policy of the U.S. State Department towards Korea. A month ago she thought the U.S. had a strong and consistent policy. Of late, it had wavered back and forth until "now, no one knows where they stand."

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
Mr. Noble
G-2

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

COPY

9 August 1948

Hon Mr. Bahadur Singh,
Chairman,
U.N. Temporary Commission on Korea,
Seoul

Sir,

As you may know, there will be held a National Ceremony of Celebrating the Establishment of the Government of Korea, at 1100, 15 August at the Capitol Ground. The Committee has the honor to request you to deliver a message of congratulations on that occasion. We, the members of the Committee, are awaiting your favorable reply with anxiety.

With best regards, I am,

Respectfully yours,

Oh Sei Chang
Chairman, National Committee on
Celebrating the Establishment of
The Government of Korea.

COPY

Encl #1

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

9 August 1948

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

TO : MEMBERS OF THE DELEGATIONS AND SECRETARIAT STAFF

FROM : Administrative Office

SUBJECT : FOR INFORMATION ONLY.

1. ADDRESS STENCILS

This office will attempt to obtain stencils from the Army for labeling the recently purchased footlockers. Anyone desiring such a stencil may leave their name and complete address with the Administrative Office.

2. IMMUNIZATION

Prior to departure from this area, your "shot" record must be up to date on typhoid, typhus, cholera and smallpox. Unless you have had booster shots on typhoid, typhus, cholera within the past six months and a new smallpoz shot within the past sixty days, you are reminded to visit the 12th Medical Dispensary at your earliest convenience.

3. VISAS

Please check your passports for expiration dates of present visas or the need for new visas. Military permits for entrance into Japan are still valid if you do not anticipate remaining in Japan any longer than is necessary to make plane connexions to other areas.

4. MILDEW

The hotel management has placed upon the bulletin board in the hotel a notice regarding mildew forming on clothes as a result of the damp weather. It is suggested that all luggage, shoes and clothes be checked regularly in order to prevent damage to your personal effects.

5. MAILING OF PERSONAL EFFECTS

Your attention is again brought to the regulations covering the limitation placed on personal effects carried by air. You are reminded that the facilities of the Army Postal Service are at your disposal and that all personal effects not considered immediately essential should be mailed to your next duty station as soon as possible.

You will be reimbursed for any such expenditure if you prepare a statement to the Administrative Office certifying that packages so mailed did not contain souvenirs, objects of art, etc.. And we repeat again, the postal regulations regarding airmail or parcel post. 80¢ a lb by airmail and 12¢ a pound by parcel post. Parcels may not weigh more than 70lbs and cannot be larger than a footlocker.

Incl #2

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Conversation w/ author

Tab
76

French Split on Noble:

On 11 July, Paul-Boncour made the remark that it was too bad that Noble didn't have a better chance to have known Milner because, "They both have a great deal in common," implying that Noble was a "Pink".

Manet challenged this implication immediately saying that by no means was Noble a "fellow traveler".

Paul-Boncour then made a few statements which left the innuendo that the translators who worked for Noble were sympathetic to the Left.

Again Manet challenged this "insinuendo" and said that he had had a long talk with Noble who had explained many of the difficulties that confronted the U.S. command here in getting good translators. Manet said he was sure that Noble had taken every precaution to see that none of KIM Il Sung's agents were in among the translators.

Paul-Boncour then made the same implication about the translators in Captain Eskoff's translation section in G-2. Manet did not feel himself to be qualified to speak on this subject.

Given only to Gen Hodge

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

12 August 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities.

YESTERDAY--WEDNESDAY, 11 AUGUST

No meetings.

1. PATTERSON Party.

Held at 1900 hours. Present were [redacted] delegates, [redacted] U.S. officials, and KIM Sung Soo and CHANG Myun.

TODAY--THURSDAY, 12 AUGUST

2. 93rd Plenary Session.

Is scheduled to meet at 1030 hours to resume discussion on [redacted]'s "notification of Government and request for Consultation" letter.

Although at noon, Wednesday, 11 August, the meeting had been definitely scheduled, there is a possibility it may not be held because of absence of instructions to certain delegates (Singh and Patterson). See par #9.

MISCELLANEOUS

3. PAUL-BONCOUR Gives up Alaska Trip. (Source: Paul-Boncour)

On 11 August, Paul-Boncour said he had had to cancel his plans for Alaska because of the $350.00 hunting license and guide fee. "That's too much," he said, "before I even get the first shot."

4. "LUNA and VALLE Nuts." (Source: Balinski)

On 11 August, Balinski expressed acute disgust with LUNA and VALLE. "LUNA wants to consult, but at the same time wants

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

to go home right away.

"VALLE now refuses to vote on the matter of consultation because his 'juridical' questions have not been answered. Nobody knows what these questions are because he has never asked them."

5. Commission to Stay Until October or November. (Source: Michaux)

On 10 August and again on 11 August Miss MICHAUX said she could not understand why everyone at the Kookje was packing, (Michaux herself has been packing) "because the Commission will be here until October or November."

Miss Michaux's statement is important only in view of its having been made in the presence of PAUL-BONCOUR, who took no exception to it.

6. Commission to go to Lake Success. (Source: Binnerts)

On 11 August BINNERTS said that in his opinion there would be no crisis and the Commission would not "break up", but that when it did leave here it would go to Lake Success to finish Part Two of the Report there.

7. FAURE May Leave Before Commission. (Source: Faure)

On 11 August, Christiane FAURE said it was quite possible she would leave this Commission and go to the Palestine Commission before UNTCOK terminated its work in Seoul "if it stays here very much longer." A telegram from Lake Success expressed the desire that she move as soon as possible. She said she was now trying to finish up her work here in order to get away.

8. More From Binnerts.

As an amplification to paragraph 6, above, I wish to cover in a little more detail the conversation I had with BINNERTS on 11 August.

I discussed with him the administrative "get ready" memorandum (see Daily Report 11 Aug, par 5). BINNERTS said imminent departure was not reflected in this memorandum. It was just a routine issuance of instructions put out sufficiently far in advance so as to give people general instructions as to the procedure to undergo before departure.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

(Memo cont'd)

12 Aug 48

In discussing the Commission's length of stay in Seoul, BINNERTS said he felt that it would stay on here until about the first of September. He said UNTCOK would go ahead with consultations, with some reservations, and probably with some members abstaining, and that when it did terminate its meetings here some time in early September, he expected that everybody would go to Lake Success to finish the second part of the report.

BINNERTS commented on the peculiar attitudes of LUNA and VALLE. Whereas they were in favor of consulting, they both wanted to go home immediately and to let somebody else conduct the consultation.

BINNERTS again said that he thought the reconvening in Lake Success was quite definite. Perhaps LUNA and VALLE would go home first and then would rejoin the Commission in Lake Success.

Everybody knows about LIU's hopes to catch the boat with his wife. He further said he did not think LIU could make it.

He is still optomistic that some plan would grow out of the forthcoming 93rd Plenary Session which would put at least an amicable front on UNTCOK's consideration of [illegible]'s letter. He said again that he foresaw no crisis or break up.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
Mr. Noble
G-2

9. Final word, No Meeting Today.

At a discussion among the delegates late yesterday, 11 August, they decided to postpone today's meeting in the hopes that PATTERSON and SINGH would receive their instructions in time for a meeting tomorrow, Friday, 13 August.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

File

Restricted

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

13 August 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities.

YESTERDAY--THURSDAY, 12 AUGUST

No meetings.

TODAY--FRIDAY, 13 AUGUST

1. 93rd Plenary Session.

Scheduled to meet at 1030 hours. Will discuss RHEE's request for consultation.

2. SINGH's Last Day in Chair.

This will be the final day of SINGH's Chairmanship.

TOMORROW--SATURDAY, 14 AUGUST

3. LUNA Will Take the Chair.

No meetings are so far scheduled.

MISCELLANEOUS

4. PAUL-BONCOUR Sees Crisis at 93rd Meeting. (Source: Paul-Boncour)

On the afternoon of 12 August, PAUL-BONCOUR said that he had been visited a few hours earlier by BINNERTS and SINGH who had outlined the following positions of delegates on the matter of consultation.

SINGH--could not consult and so would absent himself from the Commission and from Seoul.

JAMIESON--same as Singh.

PATTERSON--instructions not yet received but expected to be the same as Singh's.

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

VALLE--would vote for consultation but would absent himself from the Commission and from Seoul, soon thereafter.

LUNA--same as VALLE.

LIU--same as VALLE.

PAUL-BONCOUR--would favor consultation and is willing to stay to conduct same.

PAUL-BONCOUR said that the departure of SINGH, JAMIESON, and PATTERSON had been foreseen and that the formula of having consultations conducted by the Main Committee would take care of the situation.

However, as it stands now, with VALLE and LUNA pulling out, there would be nothing to keep LIU from taking ~~his~~ VALLE'S course, and it is well known that he is so anxious to catch the boat with his wife that he would leap at any opportunity to accomplish this desire.

PAUL-BONCOUR said the only way this matter could be settled was:

(1) To prevent LUNA and VALLE from calling on a showdown vote on the question of consultation. This vote would be 4 for consultation with three against. That was not a good thing to put on the record. Therefore, no vote should be taken. He felt sure that all members except VALLE and LUNA agreed that the best course of action was to leave the matter to the Main Committee without taking a head vote on this decision. Then, this would allow the British bloc to withdraw without breaking the unanimity of the Commission.

(2) To hold VALLE and LUNA here for the consultation. If VALLE and LUNA stayed, then LIU would have to stay so that there would be four nations (P.I., El Salvador, France, and China) conducting the Main Committee discussions. If VALLE, LUNA, and LIU all pulled out together, the ridiculousness of having only the French conduct the Main Committee meeting would defeat its purpose.

PAUL-BONCOUR said that the only possible point on which they could consult with the Korean Government would be the matter of turning over police, constabulary, and coast guard control to Syngman RHEE. Such discussion could be completed within a week or ten days. Then VALLE and LUNA could go home.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

He suggested that General HODGE or myself persuade LUNA and VALLE:

(1) NOT to introduce any resolutions or to call for a vote on any matter regarding consultations in tomorrow's session;

(2) To stay until consultations are completed.

It was mentioned that LUNA and VALLE had booked passage for departure on 26 August. PAUL-BONCOUR said he thought the consultations could be finished by that date.

PAUL-BONCOUR said that he had told us (the U.S.) six or seven times that the best way to hold the Commission together here in Seoul and later to get it into Paris, was for the State Department to work on the secretariat at Lake Success. He was disappointed that instead of our taking his advice, the State Department had felt it expedient to exchange these memorandums between capitals. That his advice had been good was now proved by the turn of events. The exchange of telegrams between capitals had made no change in the desire of SCHMIDT and MILNER to break up the Commission and to keep it out of Paris. SCHMIDT and MILNER had arranged affairs well at Lake Success.

PAUL-BONCOUR said he expected SINGH, JAMIESON, and PATTERSON would leave Seoul on the next Tokyo plane on Thursday, 19 August.

He said he did not expect the above three to attend the 15 August celebration.

5. Secretariat Must Be In Lake Success First Week in September. (Source: Binnerts.)

On 12 August, BINNERTS said that word from Lake Success told him that in order for the secretariat personnel to be of any use to the General Assembly in Paris (for which use they are expected) that the secretariat of UNTCOK must reach Lake Success no later than the first week in September. BINNERTS seemed confident that the deadline could be met.

6. VALLE Will Now Vote (Source: Balinski)

On 12 August, Balinski said that VALLE will now vote to hold consultations (see above discussion under paragraph 4). On Wednesday, 11 August, BALINSKI predicted that VALLE would abstain from voting for consultations. On 12 August, BALINSKI

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

said that VALLE had told him that he would vote for consultations. However, he still will not stay to participate in consultations.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
Mr. Noble
G-2

ADDITION

7. BINNERTS Opinion on 93rd Plenary Session.
(Source: Binnerts)

Late on 12 August, the probable outcome of the meeting on Friday, 13 August, was discussed with BINNERTS. BINNERTS foresaw no great difficulty. He said that since RHEE's letter had been addressed to the Commission, that the Commission could not avoid answering it, so that PAUL-BONCOUR's desire to evade Commission concern with the letter by referring it to the Main Committee was out of the question.

The matter of consultations would come to a vote. BINNERTS expected the vote to be one of the following:

FOR	AGAINST	ABSTAIN
4	2	1 (Canada)
4	3	
5	2	

BINNERTS said he was not entirely sure that Canada would vote against consultations and might even vote for it.

He said that the real trouble would come next week when LUNA would bring in a resolution which would say in effect, "Although the Commission has voted to hold consultations, the Commission now wishes to announce it is going home." He damned LUNA vociferously and said he could not understand how LUNA could afford to take such a ridiculous viewpoint of this question.

COMMENT: I am inclined to put more weight on BINNERTS estimate of the outcome of the 93rd Plenary Session than I am on PAUL-BONCOUR's forecast.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Restricted

File

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

14 August 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities.

YESTERDAY--FRIDAY, 13 AUGUST

1. 93rd Plenary Session. (Source: Paul-Boncour)

Met from 1100 - 1330 hours.

Only subject discussed was RHEE's request for consultation.

Decision: None. Will resume discussion at 94th Plenary Session which will probably meet Monday, 16 August.*

Discussion: PAUL-BONCOUR submitted a draft reply to RHEE, copy of which is attached.

LUNA (P.I.) wanted to insert in this letter that consultations would be in conformance with paragraph 4 of Resolution No. II.

JAMIESON (Australia) said that if that went into the letter then he could not approve the letter. Although he did not state so positively, apparently he could approve it if left as it was.

SINGH (India) and PATTERSON (Canada) were willing to approve the PAUL-BONCOUR (France) letter.

Led by LUNA, VALLE (El Salvador) and LIU (China) were opposed to the draft reply and demanded a showdown vote on whether or not the Commission would consult with RHEE under paragraph 4 of Resolution No. II.

PAUL-BONCOUR said in the session that although the French position was much like the position of the Philippines in that his Government was ready to consult with the Korean Government on paragraph 4, yet at the same time, it would not be a good thing to bring the issue to a head because it would show a division of the Commission. This would make a situation which could be used by the Leftists. For that reason PAUL-BONCOUR

*Now scheduled for Saturday, 14 August.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

said he had drafted a reply which he thought would meet with the unanimous approval of all delegates. As it did not meet with the unanimous approval, he would withdraw it.

VALLE (El Salvador), as well as LUNA (P.I.), was loud in demanding a showdown vote and almost pushed the Chairman into doing it. To prevent the vote from coming, someone moved to adjourn and this motion was adopted.

After the meeting, PAUL-BONCOUR (France) damned in the severest terms, the "gross stupidity" of LUNA, VALLE, and LIU in opposing what PAUL-BONCOUR thought was to their best interests.

"It is a ridiculous situation," characterized PAUL-BONCOUR, "when two people who do not wish to consult (SINGH and PATTERSON) want to hold the Commission together, while those who wish to consult (LIU, LUNA, and VALLE) try to break up the Commission."

PAUL-BONCOUR went on to say that the matter was now largely in the hands of LUNA. That being the situation, PAUL-BONCOUR feared the worst. Although the PAUL-BONCOUR draft reply had not been withdrawn, he was afraid that LUNA would not bring it up again, but instead, would bring in a "LUNAtic" Resolution against which PATTERSON, JAMIESON, and SINGH would have to vote.

"Please show JACOBS this draft reply (speaking of the reply attached hereto) and tell him this was my final effort to hold the Commission together. I am afraid it is all over now. Although I will do my best, I don't think there is any chance of holding the Commission together. We are at the end."

PAUL-BONCOUR then vituperatively attacked the fact that the State Department had tried to settle this issue by the exchange of memoranda. "If your State Department had kept out of this thing, we could have handled it here. You can see now that all that interference accomplished absolutely nothing except to strengthen the determination of Australia, Canada, and India to have no part of this Government."

PAUL-BONCOUR again went over his old theme that the American authorities here were stupid in letting "this silly old goat, Syngman RHEE" head the new Government. "He is stupid I tell you, absolutely stupid."

PAUL-BONCOUR then reminded that he had advised ourselves (the U.S.) and the Koreans, many many times, that RHEE's notice of Government should have been addressed to the Main Committee. The matter then would never have had to be considered by the Commission.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Memo (cont'd)

14 Aug 48

"As it is now", he said, "this fellow LIU will not let the matter be handled by the Main Committee saying that since the letter is addressed to the Commission, the Commission must vote to decide what to do with the matter. He says that if my formula is passed and the question is taken up by the Main Committee, the first thing he will do will be to ask that the Main Committee refer it back to the Plenary Session in order to get a decision."

"The other day, SINGH, BINNERTS, and myself had CHANG Myun right here in this room and we told him that before RHEE wrote a letter of notification it would be wise for CHANG Myun to bring the draft up here informally and let us go over it. CHANG said he would do this. Yet at the time I was talking, RHEE was already sending out that letter to the Commission.

COMMENT: PAUL-BONCOUR was extremely upset as is customary immediately after receiving a blow to one of his projects.

CONCLUSIONS: Despite PAUL-BONCOUR's displeasure at the turn of events at the 93rd Plenary Session, I conclude that matters are going very satisfactorily. The Commission is being gradually forced into a position where they will vote for consultation, despite the apparent reluctance of SINGH and JAMIESON. I still expect to see a satisfactory conclusion to the question of consultation from our point of view. Although as I have reported several times before, while the vote for consultation with the Government of the Republic of Korea might even be unanimous, I foresee that many of these members will leave before any substantial amount of consultation will take place.

TODAY--SATURDAY, 14 AUGUST

2. LUNA Takes Chair.

This is the first day in the chair for Rufino LUNA (P.I.).

3. 94th Plenary Session.

Scheduled to meet at 1100 hours to continue consideration of RHEE's request for consultation.

MISCELLANEOUS

4. Attached as Inclosure No. 2 is a progress report of the complaints of defeated candidates pending before the Election Review Board.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Memo (cont'd) 14 Aug 48

Only two cases have been decided (both in Cheju Do) and these were rejected on 30 July. The only other case of any political interest is the case of CHOI Nung Chin ("Danny") who was the only other original candidate in Syngman RHEE's district.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
Mr. Noble
G-2

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

DRAFT REPLY FROM THE UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA TO THE LETTER OF 6 AUGUST 1948, FROM MR. SYNGMAN RHEE, PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 6 August 1948, informing the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea of the formation of the Government of the Republic of Korea.

On 25 June 1948, the Commission reminded you of its communication of 10 June 1948 which stated in part: "the Commission is now ready for such consultations 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 inform you that the Main Committee of the Commission, which had the pleasure of proceeding to an exchange of views on 19 July with the Temporary Liaison Committee accredited by your letter of 3 June 1948, remains at the disposal of that Liaison Committee or of any such authority you may appoint in accordance with the mandate you have received from the representatives elected on 10 May 1948 in those parts of Korea accessible to the Commission.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

CASES PENDING BEFORE ELECTION REVIEW BOARD

	Electoral Districts	Complainants	Defendants	Probable Date of Disposition
1.	Mil Yang (b) Kyung Sang Nam Do	KIM Tai Won Agent of CHOI Sung Koon.(2) 6,248 votes	*PARK Hai Kok 19,636 votes	25 Aug 48
2.	Puk Che Ju, (a) Che Ju Do	Yang Kiu Chin	KIM Yong Mu	30 Jul 48 Rejected
3.	Pu San Pu (b) Kyung Sang Nam Do	KIM Kook Tai (2) 671 votes	*Huh Chung 21,390 votes	25 Aug 48
4.	Tong Yung (a) Kyung Sang Nam Do	SUH Sang Kyung (2) 63 votes	*KIM Jai Hak 17,351 votes	25 Aug 48
5.	Hai Nam (a) Chul Rah Nam Do	YUN Yung Sun (2) 292 votes	*Song Bong Hai 17,192 votes	25 Aug 48
6.	Ik San (b) Chul Rah Puk Do	KIM Dai Hi (2) 3,375 votes	*LEE Moon Woon 11,539 votes	25 Aug 48
7.	Chun Choo Pu Chul Rah Puk Do	LEE Chul Sung (2) 2,611 votes	*SHIN Sung Keun 10,737 votes	25 Aug 48
8.	Dong Dai (a) Moon Koo, Seoul	CHOI Nung Chin ("Danny")		15 Aug 48
9.	Puk Che Ju (b) Che Ju Do	YANG Byung Jik		30 Jul 48 Rejected
10.	Rah Choo (a) Chul Rah Nam Do	PARK Hun Chin (3) 17,629 votes	*LEE Hang Bal 21,322 votes	25 Aug 48
11.	Ron San (a) Choon Chung Nam Do	HAN Chang Suk (4) 3,075 votes	*YU Chin Hong 10,720 votes	25 Aug 48
12.	Ye Ju Kyung-gi Do	CHO Yong Tak (2)		15 Aug 48

*Successful Candidate
(2) Second Highest Candidate
(3) Third Highest Candidate
(4) Fourth Highest Candidate

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

DRAFT REPLY FROM THE UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA TO THE LETTER OF 6 AUGUST 1948, FROM MR. SYNGMAN RHEE, PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 6 August 1948, informing the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea of the formation of the Government of the Republic of Korea.

On 25 June 1948, the Commission reminded you of its communication of 10 June 1948 which stated in part: "the Commission is now ready for such consultations 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 inform you that the Main Committee of the Commission, which had the pleasure of proceeding to an exchange of views on 19 July with the Temporary Liaison Committee accredited by your letter of 3 June 1948, remains at the disposal of that Liaison Committee or of any such authority you may appoint for the purpose in accordance with the mandate you have received from the representatives elected on 10 May 1948 in those parts of Korea accessible to the Commission.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

before Election

CASES PENDING ~~C.~~ R. REVIEW BOARD

Electoral Districts	Complainants	Defendants	Probable Date of Disposition
1. ~~E. D.~~ (B) of Mil Yang, Kyung Sang Nam Do.	Kim Tai Won Agent of Choi Sung Koon. (2) 6.248 votes	* Park Hai Kek 19.636 votes.	25 Aug '48
2. ~~E. D.~~ (A) of Puk Che Ju, Che Ju Do.	Yang Kui Chin	Kim Yong Mu	30 July '48 Rejected
3. ~~E. D.~~ (B) of Pu San Pu, Kyung Sang Nam Do.	Kim Kook Tai (2) 671	*Kuh Chung 21.390	25 Aug '48
4. ~~E. D.~~ (A) of Yong Yung, Kyung Sang Nam Do.	Suh Sang Kyung (2) 63	*Kim Jai Hak 17.351	"
5. ~~E. D.~~ (A) of Hai Nam, Chul Rah Nam Do.	Yun Yung Sun (2) 292	*Song Bong Hai 17.192	"
6. ~~E. D.~~ (B) of Ik San, Chul Rah Puk Do.	Kim Dai Hi (2) 3.375	*Lee Moon Woon 11.539	"
7. ~~E. D.~~ of Chum Choo Pu, Chul Rah Puk Do.	Lee Chul Sung (2) 2.611	*Shin Sung Keun 10.737	"
8. ~~E. D.~~ (A) of Dong Dai Moon Koo, Seoul.	Choi Nung Chin ("Danny")		15 Aug '48
9. ~~E. D.~~ (B) of Puk Che Ju, Che Ju Do.	Yang Byung Jik		30 July '48 Rejected
10. ~~E. D.~~ (A) of Rah Choo, Chul Rah Nam Do.	Park Hun Chin (3) 17.629	*Lee Hang Bal 21.322	25 Aug '48
11. ~~E. D.~~ (A) of Bon San, Choon Chung Nam Do.	Han Chang Suk (4) 3.075	*Yu Chin Hong 10.729	"
12. ~~E. D.~~ of Ye Ju, Kyung-gi Do.	Cho Yong Tak (2)		15 Aug '48

* Successful Candidate
(2) Second Winner Highest Candidate
(3) Third Winner " "
(4) Fourth Winner " "

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

16 August 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities.

SATURDAY—14 AUGUST

1. 94th Plenary Session. (Source: Paul-Boncour)

Met from 1100 - 1320 hours.

First Subject: RHEE Letter Requesting Consultation.

Decision: To grant consultation. (Vote—For 4 - 2 & 1 (abstention)

Discussion: LUNA (Peru) insisted on taking a vote on the PAUL-BONCOUR (France) draft (see Daily Report of 14 August) with the inclusion that "consultation will be as envisaged by paragraph 4 of Resolution II of 14 November." JAMIESON (Australia) would not accept this wording in the PAUL-BONCOUR draft. He insisted on a vote.

VALLE (El Salvador) also insisted on a vote.

PAUL-BONCOUR and LIU (China) did not want a vote.

PATTERSON (Canada) abstained.

SINGH (India), as Chairman, was noncommittal.

Finally it was agreed to take a vote on whether or not they would vote on consultation. On this vote all voted for taking a vote except PAUL-BONCOUR who voted against taking a vote and PATTERSON, who abstained.

It then having been agreed upon to vote on whether or not they would hold consultation with RHEE's Government, this question was put to the vote. LUNA, VALLE, LIU, and PAUL-BONCOUR voted FOR consultation. SINGH and JAMIESON voted AGAINST consultation. PATTERSON abstained.

LUNA will prepare the Commission's answer and deliver it to RHEE.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

After the meeting, PAUL-BONCOUR told me he was not too disappointed. He said that he still hopes now to get his Main Committee formula accepted. The principal difficulty is VALLE, who insists on appointing a subsidiary body.

SINGH and JAMIESON, after discussion with PAUL-BONCOUR, said that they would attend Main Committee meetings at which there were no Koreans present, but will not consult with the Koreans. They said that they did not have any orders to withdraw from the Commission (see paragraph 6 of Miscellaneous section of this report for comment regarding JAMIESON).

Second Subject: Exchange of Letters Between RHEE and HODGE on Transfer of Government Functions.

DECISION: To consider it as a matter of information and to acknowledge receipt.

Third Subject: PAUL-BONCOUR Resolution to Appoint a Drafting Subcommittee to meet outside Seoul to Prepare the Rest of the Commission's Report. Resolution is as follows:

"THE UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

IN VIEW of the inadequate information on the international situation available in Seoul,

CONSIDERING that, for several weeks, exchanges of views took place through diplomatic channels on questions within the scope of its competence, which could only be brought to its knowledge in an indirect and summary way,

DECIDES that it cannot continue the task of writing the Second Part of its Report to the General Assembly, in Korea;

RESOLVES to appoint for that purpose a drafting Committee composed in the same manner as the Main Committee, which will meet before 10 September under the chairmanship of the representative of Australia, in such places as the Security Council of the United Nations may be in session at that time."

DECISION: To continue discussion on this at the next meeting, (Tuesday, 17 August).

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

YESTERDAY--SUNDAY, 15 AUGUST

2. Capital Ceremony.

All of UNTCOK, including the Secretariat, was in attendance, with the exception of JAMIESON.

3. RHEE Tea.

PATTERSON, PAUL-BONCOUR, WANG, SOUTU were the only delegates attending the RHEE tea. BINNENTS, ALLARD, CHU, MAC FARLANE and BALINSKI of the Secretariat attended.

TODAY--MONDAY, 16 AUGUST

4. Will take a holiday to make up for working on Saturday, 14 August.

TOMORROW--TUESDAY, 17 AUGUST

5. 95th plenary session scheduled to meet to continue discussion of PAUL-BONCOUR Resolution (see 94th plenary session above).

MISCELLANEOUS

6. JAMIESON Leaves (Source: Paul-Boncour.)

On 15 August PAUL-BONCOUR said that late on 14 August, JAMIESON had received a very urgent message from his Government to leave Seoul at once. He left Sunday, 15 August.

PAUL-BONCOUR said it wouldn't suprise him if SINGH had to follow suit.

PAUL-BONCOUR said PATTERSON apparently came under a different category now, because evidently Washington had been exerting a little pressure on Ottawa.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

7. Word from MUGHIR (Source: Mughir).

Here follows some excerpts from a letter from Yasin MUGHIR written 2 August:

First Subject: Always Expected to Return.

"When I left Shanghai I had never intended to quit the Commission for good. After three weeks of my arrival to the United States, I planned to return to Korea, but I was informed by the UN Secretariat that I should pay my travel expenses (going and coming). My Government held the viewpoint that the UN should pay. As I was not prepared to pay $1500 from my pocket, I stayed."

Second Subject: Changes Viewpoint.

"I was opposed to the establishment of a National Government in South Korea. The reason, I thought, was because it would partition the country. We are opposed to partition, but as I talked with our delegation, I became convinced that a National Government should not necessarily divide the country. On the contrary, having one or two governments in Korea claiming jurisdiction over the whole, implies that the leaders of the country have still in mind the unity of their country."

Third Subject: On UNESCO.

"At present I'm representing my Government on the UNESCO held in Garden City, New York."

Fourth Subject: Commission Shows No Results.

"I am receiving news about the Commission. I wonder why it is still chugging on and on---without results."

Fifth Subject: DJABI Now Head Syrian Police.

"My regards to Dr. CHOUGH. I guess I should tell you that Dr. DJABI was appointed Dr. CHOUGH of Syria (Director of Police and Security)."

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U.S.A.

cc: Gen Dean
Mr Jacobs
Mr Noble
G-2

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Confidential

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

17 August 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities.

Gen. Hodge was at an informal meeting held at the Sudo

YESTERDAY--MONDAY, 16 AUGUST

1. Holiday.

2. UNTCOK Answers AHIF. (Source: Binnerts)

At 1600 hours Binnerts gave AHIF the Commission's reply to his request for consultation. Copy of reply is attached.

TOMORROW--WEDNESDAY, 18 AUGUST

3. 95th Plenary Session.

Scheduled to meet to continue the discussion on the Paul-Boncour draft resolution for the Commission to meet outside Seoul to finish its report.

MISCELLANEOUS

4. UNTCOK Farewell Party. (Source: Binnerts)

UNTCOK has scheduled a cocktail party for Saturday, 21 August, at the Duk Soo Palace, from 1700 - 1900 hours. All principal Korean and American officials will be invited. The crowd is expected to number about 400. Although not so announced, it is obvious that this will be the farewell party of UNTCOK.

5. Singh Will Remain in Seoul. (Source: Binnerts)

On 16 August, Singh said he would probably depart for Tokyo on Thursday, 19 August. However, in a later conversation with Binnerts, it was indicated that in all probability Singh has changed his mind since the above statement was made and will now stay with the Commission until it departs on or about 2 September. See paragraph 7 following giving Paul-Boncour's opinion on Singh's remaining in Seoul.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

6. Conversation with Binnerts.

a. Interview of Syngman RHEE.

Mr. Binnerts interviewed Syngman RHEE in his office at the Capitol today beginning at about four o'clock, concerning the form that consultations are expected to take between UNTCOK and the Koreans. Dr. RHEE told Binnerts that he would "send a copy of the agreement between the Americans and the Koreans to UNTCOK after the conclusion of the present discussions." He said that he envisaged no other form of consultation with UNTCOK "unless we are displeased with the demands that the Americans make of us."

b. Departure of UNTCOK.

Binnerts sent a message to Lake Success on Saturday, asking that the Commission be allowed to reconvene there when it left Seoul. Binnerts received a message 16 Aug from the Secretary General authorizing the Commission to depart from Seoul for Lake Success on or about 2 September for the purpose of writing the Second Part of its report in the vicinity of the Interim Committee. It now seems almost certain that all of UNTCOK will have departed by that date. At least two of the Commission will probably leave on 26 August, Liao and Blokh.

7. Singh Position. (Source: Paul-Boncour)

On 17 August, Paul-Boncour said that Singh had told him on 14 August, that he had received an urgent cable from Menon apparently after Menon had heard about the vote on consultation, asking for a full statement of the Commission's action.

Singh had written a reply detailing the situation and giving his opinion that the Indian representative should stay on the Commission and attend meetings of the Main Committee at which no Koreans were present. He gave this telegram to Jamieson who took it to Tokyo for transmission. He is still awaiting Menon's reply. Paul-Boncour said it was possible Singh would be told to leave Seoul, but that he, Paul-Boncour, believed that Singh would remain.

8. Patterson Position. (Source: Paul-Boncour)

On 16 August, Patterson told Paul-Boncour that he had received new instructions from Ottawa. The Canadian Government's

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

position is as follows:

The Canadian Government feels that it cannot recognize a Korean Government until such Government has actually taken over the administration of the country. Therefore, the Canadian Government did not see that allowing the Canadian representative to remain here and to consult with the Korean Government was jeopardizing the General Assembly viewpoint towards the Korean Government. The Canadian Government considers the transfer of powers essentially a U.S. - Korean affair which the UN Commission could observe and report. Patterson therefore announced that the Canadian Government had instructed him to remain in Seoul and to take part in the consultations with the Korean Government.

Paul-Boncour said that Patterson had given him this information in the strictest confidence and Paul-Boncour asked that his description of the Patterson position be limited to the knowledge of General Hodge, General Dean, Mr. Jacobs, and General Heckerling.

JOHN HECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
Mr. Noble
G-2

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
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.

Rufino Luna,
Chairman

His Excellency Syngman Rhee,
President of the Republic of Korea,
Capitol Building,
Seoul.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

jw

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

18 August 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities.

YESTERDAY--TUESDAY, 17 AUGUST

1. No formal meetings. Gen Hodge & Mr. Jacobs met the Commission informally.

TODAY--WEDNESDAY, 18 AUGUST

2. 95th Plenary Session.

Meeting may be held.

FORECAST

3. LUNA and VALLE Scheduled to Depart 24 August.
(Source: Villalva)

On 17 August, VILLALVA said that LUNA and VALLE, who had originally had reservations for the 26th of August, for Tokyo, were now going to depart on 24 August for Shanghai, thence to Manila, and thence home. He said that VALLE wanted to get a boat and would do so if the situation permitted.

MISCELLANEOUS

4. PAUL-BONCOUR and PATTERSON Opposed to Going to Lake Success. (Source: Paul-Boncour)

On 17 August, PAUL-BONCOUR said that he was very much opposed to taking the Commission to Lake Success. He said that Patterson also opposed it and felt that the Commission should remain here, in Seoul, until the 1st of October.

PAUL-BONCOUR said that if the U.S. wanted the Commission to stay here that Mr. JACOBS should make certain that the U.S. delegate at Lake Success knows this desire and is instructed to use his influence at Lake Success to prevent the secretariat from breaking up the Commission or bringing it back to Lake

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Success.

PAUL-BONCOUR said it was obvious to him after listening to Mr. JACOBS why Lake Success wanted to terminate the Commission's work. Mr. JACOBS had given UNTCOK some credit for its presence having interfered with the North Korean plans for South Korea. That UNTCOK's presence had accomplished such a result was testified to by the strong desire of Sobolov (now acting Secretary General of UN, according to Paul-Boncour), Schmidt, and Milner to kill the Commission. If they could not kill it then they wanted it brought to Lake Success where it would be under their guidance.

PAUL-BONCOUR said Albert GRAND, former UNTCOK Information Officer, had written a letter to a Commission member (Balinski) saying that there was not a chance for the Commission to go to Paris or Geneva or any place near the General Assembly meeting, and that if the Commission came to Lake Success they would be put under the pressure of a time schedule and several other administrative limitations which would interfere with their work.

PAUL-BONCOUR said that the secretariat in Lake Success had been writing letters and sending telegrams to the secretariat personnel here with UNTCOK, advising them to get back to Lake Success at once in order to assure themselves of getting good positions "while the getting is good." (See remark of Colette COPPEE on this matter in paragraph 6 of Daily Report dtd 11 August 48.) Paul-Boncour said that all of this activity centered from Sobolov's desire to terminate the Commission.

5. BINNERTS Reaffirms Commission Will Go to Lake Success.
(Source: Binnerts)

On the afternoon of 17 August, in a talk with BINNERTS, he assured me that all delegates will go to Lake Success. As he had stated before (see paragraph 6.b. of Daily Report of 17 Aug 48) he said he expected the Commission to leave Seoul on September 2nd or earlier. He said the Commission was well unified on this plan of reconvening at Lake Success. BINNERTS said that this solution was one of the main reasons which kept SINGH from leaving. Under his old set of instructions, SINGH could very well have skipped out, but was persuaded to hold on because of the Lake Success plan.

At today's meeting BINNERTS expects the Commission will push forward towards the adoption of the PAUL-BONCOUR proposal to have a drafting committee meet outside Seoul (see Third Subject, paragraph 1, Daily Report of 16 Aug 48). As an aid towards this goal, BINNERTS has a telegram he received from

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Memo (cont'd) 18 Aug 48

Lake Success giving an OK for the Commission to proceed there.

He said the Commission would leave a Main Committee here which would consist of COSTILHES and SSUTU. I believe that the Commission will act in accordance with BIRNEKER'S conclusions.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
Mr. Noble
G-2

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Former

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

19 August 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNCOK Activities.

YESTERDAY--WEDNESDAY, 18 AUGUST

1. 95th Plenary Session. (Source: Paul-Boncour)

Met from 1030 - 1320 hours.

First Subject: Draft Resolution of France. (Copy attached as Inclosure No. 1).

Decision: Was passed unanimously as amended. (Copy of Resolution as passed is attached as Inclosure No. 2).

Discussion: The entire period was taken up with discussion of this Resolution. LIU (China) put in the amendment about meeting in Lake Success. Others wanted to say New York. Finally it was decided to put "at the Interim Headquarters of the United Nations."

PAUL-BONCOUR (France) wanted to change the date of meeting to 21 September rather than 10 September. This was opposed by all others.

VALLE (El Salvador) kept trying to get the draft changed to appoint a subsidiary committee to stay in Seoul, but as this did not suit anyone except VALLE, it was rejected.

After the Resolution had been passed, the Commission then wanted to discuss who was going to stay in Seoul and who was going to Lake Success. PAUL-BONCOUR pointed out that this purposefully had been left as a matter which could be determined by each delegate himself. He further pointed out that he had not suggested LIU as Chairman of the Drafting Committee (normally the Chairman should ~~go as~~ Rapporteur) because he assumed that LIU, in his new role as Ambassador to Seoul, would wish to remain in Seoul rather than to go to Lake Success. LIU did not take this remark happily. PAUL-BONCOUR said that he, himself, would stay in Seoul as long as the Main Committee dealt with matters of primary importance, but as soon as it took up matters

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

that he considered secondary, he would leave COSTILHES here as his alternate while he, himself, went to Lake Success. If the situation warranted, he would return to Seoul.

As the discussion had gone beyond the normal time of adjournment (1315 hours) it was decided to continue it again today.

TODAY--THURSDAY, 19 AUGUST

2. 96th Plenary Session.

Will meet at 1030 hours.

First Subject: Continuation of the discussion started in yesterday's session.

Second Subject: Discussion of contents of Chapter II of Part Two of the report.

Third Subject: Consideration of the letter from Foreign Minister CHANG Taik Sang listing the subjects for consultation. (Copy of letter attached as Inclosure No. 3).

MISCELLANEOUS

3. JAMIESON Calls From Tokyo. (Source: Paul-Boncour)

On the evening of 17 August, JAMIESON called PATTERSON from Tokyo and asked of the status of the French Resolution. PATTERSON told him that because of the informal meeting with General HODGE, the Commission had not yet met again on this Resolution. JAMIESON was disappointed as he was anxious to communicate the Commission's decision to Canberra.

PAUL-BONCOUR feels that there is not the slightest chance of JAMIESON's returning to Seoul. In fact the possibility of his complete withdrawal from the Commission grows greater in view of the Commission's having had a showdown vote on the matter of consultations. Again PAUL-BONCOUR pointed out that there should never have been a vote and that the whole matter should have been referred to the Main Committee. In that way they could have kept JAMIESON on the Commission.

4. LIAO and BLOKH to Paris. (Source: Blokh and Sinnerts)

Harry LIAO and Alexandre BLOKH, Spanish and French interpreters respectively for the Commission, have definitely been

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

assigned to Paris for the General Assembly meeting. They will leave Seoul on 26 August.

5. LUNA, VALLE and SINGH Expect to Leave the 24th. (Source: Villalva and Binnerts)

LUNA, VALLE, and SINGH have booked passage on the Shanghai plane for 24 August.

6. French Request U.S. Influence in Keeping PAUL-BONCOUR in Seoul. (Source: Irene Michaux)

On the morning of 19 August, Miss MICHAUX, Secretary to PAUL-BONCOUR, expressed opinions as follows: (most of these opinions have been heard previously from PAUL-BONCOUR, except the one dealing with MANT, but it is believed that this too represents PAUL-BONCOUR's opinion as MICHAUX has never been known to speak other than PAUL-BONCOUR's mind.)

Miss MICHAUX said PAUL-BONCOUR realized now that the inclusion of the date 10 September as a time prior to which the Drafting Committee must convene at Lake Success, was a mistake. Under this Resolution, PAUL-BONCOUR would probably have to go to Lake Success; but, as time passed he became more convinced that his proper place was here in Seoul. He might be able to arrange things on his own to stay here, but such arrangements would be a certainty if Mr. JACOBS would ask Washington to ask Paris to direct Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR to stay here in Seoul, "As long as he deemed necessary." In this way, PAUL-BONCOUR could evade the provisions of the Resolution calling for convening the Drafting Committee in Lake Success "before 10 September." Also the fact of his being directed to stay by his Government might influence Governments of other delegates to give them similar instructions.

MICHAUX said that Mr. JACOBS should also ask Washington to ask that MANT be sent to Lake Success to join the Drafting Committee. Then PAUL-BONCOUR, as observer in Seoul, could furnish MANT with the material for the report. This would work out fine as MANT could use his influence in controlling the Drafting Committee in Lake Success while PAUL-BONCOUR could control MANT from here.

MICHAUX said it would not do at all for PAUL-BONCOUR to leave Seoul and let COSTILLES take over. COSTILLES was not sufficiently experienced to handle the consultations and observations here and besides, he was primarily a Consul.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

MICHAUX said a mistake had been made by sending MANET to Paris because now he was very much needed at this critical moment.

MICHAUX said that she estimated that PAUL-BONCOUR should stay in Seoul until October "or even November" if consultations and observations proved important.

7. VALLE Insistent on Appointing a Subsidiary Body. (Source: Paul-Boncour)

PAUL-BONCOUR said he expected today's meeting (96th session) would see VALLE more determined than ever to get a subsidiary body (to remain in Seoul for consultations) definitely named. PAUL-BONCOUR analyzed VALLE's position as follows: That as his Government had instructed him to stay in Seoul and carry out paragraph 4 of Resolution II, VALLE did not feel free to withdraw from Seoul under the Main Committee formula, but must be in a position to show his Government that he had been excluded from the subsidiary body left behind for consultations. He then would have his Government's permission to leave Seoul.

8. Disregard Paragraph 5, Above...LUNA and VALLE Change Departure Date to 31st. (Source: Valle)

Just before the 96th meeting, on 19 August, VALLE said that he and LUNA would be unable to get away on the 24th because of the consultations and hence had changed their date of departure to Tuesday, 31 August.

It is expected that SINGH likewise, will delay his departure.

JOHN HICKERSON
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
Mr. Noble
G-2

3 Incls

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

FRANCE: DRAFT RESOLUTION

(As Proposed)

THE UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

IN VIEW of the inadequate information on the international situation available in Seoul,

CONSIDERING that, for several weeks, exchanges of views took place through diplomatic channels on questions within the scope of its competence, which could only be brought to its knowledge in an indirect and summary way,

DECIDES that it cannot continue the task of writing the Second Part of its Report to the General Assembly, in Korea;

RESOLVES to appoint for that purpose a drafting Committee composed in the same manner as the Main Committee, which will meet before 10 September under the chairmanship of the representative of Australia, in such places as the Security Council of the United Nations may be in session at that time.

Incl #1

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

FRANCE: DRAFT RESOLUTION

(As Proposed)

THE UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

IN VIEW of the inadequate information on the international situation available in Seoul,

CONSIDERING that, for several weeks, exchanges of views took place through diplomatic channels on questions within the scope of its competence, which could only be brought to its knowledge in an indirect and summary way,

DECIDES that it cannot continue the task of writing the Second Part of its Report to the General Assembly, in Korea;

RESOLVES to appoint for that purpose a drafting Committee composed in the same manner as the Main Committee, which will meet before 10 September under the chairmanship of the representative of Australia, in such places as the Security Council of the United Nations may be in session at that time.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

FRANCE: RESOLUTION

(As Passed)

(Prologue same as that of proposed draft)

* * * * * * * * * * *

RESOLVES to appoint for that purpose a drafting Committee composed in the same manner as the Main Committee, which will meet before 10 September 1948 at the Interim Headquarters of the United Nations, and, if it is deemed necessary, subsequently in such other places as the Security Council of the United Nations may be in session.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/89/Add.5
18 August 1948

ORIGINAL:ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

ESTABLISHMENT OF A KOREAN GOVERNMENT

LETTER FROM FOREIGN MINISTER CHANG, TAIK SANG OF THE KOREAN GOVERNMENT TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMISSION

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Seoul, Korea
August 17, 1948

Sir,

With reference to your letter of August 16, 1948, addressed to the President, I have the honour to inform you that the President has instructed me to appoint representatives of this Government to consult with the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea.

The President has directed me to express for him, and I also express for myself, great pleasure at the decision of your Commission to engage in consultations with this Government as provided for in Resolution II on Korea, paragraph 4, of the United Nations General Assembly of November 14, 1947. The subjects therein defined are, - (1) establishment of a Security Force; - (2) the arrangements for transfer of authority from the United States Occupation Forces to the Korean Government, and (3) the withdrawal of foreign troops when practicable.

I have designated Mr. Chang, Myun; Mr. Chang, Ki Yung and Mr. Koh, Chang Il as representatives of the Foreign Ministry to conduct these consultations. I have noted your designation of the main committee of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea as the consultative body, and have so informed the Korean representatives named above.

With assurance of my high regard,

/s/ Chang, Taik Sang
Foreign Minister

The Chairman
United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea
Duk Soo Palace
Seoul, Korea.

Incl #3

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

August 19, 1948
4:41 P.M.

Honorable Rufino Luna
Chairman, UNTCOK
Seoul, Korea

Following message today transmitted to President Syngman RHEE: "I take pleasure in extending the sincerest wishes of the Republic of the Philippines and the Filipino people for the success of the new State of Korea and the continued prosperity and well-being of the Korean people. Elpidio Quirino, President of the Philippines." /s/ Secretary of the Foreign Ministry.

Incl #2

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

U.S. LIAISON OFFICE TO UNTCOK
APO 235

20 August 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities.

YESTERDAY--THURSDAY, 19 AUGUST

1. 96th Plenary Session.

Met from 1030 - 1330 hours.

Subject: Letter from CHANG Taik Sang listing subjects for consultations (see full text of letter attached to Daily Report of 19 August).

Decision: To answer CHANG's letter in essence as follows:

"The Main Committee is ready for such consultations. In view of the imminency of the General Assembly's meeting in Paris, the Main Committee would like to know at an early date the specific subjects and specific time requested for consultations."

Discussion: The meeting commenced by BINNERTS reading a telegram from MUGHIR which said in effect, "I am informed by MILNER Commission returning to Lake Success. I am ready to rejoin and participate fully in Commission activities in Lake Success."

PAUL-BONCOUR asked BINNERTS how MUGHIR could have information about the Commission's returning to Lake Success inasmuch as the French proposed draft had said nothing about Lake Success and that the draft resolution which mentions "at the Interim headquarters of the United Nations" was passed only yesterday (18 August).

BINNERTS said that perhaps MUGHIR had gotten information from the same source that had sent BINNERTS a telegram giving secretariat acceptance of the Commission's consideration of going to Lake Success.

PAUL-BONCOUR said sarcastically, that whereas he was very pleased to know that the Resolution as passed met with the forecast anticipated by the secretariat, he wished to make quite clear

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

that the Resolution as he proposed it did not necessarily have this purpose in mind.

For the time being the discussion about returning to Lake Success was dropped.

The meeting then took up consideration of CHANG's letter (decision mentioned above). VALLE and BINNAETS both wanted to put a deadline date for the consultations in the acceptance to CHANG.

PAUL-BONCOUR said whereas he had no specific objections to including a date, he wanted to know why such a date was necessary.

VALLE said such date was necessary because consultations should be held before the Commission left Seoul for Lake Success.

PAUL-BONCOUR pointed out that nothing had been said about the Commission leaving Seoul for Lake Success. Indeed, it had already been resolved that the Main Committee would conduct these consultations here in Seoul.

BINNAETS insisted on the date of 2 September being included in the answer to CHANG and when asked the reason for his insistence by PAUL-BONCOUR, pointed out that the Commission had passed a Resolution to convene in Lake Success by 10 September and that if such date were to be met, the Commission must cease its activity here by the 2nd of September because the secretariat and delegates would be busy packing and moving to Lake Success.

PAUL-BONCOUR then pointed out to the delegates and to the Principal Secretary that the Resolution which all seemed to think called for moving the Commission to Lake Success, had simply provided that a drafting committee would meet in Lake Success. He wished to forcefully remind the Commission that its home was still in Seoul and that the Main Committee would be conducting consultations here in Seoul.

According to PAUL-BONCOUR, the announcement seemed to stun everyone.

VALLE returned to his plea for the appointment of definitely named delegates to remain here in Seoul. He said (as estimated by PAUL-BONCOUR after yesterday's meeting) that he must have something positive to show his own Government in order that he could leave Seoul and go to Lake Success. This something positive

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Restricted

would be a composition list for the subsidiary committee which would be delegated to conduct consultations.

PAUL-BONCOUR pointed out that there was no need to designate certain people; indeed, that would be contrary to the resolution which provided that the Main Committee would be composed of whomever wished to remain in Seoul and that the drafting committee would be composed in the same manner as the Main Committee. It was up to each delegate (delegate's government) to decide whether he wanted to remain in Seoul to conduct the consultations or go to "such other place as the Security Council of the United Nations may be in session."

BINNETS excitedly asked that some decision be made about the projected Lake Success trip in order that he would know what was expected of the secretariat. He pointed out that the plans of the secretariat, both here and at Lake Success, were such that it was expected that all members of the secretariat would be returned to Lake Success.

PAUL-BONCOUR said that whereas this sort of discussion really had no place in a Plenary Session, yet since it had come up and it seemed to be expected of him to express an opinion on the matter, he wished to say that it was not the Commission's business to run the secretariat and make these decisions, neither was it the prerogative of the secretariat to try to influence the Commission in its decisions. The Commission would decide on a course of action. It then was fully expected that the secretariat would support it.

In answer to VALLE's question as to who would go where, PAUL-BONCOUR said he could only give the answer for the French delegate, and he repeated what he had said in the previous session, that as far as he, himself, was concerned, he would stay in Seoul as long as he thought it advisable, and that when and if he did join the drafting committee in Lake Success, leaving Mr. COSTILHES behind in Seoul, he would be ready to return to Seoul the moment COSTILHES advised he was needed again here.

Mr. BINNETS asked if he expected an interpreter and a precis writer to be present both when he went to Lake Success and while he was in Seoul.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR replied that he certainly did expect an interpreter and a precis writer to be present wherever he was. Mr. BINNETS then asked what size a secretarial body PAUL-BONCOUR felt was needed in Lake Success and in Seoul.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

PAUL-BONCOUR said that he thought that the drafting committee in Lake Success would need the same size secretarial staff as the Commission had used in Shanghai for drafting purposes.

He said that the reduction of secretariat personnel on the Commission following the Shanghai trip, had been without any explanation to the Commission as to the necessity of such a reduction. However, despite this lack of explanation, he was inclined to think the secretariat personnel now present in Seoul would be adequate to continue to support the Main Committee in its consultations with the Korean Government.

Again VALLE returned to his "subsidiary committee" concern.

PAUL-BONCOUR again said that the French delegate would remain in Seoul.

LIU, feeling his hand forced, said that the Chinese delegate would remain in Seoul.

PAUL-BONCOUR said that he also expected VILLALVA to remain in Seoul. (PAUL-BONCOUR, after the meeting, said that the only reason he mentioned VILLALVA was that LUNA and VALLE had continually mentioned the alternate French delegate and the alternate Chinese delegate every time they spoke of some delegates to remain in Seoul).

VALLE then asked for a five minutes' recess. This was granted and VALLE and LIU spent the time talking over the proposed reply to CHANG which carried no deadline date. Finally they decided to agree to it. The meeting was resumed and it was agreed upon to send CHANG a letter along the lines mentioned in the decision above.

It then being 1330 hours, the Commission adjourned without discussing any other item on the agenda.

-----oooOooo-----

After the meeting, PAUL-BONCOUR went in to see BINNERTS and told him that his remarks about the secretariat were by no means directed at BINNERTS personally. He said that he had been forced to notice all along the fact that the secretariat had been trying to boycott this Commission and that this sprang from Russian influence on the secretariat. He specifically

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

named HOO, SCHMIDT, MILNER and SOBOLOV as responsible for this discrimination against the Commission. He said he was fed up with the secretariat's attempts to prejudice this Commission and would fight it every way he could.

COMMENT: The main result of ~~today's~~ yesterday's meeting was to answer CHANG's letter. A secondary result was the surprise which ensued when PAUL-BONCOUR brought to the attention of the Commission the fact that the Resolution called only for a drafting committee to proceed to Lake Success. This aspect of the Resolution had been overlooked. With the Commission anxious to leave Seoul [illegible] (with the exception of PAUL-BONCOUR) they were all unanimous in thinking that the Resolution passed at the 95th session gave all of them a ticket to Lake Success.

Although realization of the true meaning of the Resolution stunned the Commission and secretariat for the moment, I am sure that they, as usual, will find some formula for leaving Seoul, as scheduled, during the first week in September.

TODAY--FRIDAY, 20 AUGUST

2. 97th Plenary Session.

Will meet at 1030 hours.

Listed on the agenda is discussion of the contents of Chapter II, Part Two. Actually, PAUL-BONCOUR thinks the meeting will continue the discussion of WHO goes to Lake Success and WHO remains here. PAUL-BONCOUR estimates that the delegates and secretariat will be talking among themselves trying to find a means to get out of the dilemmain which the 96th session left them. It is expected that discussion on this matter will consume the entire period of the meeting.

MISCELLANEOUS

3. VALLE Compliments the U.S.

On 19 August, just before VALLE went to the 96th Plenary Session, he said that he would be very proud to take back the report to his Government of the complete honesty and candor which had characterized the U.S. operations in Korea.

He said that before his arrival here, and immediately thereafter, he had been warned "by many delegates and other sources," that the U.S. was playing a game of power politics in Korea and that he should not be drawn into endorsing this

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Restricted

policy. For that reason he had come to Korea with considerable scepticism.

VALLE said he had kept his eyes open and had studied every U.S. action very scrupulously.

"I am proud to say that I found General Hodge a very honest and fair-thinking individual, and this applied to all Americans who handled the elections here. They were conducted absolutely with honesty and fairness.

"Many delegates, when I would discuss my Government's position with them, would point out, 'but you are following the U.S. line of thinking,' as though that were reason to drop it. I told them, 'I am glad if the U.S. sees this situation as I see it, but I am not seeing it that way because the U.S. has such a viewpoint.'

"I am a friend of the U.S. I admit that, and I am proud that we (the U.S. and I) are friends because neither one of us is the slave of the other. As friends we are glad to receive criticism from one another. I have told these delegates that if I ever found my position contrariwise with the U.S., I would vote contrariwise. The fact that we agree and that each of us has come to this conclusion through our own thinking is fortunate, and I am glad of it because it shows we have much in common in our thoughts and that is why we are friends.

"I am certainly going to tell my Government about the marvellous way the U.S. has handled this problem. I am also going to mention it to the Commission before I leave."

4. PAUL-BONCOUR Again Asks U.S. Help. (Source: PAUL-BONCOUR) Michaux

On 19 August, and again on 20 August PAUL-BONCOUR said that JACOBS should work on Lake Success in order to have the secretariat personnel in Seoul remain in Seoul. He said this was very important and that unless U.S. influence were brought to bear, the secretariat would find some formula for going home.

On 20 August, MICHAUX said, when it was mentioned to her that time was very short, that the U.S. should see to it that Northwest Airlines provided no passage for the secretariat. She

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

said this rather jokingly, but it shows the intense feelings that the PAUL-BONCOUR group has concerning the secretariat departing from Seoul.

5. MUGHIR Will Be Chairman at Lake Success. (Source: Paul-Boncour)

On 20 August, PAUL-BONCOUR pointed out the significance of MUGHIR's telegram to the Commission saying that he would be ready "to fully participate in meetings at Lake Success." MUGHIR will become Chairman on 1 September. PAUL-BONCOUR believes that SCHMIDT and HOLM and MUGHIR are working hand in hand in this arrangement to bring the Commission to Lake Success.

6. LIU Gets PAUL-BONCOUR in Trouble. (Source: Paul-Boncour)

A few days ago, PAUL-BONCOUR said that he had received a telegram from his Government that asked why he was going to abstain or to vote against consultations with the Korean Government and reminding him that his assignment here was to carry out paragraph 4 of Resolution II. He blamed LIU for this misstatement of his position. (LIU, as reported in Spec Rpt 194, 6 Aug 48, expressed the opinion that he could not count on PAUL-BONCOUR to vote for consultations, that PAUL-BONCOUR would either abstain or might even vote against consultations). PAUL-BONCOUR said that LIU had communicated his opinion of PAUL-BONCOUR's position to his home Government, which had in turn reported it to the French Government.

7. Commission Still Packing to Go. (Source: Jang, Luna, Binnerts)

JANG: On 20 August, just before the 97th Plenary Session, JANG said that PAUL-BONCOUR's bombshell had made a terrific impact, but that the damage had already been covered up. He said the Commission was determined on leaving Seoul and that nothing would stop them. Sense of honor or responsibility were not strong enough appeals to hold them in Seoul, so certainly PAUL-BONCOUR's machinations would not hold them.

JANG pointed out that a small group left here to consult would be totally useless in that consultation would only be asked for if the Koreans and the Americans could not agree on a controversial point, in which case the Commission would be asked to render a decision. This was a matter that the Commission would not delegate to a few members; it would require plenary action. Therefore, there was no point in having a small group in Seoul.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

He said there had been some mention of SSUTU remaining behind, but this was absolutely out. SSUTU was on his way to China. He also said that when LUNA had mentioned the possibility of leaving VILLALVA here, it had so enraged VILLALVA that he had written a cable to his Government asking them to withdraw him from the Commission. He took it to LIAO for translation and LIAO argued him out of sending it.

WANG said that COSTILHES would be the only one on the Commission left behind. There was no intention on the part of LIU to delegate SOO to act on the Commission. WANG said people would depart on the 24th and 26th of August and the 2nd of September and that by this last date everyone, secretariat and all, would be gone.

LUNA: A few minutes after the discussion with WANG, LUNA was seen. He too, said the Commission was on the way out. That there was not the least chance of anyone staying behind. He said however, that he expected the Commission to return to Seoul following the General Assembly meeting and that it would be composed of the same delegates who are on it now.

BINNETS: BINNETS was interviewed simultaneously with LUNA, but not in the same room. BINNETS said PAUL-BONCOUR was absolutely alone in his attempt to prevail upon any of the Commission to remain in Seoul. Whereas everyone recognized the validity and force of his arguments, leaving Seoul had become a fixation with the Commission and the idea could not possibly be uprooted.

He affirmed that the proposal to send a drafting committee to Lake Success was an escape hatch for the Commission which it readily grasped, and he admired the cleverness of PAUL-BONCOUR in damning them with their own agreement, but he said the Commission had accepted the Resolution because they "understood" that the term 'drafting committee' was a euphemism which would cover the escape of the whole Commission from Korea.

Whereas he, himself, could agree with PAUL-BONCOUR's logical analysis of the situation, at the same time he, in company with the rest of the delegates, sees no real reason for staying here for consultations, particularly after KHEE's statement that KHEE would give the Commission a copy of the agreement between the Americans and the Koreans when it was completed. This to him implied that this was the extent of the consultation.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Memo (cont'd)

20 Aug 48

I pointed out to BINNEARTS that the absence of the Commission during this delicate turn-over period would give the Russians a strong point of attack in charging that the whole operation was a U.S. frameup in collusion with the UN. The Russians could point out that the Commission did not even protect the interests of the Koreans in this turn-over, and so damn the Commission to the Koreans.

BINNEARTS said that he had seen VALLE and PATTERSON last evening (19 August) and that whereas they, like himself, might agree with PAUL-BONCOUR's idea that Seoul is the seat of the Commission, that their opinion, like his own, is that there will be no change in the Commission dates to leave Seoul.

COMMENT: Preparations for departure continue unabated.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
Mr. Noble
C-2

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Restricted

U.S. LIAISON OFFICE TO UNTCOK

APO 235

21 August 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities.

YESTERDAY—FRIDAY, 20 AUGUST

1. 92th Plenary Session. (Source: Paul-Boncour)

Met from 1030 - 1250 hours.

First Subject: Who will go and who will stay.

Although this was not carried on the formal agenda, the subject occupied all but a few minutes of the discussion period.

Decision: No results.

* Second Subject: Discussion of contents of Chapter II, Part Two.

Decision: No results.

Discussion: VALLE was absent from the meeting pleading illness. (PAUL-BONCOUR remarked that VALLE's illness was diplomatic and that he would probably continue to be ill using this condition as an additional factor in his plan to leave Seoul.)

PAUL-BONCOUR thought that VALLE's absence might remove the continually insistent demand that a group to stay behind should be definitely named. But instead of the VALLE absence precluding discussion on this question, BINNEMS took it up and was even more insistent than VALLE on wanting the Commission to designate who would stay in Seoul and who would go to Lake Success.

PAUL-BONCOUR said that this was a question that could not be answered at the moment, and indeed, that by this continual harping on the same subject, and the continual efforts to get firm commitments on this point, was defeating the very result the Commission had wished to maintain, namely, elasticity in its work. He criticised the Commission for its

* In addition, see para 5 page 7

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

insistence on voting on consultations. He reminded the Commission that he had opposed such a vote, but nonetheless, they had gone ahead with their plan to divide the Commission and thus had already lost JAMIESON because of their foolhardiness. Now they insisted again on rigid stipulations in preference to looser conditions which allowed the maximum of freedom and forced no one to feel himself bound to a set course of action. He pointed out that instructions from governments might well change and hence it was desirable to leave the matter as it was at present with the liberty of any delegate to remain with the Commission (Main Committee) here in Seoul or to work on the drafting committee in Lake Success, Geneva, or Paris as the case might be.

PAUL-BONCOUR said he resented very much the Secretariat's attempt to get him to answer questions for it. He said he could give it a rough analysis of positions of delegates as he saw them and that it was as follows: Since all principal delegates had already expressed their views that they would accompany the drafting committee to Lake Success, it then appeared that only those delegations having alternates would be in a position to sit on the Main Committee here in Seoul. This then limited the initial composition of the Main Committee to the French, Chinese, and Philippine delegations since they alone had alternates. As for the French, he would repeat what he had said many times before. He himself would stay here as long as he thought it necessary, and when he left COSTILHES would be the alternate. He said again that he would be prepared to return to Seoul whenever COSTILHES thought his presence required. He said that although only three members would be manning the Main Committee initially, it was quite possible that some of the other four members would wish to return to Seoul for consultations, and indeed, he foresaw that FUCHIR, himself, would want to come back, so that at times the Main Committee in Seoul would be composed of eight members. Thus he pointed out that this desire of the Secretariat to know who was going to be here could in no way be complied with.

BINNETS then turned to LUNA and LIU and asked them their positions. LIU said that he had been instructed by his government to stay here as long as possible and then to proceed to Paris, but that if the Commission went to Lake Success, he too must go to Lake Success with it.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

PAUL-BONCOUR reminded him that the Commission was not going to Lake Success.

LIU continued on saying that neither WANG nor SSUTU would be available for the Main Committee here in Seoul.

LUNA said that the Philippine position was that he would go to Lake Success with the drafting committee while VILLALVA stayed behind with the Main Committee.

BINNERTS pointed out that VILLALVA was not an alternate delegate, but only a secretary to LUNA, and not being an alternate, was not qualified to sit on the Main Committee. This exposition of disqualifications caught LUNA off balance.

BINNERTS then turned to PAUL-BONCOUR and told him that neither was COSTILHES carried as an alternate delegate, so he too was disqualified. PAUL-BONCOUR smiled as he answered because he had thought of this situation before BINNERTS had. "If you communicate with Lake Success, you will find that my Government has declared on 10 August, that COSTILHES is my alternate."

LIU observed that it appeared that only COSTILHES would be present in Seoul initially to conduct the Main Committee consultations. He then ridiculed PAUL-BONCOUR's idea that PAUL-BONCOUR might return to Seoul whenever the fancy struck him. He pointed out the shortness of time between now and the General Assembly meeting in an effort to show the physical impossibility of PAUL-BONCOUR's going with the drafting committee and still returning here to Seoul for consultations, and still being in Paris for the General Assembly.

PAUL-BONCOUR said that in the event COSTILHES was the only member of the Main Committee left here, that his instructions to COSTILHES would be that if any matters of importance were presented by the Korean Government for consultation, COSTILHES' first and only action would be to call for reinforcement of the Main Committee to deal with the situation, in which case it was not only conceivable that he (PAUL-BONCOUR) would return to Seoul, but very probable that LIU, himself would be returned.

LIU was forced to agree with him that if any matters of fundamental importance came up for discussion that he would have to return to Seoul.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

LUNA said that he had it on good authority from the Koreans that they would not ask for any consultation before the end of September.

PAUL-BONCOUR said that the Koreans were not the only parties to such consultations and that before any conclusions could be drawn from the Korean statement, that the American authorities should likewise be asked if they contemplated any consultations.

In the event the Americans did not wish consultations, before the end of September, he could then say definitely that he, himself, would depart with the drafting committee, for Lake Success. But, in the event the Americans or the Koreans were going to ask for consultations prior to 10 September, he then felt he would be obliged to remain here in Seoul for the purpose of conducting such consultations.

SINGH and PATTERSON both expressed the opinion that the Commission (not only the drafting committee) should move to Lake Success.

PAUL-BONCOUR reminded them that this was now impossible inasmuch as the Commission had voted to consult with the Korean Government here in Seoul, not in Lake Success, not in Geneva, or not in Paris. He reminded the Commission that all of them with the exception of PATTERSON, who had abstained, had voted to take a vote on the matter of consultations. Now it appeared that they were not ready to support their own already agreed upon plans.

SINGH spoke privately about his Government being agreeable to the Commission's going to Lake Success, but did not know whether they would approve of this drafting committee project. He pointed out that it would be a good idea if the Commission voted again on this matter and clarified their stand by sending the Commission to Lake Success.

PAUL-BONCOUR denounced this in severe terms and said that if such an idea were advanced, he would have to ask his Government for new instructions and could not at all agree to this change of opinion on the part of any of the delegates until the matter was completely clarified with his home Government. (After the meeting PAUL-BONCOUR said his speech was a big bluff but that he had to find ways of keeping this idea of SINGH's from growing any bigger.)

BINNERTS again insisted on having some indication as to who would stay and who would go.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

PAUL-BONCOUR said he had stated his own position this session, last session, and the session before and he requested BALINSKI to read from his notes any ~~remarks~~ the Secretary wished to hear because he was tired of repeating his position over and over again. SINGH said that it was apparent the discussion was making no progress and suggested dropping it. This was done.

The meeting then took up Chapter II of Part Two.

In connection with this Chapter, PAUL-BONCOUR pointed out that in the event he remained in Seoul and did not accompany the drafting committee to Lake Success, that he would furnish that committee with an outline of the French suggestion for the Chapter.

Third Subject: UNTCOK Replies to CHANG Taik Sang.

On 20 August UNTCOK sent its reply to CHANG's letter listing the subjects for consultation. (See copy attached as Inclosure No. 1).

According to PAUL-BONCOUR who gave a report of the 95th Plenary Session, the matter of including in the letter a terminal date for holding consultations, was defeated. However, despite this reported defeat, it is noted that the ~~letter~~ as prepared by BINNERTS (it was BINNERTS who had insisted on putting a terminal date of 2 September in the letter) contains the terminal date of 1 September 1948.

2. After the Meeting.

PAUL-BONCOUR, when seen following the meeting, was still chuckling about the confusion the Commission had thrown itself into by passing resolutions without understanding them. He said he expected everybody would go to Lake Success and that in all probability he, himself, would go, but he could not say further on this matter until he found out what consultations the Koreans and Americans wanted. PAUL-BONCOUR again asked that Mr. JACOBS not only use his influence in Lake Success to try to hold the Secretariat here, but that he ask the State Department to work on Nanking with an idea of telling LIU that he should remain here in Seoul for this consultation. He urged that another Rapporteur could be appointed for Part Two of the Report and he had Mr. PATTERSON in mind. He said that Mr. PATTERSON could go on to Lake Success as Rapporteur leaving LIU here, with himself to conduct consultations with the Korean Government and then LIU could go to Paris to present Part I of the Report.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

COMMENT: In a discussion with some of the Secretariat and delegates after the 97th session, they assured me there has been absolutely no change in the departure dates or intentions of everyone (with the exception of COPPEE and ALLARD, see paragraph 4 below) to leave soon. The upshot of the whole controversy with PAUL-BONCOUR is that the delegates are right back at their positions at the close of the 95th Plenary Session in which they passed the Resolution for the drafting committee to go to Lake Success. Everyone has reaffirmed his decision taken at that time that he is a member of the drafting committee rather than the Main Committee and thus everyone will go to Lake Success. It is expected that PAUL-BONCOUR himself, will go.

TODAY—SATURDAY, 21 AUGUST

3. As Saturday is usually a holiday, it is not expected any meeting will be held. UNTCOK party today, 1700-1900 hours at Duk Soo Palace.

MISCELLANEOUS

4. COPPEE Only Volunteer To Stay. (Source: PAUL-BONCOUR, COPPEE, BINNERTS)

On the afternoon of 19 August, following the dropping of the PAUL-BONCOUR bombshell in the 96th meeting, [redacted] BINNERTS held a 2½ hour meeting of the Secretariat and outlined the possibilities that might result from the disclosure that the Commission was not going to Lake Success, and asked who among the Secretariat would volunteer to remain behind.

Colette COPPEE, Belgian stenographer, agreed to remain. She was the lone volunteer. It is expected that BINNERTS will reclassify her as a precis writer and that she will remain behind with COSTILHES.

In a later conversation with BINNERTS on this subject, he said that initially COPPEE would return to Lake Success for a two weeks' vacation in the States. During this period Magdeleine Allard would be the secretary. Upon COPPEE's return to Seoul, Magdeleine ALLARD would proceed Westward to Paris.

It is expected that the Secretariat will request a dependent house here for their personnel. Although ALLARD (later COPPEE) will be the only one remaining initially, it is quite probable the Secretariat will be expanded later.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Memo (cont'd) 21 Aug 48

ADDITION TO YESTERDAY--FRIDAY, 20 AUGUST (Source: Balinski)

Second Subject: Discussion of contents of Chapter II, Part Two.

5. On 21 August, BALINSKI amplified the action taken by the Commission on this subject. He said the decision had been reached that each delegate, before leaving Seoul, would turn into the Rapporteur, an outline of what, in his opinion, Chapter II should contain. These outlines would then be consolidated by LIU (actually WANG).

BALINSKI further said that the Secretariat would ask the U.S. for certain informational material which they might need to counteract foreseen Soviet attacks at the General Assembly. CHU will work on this.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

1 Incl
cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
Mr. Noble
G-2

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Duk Soo Palace,
Seoul

19 August 1948

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge your letter of 17 August 1948, in which you informed the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea of the designation of Mr. Chang Myun, Mr. Chang Ki Yung and Mr. Koh Chang Il, as representatives of the Foreign Ministry to conduct consultations as provided for in paragraph 4 of Resolution II of the United Nations General Assembly of 14 November 1947.

Expressing the readiness of the Main Committee to conduct those consultations with the representatives of the Foreign Ministry, I would like to point out that, in view of the forthcoming session of the General Assembly in Paris, the members of the Committee are desirous that any concrete problems with regard to those consultations be taken up with the Committee on or before 1 September 1948.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration,

Rufino Luna
Chairman

The Honorable Chang Taik Sang,
Foreign Minister of the
Republic of Korea,
Capitol Building,
Seoul.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

U.S. LIAISON OFFICE TO UNTCOK
APO 235

23 August 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities.

SATURDAY—21 AUGUST

1. UNTCOK Party.

1700-1900 hours. According to KATZ, the expense was about $300.00 more than had been expected.

2. Movement from Seoul to New York.

The Administrative Office issued a memorandum, copy of which is attached, giving airline schedules from here to New York and asking that delegates submit their flight plan by 1000 hours, Monday, 23 August.

SUNDAY—22 AUGUST

3. Negative.

FORECAST

4. No more meetings. (Source: BINNEITS)

On 21 August, BINNEITS said he did not expect the Commission would meet again in Plenary Session. It is possible the Main Committee will meet to discuss consultations with the Korean Government or even to hold such consultations.

5. Anticipated Departures. (Source: Singh and Paul-Boncour)

a. Thursday, 26 August — The following delegates are expected to leave: LIU, VALLE, LUNA, SINGH and PATTERSON.

b. PAUL-BONCOUR To Leave 2 September — PAUL-BONCOUR will wait until the Thursday following the departure of the other five delegates to depart and does not expect to arrive in New York until midnight, 9 September.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Memo (cont'd) 23 Aug 48

6. [redacted]

It is expected some members will leave by way of Shanghai tomorrow, Tuesday, 24 August. WANG is known to be going this route. As reported before, BLOKH and LIAO are scheduled to leave on this date also.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

1 Incl

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
Mr. Noble
G-2

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

21 August 1948

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

MEMORANDUM:

To : MEMBERS OF THE DELEGATIONS AND SECRETARIAT STAFF

From : Administrative Office

Subject : MOVEMENT FROM SEOUL TO NEW YORK.

I - AIRLINE SCHEDULES :

For your information and guidance in selecting the method and time most convenient to travel to New York, I am listing herewith the flight schedules recommended by the North-West Airlines Office :

(A) NORTHWEST AIRLINES

Leave SEOUL - Thursday - 8:55 a.m.
Arrive TOKYO- Thursday - 1:55 p.m.
Leave TOKYO - Thursday - 3:00 p.m.
Arrive ALASKA-Thursday - 3:25 p.m.
Leave ALASKA- Thursday - 4:30 p.m.
Arr.Edmonton- Friday - 2:30 a.m.
Lv. Edmonton- Friday - 3:00 a.m.
Arr.Minneapolis -Friday- 9:00 a.m.
Lv. Minneapolis -Friday- 1:30 p.m.
Arr. New York -Saturday-

Note: Northwest Airlines also leave Tokyo Monday and Saturday maintaining the same schedule as above.

(B) PANAMERICAN AIRLINES (From Tokyo across Pacific)

Leave TOKYO - Monday - 11:45 p.m.
Arrive San Francisco - 11:45 p.m. Tuesday

Leave TOKYO - Wednesday- 11:45 p.m.
Arrive San Francisco - 11:45 p.m. Thursday

(C) AMERICAN AIRLINES (daily stopping at Tulsa and Washington, D.C.)

Leave San Francisco 7:05 a.m.
Arrive New York 11:15 p.m. (same day)

(D) T.W.A. (daily stopping only at Chicago)

Leave San Francisco 9:30 a.m.
Arrive New York 10:55 p.m. (same day)

(E) UNITED AIRLINES (daily stopping only at Chicago)

Leave San Francisco 8:35 a.m.
Arrive New York 10:00 p.m. (same day)

/over

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

II - RESERVATIONS

In order that reservations may be made, it is requested that this office be notified not later than 10:00 a.m. Monday the 23rd, as to your choice of travel.

III - AUTHORIZED COST

This office will authorize travel for each delegate, alternate and secretariat member in an amount not to exceed $818.oo, the cost via the most direct air route. For those members of the Commission desiring to travel by a more circuitous route or who cannot definitely state at this time their itinerary, cash in lieu of tickets will be issued. For those intending to travel directly to New York via either Alaska or San Francisco, the Administrative Office will procure thru tickets.

IV - TRAVEL PER DIEM

The regular per diem of $20.oo a day less $6.oo hotel costs will cease upon the day of departure from Korea.

The period of travel will be subject to the rules and regulations set forth in the Secretary General's Bulletins which adjust per diem in accordance to the type of food and lodging provided by public carriers. Upon arrival in New York, the full $20.oo rate will become effective. For the period of travel, each delegate and secretariat member is requested to submit to the Finance Officer an itinerary of travel indicating method of travel, time of arrival and departure at each city between Seoul and New York. Reimbursement for such per diem will be made at that time.

V - BAGGAGE ALLOWANCE

(A) Documents : All documents necessary for immediate use by members of the delegations or secretariat staff will be shipped to New York as Aircargo. It is suggested that all such documents be turned over to the Administrative Office as soon as possible.

(B) Personal effects : As previously explained, the regulations set forth in the Secretary General's bulletins specifically state that "baggage in excess of weight or size greater than that carried free by transportation companies will be classed as excess baggage. Unless the excess has been previously authorized, explanation must be made when submitting the claim for reimbursement for excess baggage charges showing the official necessity therefore. When transportation is made by an airline, special authorization must be obtained in advance for the conveyance of baggage the weight of which is in excess of the normal maximum laid down by the particular airline".

However, in view of the poor shipping conditions in Korea, it has been recommended by this office that the Bureau of Comptroller acceptall excess baggage claims not exceeding 40 lbs above the normal 66 lb limit. You are reminded therefore to retain the receipt for cash paid for excess baggage in order that you may be able to support the voucher requesting reimbursement.

/Over

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

VI - IMMUNIZATION

You are again reminded to have the 12th Medical Dispensary check your "shot" record. Smallpox vaccination must be obtained within 60 days prior to entry into the United States. Other "shots" may require boosters that can only be determined by the medical authorities.

VII - PASSPORT

It is requested that all passports be checked for expiration dates of your visas permitting entry into the United States. Passports requiring visa extensions may be submitted to this office for facilitating such extensions.

- - - - - - - -

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Restricted

JW

U.S. LIAISON OFFICE TO UNTCOK
APO 235

24 August 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities.

YESTERDAY--MONDAY, 23 AUGUST

1. No meetings.

2. Louise YIM gave a dinner party for several UNTCOK members. (Source: LUNA, VALLE, SINGH)

TODAY--TUESDAY, 24 AUGUST

3. No meetings scheduled.

4. General Weckerling giving cocktail party for UNTCOK 1700-1900 hours.

4a. KIM Sung Soo is giving a party for several members of UNTCOK following General Weckerling's party.

TOMORROW--WEDNESDAY, 25 AUGUST

5. 19th Main Committee Meeting.

The 19th session of the Main Committee will meet with CHANG Myun, CHANG Ki Yung, and KOH Chang Il for consultations. Attached is a letter from CHANG Myun listing subjects for consultation.

6. Press Release Will Issue. (Source: Binnerts)

On 23 August, BINNERTS said that UNTCOK would issue a final Press Release, probably on Wednesday, which would make clear that the seat of the Commission is still Seoul.

7. Syngman RHEE Tea.

Syngman RHEE will give a tea at his house for UNTCOK at 1700 hours.

Restricted

/

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

MISCELLANEOUS

8. JAMIESON Expected to go to Lake Success. (Source: Singh)

On 21 August, SINGH said that he was sure JAMIESON would go to Lake Success with the Commission.

9. Commission to Return to Seoul After General Assembly. (Source: Singh)

On 21 August, Singh said he was certain that after the General Assembly meeting in Paris, that UNTCOK, perhaps slightly modified, would be returned to Seoul and its work here would require three or four months longer.

10. Korean Army of 600,000. (Source: CHANG Myun thru PAUL-BONCOUR).

On 21 August, PAUL-BONCOUR said that at the UNTCOK Party, CHANG Myun had told him that the Koreans wanted to form an Army of 600,000 and wanted UNTCOK's advice on the matter. PAUL-BONCOUR said he could not keep from laughing and pointed out to CHANG Myun that the Republic of France with a population of between thirty and forty million had an Army of only 200,000 and was finding it hard to support that many.

11. Korean Committee to Paris to Leave 9 September. (Source: Helen KIM, CHANG Ki Yung.)

Though in all probability this same information has come to you from many other sources, I wish to repeat statements made by Helen KIM and CHANG Ki Yung on 21 August, that they along with CHANG Myun and CHOUCH Byung Ok (for more on CHOUCH see paragraph 13 below) would leave Seoul on the 9th of September by Northwest Airlines for New York where they would catch the Queen Mary for Europe on 15 September.

12. Can UNTCOK Hold Plenary Sessions in Lake Success?

UNTCOK opinion was divided on whether or not it can hold Plenary Sessions in Lake Success. SINGH on 21 August, was positive that such sessions could be held. BINNETS was not so positive and has sent Lake Success a telegram in an effort to clarify the question.

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

13. Exchange of Messages Between RHEE and QUIRINO (P.I.).

Attached (Inclosures Nos. 2, 3, 4) is an exchange of messages between President RHEE and President QUIRINO of the Philippine Republic, and a letter from Dr. LUNA to RHEE.

In RHEE's reply to QUIRINO's letter of congratulations, he suggests sending CHOUGH Byung Ok as "good will" Ambassador to Manila if this is acceptable to QUIRINO.

Dr. LUNA saw RHEE on the afternoon of 23 August and told RHEE that he could tell him in advance that CHOUGH would be acceptable to QUIRINO.

It is expected that LUNA will receive a cabled OK from his Government within the next few days and that CHOUGH will depart for Manila some time next week. From there he will go to Shanghai, and then later, to the United States. It is further expected that he will catch the Queen Mary with the other three Korean delegates to Paris (see paragraph 11 above).

14. Tentative Schedule of Departure. (Source: Liu, Singh, Katz)

As of the afternoon of 23 August, the following UNTCOK departures from Seoul had been scheduled:

26 August--LIU, SINGH, PATTERSON and WANG to Tokyo; thence by Pan American to San Francisco and on to New York.

31 August--COPPEE, VILLALVA, and FAURE to Shanghai. (Colette COPPEE will spend two weeks' vacation in China rather than vacationing in the States as previously reported in paragraph 4, Daily Report of 21 August). VILLALVA will return to Manila and will not go to Lake Success. Christiane FAURE will proceed westward to Palestine where she is joining the Palestine Commission.

2 September--All others will depart except Magdeleine ALLARD, who will remain behind until the return of Colette COPPEE.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
Mr. Noble
G-2
4 Incls

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Restricted

Memo (cont'd) 24 Aug 48

ADDITION to [redacted]

15. [redacted]

Scheduled to meet 1030 hours to discuss outline of Chapter 2, Part Two.

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

United Nations | Nations Unies

GENERAL ASSEMBLY | ASSEMBLEE GENERALE

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/89/Add.6
23 August 1948

ORIGINAL:ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

ESTABLISHMENT OF A KOREAN GOVERNMENT

LETTER FROM THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE KOREAN GOVERNMENT

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Seoul,
August 21, 1948

Sir:

I have the honour to address you on behalf of the Minister of Foreign Affairs in acknowledgment of your letter of August 19,1948, acknowledging the letter of the Minister of Foreign Affairs designating the official Korean representatives to consult with the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea. The representatives are Mr. Chang, Ki Yung; Mr. Koh, Chang Il and myself.

I wish to make arrangements for the appearance of our representatives before your Main Committee at the earliest possible date. If you are in a position to make such an appointment verbally I shall be happy to accept the time you designate.

The Korean representatives will wish to consult on problems connected with the establishment of a Security Force and consequent Korean relations to the United States Occupation Forces; the transfer of governmental powers from the United States Occupation Forces to the Government of the Republic of Korea; and the withdrawal of the occupation forces from Korea, in accordance with Resolution II, paragraph 4, United Nations General Assembly Resolutions on Korea of November 14, 1947.

Accept, Sir, the assurance of my highest regard.

/s/ Chang Myun

The Chairman
United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea
Duk Soo Palace
Seoul.

Incl #1

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Restricted

U.S. LIAISON OFFICE TO UNTCOK
APO 235

25 August 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities.

YESTERDAY—TUESDAY, 24 August

1. 98th Plenary Session (Source: PAUL-BONCOUR)

Met from 1030 - 1215 hours.

First Subject: Consideration of outline of Chapter II, Part Two. (See attached Inclosure No. 1).

Decision: Approved as presented by Rapporteur.

Second Subject: Deletion of certain paragraphs of Chapter I, Part Two.

Decision: To delete paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7 of Section A of Chapter I, Part Two.

Discussion: This deletion came about because of some suggestions from the Secretariat in Lake Success. The change is not significant.

Third Subject: Permanent Chairman for Drafting Committee.

Decision: LIU appointed.

Discussion: This result grew out of a resentment on the part of some of the delegates when they realized that unless some provisions were made for a chairman of the Drafting Committee, that the Chairmanship would automatically fall to MUGHIR, as in order of rotation he automatically becomes Commission Chairman on the 29th of August. Some delegates thought that the Chairman of the Drafting Committee should be one who has spent his time on location in Seoul. PAUL-BONCOUR proposed LIU and this proposal was adopted.

In PAUL-BONCOUR's first resolution about the Drafting Committee he had suggested the Australian delegate as Chairman. (See original French resolution attached to Daily Report of 19 August 1948). However, the French resolution as adopted deleted this provision. (See resolution as adopted as attached to Daily Report of 19 August 1948.)

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

stricter

At the time, PAUL-BONCOUR said he did not suggest LIU because he was in hopes that LIU's newly acquired ambassadorship would hold him in Seoul for consultations. As that hope was not fulfilled, he decided to propose LIU as Chairman as it was in line with his duties as Rapporteur.

Fourth Subject: Extension of tour of duty of present Chairman.

Decision: To extend the Commission Chairmanship of LUNA (and automatically the Chairmanship of the Main Committee) until he can physically turn the gavel over to MUGHIR in Lake Success.

Discussion: This was a PAUL-BONCOUR proposal which met with no objections, not even from LUNA, who, according to PAUL-BONCOUR, failed to see that the decision could be used as a noose around his neck to hold him here for Main Committee consultations with the Koreans.

PAUL-BONCOUR feels that no more Plenary Session will be held in Seoul during this period.

2. General Weckerling gave a party for UNTCOK from 1700-1900 hours this date.

3. WANG Departure.

At the last minute, Wang changed back to his original plan and left Seoul for Shanghai yesterday afternoon. He intends to return to Seoul on 2 September on the plane that will carry the remaining UNTCOK personnel to Tokyo and to New York.

TODAY--WEDNESDAY, 25 AUGUST

4. *19th Main Committee Meeting.

Scheduled to meet at 1030 hours to discuss the consultations as envisaged in paragraph 4 of Resolution II of the General Assembly of 14 November 1947.

5. Syngman RHEE tea for UNTCOK at 1700 hours.

TOMORROW--THURSDAY, 26 AUGUST

6. Delegates Scheduled to Depart.

LIU, SINGH, VALLE, and Dr. and Mrs. PATTERSON are due to catch Northwest plane for Tokyo at 1130 hours .

*~~UNTCOK agenda shows this as the 18th meeting. Explanation later.~~

stricter

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

MISCELLANEOUS

7. CHANG Taik Sang Party.

CHANG Taik Sang is giving an UNTCOK cocktail party at CHANG Duk Palace on Friday, 27 August, 1700-1900 hours.

8. Departures.

Tuesday-31 August: VILLALVA, COPPEE, FAURE are still scheduled to leave for Shanghai.

Thursday-2 Sept: Plans still stand for all remaining members of UNTCOK (except Magdeleine ALLARD) to leave for Tokyo on 2 September.

9. Plenary Session Can be Held in Lake Success to Approve Commission's report. (Source: Paul-Boncour)

According to PAUL-BONCOUR, who is supported by the Summary Record of the 97th meeting held on 20 August, the Chairman can convene a Plenary Session of the Commission outside of Korea at the time the Report is ready for adoption. Although not specifically stated in the summary notes, PAUL-BONCOUR said he can convene a meeting for no other purpose.

10. Grand to Palestine. (Source: Balinski)

BALINSKI received a letter from Albert GRAND, former UNTCOK information officer, giving word that GRAND is proceeding to Palestine to join the UN Commission there, along with FAURE, who leaves here 31 August.

11. PAUL-BONCOUR Ready to Stay or to go According to U.S. Wishes. (Source: Paul-Boncour)

On 24 August, PAUL-BONCOUR asked what the U.S. wanted the Commission, and him in particular, to do. He said he was ready to stay here as a member of the Main Committee if the U.S. so wished. If the U.S. did not so wish, then he would go to Lake Success. He expressed the hope that Mr. MUCCIO or Mr. JACOBS would indicate to him what the U.S. expected.

12. All Commission Unanimous in its Respect for General HODGE. (Source: Balinski and Barthelemy)

On 24 August, BALINSKI and BARTHELEMY said that although in the initial stages some members of UNTCOK had tried to make

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Memo (cont'd) 24 August 1948

things very difficult for General Hodge, that they had all ended up with a tremendous liking for him personally, and respect for him as Commander of U.S. forces in Korea. From being slightly anti-Hodge on arrival, they had now, on departure, become unanimously pro-Hodge.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

1 Incl

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
Mr. Noble
G-2

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

SECOND PART

CHAPTER II

THE PROBLEM OF KOREAN INDEPENDENCE AND UNIFICATION

(Provisional outline circulated by
Rapporteur)

I. Introduction

A. Commission is still concerned with the whole of Korea.

B. Interim Committee's resolution and Commission's action in South Korea.

C. Correlating the elections in Korea with the Resolutions of the General Assembly in the light of developments.

II. Political Situation in Korea - Post-Election Period

A. Formation of the Korean Government.
1. Events.
(a) Constitution of the Korean National Assembly.
(b) Adoption of the Constitution and Government Organic Law.
(c) Election of President and Vice-President of the Korean Government.
(d) Formation of the Cabinet.
(e) Appointment of the Chief Justice.
2. Appraisal.
(a) Attitudes and activities of the Political Parties and Organizations formerly opposed to the elections.
(b) Political Alignments within the Korean National Assembly.
(c) Composition of the Cabinet and Public Opinions towards it.

B. Consultation with the Korean Representatives.

C. Recognition of the Korean Government.

III. The Problem of Unification

A. General Considerations.
1. Political, Economic and Social Forces with respect to unificatin
2. International Aspect of the Problem.

B. Unofficial Efforts
(Pyongyang Conference)

C. Official Efforts.

D. "Elections" of 25 August 1948.

IV. Conclusions.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

U.S. LIAISON OFFICE TO UNTCOK
APO 235

26 August 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities.

YESTERDAY--WEDNESDAY, 25 AUGUST

1. 12th Main Committee Meeting. (Source: Balinski)

Met from 1045-1130 hours.

First Subject: LIU announced that his Government had directed that SSUTU would remain behind as a member of the Main Committee for the present.

Second Subject: Receipt of US-Korean Agreement.

Decision: To take as information only.

Discussion: LUNA said he had received a letter from General Hodge which he read. Attached to the letter was the U.S. - Korean Agreement which he did not read. He said that in view of the high secrecy of the Agreement it should not be stenciled, but typed in only sufficient copies to give each delegate one. (Upon General Hodge's expression of opinion that the agreement could be stenciled, he communicated this opinion to BIENERTS, as a result of which UNTCOK will make stenciled distribution of the agreement.)

Third Subject: Consultation with Koreans.

Decision: To note in the record that the Koreans asked for no consultations at this time.

Discussion: Before the entrance of the Korean Committee, LUNA announced that he had seen the delegated representatives (CHANG Myun, CHANG Ki Yung, KOH Il Chang) yesterday (24 August) and that they had told him they had no subjects on which to consult at this time.

The three representatives then entered the meeting. CHANG

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

U.S. LIAISON OFFICE TO UNTCOK
APO 235

26 August 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities.

YESTERDAY—WEDNESDAY, 25 AUGUST

1. 19th Main Committee Meeting. (Source: Balinski)

Met from 1045-1130 hours.

First Subject: LIU announced that his Government had directed that SSUTU would remain behind as a member of the Main Committee for the present.

Second Subject: Receipt of US-Korean Agreement.

Decision: To take as information only.

Discussion: LUNA said he had received a letter from General Hodge which he read. Attached to the letter was the U.S. - Korean Agreement which he did not read. He said that in view of the high secrecy of the Agreement it should not be stenciled, but typed in only sufficient copies to give each delegate one. (Upon General Hodge's expression of opinion that the agreement could be stenciled, he communicated this opinion to BINNARTS, as a result of which UNTCOK will make stenciled distribution of the agreement.)

Third Subject: Consultation with Koreans.

Decision: To note in the record that the Koreans asked for no consultations at this time.

Discussion: Before the entrance of the Korean Committee, LUNA announced that he had seen the delegated representatives (CHANG Myun, CHANG Ki Yung, KOH Il Chang) yesterday (24 August) and that they had told him they had no subjects on which to consult at this time.

The three representatives then entered the meeting. CHANG

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Myun announced that an agreement between the U.S. and Korea was signed yesterday (24 August).

Dr. LUNA received this information. He reminded the Korean representatives that the seat of the Commission still remained in Seoul and that the Main Committee would continue to be present in Seoul and available for consultation.

CHANG MYUN replied that he and CHANG Ki Yung would go to Paris as Korean representatives, but that KOH Il Chang (Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs) would remain here in Seoul and would be able to handle any consultations on the Korean side.

2. Syngman RHEE's tea.

Held from 1700-1900 hours. Well attended by UNTCOK.

3. G.I. Approves CHOUGH Visit.

On 25 August, Dr. LUNA sent a letter to Dr. LHEE informing him that the Philippine Government would be pleased to receive Dr. CHOUGH and his party. (See Inclosure No. 1 Attached)

TODAY--THURSDAY, 26 AUGUST

4. Departures.

Dr. and Mrs. PATI MSON, LIU, VALLE and SINGH are scheduled to depart for Tokyo at 1025 hours.

5. Party Given in Name of KIM Dong Won.

A party given in the name of KIM Dong Won, Vice-Speaker of the National Assembly, to which CHANG Ki Yung has been issuing invitations, will be given for UNTCOK at 1900 hours.

TOMORROW

6. No More Meetings. (Source: PAUL-BONCOUR, BALINSKI)

Both PAUL-BONCOUR and BALINSKI, following the 19th Main Committee meeting, expressed the opinion that there would be no more Plenary Sessions or Main Committee meetings for the time being.

7. Departures.

Tuesday--31 August: VILLALVA, COPPEE, FAURE are still scheduled to leave for Shanghai.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Thursday—2 Sept: It is still expected that all remaining members of UNKCOK (less COSTILLES, SSUTU and ALLARD) will depart for Tokyo.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

1 Incl

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
Mr. Noble
G-2

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Seoul
August 25, 1948

Excellency,

I have the honor to inform you that my Government, replying to your inquiry contained in your letter dated August 2, 1948, sent me this morning a telegram, the full text of which is as follows:

> "The President will be happy to receive Dr. CHOUCH and members of his staff. Since Dr. CHOUCH will proceed first Nanking before coming Manila Department authorizing Philippine legation in Nanking to issue visas to him and party prior to their departure for Manila."

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

/s/ Rufino Luna
RUFINO LUNA
Acting Philippine Representative

His Excellency Syngman Rhee
President of the Republic of Korea

Incl. #1

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

U.S. LIAISON OFFICE to UNTCOK

APO 235

27 August 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL COULTER:

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities.

YESTERDAY--THURSDAY, 26 AUGUST

1. Four Delegates Depart.

Dr. PATTERSON, LIU, VALLE, and SINGH left Seoul for Tokyo at 1145 hours by way of Northwest Airlines.

They will leave Tokyo Saturday by Northwest Airlines for Alaska. There they will split, PATTERSON going direct to New York, VALLE, SINGH and LIU going to San Francisco. LIU will remain there one week with Mrs. LIU and will reach New York about 9 September.

SINGH will proceed cross country by train, reaching New York about 9 September.

VALLE will spend a few days with relatives in San Francisco and will then proceed by plane, probably with LIU.

2. Party for General Hodge.

A party, for the purpose of telling General Hodge goodbye, was given by the Citizens Committee to which all UNTCOK delegates were invited (PAUL-BONCOUR and LUNA). PAUL-BONCOUR attended, LUNA pleaded illness.

3. Party for UNTCOK.

CHANG Ki Yung postponed his party for UNTCOK until after the party for General Hodge. PAUL-BONCOUR and COSTILHES attended. LUNA pleaded illness. Koreans present were SHIN Ik Hi, CHANG Myun, KIM Sung Soo, and KOH Il Chang.

TODAY--FRIDAY, 27 AUGUST

4. No meetings scheduled.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Memo (cont'd) 27 Aug 48

5. CHANG Taik Sang Party.

CHANG Taik Sang is giving a cocktail party for UNTCOK at Chang Duk Palace today from 1700-1900 hours.

FORECAST

6. No future meetings expected.

7. Departures on 31 August and 2 September as previously reported (see Daily Report of 26 August).

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen Dean
Ambassador Muccio
Mr. Noble
G-2

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

U.S. LIAISON OFFICE TO UNTCOK
APO 235

28 August 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL COULTER

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities.

YESTERDAY--FRIDAY, 27 AUGUST

1. CHANG Taik Sang Party.

The Foreign Minister's farewell cocktail party for UNTCOK was attended by all UNTCOK.

2. PAUL-BONCOUR Instructed to Stay if Necessary. (Source: Paul-Boncour)

PAUL-BONCOUR received a wire from his Government dated 26 August, which told him that the U.S. Department of State had expressed appreciation for the work of the Korean Commission and had particularly praised PAUL-BONCOUR's efforts. It said that the Department of State was of the opinion that the Commission should remain in Seoul until the General Assembly could take up the Korean question. It said that evidently the Department of State, at the time of forming this opinion, had not been aware of the French resolution of 13 August (agreeing to consultations). The instructions said further that PAUL-BONCOUR should remain in Seoul as long as this course of action was fruitful.

PAUL-BONCOUR said that even had he received these instructions before-hand, there would have been no successful formula which could have held SINGH, PATTERSON, or JAMIESON. Also, he thought that VALLE would rather die than stay.

He pointed out that LUNA would stay and that he undoubtedly must have received a similar set of instructions from his Government and that all it would take to hold LUNA here would be a note from Mr. MUCCIO. PAUL-BONCOUR further pointed out that in the event it was considered advisable to bring the Main Committee back here from Lake Success, that perhaps a new Salvadorian delegate could be appointed and that LUNA, MUGHIR, and LIU could be brought back, thus giving a committee of five (China, El Salvador, France, P.I., and Syria).

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

PAUL-BONCOUR said he hoped to have a talk with MUCCIO on matters of importance to the Commission and to the U.S. He hopes to see Mr. MUCCIO on Tuesday, 31 August, and wants to point out that he will be in Tokyo until Monday, 6 September, and will be available to return immediately here from Tokyo or from Lake Success if the call comes after his departure from Tokyo.

TODAY--SATURDAY, 28 AUGUST

3. No meetings scheduled.

FORECAST

4. Same as given in Daily Report of 27 August.

MISCELLANEOUS

5. News from JAMIESON.

A letter received from JAMIESON, written on 21 August, gives as his opinion that he will go to Lake Success.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen Dean
Ambassador Muccio
Mr. Noble
G-2

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Restricted

U.S. LIAISON OFFICE TO UNTCOK
APO 235

30 August 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL COULTER

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities.

SATURDAY--28 AUGUST

1. UNTCOK Holiday.

SUNDAY--29 AUGUST

2. Holiday.

3. LUNA Sees CHOUGH.

LUNA spent the day on a horseback ride and picnic given by CHOUGH, during which they discussed plans for CHOUGH's visit to Manila.

TODAY--MONDAY, 30 AUGUST

4. No meetings scheduled.

TOMORROW--TUESDAY, 31 AUGUST

5. Departures: FAURE leaves for Palestine,
VILLALVA leaves for Manila,
COPPEE leaves for China vacation.

All will go on Northwest plane to Shanghai.

FORECAST

6. Thursday, 2 September.

All remaining UNTCOK Personnel leaves except Costilhes, Ssutu, and Allard.

cc: Gen Dean
Ambassador Muccio
Mr. Noble
G-2

JOHN WICKERSHAM
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

File

American Delegation
U.S.-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

20 January 1948

MEMORANDUM TO GENERAL HODGE:

SUBJECT: UNTCOK Activities.

UNTCOK has appointed three (3) subcommittees as follows:

No. I - Task: "To consider ways and means of insuring a free atmosphere of election in Korea."

Composition:

Canada - Mr. Geo. S. Patterson
France - Mr. Jean-Louis Paul-Boncour
(Mr. Olivier Manet)
Syria - Mr. Zeki Djabi
(Mr. Yasin Mughir)
Secretary - Mr. J. Engers (Dutch)

No. II - Task: "To examine documents received, and to secure statements from Korean personalities."

Composition:

Australia - Mr. S. H. Jackson
China - Mr. Yu-Wan Liu
(Mr. T. Seto)
France - Mr. Jean-Louis Paul-Boncour
(Mr. Olivier Manet)
Secretary - Mr. I.F.G. Milner (Australia)

No. III - Task: "To examine electoral laws and regulations at present in force in North and South Korea and to acquaint itself with the views of Korean, Soviet, and United States officials and experts."

Composition:

Philippine Republic - Mr. Melecio Arranz
(Mr. Rufino Luna)
Canada - Mr. Geo. S. Patterson

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

France - Mr. Jean-Louis Paul-Boncour
(Mr. Olivier Manet)

Syria - Mr. Zeki Djabi
(Mr. Yasin Mughir)

Secretary - Mr. M. Schreiber (Belgian)

Mr. G. Lucas (USA) and Mr. H. T. Chu (China) will assist the secretaries or the subcommittees in their work.

Subcommittee II met today (Tuesday)

Subcommittees I and III will meet tomorrow (Wednesday)

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

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 UNTCOK. 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 criticizm 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

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

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 KIMM, Kiusic.

4. Mr. Schreiber, UNTCOK Legal Advisor, has already personally interviewed KIMM, Kiusic. KIMM 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 WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

3rd

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 KIMM, 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 KIMM, Kiusic was reported to you yesterday. It is probable that Mr. Schreiber's opinion of KIMM, 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 KIMM, 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. [He 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 WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Restricted

REPORT FROM DR. RUFINO LUNA REGARDING PLENARY SESSION HELD 31 JANUARY.

Session was brought about because Subcommittee I (Djabi for Syria and Manet for France) objected to Subcommittee II interviewing CHOUGH, Byong Ok, National Police Chief. As controversy could not be settled between the two subcommittees, it was brought before the full commission for settlement. Objections of Manet, supported by Djabi, were that CHOUGH, Byong Ok was a figure in the government and as such, should not at this time, by this subcommittee, be interviewed.

(Note: Manet himself, however, told interviewer that his real reason was that he knew an interview with CHOUGH would bring out a lot of dirt that could not be cleaned up and was of no concern to Subcommittee II. He criticized "the Quaker nose" of Subcommittee II's chairman, Jackson of Australia).

At first, Canada (Patterson) had sided with Djabi and Manet. However, in the course of the meeting, Canada came over to the other side.

(Note: According to Manet, Commission Chairman Mr. Menon had agreed with Manet that interview should not be held, but in the course of the meeting, Menon appeared to be only desirous of agreeing with the majority and had gone over to the other side).

Those desiring an interview were led by Mr. Jackson (Australia), strongly seconded by Dr. Liu, (China).

Dr. Liu caused considerable upset in the Commission meeting by his remark, "I suggest that Delegates mind their own business and not poke their noses into other people's business." Everyone felt challenged by this remark which compelled Dr. Liu to take a half an hour to work himself out of this diplomatically.

The matter was settled with decision that Subcommittee II would proceed with its interview of Dr. CHOUGH. It would also interview the Supreme Court Justice, Moo, Yong Chin, and the Civil Administrator, Ahn, Chai Hong.

In this argument, the Philippines, El Salvador and India kept out of it, but when the vote came, sided with Subcommittee II's insistence on interview.

The only other matters taken up in the Commission meeting were the welcoming of the two El Salvadorian Delegates (Valle and Lindo), and the discussion of the Russian refusal to receive UNTCOK mail. In view of this refusal, a plenary session will be called Wednesday, 4 February, to decide what steps next to take.

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Restricted

REPORT ON MEETING OF SUBCOMMITTEE II (INTERVIEW COMMITTEE) ON 2 FEBRUARY

Subcommittee II is at present composed of Australia (Jackson), China (Liu), France (Manet), and El Salvador (Valle).

The purpose of the meeting on 2 February was more one of inquiry into the civil and police administration of South Korea rather than a continuation of the interviews with politically important figures.

Because ~~this~~ inquiry was its primary purpose, Subcommittee II's right to hold such interviews had been contested but was settled in favor of Subcommittee II by a plenary session of the Commission. The idea of the inquiry into the administration of government originated with Australia (Jackson). China (Liu) supported the Subcommittee's right to interview whom they saw fit, political or government, even though personally he was cold towards the idea of turning the Subcommittee into an investigative body.

France (Manet) contested Subcommittee II's right to investigate and furthermore, in private, he said that such investigation is simply an expression of a desire to snoop into affairs which had better be left untouched.

El Salvador (Valle) was present for the first time on Subcommittee II and took no part in the meeting.

The three government functionaries interviewed on this date were AHN, Chai Hong, Civil Administrator, MOO, Chin Sul, Supreme Court Justice, and CHOUGH, Byong Ok, Chief of the National Police.

AHN, Chai Hong — He made a neutral reaction on the Subcommittee. They felt he was a colorless figure and were a little disappointed when he made the impractical suggestion that UNTCOK bring about a meeting between South and North Korean leaders in order to unify Korea.

Mr. Wang of China characterized Ahn as "a man who preferred to live in abstractness rather than to face reality."

MOO, Chin Sul — He was asked questions about the organization of his Court and the administration of justice. His answers seemed to satisfy, but there was no enthusiasm, either pro or con, about the interview. The best that can be said is, in the words of one delegate, "At least he satisfied Jackson's pokey nose."

Restricted

15

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

CHOUGH, Byong Ok -- He was the main reason for the inquisition. There had been a big build up before his appearance. Rumors among delegates had been rife as to "the pro-Japanese police state of South Korea."

As the inquiry started, Jackson stood armed with the lance. He asked about the organization of the police force and the appointment of deputies and policemen. Chough explained in detail organization, composition, administration and training of the force. He pointed out the good and the bad. He suggested that it might be further enlightening if the Subcommittee could visit his police academy in Seoul.

The Subcommittee then turned to the real issue and asked about the charges they had heard of pro-Japanese influence among the police. Chough went into this in detail taking up rumors not only that the Committee had heard, but others and explained how they were formulated, and what few facts and much fiction had given rise to charges from his enemies.

The Committee asked many, many questions to which they were satisfied that Chough gave frank, forward and complete answers. He was the only man so far interviewed that seemed to be capable of answering a question direct and to the point. Most Koreans thus far have been characterized by the Subcommittee as either nebulous as a cloud or slippery as a cake of soap in a bath tub.

At the end of Chough's explanation about pro-Japanese rumors, one delegate who had begun to feel a little sympathetic toward Dr. Chough, asked him, "Isn't it true that you spent two years in a Japanese prison?" Dr. Chough reflected a moment and said in a low voice, "The rumor is not entirely correct. It was nine years."

From then on the conference was his. He held them spellbound for hours and kept them in session longer than any Committee has met thus far. It was nearly seven in the evening when the meeting terminated. They had all enjoyed themselves and had broken up by hand-shaking and slapping on the back.

As one delegate summed it up, "Chough was called on the carpet for a grilling, finally invited to sit down, and ended up by the Subcommittee accepting his invitation for a hunting trip to Pusan."

Tuesday, 3 February, Subcommittee II plans to interview Chang, Kung Sang, Labor People's Party.

CLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Restricted

American Delegation
U.S.-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

5 February 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE:

SUBJECT: Eighth Meeting of UNTCOK, 4 February.

The following subjects were discussed at the eighth meeting of UNTCOK on 4 February 1948:

1. Election of permanent chairman and vice-chairman: Ambassador K.P.S. Menon, Representative for India, was elected permanent chairman of the Commission. The Commission decided that an acting chairman will fill the office of chairman during the absence of the latter on a rotational basis for a ten days period.

2. Mr. Liu elected Rapporteur: Mr. Yu-Wan Liu was unanimously elected "Rapporteur" (official spokesman?).

3. Visit to Pusan: The Commission considered the invitation from the Korean Welcoming Committee to visit Pusan. It was decided that the visit would be made at the earliest available date in connection with visits to other areas in South Korea.

4. Searching of Koreans Consulting with the UNTCOK: The question of searching Koreans who are consulted by the Commission or who have official business with members of the Commission was discussed. Apparently the practice of searching Koreans for concealed weapons by both police and MP's had been stopped a week ago. The Commission declined to discuss the matter further.

5. Attempts to obtain Soviet and Ukraine cooperation: UNTCOK decided that the Secretariat would prepare a statement reviewing the efforts of UNTCOK which have been made in order that this question could be discussed again at the next meeting. Apparently a press release will be prepared at that time for release.

Restricted

20

CLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

6. Consultation with Little Assembly (Interim Assembly at Lake Success): The following alternatives were discussed:

a. To carry out elections at this time is inconsistent with part (2) of the resolution.

b. To carry out elections under part (1) for the purpose of electing representatives to be consulted on the establishment of a Korean government. However, the question arose whether or not parts (1) and (2) of the resolution of 14 November are linked together.

c. To consult with Little Assembly on the implications of Soviet non-cooperation and on any other phase of the work of the Commission.

d. (Proposed by the Philippine Delegate)--To hold elections in South Korea and declare that, because of insurmountable difficulties, elections in North Korea would be suspended. In any case, consult with Little Assembly and inform them of developments.

The French Delegate stated that the Little Assembly can not have a clear view of the situation here and recommended that UNTCOK carry on with its work here by subcommittees and later take up the question of the method of procedure with the Little Assembly. He further recommended that subcommittees continue for the present until UNTCOK clearly understands the problem in South Korea. He stated that it was extremely dangerous to bring out the UNTCOK impasse at the present because the "international picture may change."

The Chinese Delegate recommended that UNTCOK carry out the resolution as far as it could at present and under no circumstances should the present work be terminated. The Chinese Delegate argued that UNTCOK is not obliged to consult with the Little Assembly. He stated that besides the eight members present, no one else understands the problem or "gives a damn" about Korea within the Little Assembly. In any case, the Chinese Delegate stated it is too early to consult with the Little Assembly and UNTCOK will not overstep bounds of the resolution in continuing its work here up to and including elections prior to consulting with the Little Assembly.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Restricted

American Delegation
U.S.-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

6 February 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE:

SUBJECT: Ninth Meeting of UNTCOK, 5 February 1948.

1. At the ninth meeting on 5 February, no definite decisions were taken by UNTCOK concerning the general line of action that should be pursued. In general, the Commission breaks down into two factions -- a strong majority led by Mr. Liu, Chinese Consul General, which favors energetic, vigorous action looking toward the conducting of elections in South Korea ~~and the creation of a national government in Seoul~~. This group is very realistic, sees no hope of Russian cooperation, and is prepared to ignore any prospect of this cooperation. Mr. Liu has the support of the Philippine, El Salvadorian and French Delegates.

2. The second group is somewhat hesitant and is divided in its mind as to the correct and legal procedure. This group, led by Mr. Jackson (Australian Delegate), varies in its thinking from returning the entire problem to the Little Assembly at Lake Success, to sending back the Chairman and the Personal Representative of Trygvie Lie to Lake Success for informal consultations.

3. Despite the hesitant attitude of the second group, the general underlying and predominant thought seems to be that the Commission should continue its work in the three subcommittees as at present, and proceed to the election of representatives with whom the Commission would consult.

4. The break at this point seems to be the compromise that the Commission will finally evolve although it is almost a foregone conclusion that Mr. Menon and Dr. Hoo will be sent back to Lake Success on what Delegates describe as "an informative mission." The first and stronger group, headed by Mr. Liu, Chinese Consul General, is opposed to sending Mr. Menon and Dr. Hoo back because they feel that no effective results will be obtained from this visit.

Restricted

77

CLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

File

5. There is another meeting scheduled for this morning and a continuation of the above lines of argument is in prospect. Although there has been some very forcible expression of views (see report of Mr. Manet sent to you today), there is no acrimonious or bitter feeling as has been reported by some sources.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

CC: Gen. Brown
Gen. Dean
Mr. Jacobs
G-2

CLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

CONFIDENTIAL

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

11 February 1948

Memorandum for General Hodge

SUBJECT: 12th PLENARY SESSION

1. It is worthwhile to remark that of 3 people of the UNTCOK with whom conversation was held that all brushed off questions with casual shrugs of shoulders and the remark "Nothin of importance was taken up, it was just a review of the testimony given before Sub-committee #2."

2. When Messrs. Paul-Boncour and Manet ~~was~~ were first contacted they brushed the matter off in the same way, however, a later conversation with Manet alone and with Paul-Boncour alone developed the following information:

PLAN OF THREE LEADERS (SHEL, KIM AND KIMM) TO HOLD CONSULTATION WITH THE NORTH

3. This plan was discussed informally among the delegates but agreement was unanimous that it was not a concern of UNTCOK. They threw it out and refused to even take ~~cognizance~~ cognizance of it officially.

JACKSON INQUISITION OF SOUTH KOREA

4. UNTCOK secretariat (Wilner of Australia) had made a survey of the testimony presented to Sub-committee #2. This survey incorporated both the oral and written testimony. It was fairly objective but showed a ~~testimony~~ tendency to lean toward the Jackson position.

5. The Jackson position was clearly covered in a 5 page summary of the secretariat's survey. This principally dealt with the oral testimony of the SKIG officials and General Hodge. The whole gist of it was that South Korea is a police state. The implication was that it was impossible to hold a fair election under U.N. supervision.

6. Manet lampooned the summary as being exceedingly biased. He said that Jackson, ever since his arrival here, had this overpowering obsession that Korea is a police state.

7. Djabi (Syria) has had the same obsession. Djabi went even further than Jackson and wanted to put in the words "It is impossible for a free election to be conducted in South Korea."

8. This contention of Djabi was strongly assailed by Mr. Luna (P.I.). Luna asked "Which of us here has seen a perfectly conducted election in our own country?" Jackson replied, "I Have." This was greeted with smiled by all other delegates.

CONFIDENTIAL

37

CLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

CONFIDENTIAL

Djabi's motion was defeated.

In Jackson's report he had pulled out every statement pointing to police influence in South Korea and had thrown away the other side almost entirely. The one exception was that in speaking of the testimony of the Commanding General (General Hodge) he had said that although the Commanding General had offered testimony to the contrary (that South Korea was **not** a complete police state), he characterized this as "sheer nonsense."

10. Manet questioned on what authority he could use this term "sheer nonsense."

11. Jackson said that was his summary of it. However, he agreed to withdraw all remarks about the interview with the Commanding General.

12. At this point Paul-Boncour said that Jackson had assailed the Government in South Korea without even mentioning the one in North Korea. This was obviously unfair and taking advantage of a nation which had cooperated with U.N. by criticizing them while omitting such criticism of an uncooperative nation.

13. He wanted Jackson to realize that if this report were to be taken back to Lake Success it would become the property of every nation in the U.N. and thus would make wonderful ammunition for the Russians at the expense of the United States.

14. Manet said that he really thought Jackson had not realized how far he had gone. This challange of Paul-Boncour seemed to sober him up to an appreciation of the real significance of these inquisitions.

In his inquisition Jackson was strongly supported by Djabi, Syria, less so by Patterson, Canada, (who weakened Paul-Boncour's first attack) and Menon who took little vocal part in the discussion but cast his vote on the Jackson side.

France, China, El-Salvador, and the Philippine refused to even vote on the issue.

At this point Paul-Boncour warned Menon that if he should take such a report back it would not represent UNTCOK opinion. It would be only the collective personal opinions of 4 members of the delegation. He wanted it firmly understood that if such a decision was reached it could not be a UNTCOK decision since a majority of the delegation was not for it.

Jackson then withdrew the paper saying it would be only a confidential report of the secretary but would not be presented to the Little Assembly. At this point the secretary collected all the papers on the matter that had been distributed to the delegation. This check was thorough. The secretary wanted no one to have these papers other than the one copy given to the chairman.

BRITISH BLOCK

Manet, as on a previous occasion, says that Jackson, Patterson, and Menon are following the British Block. The policy of this block is to put the matter before the Little Assembly with the hope that the Little Assembly will put it off until the General Assembly meets and that it will continue to be delayed. Manet says that the British Block does not want to offend Russia on this matter since

CLASSIFIED
NLS 760090
By NARS, Date

CONFIDENTIAL

in the British opinion the United States cannot determine on a firm policy If the U.S. could reach such a policy he feels the British Block would go with the U.S.

As Manet previously mentioned, France intends to abstain from voting in this whole matter of referring the Korean problem back to the Little Assembly. France feels that its influence can be exercised more strongly by sharp criticism and then failure to vote on the issue then if it actually took a vote, in which case if the issue went against its vote it would remain an UNTCOK decision. As it is, since El Salvador seems to be lacking in the necessary strength to vote, France, and China and the Philippines, combined with El Salvador's desire to remain neutral, have formed a block of 4 at those that can keep a majority decision from being reached on any point to which they object.

LITTLE ASSEMBLY DOES NOT WANT TO ACT ON THE MATTER.

Manet again said, as he had once before, that his Government had informed Paul-Boncour that the Little Assembly does not want to deal with this matter. They are not prepared to act on it.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brig. Gen. U.S.A.

c.c. Gen. Brown
Gen. Dean
Mr. Jacobs
G-2

CONFIDENTIAL

CLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

American Delegation
U.S.-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

13 February 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE:

SUBJECT: Report on 13th Plenary Session, 12 February, 1000 to 1330 Hours. (Source--M. Paul-Boncour and M. Manet)

1. The agenda for the entire series of meetings that have been going on this week was as follows: (1) Survey of Subcommittee II findings; (2) Survey of Subcommittee I findings; (3) Confinement of political prisoners and difficulty of interview; (4) Survey of Subcommittee III findings; (5) Approval of the latest periodic informational reports to Lake Success; (6) Airplane distribution of leaflets.

2. The first point on the agenda was discussed at the 12th Plenary Session. This resulted in a confidential survey being given to the Secretary for personal use (see report on 12th Plenary Session).

3. The second point on the agenda was the subject for the 13th Plenary Session.

4. Djabi opened the meeting with the resolution "that in the opinion of UNTCOK, a free atmosphere for elections cannot be assured."

5. M. Paul-Boncour proposed that no discussions even be held on this matter unless it was agreed upon in advance that whatever was decided would go into only a confidential memorandum "for the hip pocket" of the same type as had resulted from the 12th Plenary Session. On this basis discussion went forward for some minutes until one of the delegates brought up a point of procedure as to whether or not they could agree upon, in advance, to discuss a subject that must remain off the record.

6. This threw the session into a discussion of the technical points of procedure. This consumed more than an hour.

44

CLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

7. Finally M. Paul-Boncour suggested that the meeting start all over again. Djabi again presented his resolution. A vote was called for and only Djabi voted for discussion of it. All others abstained. At this time France broke its abstention and voted against the measure along with China and the Philippines. This killed it.

8. Djabi then reworded the resolution much as it was in the first place but with the additional paragraph, "This resolution will be given only to the Chairman for personal reference." Since the meeting had already spent an hour discussing this same point informally, most of the delegates were disgusted with its being introduced again into the wording of the resolution itself. A vote on the resolution was the same as the previous vote; i.e., Syria for, France, China and the Philippines against, Australia, Canada and India abstaining. This killed the measure entirely so that now it will not even go as a hip pocket memorandum.

9. The final result of the meeting was to give to the Chairman and the Secretary these three questions to take back as follows: (1) In view of the negative attitude adopted by the Russians, can UNTCOK proceed under the resolution of 14 November? (2) If the Little Assembly authorizes proceeding under the resolution of 14 November, shall it proceed under part 1? (3) Or under part 2?

10. At today's meeting (Friday the 13th) they will try to cover the remaining four points on the agenda. It is still expected that Menon and Hoo will leave Saturday, 14 February.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen. Brown
Gen. Dean
Mr. Jacobs
G-2

CLASSIFIED
N.-J 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

American Delegation
U.S.-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

14 February 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE:

SUBJECT: Report on 14th Plenary Session, Friday, 13 February, 1000 to 1300 hours. (Source--M. Paul-Boncour and M. Manet)

Instead of following the remaining subjects on the uncompleted agenda, the meeting opened with Patterson of Canada submitting for consideration a resolution to the effect that "in the event that the Interim Committee directs UNTCOK to go ahead with paragraph 2(a) (election of representatives)

1. That UNTCOK can inform authorities in South Korea, without interfering with U.S. responsibility or control, to proceed with elections under UNTCOK observation to elect representatives to be invited for interview by the General Assembly.

2. That free air for elections must be created by authorities.

3. That UNTCOK examine carefully and make revision, where necessary, of the existing election laws in order that they may be compatible with such laws sanctioned by free U.N. nations."

M. Paul Boncour tried to kill the measure by referring it back to the subcommittee. He was unsuccessful in this, but discussion on the measure was so delayed that no decision was reached on it before the end of the meeting. It will be considered again at the 15th plenary session on Monday, 16 February.

Dr. Luna, Philippine Delegate, wanted a copy of the "off the record" talks of the 13th plenary session about Dr. Djabi's resolution of "no free air for election." He was a little disconcerted when it was brought to his attention that the Commission had agreed the day before

CLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

that no record was to be made of the discussion and that none was made. Dr. Luna felt that some record should be made even of "off the record" talks. Few of the other delegates were in sympathy with this viewpoint.

According to M. Manet, Dr. Djabi leaves here with a feeling that Jackson and Patterson had egged him on yesterday to making the resolution about no free air for elections and had then deserted him when it came to a vote.

According to M. Paul Boncour, it is doubtful if Djabi will return to Seoul.

Next plenary session at 1000 hours on Monday, 16 February.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen. Brown
Gen. Dean
Mr. Jacobs
G-2

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Confidential

File

American Delegation
U.S.-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

17 February 1948

MEMORANDUM TO GENERAL HODGE:

SUBJECT: Report on the 15th Plenary Session held 16 February.

(Sources: Dr. Luna, Philippine Islands Delegate;
Paul-Boncour and Olivier Manet, French Delegates).

PATTERSON RESOLUTION

(". . . to elect representatives to be invited for interview before the General Assembly". See report on 14th Plenary Session.)

LUNA: Discussion of this point covered most of the meeting. I was largely responsible for talking it down. It was finally defeated.

BONCOUR: Patterson was no longer keen on this issue. I suppose the British Consulate told him to cool off on it for the moment. He even tried to withdraw it. I told him there was no point in withdrawing it. It had been proposed and ~~signed like it should for~~ action should be taken on it since it had been brought before the meeting. Patterson said there was no point in this now as it was based on the assumption that the Little Assembly would take a set action; and hence it would be better to postpone further consideration of it until it was known what action the Little Assembly takes.

Decision: To let it stay in suspense.

FREE ATMOSPHERE

LUNA: The French introduced a vague measure that if elections be held in the zone, they should be held in an atmosphere free from political and economic restrictions. (Luna himself was vague about this.) The measure was laughed down.

BONCOUR: (Said nothing about this.)

ELECTION EXPENSES

LUNA: We discussed the expenses that would be involved in the event of conducting elections. I said that the command would pay for

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

these expenses. At any rate, the Secretary should take up the matter with the command directly and not burden the delegation with it.

BONCOUR: Within the discussion of expenses for the election, the Secretary pointed out the cost of air leaflet distribution. I protested ~~at~~ a discussion of finances in a full meeting. I said that the cost of a project like this should have no restrictions on its accomplishment. We should spend whatever money is necessary to do the job. If we did not have enough money, get more. I said further that when it became necessary to go into the provinces or to make any official trips or even these unofficial ones, that we must have good cars in good condition with good, reliable, responsible chauffers. We cannot hold up this important work because of the broken-down vehicles and broken-down, unreliable chauffers which have plagued us thus far.

SUB-COMMITTEE III -(ELECTION LAWS)

LUNA: It was decided that Sub-Committee III would review the laws and bring their recommendation to a meeting of Sub-Committee III at the earliest possible date.

MANET: I don't care about the study of election laws. That is why I got out of Sub-Committee III and turned over my seat to the El Salvadorian. (This same remark had been made by Manet at the time of the change.)

SUB-COMMITTEES TO PROCEED WITH FULL STEAM

LUNA: It was resolved that the sub-committees would get to work at once and assign tasks and try to have their work completed by the time the Secretary and the Chairman return.

BONCOUR: (Same remark as above.)

MANET: Sub-Committee II will meet Tuesday, 17 February, and will begin to interview American officials.

ADJOURNMENT

BONCOUR: The adjournment was such that we can meet again if it proves necessary before the return of the Chairman and Secretary, but I don't expect it to be necessary.

END OF MEETING

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

MISCELLANEOUS

SUB-COMMITTEE I: Djabi was Chairman. Has now gone so Sub-Committee to elect another Chairman. Manet expects that Mughir, the alternate (Syria) delegate, will get this job in Djabi's absence. Other members are Canada, France, and Syria.

SUB-COMMITTEE II: Jackson, Chairman, has gone leaving neither a Chairman nor a representative for Australia. Present will be China, El Salvador, and France. No guess as to who will be chairman.

SUB-COMMITTEE III: Arranz, Chairman, has gone. It is expected that Luna will take the chairmanship. Other members are Canada, El Salvador, and Syria.

BONCOUR TRIP TO SHANGHAI: Boncour will leave for Shanghai this coming Friday, 20 February. Secretary, Miss Irene Mischaux due in Shanghai 23 February. Boncour said, "I will not be back unless I get more money." "Why should I spend my own here?" (Previously Boncour had remarked to same interviewer that unless he could get more money he intended "to resign".) Miss Mischaux will come on to Seoul whether or not Paul-Boncour comes back.

MANET DISPOSITION: Will stay on here for the present. Will not go to Tokyo because he cannot afford it. Does not expect to stay here long. Feels that a dirty deal was pulled by the UN. Pay for delegates and alternates was set at $20.00 a day. UNTCOK gives only 1/3 this, holding the other 2/3 for "unforseen contingencies." Manet says the administrative officer here makes the mistake of trying to treat the delegates like the members of the secretariat. That won't work. The secretariat gets a steady pay and must go where sent. In the case of the delegates, we were asked to come here, not sent. I looked at the pay allowed and after getting information about conditions in Seoul, from the consulate, decided that the pay promised was worth the job; but, this decision was based on full pay. Now, that has been cut to 1/3. It isn't worth it at this rate. For that reason, unless there is some change in this, I don't expect to stay. Costilhes will stay on of course as he is the Consul here.

INDIAN DELEGATE: As reported by Dr. Menon on Monday, 9 February, India would be represented here by Bahadur Singh, who was to come from Tokyo. Now it is not known whether or not Singh will come, according to Manet.

DISTRIBUTION OF GENERAL HODGE'S LETTER OF 9 FEBRUARY: Manet and Boncour had not seen it. When they realized they didn't have it, Manet remarked, "That is the Secretariat for you. Not only do they cut our pay, now they hold out secrets on us."

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

MOVIES OF UNTCOK MEETING: Movies were taken at the end of the Plenary Session on 16 February. Boncour said laughingly, "Apparently the purpose was to show the Korean movie-goers that UNTCOK is still hard at work despite what they are thinking." Paul-Boncour and Manet got a laugh out of the fact that the alternate Indian delegate, Mr. Nair, who has not opened his mouth in a meeting since he has been here, was asked to read for the benefit of the movies, the invitation received from the Korean authorities in Pusan asking UNTCOK to visit there. Manet said, "If Dr. Menon sees that news reel with Nair making a speech, he is sure to get fired for undoubtedly Menon told him to keep his mouth shut while he was gone."

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: General Brown
General Dean
POLAD
G-2

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

CONFIDENTIAL

File

American Delegation
U.S.-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

18 February 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE:

SUBJECT: Report on Meeting of Subcommittee II Held 17 February, and Miscellaneous Information.

Subcommittee II is the subcommittee interviewing Korean personalities. It is composed of Australia, China, El Salvador and France. Because of the fact that Mr. Jackson was absent, Australia was not represented in person. However, Jackson left opinions tantamount to instructions as to what Subcommittee II was to do. The intent of these instructions is not known but Manet said they were given very little consideration in formulating a program for Subcommittee II. In Jackson's absence, Dr. Liu was appointed Chairman of Subcommittee II. The entire meeting was devoted to a discussion and selection of personalities to be interviewed. It was decided to concentrate on interviewing as many Leftists as could be brought before the committee (see memorandum 17 Feb subj: "UN Consultation With Koreans."). Manet brought up the advisability of interviewing Haw (Ho) Sawng Taik before 19 February because he was sure he would disappear after his release from jail.

Subcommittee II also plans to interview the Bishop of Seoul, the President of the Seoul Chamber of Commerce and the President of the Seoul University.

It was seriously proposed that delegates pick up Koreans off the street and bring them in for interview. Manet opposed this, saying that in the first place the poor devils would think they had been arrested and would be so terrified as to be incoherent, and in the second place he doubted if they would have any worthwhile opinions to give. As an example, he reported on his experience a few days after his arrival here. He and Albert Grand, the Information Officer, had gone for a drive in the country and stopped in a small village. Grand asked one of the natives what he thought of the coming elections. The native had replied, in effect, "Well, let's see, today is the 11th--that will make tomorrow the 12th."

CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Dr. Liu, after hearing this, wanted to know what it proved. Manet had replied, "It proves Koreans are very, very cautious."

MISCELLANEOUS

Interview of American Authorities:

Yesterday it was reported that Subcommittee II intended to interview American authorities in South Korea. This was a misunderstanding of Manet's statement. It is Subcommittee I ("free atmosphere for elections") that will interview the Americans.

Contents of UNTCOK Paper #33:

This paper is a summary of the 8th, 9th and 10th plenary sessions. In brief it outlines the positions taken by the delegates on the surveys of Subcommittees I and II and on the question of referring the whole matter back to the Interim Committee. Manet did not have the paper among his files, but gave the above oral description of it. He had a correction to the paper which was a revised statement of the French Delegate's position. Essentially this was as follows:

(1) The subcommittees had not developed enough evidence on the situation in Korea to allow the national governments or the General Assembly to have a proper view of the matter.

(2) Until these subcommittees can develop sufficient material to form a sound basis of opinion, the French Delegation will not exclude any of the proposals submitted (proposals were to go ahead with elections under part 1 of the resolution and/or to go ahead with formation of a government under part 2 of the resolution.)

(3) The French oppose referring this matter to the Interim Committee and abstain from participating in any action toward that move.

General Hodge's Dinner Party, 17 February:

M. Paul-Boncour and M. Manet were very pleased with the party at General Hodge's on the evening of the 17th. They thought it was a particularly nice gesture to have had the

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

French and the French Bishop there. They said the French Bishop was pleased at General Hodge's thoughtfulness in showing a film. It was the first talkie he had ever heard. It was the first show he had attended since 1919. "However," said Manet, "although the Bishop enjoyed the film, I have an idea he had rather have seen some pin-up girls."

Manet Now Principal Delegate:

In view of M. Paul-Boncour's departure on Friday for Shanghai, he has left all matters of the French Delegation to Manet. Manet will run them entirely keeping Paul-Boncour informed but with very little advice or suggestions from him.

Menon's Address From Lake Success:

Dr. Menon will make a radio address at Lake Success on Thursday, 19 February (Friday the 20th here). Time later.

Subcommittee I Meeting:

Subcommittee I met at 1000 hours 18 February. According to Mughir, Alternate Syrian Delegate, they will discuss the deficiencies found in existing atmosphere for elections, and then will formulate a plan which, if adopted by South Korean authorities, will insure free atmosphere. According to Mughir they will call General Hodge and General Dean and other American officials; particularly they will want those of the Legal Department to advise on the necessary legislation required to provide free atmosphere.

Dr. Djabi, Syrian Delegate:

According to Mughir, Djabi did not proceed on Northwest Airlines to Lake Success with Hoo and Menon, but got off in Tokyo. He is due to depart by Pan American on 19 February for San Francisco. He will spend ten days in San Francisco and Los Angeles and then proceed to New York. He will not take part in any discussions of the Interim Committee. Although Djabi said that he would return to Seoul, in Mughir's opinion, he will not do so. Djabi had expected to go as Syrian Minister to Argentina following the conclusion of his job with UNTCOK. Mughir advised him that this was not in the best interests of Syria and that what he should do is to return to Syria at once and take part there in one way or another with the Arab opposition to the Palestine division. Mughir advised

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

him to enter the mayor's race for Damascus. Elections will be held in about two months. (Djabi formerly was mayor of Damascus). Mughir told him he could do more good in that capacity than he could as Syrian representative in Washington or in Lake Success. Mughir said that he would take this advise. (Interviewer has had occasion to note many times that Mughir is the leading character in the Djabi-Mughir team).

Correction on Menon Address:

The address, rathern than being a talk for radio purposes, will be an actual delivery of the presentation of the Korean question to the Interim Committee. It will be made, according to word from Menon, at 1100 hours 19 February. This address will be made available here by the Information Officer on the morning of Friday, 20 February.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen. Brown
Gen. Dean
POLAD
G-2

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

CONFIDENTIAL

File

American Delegation
U.S.-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

19 February 1948

MEMORANDUM TO GENERAL HODGE:

SUBJECT: 1. Meetings Sub-committees I and II.
2. Menon Address in New York.

1. Sub-committee I met from 1030 to 1130 hours on 18 Feburary. They reviewed what had been done. A list of people to be interviewed was proposed but most of them were cut off because it was the opinion that since members of Sub-committee I were part of or else visited the hearing in Sub-committee II of these same people, a further hearing was unnecessary. The only one scheduled to be heard was General Weckerling, who will appear before the Sub-committee at 1500, 19 February.

2. Bishop Ro will appear before Sub-committee II at 1500 hours, 19 February.

3. This morning M. Paul-Boncour said he understood from Grand, UNTCOK Information Officer, that Dr. Menon had already delivered his speech before the Little Assembly. "The gist of it", said Paul-Boncour, "is that South Korea is a police state. It was an address very unfriendly to the United States."

4. Paul-Boncour said Menon had telephone Grand. (Comment: It is believed that Menon has not yet delivered the address which, according to information here, will be delivered tomorrow, 20 February local time. It is known that Grand has ready for distribution copies of the speech. It is believed that Grand gave Paul-Boncour a preview of what was in the speech. It was reported by a member of the secretariat that Dr. Menon has already made a radio address. This member said the address was "innoxious--the usual Menon speech.")

5. (The fact that Menon has been reported as making a radio address coupled with Grand's preview of Menon's speech before the Little Assembly probably confused M. Paul-Boncour into thinking that the speech had already been delivered.)

CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

6. M. Paul-Boncour said in his opinion UNTCOK "was buried." He does not expect Noe and Menon to return from Lake Success. He himself, leaves 20 February for Shanghai with no expectation of returning.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: General Brown
General Dean
POLAD
G-2

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

File

Restricted

American Delegation
U.S.-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

20 February 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE:

SUBJECT: Report on Meetings of Subcommittees I and II, 19 February 1948.

I - Subcommittee I

General Weckerling appeared before Subcommittee I from 1515 to approximately 1730. The following were the principal points of interest brought out by this conference:

1. Delineation of Responsibility Between UNTCOK and U.S. Command.

a. The Chairman, Mr. Patterson, stated that he saw the sole duty of UNTCOK as outlined in the Resolution of 14 November: namely, observation of the elections. A series of questions and answers briefly summarized indicates he believes it is the duty of the U.S. Command to decide the laws, regulations, and in general, the method of carrying out elections in South Korea under the observation of the U.N. General Weckerling stated that the U.S. Command would be very happy to have this interpretation from the Commission in writing, as it would greatly facilitate the Command in taking preparatory steps. Later as the question developed, Mr. Patterson receded from his position and stated rather vaguely and indefinitely, he did agree "that it was necessary for the Command to consult with the U.N."

b. It is reasonably certain that the views as enunciated by Mr. Patterson are not those of either the majority of the secretariat or the majority of other delegates.

2. Attempt to Delay Elections.

Several delegates sought to justify delay in carrying out elections in South Korea by arguing that from the agricultural point of view, it would be unwise to hold the elections after 10 May. Assuming that elections would be announced by 1 March, these delegates argued that the time is entirely too short for the proper dissemination of public information to the people of South Korea and for adequate "education" of

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

the people. Mr. Patterson is believed to be the leader of the group in Subcommittee I, and of course his attitude stems from that originally adopted by Mr. Jackson and thought to have the support of Mr. Menon. (In a conference with Mr. Petrus J. Schmidt, Principal Secretary, this morning, he told the undersigned that he had the greatest difficulty in convincing Mr. Hoo that elections should be held during the first week in May if the Little Assembly decides to proceed. He said that he has never convinced Mr. Menon that elections should not be delayed.)

3. Guarantee of Free Atmosphere and Fair Elections by CG, USAFIK.

a. Both Mr. Wang, Kung Shin, Alternate Chinese Delegate, and M. Paul-Boncour, French Delegate, suggested procedures which would virtually amount to a guarantee of a free atmosphere and fair elections by the CG, USAFIK. They justified these suggestions on the ground that the Korean problem will be considered by the General Assembly in Paris in September, and that it would be highly important for the record to show that any elections held in South Korea alone proceeded with an iron clad guarantee on the part of the Military Commander. They envisaged considerable criticism by the Russian delegates.

b. Mr. Wang's proposal was that the U.S. Commander should submit to UNTCOK a general plan for the conduct of elections in South Korea, including election and registration procedures, technical and administrative arrangements, communication facilities, and the dissemination of public information to the people of South Korea. He thought that this would enable UNTCOK to scan the program, approve or amend it, and then return it to us for implementation at the proper time. His suggestion seemed to embody Mr. Patterson's ideas.

c. Mr. Paul-Boncour's plan differed materially from this approach. He emphasized the matter of civil liberties and the power of the police. He wanted Military Government to furnish the committee with a complete delineation of civil rights enjoyed by the people of South Korea and the power of the police as outlined in ordinances. His suggestion also embodied ordinances that would clearly delineate the power of the police, particularly as it is applicable during election. (M. Paul-Boncour's suggestion has been informally

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

complied with in our informal dealings with Subcommittee III.)

4. General Attitude of Subcommittee I.

The general impression received at this session with Subcommittee I indicates that all delegates at present feel that there is not, nor will there be, a free atmosphere during elections in South Korea, because of (1) the power and interference of the police, and (2) the inadequacy of law as pertains to civil liberties in South Korea. Much educational work was done during this session, but in view of the fact that the undersigned has had little opportunity to work with this subcommittee, it will take considerable time to eradicate the ideas and misconceptions which most of these delegates hold.

II - Subcommittee II (Source: Mr. Manet)

5. Subcommittee II interviewed Bishop Ro of Seoul. Manet said the conference was not particularly productive. They covered the same ground that they had been over with all other leaders who had appeared before Subcommittee II. Manet did bring out one point. He asked Bishop Ro why he and others were apparently so opposed to the holding of elections and the formation of a government in South Korea. Bishop Ro replied in effect, "I, and others whom you have mentioned, are Korean patriots. The very nature of a Korean patriot will not allow him to admit the possibility of the permanent division of Korea. Thus you will not get any true Korean patriot ever to propose a separate South Korean election or government. None the less, and I speak to you in the greatest of confidence, we cannot help but recognize the obvious and if this division has to be forced upon us, it will be accepted with grace."

6. In the opinion of the undersigned, this comment summarizes well the spirit of the recent agreements between Dr. RHEE, KIM, Koo and KIMM, Kiusic, as described by Mr. Menon in his statement of 19 February.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen. Brown
Gen. Dean
POLAD
G-2

JW/y

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

American Delegation
U.S.-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

24 February 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE:

SUBJECT: Report on UNTCOK Pusan Trip.

This report taken from the opinions of three delegates and four members of the secretariat interviewed shortly after their return. As the opinion of these seven differed in very little detail, it was felt unnecessary to see other members to assure a full coverage.

Thirty-five members of the UNTCOK delegation and secretariat left Seoul Friday, 20 February at 0835 for Pusan where they arrived at 1845. They stayed in Pusan Saturday the 21st. They left for the return trip at 0835 Sunday, the 22nd of Februery, arriving Seoul at 1850.

All were unanimous in their enjoyment of the trip. Reasons were that it was a change to get away from Seoul, that the train accommodations were excellent, and the food was much better than that they had been receiving at the Kookje. Hotel accommodations in Pusan were not as convenient as those in Seoul, but because it was a novelty to sleep on mats on the floor, they enjoyed it for two nights.

Everyone praised the organizational ability of Dr. CHOUGH who had escorted them on the trip. CHOUGH handled things very quietly, was never seen to give an order or to make himself obvious in any way whatsoever, but the way things ran, it was apparent that much organizational effort had gone into the whole trip. Credit went to him.

Although the delegates had been prepared to find a train in poor repair, dirty and with broken windows, they were delightfully amazed to find a very clean train with soft seats and windows intact. The food was served on the train as good as dining car service in the States.

They made many stops going down and many others coming back, a total of about 15. At every stop there was a large gathering at the station to greet them. Speeches were made

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

by prominent Koreans and Dr. Liu, Yu-Wan, the Chinese Delegate, was selected to be the spokesman for UNTCOK. Even at stations where no stop was made, both sides of the tracks were lined with children and adults waving Korean flags, handkerchiefs, or anything that would make a signal.

There was a big ceremony at the station in Pusan on arrival. Following this, they were taken in about thirty taxi-cabs hired for the occasion to four Japanese hotels on the outskirts of town. Accommodations were very clean, service was excellent. The novelty of Japanese baths and toilet facilities, as well as Japanese sleeping arrangements, simply added to their enjoyment.

On the evening of arrival most of the party was left to itself. However, on suggestion from some few of them, Dr. CHOUGH improvised a party for about ten of the UNTCOK crowd who wanted to see the bright lights. This party consisted particularly of policemen--very few civilians were present. There were enough Keisang girls for everyone and the opinion was that they were much better looking than the average of those they had seen in Seoul. The party was well conducted and well behaved. The food was excellent. It broke up about midnight when the ten members of UNTCOK went home leaving the Keisangs to the policemen who apparently received this gift with delight and have an increased admiration for their Chief.

On Saturday there was one gathering after another. They attended ceremonies at three schools in town. At each point there was much speech-making and a show of good will on both sides.

They were taken on a motor launch trip of the harbor and were served lunch aboard ship. This trip took about two and one-half hours.

On return from the boat trip they went to the stadium where the main demonstration of the visit took place. It was here that Dr. Liu made a talk that was occasion of some comment among the Americans who were in Pusan and heard it, though it seemed to be well enough received by the UN party. The speech was made in Chinese, then translated into Korean, and later into English. According to report received from Pusan, the substance of the speech was as follows:

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

"We of the UNO came to Korea - saw conditions and were conquered by the Korean hospitality - Koreans are now worse off than under the Japanese - Korean presently occupied by two friendly nations who claim they have best of intentions toward Koreans but both nations are bleeding Korea white and it is our intention to correct this condition."

After the demonstration in the stadium they were taken to an afternoon tea which, according to opinion, was as big as three meals. This was a demonstration given by the Ladies Cooking Society of Pusan. It was one of the most excellently cooked meals the delegates have had.

In the evening the main banquet of the trip was given. The food was an Epicurean delight. There were many varieties of food, both Japanese and Korean. After the main part of the speech making was over, Keisang girls and other entertainers were brought in. The party began to take on a little bit of a rough atmosphere, according to one source. The Koreans kept insisting on UNTCOK members dancing until most of UNTCOK began to believe that it was desired that they become the show instead of the Keisang girls. Again, according to the same source, some of Dr. CHOUGH's police henchmen began to become a little bit too forward. Advice was passed around among the UNTCOK delegation that it would be a good idea to leave. This they did at the early hour of 9 o'clock. However, the opinion was it had been an exceedingly nice dinner and very enjoyable from every standpoint, and that the party had broken up in time to have prevented any misunderstanding that may have arisen if allowed to continue. Most of UNTCOK went back to the hotel and to bed. Others of the more hearty variety cruised around town looking for mischief. However, by midnight everybody was home and happy. They had all enjoyed themselves.

The train trip back to Seoul on Sunday was as enjoyable as the one going down on Friday. Everyone remarked on the excellence of the food served on the train. Many questioned why such good cookery could not be introduced at the Kookje.

There was no evidence of anti-UN sentiment except in Taegu on the way down. Here when everyone was out of the train on the speaker's platform, some small demonstration of indeterminate manifestation ran a ripple behind the crowd, but whatever it was, it was very quickly squelched by the police. Dr. CHOUGH brushed it off as nothing.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

File

The only unfavorable comment heard about the trip was that, in the opinion of many of the UNTCOK party, the demonstrations were not spontaneous but organized. There were too many school children and too many policemen.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen. Brown
Gen. Dean
POLAD
G-2

JDW/y

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

25 February 1948

MEMORANDUM TO GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Report on UNTCOK Activities, Tuesday, 24 February.

1. Sub-committee III (Election Laws) met 1000 hours. Continued discussion of election laws. Used as a basis Public Act No. 5. Compared North and South Korean laws.

2. Sub-committee I (Free Atmosphere for Elections) interviewed General Dean. No report educed from members of UNTCOK.

3. Mr. Patterson, Canada, is leaving Friday, 27 February, for visit to Tokyo. Probably be gone a week.

4. In discussion with Manet, French, as to why the Interim Committee (Little Assembly) needed four days to discuss the Korean question, Manet agreed that the ones who were already interested in and knew about Korea could have acted immediately, whereas those nations who knew nothing about Korea could not learn anything in four days. Therefore, he said, it is true that this period for "the study of the Korean question" is unnecessary. "But," he said, "you must understand that what is being discussed is not the question from standpoint of Korea itself. Bargaining is going on, votes are bought and sold like in a horse trade. It will have very little to do with the Korean problem in itself."

JOHN HECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: General Brown
General Dean
POLAD
G-2

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Restricted

American Delegation
U.S.-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

26 February 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE:

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities, Wednesday, 25 February.

SUBCOMMITTEE II

Subcommittee II (interview committee) met at 1500 hours. Committee interviewed Mr. Lee, Dong Sun, President of the Chamber of Commerce. He brought with him the president of the Chosun Bank. Nothing of importance materialized from this interview.

Subcommittee II then interviewed Mr. Lee, Chun Ho, President of Seoul University. Nothing spectacular developed from this. However, it was reported that Mr. Jackson's heart was gladdened when to his question, "Can elections in Korea be completely free?", Mr. Lee answered, "No". Dr. Luna, Philippine Islands, immediately took up this challenge and insisted that Mr. Lee explain what he had in mind by this answer. Mr. Lee said that undoubtedly the heads of families would influence the members of their families how to vote. Dr. Luna said that was the case all over the world and had nothing to do with the general conception of freedom for elections. Mr. Jackson tried to develop the point, but it had fallen flat.

According to Manet, French Delegate, it has been Mr. Jackson's objective all through Subcommittee II to develop evidence to support his already preformed stand that "UNTCOK could not hold elections in Korea because of the lack of free atmosphere for such elections." Manet said Jackson's persistence toward this end has falled off somewhat since his return from Tokyo, and that Subcommittee II really has no objective at the present but constitutes only a body of idle chitchat.

Subcommittee II will meet again tomorrow, Friday the 27th, at 1500. Among the persons to be interviewed will be Mr. Min, Won Sik, owner of the English language paper, "Seoul Times."

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

SUBCOMMITTEE I

Subcommittee I will meet today at 1500 hours. It will interview Dean Pergler and Dr. Fraenkel.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS OF LITTLE ASSEMBLY MEETING - 25 FEBRUARY

The following nations took the floor: United States, Brazil, China, Bolivia, Ecuador, Argentina, Turkey, Greece, Canada, Australia, El Salvador.

The United States argued for the carrying out of Resolution II (formation of a national government) in South Korea, holding open seats for North Korea should it not come in. This proposal was strongly supported by China; also supported by Argentina, Brazil, Turkey, Greece and El Salvador.

Canada's Pearson led the opposition saying Canada was opposed to any election, even that for representatives. He also questioned the legality of the American proposal.

Australia joined Canada indicating, however, that it would accept an election of representatives.

Bolivia expressed misgiving that the Commission could not carry out a majority decision.

Ecuador expressed opinion that government in South Korea, if put in office, could not be recognized as a legitimate government, but must be termed provisional government.

Manet expressed opinion that if the recommendation of the Little Assembly went against Canada and Australia, that these two nations, with Syria and possibly India, would withdraw from UNTCOK. This would be an attempt to cause the collapse of the Commission. As the Little Assembly cannot modify the composition of UNTCOK, the matter would then have to be referred back to the General Assembly. In this way, Canada would get its wishes, whatever the development in the Little Assembly.

Mr. Engers, Assistant Secretary, expressed opinion that the Little Assembly might reach decision today.

MUGHIR ADDRESS TO CLASS OF ENGLISH STUDENTS

On the afternoon of Wednesday, 25 February, Mr. Mughir,

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Alternate Syrian Delegate, (Principal in absence of Djabi) talked to a class studying the English language at one of the Methodist Churches. The gist of his talk was an explanation of action of UNTCOK thus far and the reasons for returning the question to the Little Assembly. He was careful to point out that whatever recommendation came from the Little Assembly, it did not bind UNTCOK to carry it out.

A later talk with Manet on this same point led to expression of his opinion that UNTCOK should feel bound to carry out a recommendation of the Little Assembly.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen. Brown
Gen. Dean
POLAD
G-2

JDW/y

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

American Delegation
U.S.-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

27 February 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE:

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities, 26 February.

CONVERSATION WITH MR. JACKSON, AUSTRALIAN DELEGATE, AND MR. PATTERSON, CANADIAN DELEGATE

Jackson and Patterson at the time of the conversation had just received the Victor Hoo telegram giving results of the meeting of the Little Assembly in which India and the United Kingdom supported the United States position.

Both men were amazed at the "volte-face" of India. Mr. Patterson said, "I cannot understand why they did not support Menon. His government certainly turned against him."

Both men also expressed astonishment that the United Kingdom had taken the position it did.

Both men were interested to see the position taken by Norway, that the Little Assembly had no authority to change in any form, or even to interpret, the General Assembly's Resolution, and that the matter must be referred back to the General Assembly and that for this purpose there should be a special meeting.

Jackson said that it must be that all nations who were going to speak on this matter had already spoken, or else the Australian representative would not have proposed adjournment until the following day, nor would the U.S. have suggested that a rapporteur sum up the positions expressed by the various delegates. He said he would expect a decision very shortly. However, he, and with this Patterson agreed, believes the Little Assembly apparently had first to decide if they could take any action at all, even to the extent of making a recommendation. Once having decided that issue affirmatively, they then must decide what recommendation to give. Both Jackson and Patterson leaned towards the belief that the U.S. position would be carried. Patterson, however, said that it might be by a small majority and if it happened that too many nations abstained, it would have a very serious effect on UNTCOK here, regardless of what recommendation was approved.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Mr. Jackson said that Mr. Schreiber, Legal Counsellor for UNTCOK, had told him that the Little Assembly had no binding power on UNTCOK. Mr. Patterson said this was true but that, in his opinion, UNTCOK very much had a moral obligation to carry out the recommendation given by the Little Assembly.

On the other hand, Mr. Jackson said he did not see this at all—that it was quite possible that UNTCOK would reject the Little Assembly's opinion.

In answer to a question as to whether or not Canada would withdraw from UNTCOK if the U.S. viewpoint was passed as the Little Assembly's recommendation, Mr. Patterson said that, in his opinion, the Canadian Delegate should stay on and help carry out the opinion of the Little Assembly. "However", he said, "I know nothing about what actually will be done." He made this remark several times and was very insistent upon it, and from the nuances surrounding the conversation at this point, the interviewer got just the opposite impression, i.e., that Canada would withdraw from UNTCOK if the Little Assembly's opinion was against the Canadian contention that no elections should be held.

In answer to a question as to whether or not the position of the nations as expressed in the Little Assembly will be identical with the stand that each nation on UNTCOK would take here, Mr. Jackson said it could well be that the positions expressed at Lake Success might not be consistent with the same nation's action later in UNTCOK. "There was a lot of speaking for the record there", Mr. Jackson said. "There is a good chance certain nations will issue different instructions to their representatives on UNTCOK."

When Mr. Patterson was asked the basis of the Canadian position at Lake Success, he appeared a little uneasy. He said that in his last talk with the Canadian Prime Minister it was evident the Prime Minister had become an alarmist. The Prime Minister was convinced that the U.S.-Soviet situation was worsening and that the world was headed for danger unless the condition could be improved. For this reason Mr. Patterson supposed Canada had taken a stand which they thought would improve this dangerous U.S.-Soviet relationship.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Mr. Jackson at this point asked how a leaning toward the Left was going to help this bad situation. Mr. Patterson answered uneasily that it was a move to placate relationships. This subject seemed very unpopular with him and as he was the host, the rest of the group abandoned further questioning on it. He gave the appearance of trying to defend an undefensible position. Later in the course of the conversation a question was asked Mr. Patterson as to whether or not the Canadian position contesting the legality of the U.S. proposal was made in sincerity. To this he replied, "No. There is more behind it than that."

To the question of whether or not Mr. Pearson in Lake Success had implied Canada would walk out if the voting went against her position, Mr. Patterson said, "No. There was no such implication."

In retaliation to a statement made that what the Soviets wanted was to take any means to prevent jeopardizing her hold on North Korea and yet to take every means to advance her interests in South Korea, Mr. Patterson said, "You can't blame her, can you? This is her sphere of influence. She wants protection of her borders the same as any state wants to protect her borders."

In reply to a statement that Russia was out to dominate the world, Mr. Patterson said this was absurd. He thought it was true that she wanted to dominate the countries in Europe and Asia which are on her borders, but he was convinced Russia had no world designs.

Mr. Jackson said that he thought the U.S. position was one more of moral obligation than of anything else, as it applied strictly to Korea. He said he was convinced that from a standpoint of Korea itself, the U.S. wanted to get out of it because they cannot afford to maintain troops here forever. He said it would not surprise him, however, if when our State Department faced squarely the Chinese issue, they would find that Korea became part of the consideration in solving the Chinese problem and they then might find it desirable to continue to preserve South Korea as a protection against the fall of China. He said China certainly was of this opinion. Jackson said that it was evident Russia considered all of Korea as a buffer state which she must have to protect herself. It was such a buffer state for her but was not a buffer state for the U.S. For this reason, Russia felt

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

entitled to Korea and could not understand our attempt to use it as a buffer state. He then returned again to the theme that Korea was so tied up with the Chinese problem that the whole Korean position of the U.S. would probably, in the final analysis, be based on our attitude towards China.

SUBCOMMITTEE I

Subcommittee I interviewed Dean Pergler and Dr. Fraenkel at 1600 hours, 26 February. Report of this meeting will follow separately.

SUBCOMMITTEE II

Subcommittee II will meet Friday, 27 February. It will interview the following:

MIN, Won Sik — Owner of English paper "Seoul Times". Graduate of Toulouse University, France and attended University of Chicago. Avoids politics.

KIM, Ki Chun — Chairman of the Young Friends' Party of Chondo-kyo.

YI, Eung Chin — Head of Tch'awndo Kyo Political Friends' Party.

PAK, Keun Oong — Chairman of the Industry, Labor and Agricultural Committee of Interim Legislative Assembly.

PATTERSON DEPARTURE FOR TOKYO

Mr. Patterson left for Tokyo this morning, Friday. Mrs. Patterson did not accompany him. He expected to return in a week—sooner if the situation demanded.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen. Brown
Gen. Dean
POLAD
G-2

JDW/y

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Restricted

American Delegation
US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

28 February 1948

MEMORANDUM TO GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Report of Daily Activities of UNTCOK for Friday, 27 February.

SUB-COMMITTEE II

1. Met at 1000 hours.

2. First interviewee Mr. MIN Won Sik, owner of the Seoul Times.

3. According to Mr. Mughir, Syria, Mr. MIN made strong testimony to the effect that no freedom of atmosphere or any liberty whatsoever exists in North Korea. It is a police state pure and simple, controlled entirely by the Communists who are controlled entirely by Russia.

4. As to Communists in South Korea, there were less of them than one was lead to believe. Their number was likely to be overestimated because the extreme Right labeled all opponents as Communists and the extreme Right has many opponents.

5. According to Manet, these Sub-committee II interviews have now reached a point where the Sub-committee often attempts to convince the interviewee that his desire to see full Korean Government formed instead of a South Korean Government, is considered without any basis of reality. For example, when Mr. PAK Keun Ogng, Chairman of the Industry, Labor and Agricultural Committee of KILA was interviewed, he characteristiely said he was not in favor of the establishment of a government for South Korea. He was asked his plan. It was for all troops to withdraw, then the Koreans could settle the question themselves. (PAK formerly was a Communist. His line seems to indicate he still is.) The Committee then took the attitude of trying to ridicule PAK's statement and asked him what he would do about the forces left behind in North Korea. He said there would be no forces left behind. The Committee pointed out that they were not speaking of Soviet forces but of Soviet trained North Korean

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

28 Feb 1948

forces. To this Mr. PAK replied that the South Koreans could take care of the situation. "We will have an Army." The Committee then asked how could "we" have an Army if there is not even a government in South Korea. This stumped Mr. PAK who confusedly replied that he expected the United States to take care of the situation until an Army was ready in the South. When the Committee pointed out to him that he was being inconsistent, he merely shook his head in amazement.

6. Again, according to Manet, "The Committee is thoroughly fed up listening to a race of Koreans who apparently live in the clouds." Committee expects to meet again on Monday.

INFORMAL MEETING OF UNTCOK, 28 FEBRUARY

1. The full Commission (absent some few members) will meet in informal session at 1030 hours, 28 February (Saturday) to elect a new chairman to serve until the return of Dr. Menon. Mr. Mughir, Syria, says he will propose Mr. Jackson's name. M. Manet said he doubts if Jackson will take the job and his choice is Dr. Liu.

2. This selection of a temporary chairman will probably forecast the man to be the permanent chairman after Dr. Menon leaves the Commission.

3. It is also expected that at the meeting will be discussed what, if any, minor technical decisions towards the conduct and supervision of the elections can be taken by the Commission at once.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: General Brown
General Dean
POLAD
G-2

JDW:ie

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

American Delegation
U.S.-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

1 March 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE:

SUBJECT: Report of Daily Activities, UNTCOK, Saturday, February 28, and Sunday, 29 February.

ELECTION DATE

Full Commission met at 1030 hours 28 February and elected Dr. Yu-Wan LIU, Chinese Delegate, to be chairman until the return of Dr. Menon.

Decided to announce elections to be held in Korea before 20 May. This was to be confirmed by 'phone conversation with Dr. Menon in Lake Success. Later in day UNTCOK heard that Dr. Menon had announced in New York that elections would be held not later than the first week in May. Meeting was held at Sudo at 2100 hours 28 February to decide what action to take in view of this announcement. Discussion brought out uncertainty as to whether Dr. Menon had said such elections should be held or such elections may be held. Also Dr. Luna, Philippine Delegate, insisted that the announcement should include a date, May 4, before which elections would not be held. In other words, in his idea announcement should read, "Elections to be held not before May 4, and not after May 20."

Decision reached was for Mr. Schmidt to call Dr. Menon and agree on a definite date for announcement here in a press release and for inclusion in Dr. Liu's address to be given at the Stadium on Sam Il Day, 1 March. Result of this conversation was that announcement would read, "Elections to be held before 10 May."

No word yet received as to when Paul-Boncour will return.

TRIP TO 38th PARALLEL

Mrs. Patterson, wife of Canadian Delegate, Mr. Hausner, Administrative Officer and Mr. Graham Lucas, Assistant Secretary, together with Mr. Owan Jones of the Bunce Mission and Mr. Mark of the State Department, went to the 38th Parallel by Diesel motor Sunday, 26 February. Enjoyed the trip. Nothing special to report.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Many more than this would have gone except that according to Major Huppert, 7th Division G-2, so much effort was needed to get clearances he prescribed that the others gave up. The three mentioned had already procured clearances.

PROGRAM FOR 1 MARCH

Entire delegation will be at Seoul Stadium at 1100 hours for demonstration.

No meeting as yet scheduled for today (report signed at 0900 1 March).

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen. Brown
Gen. Dean
POLAD
G-2

JDW/y

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

File

Restricted

American Delegation
U.S.-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

2 March 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE:

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities, 1 March 1948.

Sam Il Day At Stadium

Most of the principal delegates attended the demonstration at Seoul Stadium at 1100 hours where Dr. Liu delivered an address (copy of address sent separately).

Subcommittee I

Met at 1500 hours. Present: Mughir (Syria), Manet (France), Wang (China).

The Subcommittee had no interviews but discussed three points which, in their opinion, concerned the insurance of a free atmosphere for election.

1. The election ordinance.
2. The national police and the youth corps.
3. Amnesty for political prisoners.

According to a conversation with Manet, the following represents a summary of the meeting:

The election ordinance.

Subcommittee I is very much interested in the ordinance now being prepared by General Dean and is waiting to see if it meets the requirements of what they consider to be a free atmosphere for election. Since they did not have the ordinance, discussion on this point was stopped.

The national police and the youth corps.

This topic took up most of the afternoon. The Subcommittee tried to write its own bill of changes that should be made in the national police and the youth corps. However, they decided to wait to first get an idea of what could be

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

done practically. They will meet again on this point on Wednesday.

The Subcommittee would like to know what the military authorities intend to do. If they consider the military authorities have taken sufficient steps to insure that the national police and youth corps will not interfere with free atmosphere for election, or even aid in its attainment, this will satisfy the Subcommittee. However, if the Subcommittee is not so assured by the acts to be taken by the military authorities, they then intend to recommend to the full commission that a request be addressed to General Hodge pointing out certain steps which must be taken before the Commission can certify that free atmosphere exists.

Manet is a strong proponent of some changes. He is supported by Mughir. (It is believed that all delegates, with the exception, possibly, of Dr. Liu, feel that some changes in the police organization are necessary.) Manet desires to get the ideas from the military authorities as to what changes they will do on their own or what changes can be made without jeopardizing law and order or common sense. If this cannot be given him, he would then like to know specifically what steps cannot be taken, or if taken, would seriously impair law and order or common sense. For this purpose he has asked for an interview with the undersigned.

Manet seemed to feel that the Subcommittee would be satisfied if some shifts in deputies below the level of CHOUGH and CHANG were made from police to constabulary and vice versa from constabulary to the police force. He felt that much publicity should be given these changes, far more than really merited the case itself. What he wants, and it is believed that this opinion is shared by most of the delegates, is some evidence "for the record" to present to the General Assembly next fall in order to defend the stand of the Commission that a free atmosphere prevailed.

Manet said if changes were made in the police, the Subcommittee would probably forget about the national youth corps. On the other hand, if it were wholly impractical to make any changes in the police, then some changes should be made in the national youth corps and perhaps this would satisfy the Subcommittee. However, the first of these solutions would be much the more satisfactory, that is, changes in the police. Above all, these changes must be <u>striking</u>, at least in the publicity sense.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Restricted

Amnesty for political prisoners.

This is Mughir's point. It is believed that most of the delegates feel that a large number of political prisoners are held in the jails. This has been brought on by the fact that every Korean appearing before either Subcommittees I or II has stated, in effect, that South Korea is controlled by the police who arrest people at will without warrant and keep them in jail for any length of time convenient for the police. To every Korean making this statement the Subcommittees have asked that the Korean bring in a list of names of such prisoners. All have promised to do so, but with the exception of one or two who brought in the names of a handful of their friends, no one has met the challenge. None the less, the impression remains that there are thousands of such prisoners in the jails.

The Subcommittee discussed two classes of such prisoners:

1. Those persons committing felonies for political purposes.
2. Those persons making breaches of ordinance or regulations for political purposes.

Mughir proposed that all political prisoners arrested in the last six months be freed. Manet opposed. Wang tried to draw a compromise saying the Subcommittee should ask for the release of 700 prisoners reported by Military Government as the number of those confined for breach of some ordinance or regulation. Mughir said that this was not enough when they know there are thousands in jails. Manet ridiculed this point and they left it for discussion on Wednesday, 3 March.

In summary, it is evident that this Subcommittee must have some evidence from the military authorities that their concern (and it in turn reflects the concern of the Commission) about the national police, the Korean youth corps and the political prisoners, must receive some striking attention by General Hodge. It is better that General Hodge do this now on his own. It is believed the Subcommittee will immediately seize upon his actions ~~that this~~ as proof to themselves and to the Commission that free atmosphere then exists. However, unless some action is taken, it is practically a certainty that this Subcommittee will recommend to the Commission that certain specific changes must be made along these lines or the Commission will not be in a position to certify that a free atmosphere exists.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen. Brown
Gen. Dean
POLAD
G-2

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

American Delegation
U.S.-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

3 March 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE:

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities, 2 March 1948.

SUBCOMMITTEE I

Did not meet Tuesday, 2 March. Will interview General Hodge at 1530 hours Wednesday, 3 March. It is expected most all of the delegates will attend the meeting.

Will interview General Dean Thursday, 4 March at 1530 hours.

SUBCOMMITTEE II

According to Mr. Wang (China), Subcommittee II (of which Wang is not a member) conducted interviews on the street.

According to M. Manet (France), (who is a member of Subcommittee II but took no part in this activity) Milner, an interpreter and some delegate drove into the country to make a trial test of interviews held in rural areas. Whether or not the trip was actually made, Manet did not know.

SUBCOMMITTEE III

Subcommittee III (election law committee) met from 1000 to 1300 hours. Continued discussion of changes in laws.

No report on action reached.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen. Brown
Gen. Dean
POLAD
G-2

JDW/y

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Restricted

American Delegation
U.S.-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

3 March 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE:

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities, 3 March 1948.

SUBCOMMITTEE I

Met today (3 March) at 1500 hours. Interviewed General Hodge.

Seven members of the secretariat and four delegates contacted after General Hodge's appearance said it had been very well received and had done much good. Manet who indirectly was responsible for General Hodge being invited said that his appearance had cleared up many matters and helped Subcommittee I in its work. He said that Mughir had forgotten to even bring up for discussion his point about amnesty for political prisoners and hoped he would drop it altogether.

(Comment: It is too early to assess the full effects of General Hodge's appearance. When he appeared before the full Commission the first time the opinion of his talk being well received and very impressive was expressed by all, but later it was found that many of the delegates had taken exception to some of the statements made. This may be the case with his appearance yesterday.)

Subcommittee I will meet Thursday, 4 March at 1500 hours. General Dean will appear at 1530. It is expected that most delegates, and members of the secretariat also, will be present.

PATTERSON RETURN

Mr. Patterson, Canada, is expected to return with Menon and Hoo on Saturday, 6 March, and will remain as a delegate to UNTCOK.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

CC: Gen. Brown
Gen. Dean
POLAD
G-2
JDW/y

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Restricted

46

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

5 March 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities for Thursday, 4 March.

SUB-COMMITTEE MEETINGS

1. No meetings in any of the Sub-committees.

UNTCOK STATEMENT OF ELECTION DATE

2. Seoul papers carried information that Albert Grand, Information Officer, had stated that election day would be 9 May. And further that he had stated that elections would be conducted simultaneously not step by step. Mr. Schmidt, Principal Secretary, had told me that UNTCOK would make no statement on either of these matters. Conversation with Mr. Grand educed the information that he had issued no press release but in reply to query of what to do on the subject of election date, he had made the statement "you have General Hodge's statement on this matter." Grand said the Korean press had misquoted him.

DEPARTURE OF MENON FROM UNTCOK

3. Mr. Nair, alternate Indian delegate, said today that he and Mr. Menon expected to leave within ten days after Mr. Menon's arrival, for return to India. Both of them would be replaced by delegates to be sent from India. However, if these delegates had not arrived before their departure, they would be temporarily replaced by Mr. Bahadur Singh, at present in Tokyo.

PAUL-BONCOUR PROBABLE WITHDRAWAL FROM UNTCOK

4. According to Manet today, Boncour is waiting in Shanghai for an answer from the French Government to his request to resign from UNTCOK.

WELCOME FOR HOO AND MENON

5. Dr. Chough, National Police Chief, has been trying to find out from Miss Josephine Stieren, personal secretary to Dr. Hoo, if Dr. Hoo would like on his arrival, to be greeted by,

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

in the words of Miss Stieren, "an ovation at the airport, a demonstration in the streets, or a political assassination." She has sent several cables to Hoo to determine his taste, but so far has had to reply. She feels that unless she gives an answer Chough will decide the matter himself by giving the first two.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier Genera, U. S. A.

cc: General Brown
General Dean
POLAD
G-2

JDW:ie

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Restricted

American Delegation
U.S.-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

6 March 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE:

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities, 5 March 1948.

Subcommittee Meetings

Subcommittee III - Met at 1030 hours. Continued discussion of revision of Public Act No. 5 and the regulations prescribing its interpretation and application.

Subcommittee I - Met at 1530 hours. General Dean appeared before the committee. According to reports from one delegate and one member of the secretariat, his attitude was "slightly antagonistic." The subcommittee was not in complete agreement that his proposed ordinance would meet the subcommittee's desire for a "Bill of Rights" (see separate paper entitled "Bill of Rights" issued today).

Subcommittee I and II - Will meet at 0930 Saturday, 6 March, to prepare a summary of their findings since Hoo and Menon departure for presentation to the full Commission when it reconvenes. This presentation will not be made at Monday's meeting which meeting will concern itself principally with publicity. Real business of the Commission will be taken up on subsequent days.

Welcome for Hoo and Menon

UNTCOK is leaving this entirely to Koreans to decide on what ceremony to give. Will probably be "Formation A" (ovation at airport and street to city lined with flag wavers and slogan bearers.)

Arrival of Wife of French Consul

Mrs. Henri Costilhes is expected to arrive today on the same plane with Hoo and Menon.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen. Brown
Gen. Dean
POLAD
G-2
JDW/y

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

8 March 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE:

SUBJECT: Daily Activities of UNTCOK on Saturday, March 6, and Sunday, March 7.

SUB-COMMITTEE MEETINGS

1. Sub-committee II met Saturday, 1000 hours. Resolved to send a letter to CG, USAFIK, pointing out certain information about the police interference with those attempting to deliver petitions to UNTCOK.

2. Sub-committee I met 1030 hours Saturday and adjourned to meet again at 1530 and then met again at 1000 hours, Sunday, 7 March. Sub-committee dealt with the following factors which it considered influenced free atmosphere for elections:

a. Amnesty for political prisoners;
b. Police control of South Korea;
c. Youth organizations.

3. According to Manet, Resolutions to be presented to the Plenary Session on these subjects, are essentially as follows:

Amnesty for Political Prisoners

"In view of Sub-committee's inability to arrive at a definition of political prisoner and considering the fact that none of those interviewed by Sub-committee II who made statements that the jails were full of such prisoners were ever forthcoming with a list of such prisoners, nor was there any other proof of their statements, Sub-committee I passes this question of amnesty on to the full Commission for settlement, keeping in mind the responsibility of the military authorities for the preservation of law and order in South Korea during the period of the election."

This Resolution was approved by France, Canada, and China. Syria abstained.

Police Control of South Korea

On this question the Sub-committee resolved "to recommend that the Commission recommend to the military authorities that they try to reorient the police in a way that will avoid either

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

either political activity or interference with the political activity of others during the period of the election."

Youth Organizations

In regard to the youth groups, Manet proposed that "the military authorities should call together the heads of the youth groups and tell them that any action of an illegal nature taken by them before or during the elections would subject the groups to the same court action as applied to any other individuals."

This proposal was voted down and no recommendation about youth groups is going forward.

4. According to Manet, he says "you can see that all of these Resolutions are meaningless and leaves the whole thing entirely in General Hodge's hands. This was due to the facts we learned during his appearance before Sub-committee 1."

HOO, MENON, AND PATTERSON RETURN

5. Dr. Hoo, Dr. Menon, and Mr. Patterson returned 1800 hours, Saturday, 6 March. When seen a little later at the Kookje they were tired but in high spirits. They were present at an informal dinner at which Mr. Nair, Mr. Mughir and Dr. Valle and Mrs. Patterson were in attendance. They said they were glad to be back and were ready to get down to business and carry it through to completion.

BONCOUR RETURN

6. Paul-Boncour is expected to return today, Monday, 8 March, or Tuesday, 9 March.

JACKSON RESOLUTION

7. Jackson is going to propose to the Plenary Session of the Commission that UNTCOK be withdrawn from South Korea at once. They would leave behind a recommendation that all action necessary to insure free atmosphere for elections be taken by military authorities. UNTCOK would return in August to review the situation and to get information for presentation to the meeting of the General Assembly in Paris in September. (Fuller report on this is carried in another paper of today's date entitled, "Conversation with Mr. Jackson on 6 March."

cc: General Brown
General Dean
POLAD
G-2
JDW:ie

JOHN HECKLERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

American Delegation
U.S.-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

9 March 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE:

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities, 8 March 1948.

16th Plenary Meeting of UNTCOK

Meeting from 1500 to 1800 hours. As a number of American officials were present, no attempt will be made to cover the meeting fully. In summary, Menon gave a brief account of the debates at Lake Success. He was followed in turn by the representatives of all nations other than Australia. China, El Salvador, Philippine Islands and France endorsed the U.S. position.

Canada reminded the Commission, in forceful terms, that it is easy to see her vote, that the resolution given by the Little Assembly is in the nature of advice and that it is up to UNTCOK whether or not to take the advice.

Syria let it be known that she considers herself the watch-dog for the elections, and is in a predisposed mood to find that no free atmosphere for elections exists.

(Comment: The real significance of the meeting is that Australia did not speak.)

Today Australia will take the floor and bring in the new Jackson resolution (UNTCOK to go home at once and return in August for a re-examination of the question).

It is believed from Patterson's statement yesterday that he will stand with Australia. There is a strong possibility that Syria will be drawn into this bloc.

In the event that Jackson's resolution is voted down, there now appears a [redacted] possibility that these three will make a minority report at the end of elections, testifying to their lack of freedom.

Paul-Boncour Return

M. Jean-Louis Paul-Boncour arrived late yesterday afternoon.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

He did not bring back Miss Irene Mischaux who is to be secretary of the Consulate. It is not known now when Miss Mischaux will arrive.

Paul-Boncour seemed in good spirits and said he was ready to get down to serious work, but at the same time he proposed to Manet that now he could take a vacation to Tokyo and Shanghai. It is not believed that Manet will go, but this is more because of lack of funds than lack of desire. Manet is still considering whether or not he can afford the trip.

Paul-Boncour was on duty in Bucharest at the time General Schuyler was. When I asked General Schuyler if he would like to see M. Paul-Boncour, he remarked, "He is a Vichyite and a no good son of a you know what. I knew him well. He first belonged to the Vichy government and then later continued under the present government. He looks both ways but his regard is for his own interest and his own hide. He has no principles. I have no desire to see him."

Menon Departure

Dr. Menon is expected to leave Sunday. He is giving a cocktail party on Saturday, to which will be invited about 100 Koreans and 100 Americans.

Mr. Nair will leave with him. During their absence Mr. Bahadur Singh from Tokyo will represent India until delegates from India will arrive.

Conversation with Mr. Schmidt on the Patterson Filibuster

This morning I talked to Mr. Schmidt as to the meaning behind Patterson's stand yesterday. Schmidt said that the announcement of an election date, which Patterson had contested, had been agreed upon with Dr. Menon and by all members of the Commission. He had called Mr. Patterson by telephone. Mr. Patterson had not agreed, but in view of majority opinion, the announcement had been made. Today it is expected that Patterson will insist that the date as announced by Liu and UNTCOK was not a legal UNTCOK resolution. Mr. Schmidt estimates that a vote will be taken on this and Patterson will be squelched. Jackson will introduce his resolution and a vote on this too will squelch opposition. Mr. Schmidt is confident that the whole thing will be settled in a matter of hours and UNTCOK will proceed on the course as already announced by Dr. Liu.

cc: Gen. Dean
POLAD
G-2
JTW/w

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Restricted

American Delegation
U.S.-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

10 March 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE:

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities, 9 March 1948.

17th Plenary Meeting From 1030 to 1215 and From 1600 to 1910.

The entire time was consumed in discussing the Patterson chagrin at UNTCOK's and General Hodge's having announced UNTCOK observation of elections in Korea without having this plan approved by a full meeting of UNTCOK.

According to Manet, there was no effort on the part of anyone to stigmatize General Hodge. Patterson, himself, at one time suggested a slight change in the wording of the press release because he thought it put General Hodge in a poor light and General Hodge was not at all to blame for the announcement.

Again according to Manet, Patterson's whole concern was that since his nation in the Interim Committee had voted to oppose elections of any kind, he could not associate himself at all with any declaration by UNTCOK that it would observe the elections or, indeed, have anything at all to do with the elections. The whole matter of UNTCOK's activity in these elections must be fully discussed now and agreement reached.

Patterson said that unless the press release (#41, 9 March, "...the whole question of observing elections and implementing resolution of the Interim Committee is now under consideration by the Commission.") were issued, he would withdraw from UNTCOK.

Menon, as usual, pleaded for anything that would hold UNTCOK together. Most of the other delegates were of the opinion that any sort of compromise to keep Canada on the Commission would in the long run by worth it.

However, Dr. Luna of the Philippines made a bitter speech charging Canada with acting like the Ukraine Republic. The

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

El Salvadorians endorsed this same opinion. These two voted against acceptance of the press release. (In other words, they were willing to see Patterson withdraw). Dr. Valle (El Salvador) said to Mr. Patterson, "You have got to learn how to be a good loser."

Syria abstained in the vote.

The other five nations voted for, the press release was adopted and Canada still remains a member of UNTCOK.

Manet said that he still expected Patterson to withdraw and Jackson to follow. Probably both of them would do so under the refusal of the majority to approve the "Jackson Resolution" (see attached inclosure for more details on this resolution).

Manet said there is no doubt about UNTCOK going ahead with the observance of elections as announced by Dr. Liu.

UNTCOK will meet again at 1030 Wednesday, 10 March.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U.S.A.

Incl
Jackson Resolution

cc: Gen. Dean
POLAD
G-2

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Inclosure

Restricted

"JACKSON RESOLUTION"

The prologue and resolution which Jackson (Australia) put before the 17th Plenary Session of UNTCOK on 9 March is essentially as follows:

"The situation in South Korea has changed since the Interim Committee in Lake Success passed its reolution on the 26th of February.

"A number of South Korean parties have announced their withdrawal from the elections. It is believed that the election lies now entirely in the hands of one party.

"The Commanding General of the United States Forces in South Korea has announced that elections will be held in South Korea on the 9th of May.

"UNTCOK may decide that a free atmosphere for elections as prescribed under the Interim Committee resolution cannot be fulfilled and, therefore, UNTCOK cannot observe the elections in South Korea.

"To meet this possibility, an alternate plan is proposed based on five considerations:

1. The United Nations must not allow itself to be drawn into the position of being responsible for decisions in South Korea which do not contribute to the formation of a National Government for all Korea.

2. The United Nations must guard against the exclusion of North Korea from participation in the formation of a National Government.

3. The United Nations must continue to treat Russia as coming under control of the United Nations.

4. Nothing must be done to prevent the people of Korea making their very best effort to gain control in a manner free from disorder.

5. The United States has strongly supported the United Nations in taking whatever action will enable UNTCOK to implement the resolution of the Interim Committee.

Declassified

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

"In view of the foregoing, UNTCOK finds:

1. That portion of Korea lying north of the 38th Parallel is not prepared to cooperate with UNTCOK. Therefore, it is impossible to carry out the resolution in that part of Korea.

2. That part of Korea lying south of the 38th Parallel is prepared to cooperate with UNTCOK, but that conditions here are unfavorable at this time for carrying out the resolution and, therefore, inadvisable for UNTCOK to attempt the execution of the resolution in this part of Korea.

RESOLVES: 1. To report to the United Nations General Assembly in the light of the present developments.

2. To continue to be available for consultation with authorities in both North and South Korea.

3. To make recommendations to the authorities in both North and South Korea in the light of developments.

4. UNTCOK to withdraw by the 15th of April, leaving behind a small liaison group.

5. To return to Korea in August to reexamine the conditions that prevail at that time and to make decisions in the light of those findings."

No discussion has yet taken place on Jackson's resolution.

The above is a very brief outline taken from Manet's discussion of the resolution. It will probably be issued as a press release as soon as discussion occurs on it. Further details will be given as they are learned.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Restricted

American Delegation
U.S.-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

File

11 March 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE:

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities, 10 March 1948.

18th Plenary Meeting From 1030 to 1240 and From 1530 to 1820.

The entire morning was consumed by Mr. Jackson in discussing his Resolution. (The full verbatim text of the Jackson Resolution is attached hereto as Enclosure 1.)

Following Jackson's presentation of argument (only copy which went to General Hodge), Paul-Boncour (according to Paul-Boncour) took the initiative in attacking the Jackson proposal. He said it was unsound. He said it was based on a premise which came entirely from Jackson's acceptance of Korean politicians' statements. He reminded the Commission that he had warned it many times before of the danger inherent in giving too much credence to expressions from Korean political figures. He said it was quite evident that Korean politicians were a vacillating lot. The Commission had already seen many examples of this vacillation since their time of arrival here. The Commission must not be swayed by the actions of Kim Koo and Kimm Kiusic. They probably were withdrawing from the elections in order to present themselves in a favorable light to another great power whose influence in Korea might increase in the future.

COMMENT: In a conversation with Mr. Paul-Boncour following the meeting, he told me he considered Jackson completely out of reality, a menace to Commission operations, and whose speech was intended to please Mr. Sobelov (Russian, Assistant Secretary General of the United Nations). Paul-Boncour said members of the Secretariat worked late and voluntarily to mimeograph Jackson's speech and wanted to get it to Lake Success as quickly as possible. "What a tragedy", he said, "that the United States pays 50% of the salary of this Secretariat who are working for another great 'friendly' power ---- and I mean Russia. Do not think that they are not receiving pay from that source too."

Mr. Paul-Boncour was visibly upset by news he had received just prior to this pronouncement of the suicide of Jan Masaryk, Foreign Minister of Czecho-Slovakia. His tirade against Jackson and accusations of his affiliation with Sobelov were probably stronger language than Mr. Paul-Boncour would have used if it had not been for his emotional disturbance.

Dr[illegible]

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Memo to General Hodge cont'd 11 March 1948

As the hour was growing near twelve o'clock, Dr. Menon proposed that instead of continuing discussion on the Jackson proposal they drop it and take up in the afternoon a discussion of the Electoral Law for which General Weckerling was waiting. Mr. Paul-Boncour replied he was quite ready to take up discussion of this law as the Commission had already been delayed one month from this very thing. He was glad to be able to get down to some practical points about the Commission's business here, he said.

In the afternoon the Commission passed the recommendation concerning the Electoral Law which had been submitted to it by Subcommittee 3, with minor changes.

The Plenary Session is due to start its 19th meeting on Thursday, 11 March, at 1000 hours.

They will take up the Jackson Resolution. Paul-Boncour and Manet still express confidence that the Resolution will be defeated. "I will torpedo it myself", said Paul-Boncour.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U.S.A.

Incl
Jackson Resolution

CC: Gen. Dean
POLAD
G-2

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RESOLUTION OF THE INTERIM COMMITTEE

RESOLUTION PROPOSED BY THE REPRESENTATIVE OF AUSTRALIA

The Chairman
United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea

Since the announcement of the opinion of the Interim Committee of the General Assembly on or about 26 February 1948, the political situation in South Korea has deteriorated considerably.

A number of parties which have maintained that freedom of election is not possible, have now announced that they will not take part in the elections. It appears that the elections are now under the control of a single party.

The Commanding General of the United States Army Forces in Korea has announced that elections will be held in South Korea on 9 May 1948.

Under the circumstances, the Commission may decide that the free atmosphere for elections recommended by the Interim Committee cannot be secured, that the terms of the Resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly cannot be fulfilled, and that, in consequence, it cannot observe the elections.

To meet this situation, I wish to place an alternative plan before the members of the Commission.

In developing this plan, I have kept in mind five basic considerations:

1. The United Nations General Assembly should not be drawn into a position where it may be held responsible for decisions in South Korea which do not contribute directly towards the establishment of a National Government for all Korea.

2. The Commission should guard against any action which might exclude the North from participation in a National Government.

3. Though they may not cooperate at present, the USSR authorities in North Korea should be treated as subject to the control of the United Nations General Assembly.

CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

CONFIDENTIAL

4. The people of Korea must be given the best possible opportunity to gain control of their country with a minimum of disorder.

5. Subject to the above considerations, the United States authorities in South Korea should be strongly supported in whatever action they may take to create conditions which will enable the Commission to implement the Resolutions of the General Assembly of 14 November 1947.

I submit the following resolution to be included in the agenda of the next meeting of the Commission:

THE UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA,
HAVING EXAMINED the situation in Korea,
FINDS:

1. That the responsible authorities in that portion of Korea north of the thirty-eighth parallel are not at present prepared to cooperate with the Commission, thus rendering it impossible for the time being to proceed under the terms of the Resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly with the observation of elections which may be held there;

2. That the responsible authorities in that portion of Korea south of the thirty-eighth parallel are prepared to cooperate with the Commission, but conditions in that area are such that it is not considered advisable, for the time being, to proceed under the terms of the Resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly with the observation of elections which may be held there.

RESOLVES:

1. That the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea report to the United Nations General Assembly in the light of developments and its observations and consultations in Korea;

2. That the Commission hold itself available for consultation with the responsible authorities in both North and South Korea;

3. That the Commission make such recommendations as it considers appropriate to the responsible authorities in both North and South Korea;

4. That the Commission withdraw from Korea by 15 April 1948, leaving a small liaison group in Seoul;

5. That the Commission return to Seoul during August 1948 to re-examine the situation and, if advisable, to carry out its task in the terms of the Resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly.

CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

file

American Delegation
U.S.-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

11 March 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE:

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities, 11 March 1948.

19th Plenary Session From 1000 to 1300, 11 March

The entire meeting was devoted to statements of the delegates in attack against or support for the Jackson resolution. The debate still continues.

According to Mr. Schmidt and other sources, this is just a "blow off" which they have to permit before they can get to the vote. Just as at Lake Success, the opposition parties are doing most of the talking. Mr. Patterson held the floor practically all morning.

There was no afternoon meeting on 11 March because all the delegation had accepted an invitation to attend ceremonies to be held at Ehwa College.

The debate will be continued at the 20th plenary meeting scheduled at 1000 hours Friday, 12 March.

Press Releases

Following the close of the 18th plenary session at 1820 hours 10 March, Mr. Grand told one of my staff that there would be a press release right away. He handed the draft of the release to one of the Secretariat. It looked to be about six paragraphs long. My officer asked one of the soldier mimeograph operators to bring him over a copy to the Chosun Hotel as soon as it was run off and issued by Mr. Grand. Later, the soldier called to say that there would be no release issued that evening. The release was not published until about 1030 hours the following day, 11 March, and consisted then of only four lines (Press Release #42, 10 March). It is not known what was cut out of the original release.

Following the close of the 17th session, Mr. Grand had remarked, "There will be no press release." Within an hour

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

thereafter, however, a release had been made by Mr. Schmidt.

Dr. Hoo Announces Departure

At lunch at the Kookje today (11 March) Dr. Hoo announced his intention to leave Korea on the 20th of March for a long overdue leave in China.

Election Law

I went to see Mr. Schreiber, Legal Counsellor, today and asked what action had been taken on the changes in the election law which he had discussed informally here with the committee.

He said that such a letter had been prepared in answer to this and that it would be taken up at the plenary session tomorrow (12 March). He expected immediate approval, and when approved, would send it to me without delay with the request for the changes in the KILA law which UNTCOK desires.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: General Dean
POLAD
G-2

JDW/y

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Restricted

File

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

12 March 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities for Friday, 12 March.

22nd Plenary Session

22nd Plenary Session held between 1030 and 1300 hours. According to report, India spoke against the Jackson Resolution followed in turn by China. Australia and Canada then cleared up some confused points in their statements in the 20th and 21st Sessions.

France then introduced a resolution to the effect that UNTCOK would observe the elections scheduled for May 9, and "hope that free atmosphere would prevail."

Debate on this brought a proposed amendment which made the observations by UNTCOK conditional upon an agreement that free atmosphere would exist. In other words, whereas the French proposal committed UNTCOK to observe without further decision, the amended proposal makes it necessary to vote later on whether or not such free atmosphere has been achieved before UNTCOK can carry out its observation.

Because of this amendment France abstained in the vote. Syria also abstained. Australia and Canada voted against; India, China, Philippines, and El Salvador voted for and thus the resolution was passed.

A press release will be published, according to one of the delegates, stating both resolutions.

According to the French delegate, the resolution, as he proposed it, was with the intention of forcing the Canadian and Australian delegates to withdraw. UNTCOK amended the resolution in an attempt to keep the Australian [redacted] in the Commission. Canada walked out and Patterson said he would have to ask instructions from his government. Australia did not walk out but Jackson

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

said he too would have to ask instructions from his government.

It is the belief of at least one of the delegates that both Canada and Australia will withdraw from the Commission over this point.

23rd Plenary Session

The 23rd Plenary Session of UNTCOK will meet at 1030 hours, Saturday, 13 March. It will start its meeting by considering the recommendations of Sub-committee I (free atmosphere for elections committee).

The recommendations of Sub-committee I in brief, are as follows:

1. Election Laws. In general these are all right. Some small changes are wanted, but the whole matter is left up to the United States.

2. Enforcement of the law under this:

   a. Police: Will leave it up to the Commission whether or not it recommends to General Hodge to put the police under a branch of government.

   b. Youth Group Activities: will be a strong matter of concern for observation by UNTCOK.

3. Information Recommendations. U.S. take measures through press and radio, etc. to advertise the elections and impress the people with its freeness and its importance.

4. Political Prisoners. Recommends to the Commission that those who have served more than six months on sentences given for distribution of hand bills or other like activities be pardoned.

Menon to Stay Another Week

Information was received today from Albert Grand, Information Officer, Marc Schreiber, Legal Counsellor, and Mr. Nair, alternate Indian delegate, that Mr. Menon would stay until Friday, 19 March, rather than departing Sunday, 13 March, as originally planned. All three said that his reasons for staying were in order that UNTCOK could reach a decision on the Jackson Resolution. All three, when questioned, denied that Mr. Menon was still

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

trying to bring together Kim Kiusic, Kim Koo, and Rhee Syngman. However, this is believed to be the reason for his staying, in that the UNTCOK decision was reached today and if this was all that was holding up Dr. Menon, he could still depart Sunday.

Patterson Statement

The only copy of this was sent to General Hodge.

In general, Patterson contends that the General Assembly never meant by its resolution of 14 November for elections to be held in South Korea alone. Since the General Assembly did not have this meaning in its resolution, then it is up to UNTCOK to throw the matter back to the General Assembly.

UNTCOK Food Committee

UNTCOK Complaints over the preparation and serving of food in the Kookje reached a high following the Pusan trip, during which they received such excellent meals. Shortly thereafter they appointed "Sub-committee IV" to supervise the preparation of food at the Kookje. Chairman is George Globa (French) who had some experience with restaurant management. Vice-chairman is David Rose (U.S.). The Committee seems to be functioning well and the complaints have turned to compliments.

NEW FURNITURE AT KOOKJE

On 11 March new dining room chairs were received at the Kookje and many UNTCOK members were told that they would get new furniture in their rooms by the end of the week. The arrival of these chairs and the news of more furniture to come has done much to increase UNTCOK morale which has taken a very noticeable slump following the Interim Committees Resolution advising UNTCOK to stay on here in Korea.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: General Dean
POLAD
G-2

JDW:ie

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

File

~~Restricted~~

American Delegation
U.S.-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

15 March 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE:

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities, 13 and 14 March.

23rd Plenary Session

23rd plenary session held from 1030 to 1200 hours on Saturday, 13 March. Spent the entire morning talking over the drafted "Bill of Rights" which General Weckerling had submitted. In view of this being a personal opinion of General Weckerling's, it was decided advisable for Subcommittee I to take it in session in order that it could then be represented to the full Commission as an opinion of Subcommittee I.

Subcommittee I Meeting Monday, 15 March, 1030 Hours

Subcommittee I will meet to discuss the Weckerling "Bill of Rights". According to opinion of two members of Subcommittee I, it will be approved almost in its entirety. Dean Pergler is scheduled to appear before Subcommittee I as a legal expert.

24th Plenary Session

24th plenary session will meet at 1500 hours on Monday, 15 March, to resume discussion on subjects listed on the agenda. These are repeated briefly here: (1) Election laws; (2) Enforcement of laws; (3) Publicity of and education for elections; (4) Political prisoners (for slightly fuller discussion, see daily report of UNTCOK activities for Friday, 12 March).

It is expected that most of the session will be taken up with the discussion of the Weckerling draft of "Bill of Rights" which will be presented as modified by Subcommittee I.

Menon Cocktail Party

Took place from 1730 to 1930 hours. KIM, Koo and KIMM, Kiusic, although invited, did not appear. Syngman RHEE made a brief appearance. KIM, Sung Soo spent most of the time at the party.

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date FEB 02 1977

~~Restricted~~

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

~~Restricted~~

Jackson in Good Spirits

Ever since Jackson's return from Tokyo and despite his presenting the "Jackson Resolution" and having it turned down, his spirits have been exceedingly high. At the menon cocktail party he drank for the first time (according to him) in 20 years. He lingered long after the party was over inviting friends to the bar. He, Mughir, Nair and Lindo continued a drinking party long into the night. The next day Lindo, Mughir and Nair were feeling sad but Jackson bounced back gayer than ever.

UNTCOK Trip to In'chon

On Sunday afternoon, 14 March, Commodore Sohn took four sedans full of UNTCOK personnel to the Coast Guard establishment at In'chon. Among the delegates who went were Jackson, Patte rson, Mughir, Menon, Luna and Wang. Dr. Hoo also went.

Mughir Now Full Syrian Delegate

It was announced at the 22nd plenary session that Mughir would be the full delegate for Syria (see Press Release #43, 14 March). No alternate will come. Mughir said that the observation of elections is a minor matter so there is no need for two delegates.

Schreiber Departure

Scheduled to leave Friday, 19 March at the same time as Dr. Menon.

Indian Delegate

Bahadar Singh of Tokyo expected to arrive for duty Thursday, the day before Menon's departure. Although coming as a temporary delegate, Mr. Nair indicated that in all probability Singh would not later be replaced by a delegate from India as had been previously contemplated.

Menon to See "Joe" Min

At 0800 hours Monday, 15 March, Dr. Menon is to see Mr. Min, Wan Sik, owner of the English paper "Seoul Times". Min did not know the purpose of the interview. When advised that it probably would concern an attempt to get together RHEE,

~~Restricted~~

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Memo for Gen Hodge

15 March 1948

KIMM and KIM, Min said, "If that's it, I'm going to tell Menon the only way to get those three together is to machine gun them and bury them together. It makes no difference whether the three of them get together or not. They haven't the interest of Korea at heart. Here Korea is sinking while people argue whether they should throw a life saver or send a life boat. The thing is to do something while there is still time."

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen. Dean
POLAD
G-2

JDW/y

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Restricted

ADDITION TO DAILY REPORT OF UNTCOK ACTIVITIES, 13 AND 14 MARCH

* * *

Addition to Note on 23rd Plenary Session

In the 23rd plenary session the Commission finished with the matter of electoral laws. This subject will not be reintroduced.

Subcommittee II introduced a resolution requiring itself to continue to interview leaders of present political parties to ascertain (1) whether they were for or against elections, and (2) reasons for their stand. This resolution was not passed. Instead it was proposed that Subcommittee II, having finished its current assignment, be combined with Subcommittee I and that both should work on the determination of means to insure free atmosphere. The Commission feels very strongly that since a "Bill of Rights" is all that is left of its many plans for achieving free atmosphere, that this is one matter to which they must give entire attention and insist on favorable consideration of their proposals. They have dropped the matter of police changes and are luke-warm now on youth groups, but to save face they want to have their way on the "Bill of Rights".

UNTCOK Observation of Elections

The Secretariat has made a study of this and its recommendations will be placed before the Commission probably tomorrow, Tuesday, 16 March. A summary of these suggestions is:

1. that UNTCOK method of observation be based upon:
   a. observation of work of the election committee;
   b. field trips of UNTCOK;
   c. the examination of complaints; and
   d. examining reports which the U.S. authorities may furnish, either voluntarily or on request.

2. that for purposes of observation, there be established a subcommittee for liaison with the National Election Committee and to direct the field observer group and the complaint bureau.

Addition to Note on Menon's Cocktail Party

Russian liaison officers were invited also did not appear.

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Restricted

American Delegation
U.S.-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

16 March 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE:

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities, 15 March 1948.

Subcommittee I Meeting

Subcommittee I met 1000-1200 hours. A report submitted 15 March, subj: Subcommittee I Meeting on "Bill of Rights".

24th Plenary Session

24th plenary session met 1530-1810 hours. Instead of dealing with the recommendations of Subcommittee I on the "Bill of Rights" as had been contemplated, the session launched into discussion on the second item of Subcommittee I's recommendations, i.e., "the question of enforcement".

Although Manet previously had been strongly advocating that the police force be placed under a branch of government, the results of General Hodge's visit to Subcommittee I changed Manet's idea. In this session Mughir took the initiative in insisting on this reorganization whereas Paul-Boncour of the French strongly opposed the idea of changing the control of the police. These two were the only speakers. Both grew warm. Finally the issue came to a vote, the results of which were that Syria was the only one voting for placing the police under a branch of government; France, China and the Philippines voted against; Australia and India abstained.
El Salvador

Canada is not taking part in any discussions until further instructions come from Ottawa. (Comment: Although Patterson did not attend Subcommittee I's meeting, he was present at the plenary session. He said, "I do not want to take the position of the Ukraine." (At the 21st meeting during which he had walked out, Dr. Luna had accused him of acting like the Ukraine delegate.)

Having defeated the Mughir proposal, it left the matter of the police thus: "That the appropriate authorities be advised by the Commission to take such action as may bring about a reorientation of the police force as to their attitude towards a free atmosphere for elections."

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

The Commission then took up the matter of the youth groups. Again there followed arguments between Mughir and Paul-Boncour with Mughir insisting on stringent measures of breaking up the youth groups. Paul-Boncour said that with the police left as General Hodge's element of control that the police themselves could control the youth groups, and finally the recommendation was passed: "It would be desirable that the police make it known to the leaders of the youth organizations that the activities of their members are under the scrutiny of the United Nations Commission."

It was decided also that youth organizations would be required to register as either political associations or non-political associations.

25th Plenary Session

25th plenary session is due to meet today (16 March) at 1030 hours. They will probably resume discussion on the "Bill of Rights" which they had dropped after the 23rd session in order to turn it back to Subcommittee I.

They will also discuss "possible methods of observation of elections in Korea" (see complete paper of same subject sent forward today).

The Secretariat's recommendations on this matter were to form a subcommittee for the purpose (see daily report of UNTCOK activities for 13-14 March). However, Mr. Paul-Boncour is against this proposal because UNTCOK has neither the personnel, the transportation nor the facilities to make an extensive project out of observations. He is going to propose instead that UNTCOK send one or two members with each Military Government team insofar as possible. These observers will live and work with the Military Government team and will report on Military Government's methods of observation. In other words, their purpose is to observe the observers, with General Hodge being held responsible for the freedom of the elections. Paul-Boncour has insisted that the U.S. desire for freedom of elections is the same as UNTCOK, and since the responsibility is on General Hodge, UNTCOK should do nothing to interfere with that responsibility.

UNTCOK Witnesses UNTCOK News Real

Prior to the 24th session, UNTCOK went to the Capitol Theater

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

to see shots from the news reels taken of one of Dr. Menon's radio addresses here in Seoul and some shots made following the close of UNTCOK meeting before Hoo and Menon went to Lake Success.

Manet Advice to HANKOOK Party

Manet said quite seriously that he thought General Hodge should have someone advise the HANKOOK Party to lay off any rough stuff during the elections. He said that UNTCOK, with its few facilities, would be particularly on the alert about this party, and that since it was evident the party had the election in the bag anyway, they simply ran the risk of losing more than they gained if they made it necessary for UNTCOK to turn in a minority report on freedom for elections. "I am quite serious", he said, "that it is to the advantage of everyone that they be warned."

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen. Dean
POLAD
G-2

JDW/y

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Restricted

American Delegation
U.S.-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

17 March 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE:

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities, 16 March 1948.

25th Plenary Session

25th plenary session held from 1000 to 1215 hours. All of Subcommittee I's recommendations finished with the exception that they turned back to Subcommittee I the problem of amnesty for political prisoners. Subcommittee I is to see General Weckerling about the 710 prisoners reported as coming within a possible definition of political prisoners. The Commission's desire is to release as great a number of these as possible without interfering with law, order and discipline.

Subcommittee IV

The Commission appointed a Subcommittee IV (Press Release #46) to study the method for UNTCOK for observing of elections. The committee consists of China, France, Philippine Islands and Syria.

The Committee will hold its first meeting at 1500 hours Wednesday, 17 March.

Subcommittee V (?)

The Commission decided to form another subcommittee (Press Release #46) "to continue the hearings of Korean personalities and organizations on the question of elections." The composition of this subcommittee will be announced later, after subcommittee IV decides on which members are going to be used as roving observers in the provinces.

26th Plenary Session

26th plenary session will meet at 1000 hours Wednesday, 17 March. The main purpose of the meeting is to elect a permanent chairman to replace Dr. Menon. Dr. Woo said Paul-Boncour will get the office. Woo said that they first wanted to get Luna in the office except that after Arranz' speech about the U.S. should take military bases in Korea, this had

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

made the Philippine delegation extremely unpopular with Koreans. Paul-Boncour said he will not accept the chairmanship if offered. He said either Dr. Liu or Dr. Valle should be chairman.

Increased Number of Departures, UNTCOK Personnel

As discussed in a paper two weeks ago, UNTCOK is slowly dissolving. Within this week there are scheduled to depart the following members:

Dr. Menon	-	Indian Delegate and Chairman
Mr. Nair	-	Alternate Indian Delegate
Dr. Hoo	-	Secretary General
Mr. Yu	-	Personal Secretary to Dr. Hoo
Mr. Chu	-	Assistant Secretary
Mr. Schreiber	-	Legal Counsellor
Mr. Rose	-	Verbatim Reporter
Mr. Hall	-	Verbatim Reporter

Only Dr. Menon will be replaced.

Manet will be gone two weeks in Tokyo.

Mughir has announced his departure in June.

Menon Radio Address

Menon will give a farewell speech over Korean radio at 1915 hours tonight. Will make a final appeal for unity of South Korean leaders.

NOTE: Info as of 1100 today says address will be Thursday evening, 18 March. Correct info later.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen. Dean
POLAD
G-2

JDW/y

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Restricted

American Delegation
U.S.-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

18 March 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE:

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities, 17 March 1948.

26th Plenary Session

26th plenary session met 1030-1200 hours Wednesday, 17 March. Decided to rotate the chairmanship every 15 days on a roster taken alphabetically by nations. In a drawing France got the first appointment effective Wednesday, 17 March. After the first tour of 15 days, Australia will then take over and so it will proceed through Canada, China, El Salvador, etc.

Commission decided to use Subcommittee II for the purpose of continuing the hearings of Korean personalities and organizations on the question of elections.

Commission received the word that Syngman RHEE's 33-man election committee was offered by RHEE to help UNTCOK. The Commission decided that this was a matter with which they could have nothing to do on an official level and so rejected the offer.

Patterson attended the meeting but remains inactive.

Subcommittee IV

Subcommittee IV met 1430 hours. Secretary--Mr. Milner. Did not elect a chairman but asked Paul-Boncour to take yesterday's chairmanship. Decided to refer the paper "Possible Methods of Observations of Elections in Korea" back to the secretariat for further study with emphasis on UNTCOK setting itself up as a complaint bureau. Secondary attention is to be given to sending out roving reporters to sample the atmosphere and tertiary emphasis on sending teams to join Military Government teams.

No plenary meeting or subcommittee meetings for Thursday, 18 March.

UNTCOK After Elections

Shreiber suggested that military authorities now get hold

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

of copies of some of the treaties that the U.S. had signed with friendly countries such as England and Iceland, which treaties covered the conditions under which U.S. troops operated within the country. He said we would be needing such a treaty with Korea after sovereignty passed into the hands of the national government.

Shifting Cost of Living for UNTCOK

Two of the delegates have complained that no figures have been given them on the cost per day of the army facilities here in Seoul. Hausner has still refused to give them the amount of their pay less this cost because he says the cost has not been determined. It seems to be shifting daily according to reports, with no information as to when it will be stabilized. These two delegates were convinced of Hausner's complete honesty on the matter and were sure that the Army was not making any money, but wondered why it was impossible for the Army to state a flat sum that it would cost each delegate per day. (Note: One of the delegates informally asked me if I could get this information for him.)

Menon Radio Address

Menon will speak for about 20 minutes over the Korean radio on Thursday, 18 March at 1915 hours. Copies of his address are being sent separately.

Menon Farewell Dinner

UNTCOK is giving a farewell dinner for Dr. Menon and Dr. Hoo at 1945 hours tonight at the Kookje. Only UNTCOK is attending.

Cocktail Party for National Election Committee

UNTCOK is giving a cocktail party for the National Election Committee from 1730 to 1900 hours Thursday, 18 March.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen. Dean
POLAD
G-2

JDW/y

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Filed

Restricted

American Delegation
U.S.-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

19 March 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE:

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities, 18 March 1948.

Meetings

No meetings held today.

Subcommittee IV

Will meet at 1030 hours Friday, 19 March to draw up transportation plans for UNTCOK to observe elections.

General Dean's Testimony of 5 March

The verbatim record of General Dean's testimony before Subcommittee I on 5 March was inadvertently destroyed after transcription. It will have to be rewritten from the original stenotype record.

Party For National Election Committee

UNTCOK gave a cocktail party for the National Election Committee from 1730 to 1900 hours at the Sudo Thursday, 18 March. All of UNTCOK attended, the National Election Committee, and the others invited were UNLEC and those officers in Military Government that had been dealing with election laws, and Miss Kim, Helen of Ewha.

Menon Radio Address

Delivered 1915-1930 hours 18 March over Korean radio.

Farewell Party for Hoo and Menon

Farewell party for Hoo and Menon and seven other UNTCOK members scheduled to depart, held at the Kookje from 1945-2200 hours 18 March. Practically all delegates and some of the secretariat made informal speeches. ~~Occasion was marked with hilarity but considerable sadness.~~

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Departure of Hoo and Menon

Scheduled to leave by plane 0900 hours on 19 March are Hoo, Menon, Nair, Chu, Yu and Schreiber. Manet was going but will get off in Tokyo.

New Indian Delegate

Mr. Bahadur Singh arrived from Tokyo in time for the National Election Committee cocktail party and the Menon-Hoo farewell dinner. Singh is impressive looking as a diplomat and speaks fluent English-accented English.

Arranz Return

According to Mr. Villalva on 18 March, Senator Arranz definitely would return to UNTCOK. Time of return, however, still dubious.

According to Dr. Luna on 18 March, there was a good chance Senator Arranz would not return. Luna said he didn't expect him to leave before the end of the Assembly sessions in Manila and these were not due to end until the middle of May so he would not get here to observe elections. If Senator Arranz did return, Dr. Luna said he, himself, would then go back to the Philippines.

Lindo on UNTCOK Duties After Election

Lindo on 18 March said he and Valle would definitely go home in June. Although he admitted that the National Assembly would need considerable help in formulating the government, he didn't think many people here would be needed to carry on this function.

Asked what he thought the situation would be here one year from the date after elections, Lindo said that was strictly a matter between the U.S. and USSR. The Koreans themselves would have nothing to do with making this decision. The matter would be solved on a world basis—not on a Korean level.

"Bill of Rights"

Paul-Boncour remarked to General Weckerling and to Dean Pergler on 18 March a thing he has said many times before; i.e., he is anxious to see a "Bill of Rights" published at once with

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

much fanfare--not only for its value as a measure of justice, but more so for its propaganda value in Moscow, Pyongyang and as a weapon of defense against Russia at the General Assembly in Paris in the fall.

Pyongyang Summaries

Over the past months, I have heard many members of UNTCOK remark on the interest they are receiving in reading the Pyongyang radio intercepts. However, nearly everyone of them has said that they could read them much more easily and would take an even greater interest in them if they were written in usual case type instead of all in caps.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen. Dean
POLAD
G-2

JDW/y

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Restricted

American Delegation
US -USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

File

22 March 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities, 19 March.

1. Meetings.--Sub-committee IV met 1000-1240 hours. Agreed on plan for UNTCOK observation of election which will be placed before Plenary Session 20 March.

27th Plenary Session will meet 1030 hours 20 March to consider Sub-committee IV's plan.

2. Departure of Hoo and Menon.--Hoo and Menon left at 0930. They were accompanied by Chu, Yu, Nair, Schreiber, and Manet.

Syngman Rhee, Kim Sung Soo, Dr. Chough, Dr. Chyun Kyu Hong, Secretary General of the National Election Committee, and Chief Justice Moo were at the airport to bid farewell. No U.S. personnel were on hand. When Mr. Patterson was asked if he considered the absence of U.S. personnel in good taste he said yes, that the position was understood.

Mr. Patterson said Dr. Chough's insistence on lining the highway with a police guard was having a very unfavorable reaction on UNTCOK.

3. UNTCOK Chairmanship.--The occupant of this position will hereafter bear the title of "chairman" rather than "temporary chairman" or "acting chairman" as has been used in the past.

The next chairman will be Mr. Singh of India who will take the chair 1 April. (A previous report was erroneous in stating that Australia would take the chair next.)

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: General Dean
POLAD
G-2

JDW:le

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Restricted

File

American Delegation
US -USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

22 March 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities for Saturday, 20 March. & Sunday 21 March

1. Meetings.--27th Plenary Session met from 1000 to 1410 hours. (This was longest morning session yet held.) Agreed on secretariat's plan for observation of elections. Mr. Schmidt will see General Weckerling concerning some of the details of this plan and the amount that UNTCOK will pay.

Sub-committees I, II, and III dissolved. Instead a "Main Committee" will be formed for the purpose of coordinating UNTCOK observance of elections.

Latest Jackson Resolution: Jackson proposed the following Resolution. "In order to comply with the provisions of the resolution passed at its twenty-second meeting on 12 March 1948, The United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea RESOLVES:

THAT it will announce its final decision to observe or not to observe the elections at a date which shall not be later than 25 April 1948."

This Resolution was shelved by Chairman Paul-Boncour for discussion at a later session.

Comment: Later Mr. Paul-Boncour remarked about the events concerning the latest Jackson Resolution." He said that the secretary had [redacted] a few days ago that verbatim reporters were no longer needed by UNTCOK and hence they would be sent home. Yet, at the moment that the Jackson Resolution was introduced a verbatim reporter came into the room prepared to take the full discussion on the Resolution. Paul-Boncour said here again was evidence that the secretariat was particularly mindful of making a good appearance before the Russians [redacted] they wanted to have prepared full verbatim testimony to send back to Sobolov (Russian Secretary General UN).

No Plenary Session or Sub-committee meetings scheduled for Monday, 22 March in order to give secretariat a holiday. Next meeting date not yet known.

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

2. Press Release No. 49.-- Press Release No. 49 on observation of elections dated 20 March given for issue 22 March.

3. Letter to General Hodge.-- Letter to General Hodge carrying the recommendations of Sub-committee I to achieve free atmosphere was given to the press at 2300 hours, 20 March. Mr. Paul-Boncour refused to hold a press conference on the letter and said that "the letter was disgusting." However, Paul-Boncour favors the recommendations in the letter. He disliked the method of approach to General Hodge on the matter. He refused to sanction publication of the letter and said he would only agree to publication of the Resolution, itself, which was carried in the letter. Grand, Information Officer, however, released the letter "because of instructions received from Mr. Menon."

4. Departure of Jackson, Rose and Hall.--Sunday, 21 March, Mr. Jackson and two verbatim reporters (David Rose and Ronald Hall) left by plane for Tokyo. Jackson, according to Mr. Patterson, left to see Mr. Shaw, the Australian representative on the Allied Commission, before Mr. Shaw left for a visit to Canberra. Jackson is expected to return Thursday, 25 March. Rose and Hall are returning to Lake Success.

JOHN MECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: General Dean
POLAD
G-2

JDW:ie

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Restricted

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

23 March 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities, Monday, 22 March.

1. Meetings.-- No meeting Monday, 22 March. Holiday for secretariat.

No meetings scheduled for Tuesday, 23 March. Paul-Boncour remarked that as long as he is chairman there will be no meetings.

2. Jackson protested party for National Election Committee.-- When the matter of a UNTCOK party for the National Election Committee came to the attention of Mr. Jackson, he asked in Plenary Session why General Hodge and other leading American figures here had not been invited. It was explained to him that this was a small affair given particularly for the purpose of letting Mr. Schreiber, who was soon going to depart, meet the members of the National Election Committee. Mr. Jackson said that it was very odd for UNTCOK to be giving a party for these Koreans when it had not yet given a party for the American command. He said that in the near future the Commission could expect a request from him for a party to be given for the Americans.

3. Nominations to fill vacancies on National Election Committee.--General Dean informed me today that KANG, Shoon was deeply involved in the prostitution bribery scandal, having accepted a bribe of ¥50,000.00. Mr. KANG's name had been presented to UNTCOK as a nominee to fill one of the vacancies on the National Election Committee, Kang being one of the Left, if not the only Leftist willing to serve.

I immediately called Mr. Schmidt, the Principal Secretary of UNTCOK, who agreed to my verbal request that KANG's name be withdrawn, although he said that he would report to the Plenary Session tomorrow the reasons for the withdrawal as given by me. I promised to submit the name of another nominee as quickly as we possibly could.

cc: Gen Dean
POLAD
G-2

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

Restricted

JDW:ie

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Restricted

File

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

24 March 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities for Thursday, 23 March.

1. Meetings-- No Plenary or Sub-committee meetings. The Secretariat (Schmidt, Milner, Engers, Lucas) met from 1000 to 1300 hours and from 1500 to 1730 hours to formulate a questionnaire. This questionnaire is to be used by the roving inspector teams in observing the conduct of elections. The idea of the questionnaire had been suggested by Mr. Mughir (Syria) many times before. However, Dr. Lindo, at the last Plenary Session, insisted on carrying out the idea. One observer thought that it was no particular concern of Lindo's, but he wanted to take the opportunity to make a figure of himself in the absence of Dr. Valle who was ill.

The Secretary of Sub-committee IV has called a meeting of this Sub-committee for 1500 hours, Wednesday, 24 March. The Chairman of the Sub-committee, Mr. Paul-Boncour, says that he will postpone the meeting until the morning of Thursday, 25 March (his particular reason is that he wants to go duck hunting; his reason in general for being opposed to any meetings is that meetings seem to delay getting anything done rather than accomplishing the purpose for which UNTCOK is here, namely, to observe elections).

2. Mr. Singh's Opinion on UNTCOK Task.-- Singh says UNTCOK's duties here have been in two phases: (1) Decision on whether or not to observe elections; (2) To go ahead with that observation. He says the first phase is over and those of the majority must unite together to resist every attempt by the minority to reopen this phase. The whole concern now is to carry out the second phase.

Fuller report of Singh's opinion will be carried in a separate paper.

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

3. Patterson Rejoins UNTCOK.--The following letter was received by the Principal Secretary of UNTCOK:

"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."

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: General Dean
Mr. Jacobs
G-2

JDW:ie

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Restricted

File

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

25 March 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities for Wednesday, 24 March.

1. Meetings.--Sub-committee IV had scheduled a meeting for 1500 hours to discuss the secretariat's questionnaire (this is the same questionnaire that Paul-Boncour gave to Mr. Jacobs.)

Paul-Boncour, who is chairman of Sub-committee IV, as well as chairman of UNTCOK, postponed the meeting until Saturday, 27 March. Note: Paul-Boncour asked that the questionnaire be treated strictly confidential.

A rumor circulated that Sub-committee IV held the meeting none the less. This rumor has not been confirmed. If such meeting did take place, it had no legal status.

No meetings are scheduled for Thursday, 25 March.

2. UNTCOK Chairmanship.--To review the rotation of chairmanship, Paul-Boncour will keep the chair until 1 April. From 1 - 15 April, Mr. Singh of India will have it. From 15 April to 1 May it will go to Dr. Luna, Philippine Islands.

Up until 1 May, we can regard the chair as being in favorable hands.

However, for the next six weeks period beyond that the chair will fall into the hands of the so-called "Leftists", passing in turn from Syria to Australia to Canada. As this is a very critical period of UNTCOK operation during which period they will find that the elections were or were not free, we can expect much trouble from chairmanship sources.

The "favorable five ", (China, El Salvador, France, India and P.I.) are well aware of the future danger. They feel that a finding of free atmosphere is a foregone conclusion but most of them anticipate that Australia and Canada will turn in a minority report with Syria abstaining.

If the U.S. members at Lake Success could persuade the Syrian delegate that our change on Palestine should be rewarded

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Memo cont'd.

25 March 1948

with a change of attitude by the Syrian delegate of UNTCOK it would help very much here, as it would give us a favorable man in the chair during the period 1 - 15 May and give us one more vote on the majority report.

JOHN HECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: General Dean
Mr. Jacobs
G-2

JDW:ie

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Restricted

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

25 March 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities for Thursday, 25 March.

1. Meetings.--It was confirmed that the meeting of Sub-committee IV was NOT held on Wednesday, 24 March. (This scotchs a rumor that it was held even against Chairman Paul-Boncour's desire for postponement.

The next official meeting of any sort is scheduled for Saturday, 27 March, at which time the "Main" Committee will study the questionnaire prepared by the secretariat.

2. UNTCOK Consideration of Postponement of Election Date.--The National Election Committee sent chairman Paul-Boncour a letter this morning (simultaneously with letters to General Hodge and General Dean) suggesting postponement of elections to the 24th of May. Mr. Paul-Boncour discussed with Mr. Jacobs the letter he had received. He said that this was entirely a matter for General Hodge and that he intended to answer to this effect the letter from the National Election Committee.

Paul-Boncour said further that should General Hodge wish to appear before the Commission on this matter, that rather than to call a Plenary Session for this purpose (Paul-Boncour said he preferred not to call a Plenary Session because if he did, he was afraid the "new Jackson Resolution" would be brought up) there would be a meeting of the "Main" Committee on Saturday, before which General Hodge could appear.

3. UNTCOK Holiday.--Friday, 26 March, will be a holiday for UNTCOK in honor of Palm Friday.

4. UNTCOK Starting Date for Election Observers.--Mr. Lucas showed me today a draft of UNTCOK's present plans for observing, preparations for and conducting of elections. It calls for teams to start on such trips on 5 April.

JOHN HECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: General Dean
Mr. Jacobs
G-2
JDW:ie

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

File

Restricted

American Delegation
U.S.-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

26 March 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities, Friday, 26 March.

Meetings

No meetings. Holiday for UNTCOK.

Jackson Return

Jackson was supposed to return from Tokyo Thursday, 25 March. However, according to Northwest Airlines, he did not return. Mr. Paul-Boncour was supposed to have a conference with Jackson today, 26 March. This now has to be postponed.

Subcommittee IV To Meet

Mr. Paul-Boncour, Chairman of UNTCOK and Chairman of Subcommittee IV, said on 26 March that Subcommittee IV would meet at 1000 hours Saturday, 27 March. (On 25 March he said the "main" committee would meet on Saturday.)

Attitude of Secretariat Towards Election Date Postponement

Hausner came in the afternoon of 25 March to discuss with me the arrangements for UNTCOK observation groups making inspection trips. I took the opportunity to speak to him on the possibility of having to revise the schedules to accomodate a later election date. I invited his attention to the letter the National Election Committee had written UNTCOK.

Hausner had just come from Schmidt's office where, he said, he had had a long talk with Schmidt on the organization of this observation program. I received the impression that he was speaking from Schmidt's standpoint as well as from his own. When I mentioned the possibility of election delay, he frowned and with an ominous shake of his head said, "Two or three of these postponements and you won't have any UN here."

From the rest of his talk which was a rapid rush of words, I received the impression that the Secretariat had already

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

made its plans for the time after 9 May. Again this indicated to me that the main objection to a postponement of election date lies largely with the Secretariat because of its prior commitment to Lake Success.

Hausner did not even mention the political complications that might be again revived by the Patterson-Jackson group.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen. Dean
Mr. Jacobs
G-2

JDW/y

Paul-Boncour's Opinion On—

1. General Hodge's reply to the Menon letter of 17 March. He said he thought the reply well worded. It gave a complete understanding of General Hodge's position "without ruffling anyone's hair."

2. Postponement of election date. He said this was entirely a matter for General Hodge and that the UNTCOK delegates would observe the elections whenever they were held. The postponed date was immaterial to them.

3. Attitude towards KIM, Koo's "fight to the death" anti-election campaign. He said that freedom had not been abused by KIM, Koo's speeches and posters, but that any action on the part of KIM, Koo or more particularly his followers that showed strong-arm methods, or even methods of "mental pressure", should be dealt with summarily by General Hodge's police force.

J.W.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Restricted

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

27 March 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Advance Report for 27 March (additional report will follow on Monday, 29 March).

1. Meetings.-- Sub-committee IV will meet 1000 hours to discuss UNTCOK observation plans.

Sub-committee II, although officially dissolved, will meet on the morning of the 27th to review its past findings.

2. Jackson Return.--Now scheduled to return Saturday, 27 March.

3. Paul-Boncour Reply to NEC (National Election Committee).--Paul-Boncour will write a note to General Hodge stating that he received a letter from NEC requesting election date postponement and that he informed NEC that the matter is one for General Hodge to decide.

4. UNTCOK Attendance at Constabulary Parade.--Certain members of the Constabulary had asked certain members of UNTCOK to attend a Constabulary parade today. The Constabulary had taken these comments as an official promise for UNTCOK to attend. Some of the Constabulary called on UNTCOK last night to ascertain how many cars to send to pick them up, only to receive the information that as there were two Sub-committee meetings today, UNTCOK would be unable to attend. This considerably upset the Constabulary and Chairman Paul-Boncour was called into the matter to settle the issue. He decided that in view of the fact the Constabulary had some justifiable expectation of UNTCOK attendance because of the comments which had been made by UNTCOK members, that some of UNTCOK would go to witness the parade.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: General Dean
Mr. Jacobs
G-2

JDW:le

RESTRICTED

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

American Delegation
U.S.-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

27 March 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Final Report on Daily UNTCOK Activities, Saturday, 27 March 1948. and Sunday, 28 March 1948.

Meetings

Subcommittee IV - Shortest meeting on record. Opened 1010 hours--adjourned 1015 hours. Chairman, Mr. Paul-Boncour, holding up the questionnaire on observations prepared by the Secretariat, opened the meeting by saying, "I don't believe any of us here give a damn about making any changes in this paper so I propose that we pass it." It was passed unanimously.

Subcommittee II - (Still in session at time of report. See last item below.) (See asterisk on page two)

28th Plenary Session - 28th plenary session will be held 1000 hours Tuesday, 30 March.

French Request to Bring in a Few Observers From Tokyo

Mr. Paul-Boncour saw me at about 1030 hours, 27 March and asked that I take up with General Hodge the matter of bringing over from Japan from three to five Frenchmen to be part of the French Delegation as alternate delegates. He said he wished he had the power to order them over--as a matter of fact, he said he had the power but his difficulties were financial. He had no U.S. dollars for this purpose and the UN would not pay the expenses. (UN pays only the expenses of the principal and one alternate delegate from each country. The other members of the Philippine Delegation have been carried on the Philippine expense account.) He said he would like an expression of opinion as to whether or not the American Command here would be interested in bringing in these French alternate delegates to augment the aspect of neutrality that would prevail if there were more foreign observers present for elections than is the case now. I received the impression from his conversation that he didn't see that there was much distinction between using them either for US or for UN observers. However, of course, simply the nature of their position must of necessity make them more UN than anything else.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

UNTCOK Observation Trip Schedule

Talked to Mr. Hausner at 1100 hours, 27 March, concerning the suggested program of UNTCOK observation trips for the week 5/10 April. I told him that the US part of preparation for these trips was going along fine and that we would absorb the charges. I informally told him that we had very strict instructions on appropriations for matters of this kind, but that we would work out some solution to bear the cost ourselves.

I asked him if we could expect that similar programs would be decided each week. To this he replied yes, that UNTCOK did intend to make similar trips weekly.

To my question as to whether or not the postponed election date would postpone the start of the first trip program, he replied no, that as he saw it, it would have no effect, and that regardless of moving the election date to the 24th of May, the trips would still start the 5th of April. He said this was a personal opinion but he was rather sure it would be confirmed at the next plenary session (scheduled for Tuesday, 30 March).

Subcommittee II

Jackson from Tokyo on a telephone conversation with Milner ordered a meeting called. Milner during the week and on instructions from Jackson had prepared a full scope of Subcommittee II's findings giving its entire life. This included the "hip pocket" survey which Menon took back to Lake Success as well as the material which had been accumulated after Menon's departure. The Milner paper was divided into two parts. The first was a very brief summary of activities. The second part was a long annex going into considerable detail about the testimony given by those interviewed. Emphasis seemed to be placed on testimony that it was not possible to hold free elections.

(Note: The only copy of this full paper was sent to General Hodge.)

Milner insisted that the paper be passed in full. Dr. Liu objected to inclusion of testimony derived from Pyongyang broadcasts. Dr. Valle objected to inclusion of an expression of opinion of political parties "because," he said, "these views will be changed before you can record them on paper. Why pick them up now when they are in such a state of fluctuation?"

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Paul-Boncour said the Subcommittee must wait for Jackson's return. Milner protested that they could not wait for Jackson because officially the Subcommittee would die 29 March. Paul-Boncour said that although that was the date of the death, the hour had not been set so they could meet the morning of 29 March.

Over the weekend the Milner paper was revised (details on this revision will follow later) and the Subcommittee scheduled a meeting for 0930 hours Monday, 29 March.

Attached hereto is list of Koreans interviewed by Subcommittee II from 28 January to 6 March. Summary of their opinions will follow as a later document.

Agenda For 28th Plenary Session

At the 28th meeting scheduled for Tuesday, 30 March, the full Commission will discuss (1) the report of Subcommittee II and (2) UNTCOK's attitude towards postponed election date.

Jackson Return

Jackson came back at 1800 hours, Saturday, 27 March. According to opinion of one of the delegates, his instructions from Canberra are to stick with the Commission but to ask General Hodge for a delay in election sufficiently long to create free atmosphere. Length of the delay wanted is not known.

Chairman Paul-Boncour does not expect Jackson to bring up again the "New Jackson Resolution" (to decide by 25 April whether or not to observe elections).

UNTCOK Secretariat Party

UNTCOK Secretariat gave itself a party Saturday, 29 March, off the proceeds of the bar ($300.00). Although all delegates were invited and urged to attend, only Mughir, Lindo and Singh put in an appearance.

Sunday, 28 March

Jacobs-Draper Party

Mr. Jacobs gave a reception for Undersecretary of War General

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Draper. All UNTCOK delegates and the principal officers of the secretariat were invited. Although they were late in arriving, all attended. Jackson had a long conversation with Mr. Langdon. Patterson spoke at length to General Draper; and Mr. Paul-Boncour who was the last to arrive was the last to depart, staying behind for a conversation with General Draper. (Although he had not previously been invited for dinner, he stayed.)

The main item of interest of the party came in Dr. Luna's violent reaction to a rumor that General Hodge had already announced the postponed election date. (See special report #105 dated 29 March.) This reaction was seconded by Dr. Valle. Luna threatened to break the "CEFIPI"* bloc and join the "SAC"** group. Valle and Luna left in an unhappy mood.

Later Mughir who was slightly upset by the rumor had a talk with General Hodge. Mughir's fears were quieted. It is hoped that he will spread General Hodge's information to Luna and Valle.

Secretary for Paul-Boncour

[redacted] Miss Irene Mischaux will arrive at In'chon the morning of 29 March. Barthelemy has been dispatched to meet her. Although she is coming as a member of the French Consulate, she will be secretary to Paul-Boncour as long as he is here.

Manet Return

Olivier Manet on vacation in Tokyo is expected to return by Northwest Airlines Saturday, 3 April.

UNTCOK Speaker Invited by Board of Education

Mr. AUK, Chun Suk of the Board of Education wrote a note to UNTCOK asking if they could detail a representative to appear at a gathering on Tuesday, 30 March, to speak on the subject "What the UN Expects of Korea." The length of the address will be 20 minutes (0950-1010 hours). Mr. Paul-Boncour remarked, "This is one of those occasions which Mughir would love. Because of this, I, myself, am going to speak."

*CEFIPI - China, El Salvador, France, India, Philippine Islands
**SAC - Syria, Australia, Canada

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Memo to Gen Hodge cont'd 27 March 1948

Singh to See KIM, Koo

Singh met KIM, Koo for the first time at the Draper party. Made a date with him at KIM, Koo's house for 1000 hours Wednesday, 31 March.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U.S.A.

Incl
List of Koreans Heard by Subcommittee II--26 Jan to 6 Mar 48.

cc: Gen. Dean
Mr. Jacobs
G-2

JDW/y

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

LIST OF KOREAN PERSONALITIES HEARD BY SUB-COMMITTEE 2, 26 JANUARY TO 6 MARCH 1948

Name	Organization and Status
1. Dr. RHEE Syngman	Chairman, National Association for the Rapid Realization of Korean Independence.
2. Mr. KIM Koo	Chairman, Korean Independence Party, a representative* of a moderate left organization.
3. Dr. KIM Kyu Sik	Chairman, South Korean Interim Legislative Assembly, and Chairman, National Independence Federation.
4. Rev. HAN Kyung-Chik	Christian Pastor, formerly in North Korea.
5. Mr. LYUH Woon Hong	Chairman, Social-Democratic Party.
6. Mr. KIM Sang Soo	Chairman, Hankook Democratic Party.
7. Mr. CHO Pyung Chai	Secretary-General, Civil Liberties Union.
8. Mrs. Esther Whang PARK	President, Federation of Women's Clubs.
9. Mr. AHN Chai Hong	Civil Administrater, South Korean Interim Government.
10. Mr. KIM Yung Mo	Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, South Korean Interim Government.
11. Dr. CHOUGH Pyung Ok	Director of National Police, South Korean Interim Government.
12. Mr. CHANG Kun Sang	Chairman, Labouring People's Party.
13. Most Rev. Paul M.RO,D.D.	Bishop of Seoul.
14. Mr. LEE Dong Sun	President, Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Korea.
15. Mr. CHUN Yong Soon	Vice-President, Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Korea.
16. Mr. CHEY Soon Ju	Director of the Bank of Chosun and Vice-President, Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Korea.
17. Mr. LEE Cheon Ho	President, Seoul National University.
18. Mr. MIN Wen Sik	President and Publisher, Seoul Times.
19. Mr. KIM Pyung Soon	Secretary General, Young Friends' Party of Chunde-Kyo.
20. Mr. YI Bung Chin	Adviser, Young Friends' Party of Chunde-Kyo.
21. Mr. KWON Tai Suek	Chairman, Democratic Korean Independence Party.
22. Mr. PAK Keun Ceng	Chairman, Industry Labour and Agriculture Committee of the South Korean Legislative Assembly.
23. Mr. HAM Undong	Headman of Yokchon village, Yang P'yong-Gun.

---- * ----

* See Document A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.7.pp.1-2.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Restricted

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

30 March 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities for 29 March.

1. Meetings.--Sub-committee II met 0930 - 1230 hours. They discussed the "Draft Report of Sub-committee II to the Commission" dated 25 March, which was a full report of Sub-committee II's activities prepared by Milner at the direction of Jackson. (A brief of the material contained in this report is carried in Special Report 109 dated 29 March. The only copy of the full document was sent to General Hodge.)

Argument centered around the desires of Dr. Liu, Dr. Valle, Paul-Boncour and Mr. Villalva to omit from the document expressions of opinion about the election as held by political parties. As Milner had prepared the document it tended to show that hardly anyone wanted elections in South Korea except "a couple of Rightist parties."

The matter was finally settled by covering this part of the report with the statement "the Right groups at present seem to favor the elections and the Leftists seem to oppose it."

This was a change in the summary only ➡ The appendix still gives the impression that very few people favor elections.

This document will go before the 28th Plenary Session of the Commission.

28th Plenary Session will open at 1000 hours, Tuesday, 30 March.

2. Hodge Letter Regarding Election Postponement.--General Hodge sent Chairman Paul-Boncour a letter asking UNTCOK reaction to postponement of elections to 24 May. Paul-Boncour said this letter was not necessary. He said he would take care of the matter in the 28th Plenary Session on Tuesday. He said he was positive that he would be supported by a majority in the action he had already taken. (It is felt Paul-Boncour's chagrin was over the loss of opportunity to impugn Dr. Luna.)

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Paul-Boncour pointed out to me that he did not consider a delay to 24 May to be sufficient time. He said either more delay should be asked for or these good reasons which General Hodge was giving should be saved for further use. "I want to warn you" he said, "that you cannot use these reasons again for delay." (For further on UNICOK reaction to postponed election date see Special Report 110, 30 March.)

The secretariat had to work last night and early morning of 30 March to get copies of this letter in the hands of all delegates prior to the 28th meeting Tuesday morning.

3. Sub-Committee II Party.--On the evening of 29 March, Mr. Wilner, Secretary of Sub-committee II gave a dinner party at the Sudo in celebration of the completion of Sub-committee II's life. Present were Mr. Jackson, the Chairman; Dr. Valle; Dr. and Mrs. Liu; General Weckerling and some of the secretariat whose work had been connected with Sub-committee II. Dr. Luna declined the invitation.

4. Luna Runaway Balloon Comes Back to Earth.--On the morning of the 29th of March, General Weckerling called Dr. Luna and quieted his fears about election postponement. That same day Dr. Valle told me that when he had seen Luna at noon he had calmed down considerably. However, Luna had not attended Sub-committee II's meeting Monday morning because of his being upset.

Valle said that Luna was suffering from high blood pressure. He said further that every time Luna had a cocktail it increased his blood pressure. That is what had happened at the Jacobs-Draper party.

5. Chairman's UNTCOKTAIL Party at French Consulate.--Chairman Paul-Boncour will give a cocktail party on the last day of his chairmanship, 31 March, at the French Consulate. Hours 1730-1930. Invitations will issue 30 March to principal American officers in Corps, USAMGIK, the political missions and all of UNTCOK.

This idea came up over Jackson's insistence at one time that a party be given at which the principal guests were Americans. Paul-Boncour then suggested this party. The secretariat opposed it and said they had no funds for it. Paul-Boncour wanted to know how it was possible for Menon to give such a party. He further asked how it was possible that Schreiber could give a party for MEC and he also asked how it was possible that the secretariat could give itself a party on last Saturday night. (Paul-Boncour boycotted the secretariat's Saturday night party because the French Consulate had not been invited. He asked one of the entertainment committee to bring to the secretariat's attention his reason for the boycott.) The secretariat (Hausner)

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

agreed on Monday that the Chairman was entitled to give such a cocktail party, expenses to be limited to $250.00.

6. Irene Hinchaux Delay.--The ship carrying Paul-Boncour's secretary was delayed 24 hours. Expected to dock at Inchon Tuesday, 30 March.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: General Dean
Mr. Jacobs
G-2

JDW:ie

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

American Delegation
U.S.-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

30 March 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE:

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities, Tuesday, 30 March.

Prelude to 28th Plenary Session

General Hodge's letter asking for postponement of election was distributed to UNTCOK during their breakfast hour on the morning of Tuesday, 30 March. Reaction to it was quick and unfavorable. Soon the entire Kookje breakfast room began to debate the issues. There was resentment at criticism of UNTCOK (Schreiber). Some of the delegates who had spoken earlier in favor of General Hodge's right to postpone election now switched over to the other side. Many felt that in the American interest it was inadvisable to announce a postponement because of the adverse propaganda effects (see Special Report 110 of 30 March).

This attitude in the Kookje breakfast room was a forecast of developments in the meeting itself.

Meetings

28th Plenary Session

The 28th plenary session met at 1000 hours Tuesday, 30 March. On the agenda was (1) Subcommittee II's summary (see Special Report 109 of 29 March), and (2) postponement of election date.

After distribution of General Hodge's letter to UNTCOK regarding postponement of election date, item (2) was placed ahead of item (1) and the meeting proceeded at once to discuss General Hodge's letter. Reaction was strong and was unpredicted. Advance survey of opinion had been misleading in some respects.

The argument divided up into sides as follows:

For Postponement -- France, Australia and India.

Against Postponement -- Syria, El Salvador, Philippine Islands and China.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Abstaining but with leaning towards those who favored postponement was Canada.

Unanimous was opinion that the charges insinuating that UNTCOK may have been contributory to the need for postponement were unjustified.

The loudest group was the one against postponement. This bloc was lead by Dr. Luna who wanted an immediate vote on it which would have resulted in General Hodge's being sent a flat "No. We don't agree."

Seeing how matters were turning, Paul-Boncour as chairman and being on the minority side prevented the matter from coming to a vote with the suggestion that the chairman draft a proposed answer which would be considered by the Commission meeting again on 30 March at 1700 hours.

After the meeting Paul-Boncour saw me and asked General Hodge's opinion on the following: (1) Must General Hodge make an announcement about this postponement at once, or (2) Can he delay the matter for two to three weeks.

Paul-Boncour's opinion on it was that he could write a letter which would restore to General Hodge's hands the ability to act later on the matter. This could be brought about by consultation with the main committee and avoiding a plenary session.

Paul-Boncour asked me to come over and assist him in drafting an answer of this kind. I did. The draft he had prepared was in accordance with the description given above. It states that UNTCOK is not inclined to reconsider a change of election date at this time but allows the opportunity of the matter being broached before the main committee at a later date when other reasons have accumulated.

Paul-Boncour at my suggestion also added a postscript to the effect that UNTCOK has no objection to a delay to 10 May in view of the fact that an eclipse and Sunday both fall on 9 May. He said he foresaw no UNTCOK objection to this although the matter had not been discussed at this morning's session. He thought it better as a footnote or even as a separate inclosure because he could foresee the possibility of the publication of the letter. (I fail to see his reasoning behind this.)

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Paul-Boncour mentioned to me as had Barthelemy earlier that the majority of the delegates think that the real reason behind this delay is for the purpose of giving the Hankook Democratic Party an opportunity to extend their machinery. Although I explained to him that this had utterly nothing to do with the real reasons of postponement, at the same time I have received the impression that in this case, like others through which we have been, the false first opinion will continue to persist despite later proof to the contrary.

29th Plenary Session

Met at 1700 hours. Wrote reply to General Hodge stating:

"....I am instructed to inform you that it is the wish of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea that the election should still be held on the date of 9 May as adopted in its Resolution of 12 March."

And the letter concludes with:

"...A main committee has been established in Seoul and authorized to receive and examine and discuss such considerations or requests as may be submitted to it with regard to the implementation of election procedures. The U.S. Military authorities will, therefore, have the opportunity to present their views for the consideration of the Commission.

"On the recommendation of this main committee, the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea will eventually make such new decisions as the existing circumstances warrant."

The Commission authorized Chairman Paul-Boncour to tell General Hodge orally that a postponement to 10 May would be acceptable.

Attached to this letter as an annex was a letter prepared by the secretariat refuting the implication that UNTCOK was in any way at fault in delaying elections.

The 29th plenary session adjourned at 1815.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

30 March 1948

30th Plenary Session

The 30th plenary session will meet Wednesday, 31 March at 1030 hours. They will discuss (1) Subcommittee II's conclusions (see special report 109, 29 March), and (2) the cost of housing and food for UNTCOK delegates.

In regard to this second subject, Chairman Paul-Boncour has now succeeded in enlisting the sympathy of the majority of the other delegates who are not receiving their full per diem because of a statement by Mr. Hausner that the Army has not yet determined the actual cost. Paul-Boncour intends to find out if it is the secretariat or the Army that is at fault. If the secretariat is, as he suspects, blaming it on the Army, he intends to write a letter to General Hodge requesting the facts.

Mischaux Arrives

Miss Mischaux arrived in Seoul at 1300 hours. Is quartered at the Chosun Hotel. Will attend the 30th plenary session as secretary to Paul-Boncour.

The Chairman's UNTCOKTAIL Party

Will be at French Consulate from 1730-1930 hours.

Chairmanship Rotation 1 April

Wednesday, 31 March is Paul-Boncour's last day in the chair. Thursday, 1 April, at plenary session the chair will be taken by Mr. Singh for a period of 15 days.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen. Dean
Mr. Jacobs
G-2

JDW/y

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

American Delegation
U.S.-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

1 April 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE:

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities, Wednesday, 31 March 1948.

MEETINGS

30th Plenary Session

Met from 1000-1400 hours. Took up the following subjects:

1. Subcommittee II report (Special Report 109 dated 29 March). In the summary itself (only General Hodge has full verbatim text) the Commission deleted the findings in paragraph 13, "The Right is for election, the Left opposed." With this minor change the summary was passed. There was no change in the vicious Annex 1.

The significance of this matter is that Jackson has succeeded in getting Commission's acceptance of his distorted views that a large segment of informed opinion believes there is an absence of free atmosphere for elections and that South Korea is a police state. To achieve this impression, he has given the impromptu and irresponsible testimony of insignificant persons, such as village headmen, equal if not greater weight than testimony of responsible officials such as General Hodge.

2. Subcommittee IV plan for observation of elections. This plan okeyed as it stood.

3. Cost of billets and food. The Commission called Mr. Hausner before it and grilled him on the charges for housing and food. Hausner blamed all on the Army. The Commission was dissatisfied with his testimony. The Commission was unanimous in its outrage at the information that the charge of renovating the Sudo and Kookje would go on their bill if the Commission stayed here six months.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

The matter ended for the time being with the appointment of a committee consisting of Mughir (Syria), Manet (France) and Ondoy (Philippine Administrative Officer) to make a study with Hausner of the detailed costs and reasons therefor. (See Spec Report 111, 1 Apr)

31st Plenary Session

Time of meeting not known. Very probably will be in the distant future as UNTCOK observation trips start Monday, 5 April.

Friday Meeting

Hausner and transportation representatives of Corps Staff will meet on Friday, 2 April, to iron out the details of UNTCOK observation trips which are to commence Monday, 5 April.

UNTCOKTAIL Party at French Consulate

Party was pronounced in general a success despite the long delay in getting a car from the bottom of the hill to the door. Most people walked up.

KIM, Koo and KIM, Sung Soo put in appearances. Syngman RHEE did not appear. Reason was, according to Dr. CHOUGH who also attended, that RHEE's name had been posted on a new assassins' list put out by the parties opposed to elections.

Manet Arrival

Manet reached Pusan from Tokyo 31 March. Will arrive Seoul afternoon of 1 April.

Secretary to Mr. Patterson

Belatedly the arrival of Miss Mabel MacFarland is announced. She arrived last Saturday from the Canadian Mission in Tokyo to be secretary to Mr. Patterson until his departure. She previously lived several years in Korea and speaks Korean.

KIM, Koo Party

KIM, Koo gave a party for some of the delegates on the evening of 31 March. It is known Mughir and Singh attended. More details will follow on this later.

cc: Gen. Dean
Mr. Jacobs
G-2
JDW/v

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U.S.A.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Restricted

American Delegation
U.S.-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

2 April 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE:

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities, Thursday, 1 April.

MEETINGS

Bed and Board

Informal meeting of all delegates to continue discussion of cost of housing and food to UNTCOK was held at the Sudo lounge on the morning of 1 April. Hausner announced cost would not exceed $6.00 per day and the balance from the $20.00 allowance would be given the delegates as soon as Lake Success gave the okey. (See Ltr Rpt #12, 1 Apr 48)

Travel Board

Hausner (and possibly Schmidt) will meet 2 April at 0930 with Corps travel technicians to put final endorsement on UNTCOK observation trip program for 5-10 April.

Main Committee

First meeting to be held Saturday, 3 April at 1000 hours for organization.

MANET RETURN

Arrived at the Chosun Hotel 1800 hours 1 April. In an exuberant mood. Gave a champagne dinner for his friends. Says he loves Japan--beautiful country, nice people, good service. All the push buttons worked in the hotels, the waiters kept their eyes on you instead of on the clock. He feels they should have left Japanese running the Chosun Hotel.

REACTION TO GENERAL HODGE's LETTER REQUESTING POSTPONEMENT OF ELECTIONS:

One of my staff had the opportunity of talking with

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Mr. Engers, Secretary of Subcommittee I, concerning General Hodge's letter requesting postponement of the elections. Asked why it was reported that the letter was "too critical", Engers said that this was not the reason for the vigorous reaction of UN, particularly the secretariat. He said it was "too good" implying during later conversation that the letter left the UN Commission in an untenable position which everybody realized and which was possibly the cause of UN irritation and the desire to retaliate by denying the request for postponement. The actual merits of postponement played little part in the discussion. The appendix to the reply was intended to demolish the facts presented by General Hodge in the eyes of casual readers of the UN Commission's record which will be written later.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen. Dean
Mr. Jacobs
G-2

JDW/y

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

3 April 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities for Friday, 2 April.

1. MEETINGS.--Travel Board met 0930 -1130 hours, 2 April. Hausner, Headquarters Commandant, and representatives of MP, rail transportation, air office and Civil Affairs Office met to coordinate details for travel 5-10 April. Discussed the program of each of the three groups as to travel security, billets, food. Preparations announced sounded so glowing Hausner came to me later and heaped compliments in profusion on the Army work.

Main Committee will meet 1000 hours, Saturday, 3 April, to organize and discuss its program. Paul-Boncour and Manet will not attend but are going duck hunting. Paul-Boncour said, "Every time I go to an organizational meeting I come out chairman. I don't want to be chairman so I'll send Costilhes."

2. COMPOSITION OF OBSERVATION GROUPS.--See UNTCOK memorandum attached. No more than 1/2 of the Main Committee will be out of Seoul at any one time. No observation group will be larger than nine persons.

3. FUTURE TRAVEL PROGRAMS.-- Hausner estimated that travel requirements for UNTCOK would, generally, be as follows:

1st week as already announced,
2nd week very reduced schedule,
3rd week like the first week,
4th week like the second week.

He said he would submit the detailed requirements for election day as soon as possible.

4. KIM SUNG SOO RUNS OFF RESERVATION.--(?) On the morning of 2 April both Mughir and Linde came to me with the rumor that the HANKOOKS had declared an election boycott. They were asking for confirmation. Although they received none, soon the rumor had spread the length and breadth of UNTCOK. The rumor originated with Bahadur Singh (on his own admission). Said Singh, "I got the report from a creditable authority." He said he preferred not to mention the name. "But, I am going to see KIM Sung Soo at 1730

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

today (2 April) and I expect to get the whole situation. I feel that the story is true. You see, KIM Sung Soo wants an invitation to the North. He is not sure which side is going to win. He wants to have a foot in each yard.

"He suspects that this is a move 'for the record'in the press. He will not run for office and will ostensibly boycott this election. Actually I don't think it will make much difference. The election will put his machine in office despite his announced boycott.

"At any rate, you (the US) should not let this movement deter you from going ahead with this election. Don't be disturbed by 'press politics'".

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: General Dean
Mr. Jacobs
G-2

1 Incl
UNTCOK Memo , Composition
of Observation Groups

JDW:ie

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/W.42/Add.3
1 April 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

ORGANIZATION OF OBSERVATION GROUPS
(Week ending 10 April 1948)

(Prepared by the Secretariat)

During the first week of observation of elections, observation groups will consist of the following members:

	GROUP I (Main Committee	GROUP II	GROUP III
Representatives:	Mr. S.H.Jackson Mr. Liu, Yu-Wan Mr. R. Luna Mr. J.L.Paul-Boncour Mr. B. Singh Mr. T. Ssutu Mr. M.A.P. Valle	Mr. Y.Mughir Mr. G.Patterson	Mr. H.Lindo Mr. O. Manet Mr. Wang, Gung-Hsing
Secretariat:			
Officers:	Mr. I. Milner Mr. J. Engers	Mr. G. Lucas	Mr. P.J.Schmidt Mr. R.S.Hausner
Precis-Writers:	Mr. C.Campbell	Mr. A.Balinski	Miss M.Montague
Secretary-Typists:	Miss C. Coppée Miss J. Stieren	Miss A. Smith	Miss I.Glance
Interpreters:	Mr. Hurh, Hyun	Mr. Kim Chai Kun	Mr. Zong In Sob

The membership of each group is subject to change, depending upon the desires of the representatives and the requirements of the Secretariat.

It is desirable that a quorum of the Main Committee remain in Seoul for the normal conduct of the Committee's business.

The plane for Cheju-Do will accomodate a maximum of nine persons, and lodging on the Island is restricted to male members only. The Air Officer, USAFIK, has requested that the Secretary of the Group notify him not later than 0800 Thursday, 8 April, of the number of persons comprising the Group.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Representatives are therefore requested to notify the Secretary in advance of 0800 Thursday, if they wish to accompany the Group.

Mr. Grand, the Information Officer, will join each of the Groups at intervals during the week. He will keep the Groups informed as to where and when he may be reached by telephone. Press Releases will be issued by the Information Officer, in consultation with the representatives and the Secretary of each Observation Group.

The attention of the Secretariat Staff is drawn to Press Release No.50 concerning the Commission's wish that all social engagements of a public or private nature be declined during the period of observation. This instruction must be strictly adhered to if the Groups are to accomplish their task during the limited time at their disposal.

It is requested that members of Observation Groups be aboard the trains at least fifteen minutes prior to departure from railroad stations while en route. Members are also requested to be ready to leave the Kookje Hotel thirty minutes prior to scheduled train departures from Seoul Station.

- - - -

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

American Delegation
U.S.-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

5 April 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE:

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities, Saturday and Sunday, 3 and 4 April 1948.

General Hodge's Letter Suggesting 10 May

Letter delivered to Chairman Singh at 0915 on 4 April. He said it would be no trouble getting approval on 10 April and, in fact, as Chairman, was willing to give an okey before the meeting. However, under insistence, he would put it on the agenda, and reply later (see Meeting below).

Meeting - Main Committee

Met 1030-1200 hours on 3 April. Decided chair should be UNTCOK Chairman and when he was not in town the Committee would appoint one at each meeting.

Discussed in considerable detail plans for observation trips 5-10 April.

Okeyed unanimously election date of 10 May. Even Mughir who had previously announced opposition voted for postponement. Later on questioning he said, "provided there are no more eclipses."

Singh - KIM, Sung Soo

Singh on morning of 3 April said he had seen KIM, Sung Soo the evening of 2 April. He said he (Singh) had been mistaken about KIM, Sung Soo and his Hankook Party bolting elections. He said KIM was going to withdraw in favor of LEE, Yoon Yung, former vice-chairman of the Democratic Party (This had been reported in the press). Singh was slightly embarrassed that he had fallen for a wild rumor the day before.

Manet Opinion on UNTCOK Disapproval of Postponement to 24 May

Manet on learning of UNTCOK's vote against postponement

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

to 24 May (he had been in Tokyo at the time), said that in his opinion it was merely a matter of physical discomfort that had brought about such a vote. It had nothing to do with the political situation or with home government policies, according to Manet. "If the delegates were comfortable here, they would stay until next June. If they were living as Pyongyang Radio says they are, with wine, women and song, they would be glad to postpone the election as far away as possible. It is just that everyone is unhappy here. That is why they voted against postponement."

Press Release #52

This press release is an announcement of the UNTCOK decision to deny the request for postponement of election day. Paul-Boncour said this matter of a press release had come before him when he was Chairman. He had understood from General Weckerling that General Hodge was against publicizing the matter in the press and for that reason had disapproved the release. However, as soon as he left the chair (1 April), the release was published.

Liu Going Home

Liu has been ill for some weeks and was at the hospital receiving treatment on the morning of 3 April. His alternate, Wang, when asked about the credibility of the rumor that Liu would return to China, said that it was absolutely groundless.

French House Hunting

Manet and Barthelemy are looking for summer quarters. It is expected that Paul-Boncour and Miss Mischaux will continue at the Chosun.

Mughir Interested in Chosun

Mughir came to the office and asked what it was necessary to do to move to the Chosun. However, on learning of the early meal hours, he is hesitant now about putting in request.

Departure on Trips

At the time of this writing believe that departures of Groups II and III went off on schedule. Later info by phone.

cc; Gen. Dean
Mr. Jacobs
G-2
JDW/y

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U.S.A.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

American Delegation
U.S.-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

7 April 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE:

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities, Monday, 5 April.

Meeting

Main Committee meeting held with president of NEC who came as an individual member--not as the president. He proposed that the election be conducted over a period of three days. This plan was discouraged by the Committee but the president was told to take it up with the full election committee and that if they wished to propose such a plan they could bring it back again. *

Observation of Registrations

In the afternoon of 5 April the Main Committee divided itself into several groups of two or three members each and went to visit registration places. Manet, Luna and Jackson were to have gone together but Jackson was ill and did not go. According to Manet, everything was good. They found intelligent, serious people in charge of registration stations. Luna was very much pleased. He regretted that Jackson couldn't have come along to have seen what they saw.

Groups II and III took off on schedule.

Manet Predisposed to Find Good

Before starting the trip Manet said to one of my officers, "Well, give me my instructions. Do you want to have me find things so bad you want postponement of election day, or should I find them good?"

When it was mentioned that General Hodge had expressed the desire to hold elections as scheduled, Manet said, "Okey. I'll find things good and if I hear anyone say they are bad, I'll remind them they denied request for extension of election day and will tell them they should forget that things are not perfect."

*Knowing that the opinion of the Commission was opposed to this attitude, I considered the matter of such little importance I did not make a special report of it.

w UNTCOK

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Memo for Gen Hodge cont'd 7 April 1948

Mughir Changing Attitude

According to Manet, Mughir appears as no longer determined to find fault. Manet has seen a noticeable change. This he attributes to the reversed U.S. position on Palestine.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen. Dean
Mr. Jacobs
G-2

JDW/y

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Restricted

File

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

7 April 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities for Wednesday, 6 April.

1. Group 1 Observation Trip to Kaesong.--Group 1 (Main Committee) went to Kaesong the morning of 6 April. Principal members of the group were Singh (India), Manet (France), Villalva (P.I.), and Milner, Deputy Principal Secretary.

Manet said that in general, things were very well and that the whole reaction was favorable. Registration was more than 60% complete.

It had been Milner's idea ~~of~~ getting off the train to interview some man on the street. Reluctantly the rest of the group agreed with this plan. When a step from the station, they surrounded some unsuspecting individual. Milner did the questioning. The conversation essentially ran as follows:

Milner: "Have you registered?"

Korean: "Yes, I have."

Milner: "May we have your name?"

Manet: "Mr. Chairman, point of order. This fellow is not required to give his name."

Korean: "I have no objection, I will give my name (and did so)."

Milner: "What is your political affiliation?"

Manet: "Mr. Chairman, point of order. He is not required to give his political affiliation."

Korean: "Thank you, however, I have no objection to giving my political affiliation. I am a refugee from North Korea. I had a small factory there which I lost due to the Communists and I came South. I belong to no political party, however, I am definitely pro-Rightist.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Milner: "How did you know about registration?"

Korean: "The District Chief came around to my house to explain that registration would be conducted between certain days. He said I could either register or not register. It was up to me. However, I chose to register."

Milner: "Have the other people in your neighborhood registered?"

Korean: "No, not all of them, but I think they will before the time is up."

The Commission thanked the fellow and left.

According to Manet, Milner was deliberately out to find something bad about registration. In one of the registration booths, while in conversation with the man in charge of registration, he started to ask leading questions such as follows: "Isn't it true that the Youth Organizations have been very helpful to you?" "Haven't you found that one Youth Group in particular has been very forward in giving you help and suggestions?"

Vilallva made a loud protest and said he wanted it placed in the records that these questions did not come from any members of the delegation but were proposed by the Secretary for his own purposes."

According to Manet, Milner's face became very red and they had no more trouble with him the rest of the day. Jackson had at the same time started the same sort of questioning but the loud protest from Vilallva against Milner's actions had also quieted Jackson.

Manet was of the opinion that Jackson, assisted by Milner, is very insistent on finding conditions that will allow them to make a minority report. Their methods are more and more embittering the majority of UNTCOK.

The trip returned from Kaesong at about 1800 hours.

Manet mentioned that Colonel Stillman, U.S. Army, had been very helpful to them in the course of their observation in Kaesong.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. Army

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
G-2
JDW;ie

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

American Delegation
U.S.-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

8 April 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE:

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities, Wednesday, 7 April.

Inspection Trip, In'chon

Principal observers were Singh (India), Manet (France) and Seto (China). The party inspected six registration points. Everything went off perfectly. There was none of the Jackson-Milner crowd on the party so there was no attempt at inquisitioning. Engers, Assistant Secretary, had, as Manet characterized it, "a natural Dutch suspicion" and pointed out with considerable alarm in a registration place that the floor had just been freshly mopped. He regarded this with a sinister expression as though such mopping could have had one purpose only--the removal of blood stains of the victims who had been beaten into submission before registering.

Manet said that, if anything, the Election Committee was overeducated. Without the matter ever coming up on the part of the Commission, the President of the Election Committee volunteered the information--"This is a free atmosphere down here. Everyone can do as he likes, register if he likes, vote for whom he likes, or not vote." Manet felt that this was overdoing it a little bit.

Further Events at Kaesong, 6 April

Manet's viewpoint of 6 April was given in yesterday's report. Later I talked to Villalva (Philippine Alternate Delegate) who had been on the trip. He covered the same information given earlier by Manet. He went further in saying that after Milner quit asking leading questions, Milner tried to feed such questions through Jackson. Manet challenged Jackson, "Why do you ask such questions? (about political attitudes) -- we are not Subcommittee II. This type of questioning is not the purpose of our visit here." Jackson said, "But I believe our observation should be absolutely impartial." Manet said, "I agree, but first you should have an impartial mind."

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Villalva said that he had not expected that conditions would be as good as they actually were. He had a premonition that things would go badly if Jackson got hold of the provincial election committee but instead things went very well. Rather than having one man act as a spokesman for the election committee, they skipped about with the questions calling on different members. All knew the answers to whatever questions were asked. Villalva said it looked like the thing had been rehearsed. According to Villalva, Singh, a little bit like Menon, tries to keep neutral, "but", said Villalva, "he is smart enough to lean on the side against the Jackson-Milner team."

Milner Expresses Opinion on Jackson

In a talk with Milner yesterday, he said, "Some people think Jackson is a Communist. He is not a Communist at all. In fact, you would be surprised how anti-Communist he is. I think Mr. Jackson has been very badly misrepresented here. It happened when this fellow Allen Raymond said Jackson said Korea was a police state. Even General Hodge has that impression. That is wrong. Jackson never said such a thing."

Milner gave the following explanation of Jackson's viewpoint towards the attitude of the on-the-street Korean. "We Australians have a habit of fighting for the underdog. That is why Jackson wants to be sure that the little man is heard. We hate authority. During the war our men shot their own officers and often threw them overboard from troop ships. That is just a natural desire to take the side of the little man. That is why Jackson fights for him here."
the little man

Milner said that so far inspections had "gone very well." The Commission seemed satisfied. He had talked to Groups II and III by 'phone. Their reports were not detailed but, in general, reaction seemed to have been good. Milner expected to find the worst set of conditions at Cheju Do. He looked forward to his visit there but expressed some concern over reports of recent Communist rioting. He wanted to know if there would be any physical danger.

Manet Reaction to Release of Political Prisoners

When it was mentioned to Manet that Military Government had

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

released 3,140 prisoners, he exclaimed, "Good! Now what you should arrange to do is to have Mughir held up and assaulted and to prove that one of these released prisoners did it. If you did this I would think the United States was really becoming propaganda-wise."

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U.S.A.

cc: Gen. Dean
Mr. Jacobs
G-2

JDW/y

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

American Delegation
U.S.-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

9 April 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE:

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities, Thursday, 8 April.

Chun Chon Trip - 8 April

Principals in the party were Singh (India), Villalva (Philippine Islands), Seto (China), and Valle (El Salvador). (Jackson, Liu and Luna have all been slightly under the weather).

The party visited five registration places. Everything was "excellent" according to Singh. (There was none of the Jackson-Milner crowd along). "In general", continued Singh (the only member who has gone on all Group I trips), "everywhere we have been things have been much better than we expected. In fact, they are beginning to look too good. Anything more will look [redacted]." suspicious

Cheju Do Trip

On 7 April Milner had expressed acute interest in the security situation on Cheju Do. He appeared as though he would have been relieved had someone told him the situation was so bad that UNTCOK wouldn't go.

Yesterday, 8 April, I again talked to Milner. I found he had been keeping in constant contact with Dr. CHOUGH all day. He had just had a conversation with CHOUGH at the time I saw him. Apparently CHOUGH had quieted his fears somewhat. I gave him a brief statistical report of damage and reassured him the situation was well under control, pointing out that there had been not only police re-enforcement but that the Constabulary on the island was still in reserve. There was a visible abatement of his fears. He, at that moment, decided it was okey for the trip to leave the day following.

Jackson and Patterson Misunderstood

Milner Viewpoint:

On 7 April, without provocation, Milner presented a spirited

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

testimonial to the "fine, upstanding and forthright qualities" of Mr. Jackson. He indicated "Mr. Jackson had been badly used by the press" and, as a consequence, he was badly misunderstood by General Hodge, myself and others. Jackson's tender consideration and chivalrous fight for the "forgotten men" of Korea had been misrepresented to General Hodge as acts of [redacted] contumacy, according to Milner. In fact, (of all the "unfounded vile rumors") Milner had heard, he had even heard it mentioned that Jackson was considered pro-Leftist. Milner wanted us all to understand that we had seen Jackson in a wrong light and that "really he is one of our very best friends", if we were only not so blind.

McFarland Viewpoint:

On the same day, 7 April, Miss McFarland (Patterson's secretary) expressed the fear that the fine pearls of wisdom of "Dr." Patterson (she is the only one that uses the appelation of Doctor) may have been cast before the unappreciative snouts of the narrow-minded military. "I don't think you have tried to understand him", she criticized, "you have to know Dr. Patterson."

When the gist of McKenzie King's speech was discussed with Miss McFarland, she seemed to feel that now Mr. Patterson could be his true self again, indicating that all along he had had to swallow hard to carry out distasteful instructions. "You don't think he enjoyed that, do you?", she said.

It will be interesting to see if "Dr." Patterson will really take advantage of the door King opened and come back to the warming fires of American hospitality and approval from which he has so often walked away.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen. Dean
Mr. Jacobs
G-2

JDW/y

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

American Delegation
U.S.-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

10 April 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE:

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities, Friday, 9 April.

MP "Escort" For Group I

Reports conflict on details involved in an occurrence on morning of 9 April when MP's stopped UNTCOK cars carrying Group I observers to Kimpo.

MP Version - Cars were making 70 mph. MP's stopped them. On identifying passengers MP's gave escort to Kimpo. Some unidentified Chaplain arriving on scene when cars were stopped preached an extemporaneous sermon to UNTCOK on sinful transgressions of speed.

UNTCOK Version - (From Liao) - MP's stopped cars. Refused to be impressed by UNTCOK credentials. Argued for 15 minutes causing cars to be late to airport. Then got in cars and rode with chauffeurs to airport in order to arrest chauffeurs after passengers were discharged. Arrested chauffeurs were held until noon.

Group II's Holiday Spoiled

At 1150, 9 April, UNTCOK received the message from Group II asking if the group could stay in Kwangju until Sunday. Engers, senior secretary, said "Yes".

Later Engers talked to Schmidt at Pusan. Schmidt smelled rat. Told Engers to send second message saying that Group II secretariat could stay only if business required.

At 1800 hours Group II dutifully replied, "Will return on schedule."

All UNTCOK Home for Weekend

Today, Saturday, 10 April.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Group I - the Main Committee - (Singh, Manet, Villalva) returns from Cheju Do at 1800 hours.

Group II - (Patterson, Mughir, Lucas) returns from Kwangju 1825 hours.

Group III - (Paul-Boncour, Lindo, Wang, Schmidt, Hausner) returns from Pusan 1800 hours.

Group I's Duty Roster for Week

Here follows a check list of Group I personnel, showing who went on what trips:

	M 5 Apr Seoul	T 6 Apr Kaesong	W 7 Apr Inchon	Th 8 Apr Chunchon	F 9-10 Apr Cheju
Jackson		x			
Liu					
Luna	x				
Villalva		x	x	x	x
Manet	x	x	x		x
Singh	x	x	x	x	x
Ssuto	x		x	x	x
Valle	x	x		x	
Milner	x	x			x
Engers			x	x	

Meeting

Expected either the 32nd plenary session or the Main Committee will meet 1030 hours Monday, 12 April, to compare notes on trips.

Consuls Fight Coal War

Not used State

This is hardly an UNTCOK item but mentioned here because it concerns some UNTCOK personnel.

The Consulates have from time to time received coal from U.S. sources. On Wednesday past, the French Consul, Costilhes who is also a member of UNTCOK, received bill for $2,000. According to Barthelemy, they had received 20 tons of coal. Barthelemy went to Chinese Consul Liu. Liu was also in dither,

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Memo for Gen Hodge cont'd 10 April 1948

saying, "I have been ill. Now I'm really sick. Look at this" and showed a coal bill of $5,000.

The two called British Consul Kermode. He too, had troubles--a bill for $4,000.

The three decided either the man who made UNTCOK's original bills was in charge of coal, or else the U.S. was taking this means to finance the Marshall Plan. Are going to make joint de marche.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U.S.A.

cc: Gen. Dean
Mr. Jacobs
G-2

JDW/y

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

American Delegation
U.S.-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

12 April 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE:

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities, Saturday, 10 April and Sunday, 11 April.

General Report - UNTCOK Observations

Itinerary, Arrangements and Observations

Itinerary

GROUP I - (Jackson, Manet*, Luna, Villalva*, Valle, Singh*, Milner, Seto and Engers):

Monday - Seoul
Tuesday - Kaesong
Wednesday - Inchon
Thursday - Chunchon
Friday and Saturday - Cheju Do

GROUP II - (Patterson, Mughir and Lucas):

Kwangju

GROUP III - (Paul-Boncour, Lindo, Wang, Schmidt, Hausner):

Pusan

Arrangements

GROUP I - (See Special Report 117 on MP incident of 9 April.) In general, arrangements good. Everything clicked. Manet and Singh mentioned Colonel Stillman at Kaesong and Colonel Gammon at Chunchon had been particularly helpful. No complaints about transportation, food or arrangements.

GROUP II - The train trip was fine, comfortable berths, excellent food. UNTCOK slept on the train every night and ate comfortably on the train

*Those who made most of trips.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

every meal. They found it convenient to be able to invite Koreans to lunch on the train rather than to accept invitations from them. Despite the announced intention to avoid social functions, they did accept invitations from the Americans at Kwangju. Mughir mentioned particularly that Colonel Brown and Colonel Murphy at Kaesong had been excellent aids. Also, that Patterson had directed Lucas to write a letter of appreciation.

GROUP III - Slept and ate on the train. Everything very satisfactory. In charge of the dining car was the man in charge of Chosun Hotel dining room. Food was perfect.

Observations

GROUP I - Seoul - Manet: "Better than we expected. People in charge of registration booths were serious and doing a good job."

Kaesong - Villalva: "Everything was excellent."

Inchon - Manet: "It was almost too good."

Chunchon - Singh: "Excellent."

Cheju Do - Manet: "In general, things were good. Milner, after his run in with Villalva at Kaesong, (see Daily Report for 6 April) was not so evidently looking for the bad. We heard reports of police control and physical violence to make people register, but our report will not concentrate on these points. Majority of opinion is that things were excellent." (See Special Report 118 for more detailed information.)

Cheju Do - Singh: "The situation was not bad at all. It was better than we expected as a matter of fact. The registrations have been much better conducted than in my own country or China."

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

GROUP II - Mughir: "Things were very, very bad. We know now beyond a shadow of a doubt that Korea is a police state. But we also know that blame should not be attached to the U.S. It is psychological. It is built into the people.

"General Hodge should call off the elections. If he can't do this, I hope UNTCOK can, in some way, evade this business of 'free atmosphere'. Had we known what we know, we never would have taken a stand on free atmosphere." (See Special Report 119 for more information.)

GROUP III - Hausner: "Everything was excellent. Much better than we had expected. We were pleasantly surprised at the heavy registration. We were favorably impressed. Nothing bad. Everything good."

Lindo: "If you don't mind, I would rather not speak about our observations. We are going to make a report but it's confidential, you know. Please forgive me. I hope you'll understand." (Evidently "security-conscious Schmidt" had taken advantage of the week with Lindo to seal his mouth.)

Paul-Boncour: (See Special Report 120 for report of complete conversation.) "Things were rather bad. These middle-of-the-roaders gave enough testimony of police state and pressure methods to furnish Vishinsky with his Paris address. I have 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

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

more harm than good. General Hodge should postpone the elections until October. UNTCOK would either go home or most delegates would be changed. These that are here now have seen too much."

The Grand Tour

Albert Grand, Information Officer, made a private trip, generally going down the East Coast and up the West. He contacted each group in turn. He reported to Schmidt at Pusan, according to Paul-Boncour, that he had contacted many Leftists. Schmidt was elated and wanted a full report.

Meeting

Paul-Boncour reports the Main Committee will meet 1030 hours, Tuesday, 13 April, to compare notes, correlate findings and prepare a new program. Mughir says there will be no meeting until Wednesday.

Press Release

Release will probably be published 12 or 13 April, simply announcing in non-committal terms that UNTCOK during the past week made observations which materially contributed to its work here.

Engers Reaction to Proclamation

When Engers saw the proclamation on civil liberties he remarked, "That is just what Patterson wanted. This is excellent. This will do the trick."

UNTCOK Messing Privileges Extended

On 5 April UNTCOK was notified its members could eat at any Army mess without further charge. This information was very gratefully received.

cc: Gen. Dean
Mr. Jacobs
G-2

JDW/y

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U.S.A.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Restricted

file

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

13 April 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities for Monday, 12 April.

1. Over-all Reaction on Trips.--A few more samplings of feeling show the Paul-Boncour and Mughir pessimistic reaction to be not general.

Everyone agrees that the trips were highly educational.

Everyone agrees they were handled perfectly administratively by the U.S. Army.

The following persons feel that what they saw is helpful towards the favorable accomplishment of UNTCOK's mission to observe elections:

Singh (India)
Wang (China)
Setu (China)
Manet (France)
Villalva (P.I.)
Schmidt, Principal Secretary
Hausner, Administrative Officer
Lucas, Assistant Secretary

(This list might well include Patterson, Jackson, and Luna who reacted very favorably to what they had seen. Although both Mughir and Paul-Boncour professed to be discouraged, in the main their reports indicate that the registration procedures were well handled and as a matter of fact Paul-Boncour praised everything he had seen very highly.)

2. Meetings.--There will be an informal meeting at the Sudo Hotel this morning to talk over matters of the trips and other informal information.

It is not expected now that a formal Main Committee meeting will be held until Thursday, 15 April.

3. G-2 Censors Still Getting UNTCOK Mail.--Mr. Milner called me yesterday to say that he had received an envelope that had been

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

put in the Korean mail and delivered by the Korean mail but had the notation "released by censor" stamped across the back of it. Apparently some letters are still getting into G-2 hands. I explained to Mr. Milner that, as I had previously told Mr. Engers and Mr. Liao, this is very much the exception and not the rule and that steps again will be taken to prevent its recurrence.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: General Dean
Mr. Jacobs
G-2

JDW:ie

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

116

Restricted

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

14 April 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities for Tuesday, 13 April.

1. Informal Meeting of Delegates.--Informal session of delegates was held at the Sudc at 1030 hours, 13 April.

Some 130 odd pages (mimeographed) of reports of the trips of the three groups were distributed.

According to Paul-Boncour, all delegates agreed that
(1) American handling of trips had been excellent;
(2) Elections would be unilaterally conducted by the Hankook Party;
(3) Observations trips should be continued;
(4) Secretariat should be left behind. (This is a pet opinion of Paul-Boncour. I doubt that it was unanimous).

2. Travel Bureau.--In the afternoon Hausner saw the Headquarters Commandant to talk over with him plans for trips for the coming week. Tentatively four observation groups are scheduled to make inspections. The areas are (1) Seoul; (2) Taejon; (3) Kwangju; (4) Pusan.

The schedule of trips will be presented at the Main Committee for approval.

3. MAIN Committee.--Main Committee expected to meet 1030 hours, Thursday, 15 April.

4. Chair.-- At Thursday meeting Singh (India) will relinquish the chair to Luna (P.I.); Luna will keep chair from 15 April to 1 May. Luna will be succeeded by Mughir (Syria) on 1 May.

5. Observation Trip Reports to Lake Success.-- Paul-Boncour says he will attempt to get the 130 pages of observation reports classified "for informal use of members only" and thus stop them

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

from being sent to Lake Success (if such transmission has not already been made).

6. Bed and Board Committee.--The Bed and Board Committee of Manet (France); Mughir (Syria); and Ondoy (P.I.) met yesterday afternoon to talk over the plan for examination of Hausner's accounts for UNTCOK costs.

7. Paul-Boncour Says 'No Election".--I thought that the informal meeting would give Paul-Boncour a chance to compare his feelings with those of the other delegates and might bring him more into line with the average attitude that there is no reason why elections should not go on. However, after the meeting, when he was asked about his feelings on this point, he replied, "I still feel elections should be put off until October. I feel more strongly than ever about it. As time goes on, you, yourselves, will see the reasons."

When it was pointed out that General Hodge could not very well do this, Paul-Boncour said, "If General Hodge wants UNTCOK to express this view, I can get it for him."

Paul-Boncour once again reaffirmed his desire to help the U.S. He said, "I told you how I feel about these matters, now you tell me what General Hodge wants." Further, he said, "My only purpose here is to help the U.S."

8. Patterson Misrepresented.--During conversation with Patterson on 12 April (see special report 123 of 13 April), he said, "I was greatly embarrassed one time in a talk with General Hodge to realize that someone had given him a wrong impression about Canada's position."

Patterson then repeated twice over the Canadian position as outlined in memo from this office, subject: "Conversation with Mr. Patterson, 19 March" dated 19 March, and as covered more fully in memo of same subject dated 22 March.

Patterson said he was glad to see General Hodge "any time he wants my opinion."

Patterson, on his trip with Group 2 (Kwangju) saw no evidence at all that in his opinion would allow any delegates to seriously advocate postponement of elections.

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
G-2

JOHN BECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Restricted

American Delegation
U.S.-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

15 April 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE:

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities, Wednesday, 14 April.

Travel Bureau

Continued planning for observations scheduled for next week.

Meetings

No meetings on Wednesday, 14 April.

Main Committee meets 1030 hours Thursday, 15 April, to discuss in official session observations made on last week's trips, and to approve schedule for next week.

UNTCOK Secretariat Sponsors Musicale

The Secretariat has issued invitations for a concert of Korean classical music to be performed Saturday, 17 April, 1700 hours, at the School of Court Music in front of the Chang Duk Palace. The idea was Albert Grand's.

Voice of America Broadcast

On the evening of 13 April the Voice of America announced that UNTCOK would decide by the end of April whether or not to observe elections. This announcement originated with UNTCOK Information Officer, Albert Grand. Copy of his telegram to New York is attached. He, himself, had volunteered the decision "by the end of April."

UNTCOK Mail Stamped by Censorship

On 14 April three envelopes addressed to UNTCOK in Korean and bearing on reverse the stamp in English--"Released by Censorship"--were sent to G-2 at his request.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U.S.A.

cc: Gen. Dean
Mr. Jacobs
AMMA-G-2

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

R C A RADIOGRAM

Seoul, 12 April 1948

Press Omnipress New York

UN Commission on April 5th commenced to observe on the spot pre-elections situation sending three field groups of observers into that portion of Korea opened to it.

After a week north of Seoul under the 38th, southwest, and southeast, three groups returned to Seoul on the 10th, having interviewed American as well as Korean authorities, Chairmen and representatives of Election Committee. They visited voting districts chosen at random to observe the conduct of registration and the freedom of atmosphere.

Next week groups will again take to the field to obtain information concerning methods and progress of the registration of voters and candidates.

By the end of April the Commission will be ready to decide on its attitude as provided by its resolution of March 12 "to observe the elections announced by Commanding General, U.S. Army Forces in Korea, to be held on May 10, provided the Commission has ascertained that elections will be held in a free atmosphere wherein democratic rights of freedom of speech, press and assembly would be recognized and respected".

The three field observation groups for their work used cars, special trains, and airplanes provided by U.S. authorities in order to reach the furthest points, including an island in the extreme

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

southwest, Cheju Do, where guerillas 1,000 strong have taken to mountains opposing local authorities.

An efficient railway system allowed the Commission to move about easily and comfortably in the shortest of time and to fulfill its program to visit all provincial capitals and voting districts in the country during April.

/s/ Grand

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

American Delegation
US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

16 April 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Report of Daily UNTCOK Activities for Thursday, 15 April.

1. Main Committee.--Met 1030-1350 hours and 1530-1805 hours. The following subjects were discussed:

A. Release of Prisoners. (Letter from CG, USAFIK). Decided to write letter to General Hodge expressing UNTCOK satisfaction. Majority opinion was that U.S. had done a very good thing here; however, a minority (Mughir) expressed feeling that the reason the number was 3,140 instead of 710 prisoners is because that many additional had been added to the category after the time of the first publication of figures.

B. Proclamation of "Bill of Rights." (Letter from CG, USAFIK). Acclaimed by all. Decided to write letter to General Hodge expressing UNTCOK satisfaction.

C. Schedule of Trips for Next Week. Approval with minor changes. (Schedule will be distributed separately.)

D. Exchange of Opinion of the Work of Observation Groups. In this the discussion came up about the fact that Schmidt had already given an offical number to all of the Group reports and that documents would go forward to Lake Success automatically. This idea was opposed by France, China, and the Philippine Islands.

The Committee consumed 3½ hours discussing this matter. Schmidt became very enraged and took the proceedings as being critical of him, which in fact they were.

Things became so confused that at one point Jackson, who had at first shown a leaning towards Schmidt's "automatically forwarding" system, arose and made a beautiful summary of the position of the other side and endorsed it as his own. (This position was that such documents were purely for the use of the Commission and were not to be sent to Lake Success until they had been approved by the Commission.) Following this,

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Jackson absented himself from the chamber for several minutes and when he returned a vote was taken and Jackson voted against the stand which he had just defended.

The matter ended with a decision (1) that hereafter no records would be sent forward to Lake Success until they had received the approval of the Commission, (2) that the present reports of observations would not go forward to Lake Success until after General Dean (see subject "General Dean Appearance" below) had met with the Committee and the records could be accompanied by a report of his testimony.

E. Luna (P.I.) said that observation groups were too large and asked that the secretariat be cut down. It was left up to the Secretariat to do this itself.

F. Mr. Jackson did not bring up the matter of Dr. Fraenkel accompanying him on next week's observation trips. (Jackson had suggested this to Fraenkel.) Neither did Paul-Boncour bring up the idea that he accompany me on a trip.

CHAIR.--Singh kept the Chair through yesterday's meeting. Luna will take over at the next meeting.

No meeting of Main Committee Friday. Next meeting Saturday, 1030 hours for the purpose of interviews with General Dean.

2. Election Movies.--At 1430 hours the Commission went to the USAFIK Theater and saw the Korean film on election procedures. I went with the Commission (most of the delegates and secretariat were present). Unanimous reaction was enthusiastic.

3. General Dean Appearance.--General Dean is being invited to appear before the Main Committee in order that his testimony on irregularities of election procedure and registration may accompany the observation group reports.

Paul-Boncour and Manet pointed out that since the U.S. favorable element of the Main Committee had been unable to kill Schmidt's plan to send these reports back to Lake Success, that they thought the next best step was to give a report from General Dean as a counteracting agent to accompany the Group reports.

They wanted Gen ral Dean to understand that this was not an inquisition. They predicted that there would be no one in the Committee who would throw barbs at General Dean. They hoped that General Dean would take the opportunity to present testimony that would show that the irregularities were exceptions, that he was glad to have them brought to his attention and that corrective action would be taken. They hoped he would show an attitude of

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

"gratefulness for this opportunity" to find out things of the type he, himself, was constantly looking for.

Manet said that even the testimony of the American Officer of Cheju Do who said there had been police beatings was not entirely unfavorable. It did probably more good than bad because it served to fully convince the Commission of the feeling, that was more or less unanimous, that the Americans were trying in no way to conceal the true state of conditions in Korea. This attitude of the Americans had led Patterson to state that the Americans are trying to achieve the same sort of election atmosphere that the UN wishes.

Paul-Boncour and Manet said that France, China and the Philippine Islands would try to be as helpful as possible in the General Dean interview. However, he did not expect even those relatively unfriendly in the Commission to be nasty. Manet pointed out that General Dean should know thoroughly the purpose of the meeting in order that he would know best how to answer.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: General Dean
Mr. Jacobs
G-2

JDW:ie

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

American Delegation
U.S.-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

17 April 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE:

Subject: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities, Friday, 16 April.

Meetings:

No meeting Friday, 16 April.

Main Committee will meet 1000 hours, 17 April, to interview General Dean.

UNTCOK Flag At Half-Mast

The UN flag was lowered to half-mast in the morning for the death of Manuel Roxas, President of the Philippine Islands.

PAK, Hung Yung Speech

The PAK, Hung Yung speech which was presented by a publisher in Seoul is slowly being circulated among UNTCOK. As to whether or not the publisher was guilty of inciting riots, the following have voted:

Guilty	Not Guilty
Wang (China)	Paul-Boncour (France)
Seto (China)	Manet (France)*

Patterson has had the article for the past four days. When he returns it, its circulation will continue.

*Providing the publisher will print a rebuttal written by the Right.

UNTCOK Party

Evening of 16 April Chinese Consul General and family gave a delicious Chinese dinner for UNTCOK. There was 100 percent UNTCOK attendance except for Valle (pleading illness) and the Philippine Islands Delegate (in mourning). The

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

gathering was full of good fun. Maghir, as usual, was the UNTCOK jester but the party even succeeded in breaking down the reserve of Mr. Patterson who told an illustrated anecdote which received a big ovation, not because it was funny, but because Mr. Patterson let go of his dignity for a few moments. Mr. Jackson brought toys for the Liu children. Soon the delegates had appropriated them and were playing with the toys all over the table and the floor.

Although the party broke up early, UNTCOK agreed it was the best time they had had together.

UNTCOK Musicale

At 1700 hours today, 17 April, in front of the Chang Duk Palace.

Conversation With Mr. Jackson

Last night at the Liu party for all UNTCOK members, which I attended, Mr. Jackson drew me aside and said that he hoped to be able to have a personal chat as soon as he returned from his observation trip in South Korea next week.

He talked rather incoherently and brought up first the occasion of his discussion with Mr. Jacobs in Tokyo some weeks ago in company with Mr. Shaw. He seemed to apologize for that conversation with Mr. Jacobs, saying that he was extremely ill and that he left Mr. Jacobs and immediately discovered he was ill with a 104 degree fever. He talked somewhat wildly of being "left in the lurch here in Korea." He said he had had no instructions from home for some time and that Mr. Evatt, the Australian Foreign Minister, was personally involved in a law trial in Australia which prevented him from properly exercising his office as Foreign Minister. He said that he intended to get in touch with the Australian Mission in Tokyo and to be put up-to-date in the matter of home instructions. He strongly implied that he had been following an out-dated line of instruction from Australia with which he was personally not in sympathy. He said he hoped that during the coming week all this would be changed.

Although he did not definitely say so, I drew the impression that he wanted to tell me that Australia strongly

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

favored going ahead with the elections, although his incoherence left some doubt about this inference. He said that he had purposely refrained from seeking me out before, but that now he felt the time had come for him to make his position clear. He spoke of being misunderstood here, both personally and officially, and once again strongly emphasized that "I do not believe in these things that are being done."

I mostly listened and assured him I would be very happy to see him at any time. A tentative appointment was set for next Friday, 23 April.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U.S.A.

cc: Gen. Dean
Mr. Jacobs
G-2

y

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

19 April 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities for Saturday, 17 April.

1. MEETINGS.--Main Committee held its 4th meeting 1030 hours, Saturday, 17 April. Interviewed General Dean.

Part of the Summary Record is attached. This part is the French examination of General Dean. It appears from this that the French are pointing out more faults than anyone else. Their story is that the bad points were already in the Group Observation Reports and that unless such points are mentioned, it would give General Dean no chance to explain them. Because of this, the French took the lead in introducing the unfavorable points.

2. UNTCOK MUSICAL.--1700-18-- Saturday, 17 April. Pronounced successful.

3. PAIK HUNG YUNG ARTICLE.--Mr. Patterson, after reading this, wrote a note: "I should not like to express a personal opinion as to whether the publisher is guilty of inciting to riot. I should think that would be a question on which legal advice would be desirable."

4. PAUL-BONCOUR COMMENT.-- In a talk with Paul-Boncour he pointed out that it was extremely desirable that the American Command make clear its responsibility for the conduct of elections in South Korea. He said that unless this were done, some of the "leftists" such as Patterson and Jackson, would find it easy to make a minority finding without necessarily stigmatizing the U.S., because they could say that the Koreans themselves ran the elections and that it was a bad election and that since the U.S. Government had turned over the running of the elections to the Koreans, it would not necessarily imply that the bad results were the fault of the U.S.

Paul-Boncour pointed out that probably Australia and Canada had already received instructions about finding the elections bad, but that however, they would be less inclined to be strong in

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

their charges if it was thoroughly appreciated that a finding of bad elections was an unfriendly act towards the U.S., not simply an unfriendly act towards the Koreans. Besides, with the U.S. appearing to evade responsibility for these elections there would be less encouragement for the CEFIPI bloc to support them, and also Syria undoubte ly then would go over to the minority report. It must be clearly understood that findings on the elections will be either pro or con the U.S., not pro or con Korea.

He also expressed the opinion that General Dean should take advantage of the inspection trip of the provinces which he made yesterday by writing a letter to the Commission which would say in effect that after he had appeared before the Main Committee on Saturday and heard the Main Committee's observations that he had gone personally on Sunday to so many provinces to issue directives to the U.S. officers that would govern their conduct in the election. Whether or not General Dean had intended the trip for this purpose, he should take advantage of the propaganda effect such a letter would have on the Commission.

5. THIPS.-- Group I (Main Committee) will visit Seoul today.

Group II left at 0700 hours, Monday, 19 April for Chonan, Onyang, and Yesan.

Group III left at 0800 hours for Taegu.

Group IV will leave Tuesday by plane for Kwangju.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

1 Incl
Summary Record 4th Meeting

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
G-2

JDW:ie

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

FOR AMERICAN EYES ONLY

This document has not been released by UNTCOK.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/SC.4/SR.4
17 April 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

MAIN COMMITTEE

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE FOURTH MEETING

Duk Soo Palace, Seoul
Saturday, 17 April 1948, at 10:30 a.m.

Chairman: Mr. R. LUNA (Philippine Republic)

Present:

Australia	Mr. JACKSON
Canada	Mr. PATTERSON
China	Mr. SSUTU
El Salvador	Mr. VALLE
France	Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR and Mr. MANET
India	Mr. SINGH
Syria	Mr. MUGHIR

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA (document A/AC.19/SC.4/Agenda 4)

The agenda was adopted.

INTERVIEW WITH MAJOR GENERAL W.F. DEAN, MILITARY GOVERNOR

At the invitation of the Chairman, General Dean, Military Governor, took his place at the Committee table.

The CHAIRMAN said that the American Government in South Korea had already given full consideration to the views expressed by the Commission. The Committee wanted therefore to inform the Military Governor of some observations made by its travelling groups. The Military Government had the main responsibility for conducting the elections in South Korea, but the Commission also had its share under the Resolutions of the General Assembly.

In the course of observation, several members had been

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

impressed by some misuse of authority by Korean officials. He referred in particular to complaints expressed on several occasions that pressure had been used to force people to register by threatening them that their rice ration cards would be revoked.

General DEAN, Military Governor, stated that he had heard reports of such complaints. The Press, first, had mentioned them and he had sent a message to the United States Civil Affairs Officers in all provinces instructing them to report to him all such facts and to take the necessary steps that no pressure was used in the elections. So far no case had been reported.

The newspapers, which had reported that such threats had been made, were the same newspapers which had published editorials criticising the elections. These allegations might have been true in some isolated cases, but no evidence had, so far, been found.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) agreed with the Chairman that the United States Military Government was responsible for conducting the elections and would be kept responsible for them by the United Nations. He had suggested an interview with General Dean as he was struck by the good will and the desire of cooperation with the United Nations Commission shown by the American military authorities in all the places he had visited and, also, because his personal impression was that the American authorities wished to leave great independence to Korean authorities. That

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

seemed a natural course, but since the American authorities would be held responsible for the elections, a greater control on their part should be exercised.

The Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, recently had made a proclamation on the rights of the Korean people. It seemed to him, however, that the Korean provincial authorities had not a very clear idea of the meaning of these rights. He had been told, during his observation tour, of a gathering which had taken place at night, on top of a hill, not very far from a registration office. The participants had demonstrated orally against the elections. The police had dispersed the meeting, fearing, apparently, that the registration office might be attacked. He considered it as interfering with the freedom of assembly.

At Pusan, when questions were asked about the freedom of the Press, the answers which were given by the authorities were ambiguous, so as to avoid a clear statement. He thought it advisable that instructions should be given to the local authorities on the interpretation of the proclamation.

General DEAN, Military Governor, appreciated the spirit in which Mr. Paul-Boncour had made his observations. He said that the American Military authorities were taking all measures to educate and to control the Korean authorities. The message on rice ration cards had been addressed to American advisers and not to Korean Governors, in order to exercise a better

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

control, the American authorities were now held responsible for the administration to a greater degree than before.

As far as the freedom of press was concerned, he did not know of any other country where the press could enjoy such a degree of freedom as in Korea. The press of Seoul had often attacked the Commanding General and himself, and statement, not only malicious but entirely false attributed to them had been published without any action being taken. However, he would make inquiries concerning the situation of the press in Yuesm.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) raised a second point, namely, that of the role played by the chiefs of blocks, or streets. He realized that these chiefs were performing important tasks, much more extensive in their scope than he thought before going to the provinces. The role of the chiefs of blocks in the procedure of registration had been considerable and similar to that of headmen in villages. They had repeatedly urged their fellow citizens to register in due time. This was all right, in so far as registration is only an administrative formality; but the next stage of the elections procedure, namely, the voting, such a role might become dangerous and he believed that the police, with which these chiefs of blocks or streets have normally very close connections, should immediately take steps in order to place them under control, so as to prevent their interverence in the freedom of elections.

General DEAN, Military Governor, agreed that the block

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

leaders might misuse their position. Instructions had already been issued to prevent that. He had discussed it with the Director of National Police on several occasions. The educational campaign conducted by the authorities had been emphasizing the complete liberty of citizens to vote in accordance with their own individual opinions.

He thought, however, that the freedom of elections would not be imperiled by officials or by the police, but by some dissentient elements forming a minority, who, he strongly believed, were receiving money from the outside, so that the problem of giving an adequate protection to members of election committees and of guarding polling places on the day of elections against attacks was his greatest concern at present. However, he wished to state that a free atmosphere, in his opinion, meant first that any citizen was free to go unhampered to a polling office, and second that the ballots were not destroyed, and finally those patriotic Koreans who served as election committee members should not fear personal reprisal from having served.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) raised a third point, namely, that of intimidation of potential candidates by members of some youth organizations, connected with a partywhich was playing the most prominent role in Korean politics. He quoted a particular case of a "middle-of-the-road" candidate, who had been beaten and threatened. Obviously the youth organiza-

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

tion in question had been active in preventing citizens, whose opinion was not on the rightist side, from running. It might have been an isolated case, but he believed that instructions should be given to prevent repetition of such intimidations, and stressed that it was no more in the interest of the United States than of the United Nations that the coming elections should have a unilateral character.

General DEAN, Military Governor, said that he had heard many such allegations and that though many were not absolutely groundless, many Koreans wished to be martyrs. However, he did not mean to intimate that this remark applied in this particular case, and he would see that this person was protected.

When he learned that the North West Youth Organization was the organization involved, he explained that it was not as large as the Nai Dong Youth Organization. They had had trouble with it as its membership was composed of young men from North Korea, whose families were still there. And, because they had been treated badly in the North and had a burning hatred for anything smacking of communism, they believed that they should treat their opponents in a similar fashion.

Although the United States Military authorities had estimated that the flow from the North would amount to approximately 10,000 the previous month, the number had amounted to

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

nearly 20,000, many of the refugees evaded the registration centers in order to go where they pleased in South Korea.

Mr. MUGHIR (Syria) raised the question of ration cards and their significance as an element in a free atmosphere for elections. Although those opposing the elections might state that there was a threat of the suspension of rice ration cards as a pretext, the fact had been reported on more than one occasion.

General DEAN, Military Governor, explained that all officials, both United States Military and Koreans, had been instructed not to suspend ration cards, and he had set out the directive, mentioned before, to this effect on 13 April.

Mr. MUGHIR (Syria) also raised the question of the youth organizations. The Commission had been told that no Chief of Police had been instructed by the Department of National Police that youth organizations were not to participate in the elections. However, when he had asked the Chiefs of Police, interviewed during the observation trips concerning the matter, they di not seem to have received any instructions at all. The National Youth Corps seemed to be peaceful, but other youth organizations claimed that they were in close connection with the Police and of considerable assistance to them.

General DEAN, Military Governor, attributed the answers of the Chiefs of Police to a possible language barrier or unreliability of the person interviewed. For, he had heard

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

the Director of the National Police give oral instructions to all the Division Chief of Police at the Police College, and later before all the Korean Governors, that youth organizations were not to take any part in the elections. He had a duplicate copy of the different instructions; he would take this matter up with the officials concerned when he visited the provinces and also with the Director of Police.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada), who had travelled with the representative of Syria, said that when the specific question had been put to the provincial Chiefs of Police, he was sure that there was no question of language difficulty.

Mr. MAGET (France), although he realized that there was a serious lack of office space, felt that it would have been better to avoid registration taking place in the same office where the rationed commodities - rice notably - were distributed. The rumors concerning pressure connected with rice rationing had obviously their orgin in such mistakes. However, the situation was not the same when registration was taking place in administrative offices, which were responsible for the distribution of rice ration cards, and also performed numerous other functions, which was done in most communities. In any case he had to stress that registration only was concerned and not actual voting, which, after all, was not so serious, considering that the procedure of registration was almost automatic in many advanced democracies. In the future it would

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

be advisable to see to it that polling places were not located in offices where ration cards are issued.

As a member of Group Number One, he also wanted to call the attention of General Dean to the fact that the Korean Police were sometimes reverting to methods inherited from the Japanese, and he referred to two deaths of Koreans, which had occurred during interrogations by the local police on the Island of Cheju-do. His observation group knew of such deaths only through open and sincere statement of the American Adviser, to whom he was glad to pay a tribute. But, he was wondering whether such methods were used on the Island as retaliation against the killings of police people, or if they were still in use in the whole of South Korea, in spite of the efforts that seemed to have been made by the United States Military authorities to stop them.

In any case, there clearly was no justification for such criminal acts, the generalization of which would be highly detrimental to the conclusions of the Commission regarding the free atmosphere for elections.

General DEAN, Military Governor, stated that one of the deaths had occurred on 6 March, was investigate, and had been referred for trial to a Military Court.

An investigation of the second case is now being made. If the investigation reveals the conditions alleged, the guilty parties will likewise be tried by Military Court.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

It has always been the concern of the United States authorities to prevent such practices.

It is indeed probable, as suggested by the delegate from Syria, that the wanton killing of so many police and police families, by members of the South Korean Labor Party, on the Island of Cheju-do, influenced the police in these particular cases to take such harsh measures upon capturing some of the culprits. However, such action on the part of the police will not be tolerated. Personnel transfers have been effected and instructions to that effect reiterated.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Restricted

American Delegation
U.S.-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

20 April 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE:

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities, Monday, 19 April.

Observation Group Activities, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday

GROUP I - (Liu, Ssutu, Valle, Costilhes, Luna)

Monday - No activity.*
Tuesday - No activity.*
Wednesday - Will visit Seoul area.

*According to Liu and Costilhes.

GROUP II - (Patterson, Wang, Lindo)

Monday - Chonan, Onyang and Yesan.
Tuesday - Chongju.
Wednesday - Chungju.

GROUP III - (Manet, Singh, Mughir)

Monday - Taegu.
Tuesday - Taegu.
Wednesday - Masan.

GROUP IV - (Jackson, Paul-Boncour)

Monday - No activity.
Tuesday - Left by plane for Kwangju.
Wednesday - Kwangju and vicinity.

Observation Trips by U.S. Liaison Office

The following trips are scheduled:

Thursday, 22 April, to Pongil Chon-ni, Kyongi-do.

Composition: Gen. Weckerling, Mr. Noble, Dean Pergler, Dr. Fraenkel and 2 persons from the National Election Committee.

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Memo for Gen Hodge cont'd

20 April 1948

Tuesday, 27 April, to Chunchong.

Composition: Gen. Weckerling, Mr. Noble, Dean Peppler, Dr. Fraenkel, Col. Duffy, Capt. Mahahon and 2 persons from the National Election Committee.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U.S.A.

cc: Gen. Dean
Mr. Jacobs
G-2

JDW/y

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

American Delegation
U.S.-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

21 April 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE:

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities, Tuesday, 20 April.

NEC Reports 700 Candidates

The National Election Committee reported to me 20 April that already 700 candidates registered from Seoul and the nine provinces. The returns were complete from only four provinces. The Committee expects over 900 in the final report.

Group I Activities Tuesday, 20 April and Wednesday, 21 April
(Report from Engers, Assistant Secretary)

Group I visited three districts yesterday. As the arrangements were poor for their purposes, they called off further visits. Their object was to call on the candidates in their offices.

In one place they found a candidate with RHEE's picture on the wall. They asked him if he was endorsed by RHEE. "No," the man replied, "I'm not endorsed by anyone except the Koreans, first, last and always."

They asked his political affiliation. He admitted that he admired RHEE very much.

They found the same situation in the other two districts. The candidates seemed to be self-endorsed. The Group has drawn no conclusions as yet.

On Wednesday, 21 April, the Group will make definite dates with candidates so that they will not have so much trouble in locating them. The Group will take with them members of the Seoul Election Committee. I arranged with a member of the Seoul Committee to come see Engers yesterday in order to arrange the program for today.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Memo for Gen Hodge cont'd 21 April 1948

Groups II, III and IV Program for Wednesday, 21 April and Thursday, 22 April.

Group II - (Patterson, Wang, Lindo)

Wednesday - Chungju

Thursday - Taejon, Kungju

Group III - (Manet, Singh, Mughir)

Wednesday - Masan

Thursday - Pusan

Group IV - (Paul-Boncour, Jackson)

Wednesday - Mokpo

Thursday - Sunchon

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen. Dean
Mr. Jacobs
G-2

JDW/yw

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

American Delegation
U.S.-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

22 April 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE:

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities, Wednesday, 21 April.

Group I Activities Wednesday, 21 April (Liu, Ssetu, Valle, Costilhes, Lunn)

Group I was unable to make dates with candidates in the morning but accompanied by two members of the Seoul Election Committee, went around Wednesday afternoon to make the definite appointments. How many of these appointments were made or filled has not yet been determined.

Group I is tentatively scheduled to visit In'chon Thursday, 22 April.

Group II, III and IV Program for Thursday, 22 April and Friday, 23 April

Group II - (Patterson, Wang, Lindo)

Thursday - Taejon, Kongju

Friday - Chonju

Group III - (Manet, Singh, Mughir)

Thursday - Pusan

Friday - Return to Seoul

Group IV - (Paul-Boncour, Jackson)

Thursday - Mokpo and Sunchon

Friday - Return to Seoul

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Jackson's Stand

Press Release #43 of 12 March gave the decision of the Commission to proceed with the observance of the elections as announced by the United States for the 9th of May, provided it can be ascertained that a free atmosphere exists.

It is quite likely that Jackson will bring up this matter again in the next week, presenting what additional evidence of a police state that he can unearth from the reports of the observation groups.

It has always been the Jackson idea that about the 25th of April UNTCOK should decide whether or not the atmosphere is free for them to observe elections.

Whether or not this idea of his has anything to do with his desire to see me on his return from Kwangju, I do not know.

In general, if the situation uncovered this week by the observation groups is the same as that observed the first week of the trips, it is extremely unlikely that Jackson's resolution will be sustained. They will probably let it continue on the shelf without coming to any decision.

Before leaving on Group IV trip, Paul-Boncour said that he had purposely put himself with Jackson because he wanted to be at his elbow. Paul-Boncour remarked, "I know that when we reach Kwangju, your (U.S.) 'friend', Mr. Jackson, will propose that we split up and that he visit some villages and that I visit others. I'm going to resist this."

Philippine Delegates Are "Stay At Homes".

During both weeks of the observation trips, the entire Philippine Delegation has been on Group I—the Seoul Committee. Yesterday the Philippine Administrative Officer, Ondoy, when asked why he didn't go on one of the excursion trips, shook his head and said, "The old man won't let us. He wants us all close at home."

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Reasons for this situation are not known, but it will be interesting to see whether or not the Philippine Delegation chooses to continue the same policy on the election day observations. Perhaps the reason is that Luna has already predetermined that he is going to find the atmosphere free so there is no point to making inspections.

Addition to Group I Report Above

According to Barthelemy (French), the only ones making the Seoul observation for Group I were himself and Ssetu. When asked why none of the others of the Group went, he said, "Well, Valle was asleep as usual, Luna never goes anyway and Dr. Liu apparently didn't care to go."

He said he and Ssetu spoke to the Chairman of the Election Committee in one of the suburbs of Seoul and that they picked certain candidates for interview. These candidates had been selected in advance. Nothing of any importance developed from the conversation. The only interesting comment he had to make was that they had interviewed one candidate who had formerly been a member of SKILA and who had resigned at the same time as KIMM, Kiusic. They asked him whether or not KIMM, Kiusic's trip to Pyongyang was going to affect his candidacy in any way. He said no, that although he had quit at the same time as KIMM, after that he had stopped following him and had no longer considered him a South Korean leader.

On Thursday Martel (Secretary at the French Consulate) went as French representative together with Ssetu (China) to visit In'chon. Possibly one of the Philippine Delegation went also. Barthelemy was not sure. They were expected to return by 1400 hours.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U.S.A.

cc: Gen. Dean
Mr. Jacobs
G-2

JDW/y

J.D.W.
in absence of
General Weckerling
on trip.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Restricted

F-L

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

23 April 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities for Thursday, 22 April.

1. UNTCOK OBSERVATION GROUPS COMPLETE PROGRAM TODAY:--All groups will finish their observations today and will be back in Seoul tomorrow to review their findings.

Today's inspection schedule is as shown below:

Group I (Seoul Committee) - Friday--Kaesong

Group II (Taejon) - Friday--Chonju
Saturday--arrive Seoul 0700 hours

Group III (Pusan) - Friday--arrive Seoul 1800 hours

Group IV (Kwangju) - Friday--Sunchon
arrive Seoul 1600 hours
by plane

2. TRIP TO KAESONG:--I made a trip to Kaesong yesterday to observe the election committees and stopped enroute at Koyang, Poju, and Changdan Guns. I found the members of the committees very well informed on the Election Law and procedures and the registration records were well kept. There are more candidates in Kyonggi-Do in proportion to the number of seats than in probably any other province. In this electoral district alone there are 13 candidates for one seat.

At Kaesong there is a special situation which I will report in a separate report.

I was accompanied by Mr. Noble, Dr. Pergler, and Mr. Choi, Vice-Chairman of the National Election Committee and Mr. Kim, Liaison Officer of the National Election Committee.

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
G-2

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Restricted

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

23 April 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Addition to Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities for Thursday, 22 April.

Group I yesterday visited Inchon and vicinity. Members on the trip were:

Liu (China)
Valle (El Salvador)
Ssutu (China)
Martel (France)
Globa (Translator)

They interviewed 12 candidates in four districts. According to Martel, the impression made on UNTCOK by the candidates was generally favorable. The candidates were from various parties and the committee was impressed by the absence of evidence that they were all Syngman Rhee appointees. One or two admitted that they admired Rhee but most of them convinced UNTCOK of the genuiness of their statements that they were independent candidates and their only interest was in the freedom of Korea and not in the victory of the Right over the other parties. Four of the candidates belong to no party.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
G-2

JDW:ie

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Restricted

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

24 April 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities for Friday, 23 April.

1. UNTCOK Observation Trips Return to Seoul.--All trips returned on schedule. Members of UNTCOK are comparing notes among themselves today. Each Group is now summarizing its report and drawing conclusions. Comments on their observations will follow in later reports.

2. Meetings.--No meetings scheduled for today or tomorrow.

The next meeting of the Main Committee will probably occur Monday or Tuesday.

3. Group III (Pusan--Manet, Singh, Mughir).--According to Manet, the Group was more favorably impressed on this trip than by any trip that the members of the Group had made previously. "We had a good crowd. There was no one anti. Singh was perfect. We had no trouble with Lucas or with Balinski. Even Mughir, because he likes to be popular, was leaning way over on our side."

More complete coverage of this trip will follow in Special Report 130.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
G-2

JDW:ie

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Sib

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

26 April 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities, 24-25 April.

1. Next Meetings.-- There will be a meeting of the Main Committee on Tuesday, 27 April at 1000 hours to discuss the results of last week's observation tours. There will also be a Plenary Session of the Commission at 10 A.M., Wednesday, 28 April, to take up the Boncour-Mughir Resolution of 12 March, to decide whether to observe the elections.

2. Commission Meeting.-- (a) On Saturday, while in the company of Paul-Boncour, Milner joined the party and a general conversation ensued. During this conversation Paul-Boncour mentioned casually that he intended to visit Chongju during the week and would be absent for three or four days. Milner was visibly agitated when he heard Paul-Boncour's statement and asked him whether or not he knew that a Commission meeting had been scheduled. Paul-Boncour replied that he had not been so informed and that he felt that there was nothing of sufficient importance to justify a Commission meeting. Milner became somewhat excited and asked Paul-Boncour whether or not he had talked to Schmidt about his proposed trip to Chongju. Paul-Boncour asked irritably, "What has Schmidt to do with my going to the provinces? "Milner then said that the Commission planned to clear that part of the agenda which included the Boncour-Mughir Resolution of 12 March, which announced the decision of UNTCOK to observe elections, in South Korea, "providing a free atmosphere exists at that time." Milner urged Paul-Boncour to defer his trip in view of the Commission meeting some time this week. Paul Boncour finally agreed.

(b) Concerning the meeting between Kim Kiusic and Patterson, Jackson, and Milner as reported to Mr. Noble, he said this is no more than was expected of this trio, although he was plainly perplexed at Milner's participation in the conference. I later met him at a cocktail party and he said to me, "Give me reliable evidence that Milner was present and I will take up this matter to determine why the Secretariat is interfering in political

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

questions of this kind." He said he would see Dr. Liu and Luna to see if they had been informed of this approach to Kim Kiusic and whether or not it was done by UNTCOK rather than on an individual Patterson, Jackson basis.

(c) Later I saw Dr. Liu and he said that he had heard of the visit of Patterson, Jackson and Milner with Kim Kiusic. He did not attach great importance to either the visit or to the consequences of the North-South leaders' conference in Pyongyang.

3. Observations of Group I.--Dr. Liu said that on the trip to Kaesong on Friday, 23 April, that results of their observations were excellent as usual. He said, however, that in Kaesong there was one candidate who had been given police protection by Chang Taik San on the grounds that this candidate had been involved in the Chang Duk Soo case and had been threatened several times. Dr. Liu said, however, that there was considerable dissatisfaction among other candidates because of this police escort which was looked upon by them as conferring considerable face and distinction on the candidate in question. The people in the area generally considered the police escort as singling out this candidate for preferred status and there was much angry muttering among the remainder of the candidates as a result. Dr. Liu thought that unless very cogent reasons necessitated this police escort, that it should be discontinued as soon as possible.

4. Future UNTCOK Observation Trips.-- Both Mr. Rogers and Mr. Lucas said that it was highly unlikely that UNTCOK would undertake any more observation trips until a day or two before the elections in order to observe on election day only. They both thought that the entire week would be spent in clearing the agenda of the Boncour-Mughir Resolution of 12 March, with Mr. Jackson playing a leading part in the discussions. (Jackson, himself, confirmed this to me when I met him on Sunday, 25 April.)

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
G-2

JW:ie

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

American Delegation
US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

27 April 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities for Monday, 26 April.

1. MEETINGS.--There were no meetings held or scheduled for Monday, 26 April. The Main Committee will meet today at 10 o'clock to discuss the observation tours made during the week 19-24 April. Conversation with most of the delegates has already been reported and the consensus is that the meeting of the Main Committee today will do little more than to note the reports that have been made by the various Observation Groups. Possibly one or two incidents might be considered of such importance as to warrant being called to the attention of the Military Governor. Whether or not General Dean will be called cannot be predicted at the present time. One delegate said that he would be summoned, but the majority thought that the deficiencies noted during the past week will be incorporated in a letter addressed to me.

2. VISIT TO CHUN CHON.--A group consisting of Drs. Pergler and Fraenkel; Mr. H. J. Noble; Justice Re, Chairman of the National Election Committee, and two other members of the National Election Committee; Colonel Duffy, MG; and Messrs. Roper, Johnson, and Roberts, local correspondents, will visit Chun Chon today. The party will consult with the provincial and local committees in Chun Chon and will move by jeep to adjoining Guns to observe the work of other electoral district committees.

3. COMMISSION MEETING.--The UN Commission will meet Wednesday, 28 April, to discuss the Bencour-Mughir Resolution of 12 March on whether to observe the elections as scheduled. The question of "free atmosphere" probably will not come up at this time. That is, as far as a decision on this point is concerned. On the basis of a wide discussion with practically all delegates it is believed that the Commission will unanimously vote to proceed and will decide the question of free atmosphere later. Mr. Mughir of Syria predicted that the vote would be unanimous, although I personally believe there may be one or two abstentions.

4. PRESS CONFERENCE.--The registration of candidates has now been completed and it is known in general what the party affiliations of these candidates are. However, among the 938 candidates, 413 are listed as having

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

no party affiliation. The National Election Committee has promised to give me a breakdown of this figure containing as much information as is known to them. The American press will be especially interested in this information; however, the Korean press reports may have already anticipated their requirements along this line.

JOHN WICKERSHAM
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen Roan
Mr. Jacobs
Maj

JW:ls

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Restricted

E.C.

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

28 April 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities for Tuesday, 27 April.

1. MAIN COMMITTEE.--The fifth meeting of the Main Committee took place on Tuesday, 27 April, as scheduled. The session lasted from 1000 hours until 1245. I was informed by several delegates that nothing of importance took place except the discussion of the reports of the various observation groups made during the week 9-24 April. According to Doctor Liu, the Chinese delegate, a letter will be sent either to General Hodge or to me bringing out in detail a number of the deficiencies discovered by the observation groups. Dr. Liu thought that none were very important and that the Commission would not consider it necessary to call General Dean.

2. VISIT TO CHUM CHON.--The group composed of Drs. Fergler and Fraenkel; Mr. Noble; Justice Ko and other members of the National Election Committee; Colonel Duffy, MG; and Mr. Roper of the United Press, which visited Chum Chon, returned late Tuesday, 27 April. Mr. Johnson, New York Times, and Mr. Roberts, AP, did not make the trip although they were invited. A Special Report will be made of this trip.

3. COMMISSION MEETING.--The Commission will meet today at 1000 hours to discuss the Boncour-Maghir Resolution of 12 March on whether the UNTCOK Commission would observe elections as scheduled. There is no reason to believe that the Commission will decide not to proceed. Several other matters will probably be discussed before the Boncour-Maghir Resolution, one of which will be the question of where the Commission will write its report. Mr. Paul-Boncour informed me that this question will come up today and from his conversation, as well as with many of the other delegates, it appears to be a foregone conclusion that Tokyo or some place nearby will be selected as the place where the Commission will complete the report. Sentiment is strong within the Commission to leave Korea at the earliest possible date and from the talks I have had with many of the delegates and secretariat I feel almost certain that they will leave even prior to the 15th of May. Shanghai was briefly discussed as a possible site and even Honolulu, but I believe that the consensus is overwhelmingly in favor of Tokyo. The Commission will return to Seoul after the report is written, according to Mr. Boncour, although he thought that some members of the secretariat might return directly to the U.S. from Tokyo.

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

4. RULE OF THE COMMISSION AFTER THE ELECTIONS.--(a) In a conversation with Dr. Liu, Mr. Paul-Boncour, and Mr. Olivier Manet, the opinion seems to be unanimous that only one or two or possibly three at the very most, of the delegates will remain in Seoul to observe the transfer of government functions to the Koreans. Dr. Liu has, as you know, strongly advised that a complete Commission meeting sit in Seoul during the transfer, but he views the probability of what will happen realistically and said that the desire among the delegates to go home, and also among the Secretariat, was so great that he felt that they might even leave only him here as the only representative of the Commission. He said that the original plan was to have him remain as the Commission representative with Singh, Patterson, and Jackson in Tokyo and Luna in Manila available on call whenever Plenary Sessions were desired. In this way, a quorum would be available. He now understands that Singh will return to India some time during the early summer and that Jackson will go to Australia. Mr. Patterson is quite likely to resume his position in Nanking as Canadian Minister. Dr. Liu deplored the whole situation, particularly the plan to bring new members of the secretariat in from Lake Success after the present group has returned.

(b) Mr. Manet has substantially the same information to give as Dr. Liu. Boncour and Manet were both extremely optomistic about the present situation, particularly as viewed from the U.S. standpoint. They both thought that nothing would come of the North-South leaders' conference and appeared to be unconcerned about the effectiveness of any Soviet trickery. Mr. Paul-Boncour said that the U.S. holds the whip hand now, particularly when the representatives of the Korean people have been elected by a vote of the Korean people themselves and witnessed by the UN Commission. "You will then hold the whip hand. You should use it wisely and this should be the predominant theme of your propaganda," said Mr. Paul-Boncour. Again Mr. Paul-Boncour had Paris and the General Assembly meeting in mind for he said, "Now, after the elections, you can bring elected representatives of the Korean people to the General Assembly in Paris and confront the Russians with this irrefutable fact."

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
G-2

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

American Delegation
U.S.-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

29 April 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE:

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities, Wednesday, 28 April.

1. 33rd Plenary Session of UNTCOK

The Commission met on Wednesday, 28 April 1948, in its 33rd meeting at 1030 hours to discuss the Paul-Boncour -- Mughir Resolution of 12 March which, in substance, declared the intention of the Commission to observe elections in South Korea on 10 May 1948 provided that a free atmosphere is obtained for the holding of these elections. It was a foregone conclusion after talking to many of the delegates and some of the secretariat that the Commission would decide to observe elections. The only question was the drafting of a suitable resolution which would neither commit the Commission to observe elections in case there were adverse developments, nor bind the Commission to a finding of free atmosphere in South Korea. Apparently many of the delegates felt that their action in adopting the Mughir amendment to the original Paul-Boncour Resolution of 12 March (changing the words "Expresses its firm hope that... these elections will be held in a 'free atmosphere'" to "provided there will be free atmosphere") now left them in a rather awkward position. Many felt that they should discuss only the decision to proceed with the observation of elections and not touch on the matter of free atmosphere.

However, after only a minimum of discussion and argument, the Commission accepted a resolution introduced by Dr. Liu Yu-wan, the Chinese Delegate, reading as follows:

> "In order to comply with the provisions of the resolution passed at its twenty-second meeting on 12 March 1948,
>
> "Having satisfied itself as a result of its extensive field observations in various key districts in South

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

problem, according to Mr. Paul-Boncour, he and Dr. Luna found themselves on opposing sides. According to Paul-Boncour, he gave a long speech in which he advocated that no decision be made at this time concerning the writing of a report and the withdrawal of UNTCOK from Korea. He said that in his opinion problems such as the designation of the Korean Government to be established should be given priority. For example, whether the government should be a provisional government or not. He favored writing a report which would largely leave its conclusions to be written at the meeting of the General Assembly in Paris in September. Paul-Boncour was strongly supported by Mr. Patterson (Canada).

According to Paul-Boncour, Dr. Luna somewhat heatedly attacked the Paul-Boncour proposals. Dr. Luna said that everybody in the Commission wanted to go home as soon after the elections as possible. He pointed out each member of the Commission by name and asked each one somewhat excitedly, "Don't you feel the same as I do?", but apparently no one spoke up except Mughir (Syria).

Finally Mughir (Syria) offered a draft resolution which provided that the Commission withdraw from Korea on 12 May and go to Tokyo to write its report. (See Inclosure No. 1 attached.)

Mr. Paul-Boncour stated this morning in the presence of Mr. Jacobs and myself that UNTCOK had queried Lake Success as to its action shortly after elections and UNTCOK had recommended it proceed somewhat along the lines of the Mughir draft resolution which is attached. Lake Success replied, however, that the Commission should remain on the ground in Korea, presumably to decide such questions as will arise from the transfer of governmental functions from the United States to the new Korean Government.

The Commission will meet today at 1030 hours to consider its attitude on the draft resolution offered by Syria. Mr. Paul-Boncour said that he expected to have the support of at least Canada and probably also of India to shelve consideration of these post-election problems and the writing of the Commission's report indefinitely. He said Mr. Singh had not yet

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Korea that there exists in South Korea a reasonable degree of free atmosphere wherein the democratic rights of freedom of speech, press and assembly are recognized and respected, the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea

"RESOLVES

"to confirm that it will observe the elections announced by the Commanding General of the United States Army Forces in Korea to be held on 10 May 1948."

The vote on this resolution was--

(5) FOR: China, Australia, Philippine Republic, El Salvador, India

(1) ~~Against~~: Canada

(2) Abstentions: France, Syria

Mr. Paul-Boncour defended his abstention by saying that he felt that he could not be a party to the finding of a "reasonable degree of free atmosphere." He favored either omitting any mention of free atmosphere or going out one hundred percent for no restrictions. Mr. Mughir abstained on general principles and had informed me before the meeting that he intended to do so. He gave only vague reasons for this position. The position of Mr. Patterson (Canada) was consistent with that adopted by him in the past.

The meeting closed at 1245.

2. 34th Plenary Session of UNTCOK

The Commission met on Wednesday, 28 April 1948, in its 34th meeting at 1600 hours to discuss problems which will have to be met after the elections are conducted, principally the writing of its report. In consideration of the latter

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

received instructions from India as to what attitude he should adopt. If Paul-Boncour's estimate is correct, there will be a close vote in the Commission. However, it is my opinion that the strong desire to leave Korea will predominate and influence this morning's session, and that the five countries which voted to proceed, plus Syria who offered the resolution at the 33rd meeting, will control the Commission's decision.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen. Dean
Mr. Jacobs
G-2

JW/y

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

COPY

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/67
28 April 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

SYRIA: DRAFT RESOLUTION

THE UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA,

HAVING RESOLVED to observe the elections on 10 May,

HAVING IN MIND that the task of its mission does not end by observing the elections and that the Commission envisages further stages in its work, such as being available to be consulted by the elected representatives for the realization of the independence of Korea,

RESOLVES:

1. To withdraw from Korea on 12 May for Tokyo, Japan, to write its report on the part of the work covered so far and arrive at preliminary conclusions;
2. The Commission will consider the proceedure of its work for the future at a future meeting;
3. The Commission will always be available to assemble, if circumstances so require;
4. The Commission will leave in Korea a liaison body consisting of two members of the delegations of France and China to gather all necessary information during the period of its absence from Seoul.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

American Delegation
U.S.-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

30 April 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE:

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities, Thursday, 29 April.

1. 35th Plenary Session of UNTCOK

The Commission met on Thursday, 29 April 1948, in its 35th meeting at 1030 hours to continue its discussion of the draft resolution offered by Syria on 28 April which provides for the withdrawal of the Commission from Korea on 12 May to proceed to Tokyo to write its report and to consider its future action. (Draft resolution attached to Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities, Wednesday, 28 April.)

About 1130 hours Mr. Paul-Boncour left the meeting and came up to my office to tell me that Mr. Patterson had withdrawn his support of Paul-Boncour in his plan to defer action on the Syrian resolution. The meeting finally broke up about 1230 with the agreement to meet again on Saturday morning at 1030 hours.

During the afternoon of 29 April, however, it was decided that the Commission would meet at 1600 hours on Friday, 30 April, to finally dispose of the Syrian resolution and the attitude of the Commission concerning its post-election action.

Mr. Paul-Boncour apparently is the only one in the Commission who is attempting to oppose the adoption of the resolution which provides for the withdrawal of the Commission from Korea immediately after the election. He told me today that his plan at this afternoon's meeting is to point out to the Commission the effect of its action when it is considered in association with the Pyongyang Radio broadcasts. He said he intends to point out that a Commission announcement of its decision to withdraw from Korea at this time would be most unfortunate, particularly when an emissary from the North-South

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Conference will shortly present a letter through the Commanding General or his representative demanding the withdrawal of both military forces. He said he will try to show that an announcement of the Commission's departure at this time would make it appear that the Commission is attempting to appease the Russians. The effects of such an announcement, he said, would be extremely bad not only in the United States but in Korea itself. He urged me to talk to several of the delegates, particularly India, Philippines and El Salvador, telling them that the United States would feel that the Commission's withdrawal at this time would have an unfortunate effect on the Korean people.

Paul-Boncour is not very optimistic over his efforts to stop the resolution. He said he thought he had the support of the Indian delegate but that most, if not all, of the others can see only one way and that is to go home as early as possible.

2. <u>UNTCOK Observation Trips During Election</u>

There will be a meeting at 1430 hours today of interested members of the XXIV Corps Staff and Mr. Hausner, the UNTCOK Administrative Officer, to discuss the observation of the UN Commission during the actual elections. I do not expect that this subject will be discussed at the plenary session, although it is quite possible that some delegates may attempt to bring this subject into the plenary session. I believe that most delegates favor small groups being placed in the provincial capitals consisting of not more than three members of the Commission and the Secretariat. As a matter of fact, Mr. Jackson told me he was doing his best to have this plan adopted, and I know of several others who believe that the Commission should observe the elections in close association with the American authorities and the Korean election committees rather than constituting themselves as a "complaint bureau" or to be organized as roving inspection teams. It is possible that the Main Committee will hold a meeting to thresh this question out.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen. Dean
Mr. Jacobs
G-2

JW/y

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Restricted

American Delegation
U.S.-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

1 May 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE:

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities, Friday, 30 April.

1. 36th Plenary Session

The Commission met on Friday, 30 April 1948, in its 36th meeting at about 1600 to discuss a draft resolution offered by Syria on 28 April which provided for the withdrawal of the Commission on 12 May to Tokyo, Japan to write its report and to consider future procedure. (Copy of this draft resolution is attached to Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities, Wednesday, 28 April.)

On the 30th of April Mr. Mughir, the Syrian Delegate, presented an amended draft resolution which was circulated by the Commission as Document A/AC.19/67/REV.1, 30 April 1948, which proposed that the Commission proceed from Seoul to Tokyo on 15 May 1948 leaving a liaison group of its representatives in Seoul to receive all necessary information. In general the amended resolution was phrased so that any adverse effect on the Korean people caused by the departure of the Commission from Seoul would be minimized.

As reported yesterday the French delegation was the only one who intended to oppose the Syrian resolution. Mr. Paul-Boncour pointed out the possible unfortunate effects of an announcement of the departure of the Commission at this time in view of the arrival of an emissary from the North-South Leaders' Conference with a demand that the U.S. troops and the U.N. Commission withdraw from Korea. He also saw that no useful purpose would be served by having the Commission move to Tokyo to complete its work. Manet prepared a very strong well-reasoned paper which was presented at the 36th meeting. Mr. Manet told me this morning, however, that the French arguments

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

had absolutely no effect on the delegates and the secretariat, most of whom were determined to leave Korea at the earliest possible moment. The vote was quickly decided with Syria, India, El Salvador, Philippines and Australia favoring the resolution and France opposed. Mr. Manet was not too certain but he thought that both China and Canada had abstained. The Syrian draft resolution as described above was approved with the addition of four words in the third paragraph which reads:

> "HAVING DECIDED that it would be advisable at this time to reach certain preliminary conclusions, and to prepare the first part of its report to the General Assembly to cover the period up to and including the elections;"

A copy of the resolution which had the approval of UNTCOK is attached as inclosure.

Mr. Manet said that the sentiment for leaving Korea was "terrific" among both the delegates and the secretariat. Mr. Mughir (Syria), Valle (El Salvador) and Dr. Luna (Philippines) were those particularly affected by what can only be described as homesickness, greatly influencing their sense of responsibility.

2. Negotiations for Tokyo Accommodations

It is understood that Mr. Hausner, Administrative Officer, has already arranged to ask United Nations Headquarters at Lake Success to take up the matter of accommodations in Tokyo with the State Department. In all probability we will be furnished with copies of the request. In conversation with several delegates and members of the secretariat, I came to the conclusion that the Commission intends to take the greater part of the Commission to Tokyo and that most of these will not return to Korea. I will get a confirmation of this as soon as possible for administrative planning purposes.

3. Vote on Paul-Boncour -- Mughir Resolution of 12 March

In Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities, Wednesday, 28 April, the Canadian vote on this resolution was erroneously

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

reported as being against the resolution. I am now informed that Mr. Patterson first voted against the resolution, but then had his vote changed to "abstaining". The total vote, therefore, was 5 for (China, Australia, Philippines, El Salvador and India) and 3 abstaining (Canada, France, Syria).

4. Conversation with Mr. Patterson

At a dinner party last night and in the presence of Dr. Bunce and Mr. Langdon, Mr. Patterson discussed freely and frankly his attitude toward the Korean problem. Although the talk was on a lofty philosophical note, it is my definite conclusion that everything said by Mr. Patterson represented very strong personal convictions. The important statements made by Mr. Patterson were as follows:

a. There is a war hysteria in the United States which cannot be stopped. Russia does not want war with America and is "just plain afraid" of the strong attitude taken by the United States. "Who wouldn't be with the talk that we hear of the United States' preparations for war?"

b. Mr. Patterson was greatly concerned over our policy in Korea. He felt that we were preparing to abandon Korea and he sought from all of us present an indication of the U.S. policy.

c. He was impressed with the proposed aid program to China and at one point said, "If I thought that the U.S. were to continue aid to China in such measure as to influence the present Manchurian campaign, I would change my position in UNTCOK."

d. "The Korean problem is not the business of the U.N. which was brought in to a situation that can only be decided by the two great powers. U.N. has no business here."

I could not escape the conclusion that the entire Patterson talk had all the essential elements of the positions of Henry Wallace in the U.S. and the South Korean Labor Party in South Korea.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U.S.A.

cc: Gen. Dean
Mr. Jacobs
G-2

JW/y
Incl.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/69
30 April 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

PREPARATION OF THE FIRST PART OF THE REPORT TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, RESOLUTION ADOPTED IN THE THIRTY-SIXTH MEETING, 30 APRIL 1948

THE UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA,

HAVING RESOLVED to observe the elections on 10 May 1948;

HAVING RECALLED the responsibility placed upon it by the General Assembly not only to observe elections of representatives of the Korean people, but to facilitate the participation of such representatives in the consideration of the question of Korean freedom and independence and, in particular, its responsibility to be available for consultation with such representatives;

HAVING DECIDED that it would be advisable at this time to reach certain preliminary conclusions, and to prepare the first part of its report to the General Assembly to cover the period up to and including the elections;

HAVING TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT the advantages to be gained through concentration on this phase of its task in some center removed from Seoul;

RESOLVES:

THAT it proceed from Seoul to Tokyo on 15 May 1948 for the purpose of preparing its report on the work covered so far;

THAT it return to Seoul during the first week of June, and that during the period of its absence, a liaison group of its representatives remain in Seoul to receive all necessary information.

- - - -

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

American Delegation
U.S.-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

3 May 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE:

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities, Saturday, 1 May and Sunday, 2 May 1948.

1. Meeting of Main Committee

The sixth meeting of the Main Committee will take place at 1030 hours on Monday, 3 May, to decide how UNTCOK will observe the election. Several members of the secretariat and delegates informed me that it has practically been decided that two or, at the very most, three members of UNTCOK will be stationed in each provincial capital where they will observe the U.S. observation of the election; that is, working in conjunction with our observation setup and the Korean provincial election committees. Mr. Schmidt asked me the morning of 1 May whether or not such a group could also be sent to Cheju Do Island. I informed him of the results of General Dean's visit to Cheju Do Island on Thursday, 29 April. Most of the Monday's meeting will be taken up with the assignment of provinces to the various delegates and members of the secretariat who are constantly changing their minds as to where they want to go.

2. Trip to Tokyo

I called on Mr. Schmidt the morning of 1 May and he went over in great detail the results of the 36th meeting which adopted the Syrian resolution to proceed to Tokyo on 15 May. He said that all similar UN commissions have written their reports in a neutral atmosphere and he felt that UNTCOK should do the same, although he regretted the loss of a week in getting re-established in the new area. He was very vague about the number of people to go as well as the number of people who would return here after the report has been written. Mr. Hausner later told me that 34 people would make the Tokyo trip which would leave a small group here of about 5 people including, under present plans, Dr. Liu, Chinese Delegate, and Mr. Paul-Boncour, the French Delegate. Dr. Luna told me on

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

1 May that it is almost certain that Dr. Valle and Dr. Lindo will not return. He said that he, himself, intended to come back although I doubt this very much.

3. Visit of Dr. Luna

Dr. Luna called on me on Saturday, 1 May, and stated that Mr. Manet, the French Alternate, had called on him late the night before and asked him pointedly what he (Luna) would do "if the United States government did not have accommodations for the UN Commission in Tokyo?" Dr. Luna said that he considered this an unwarranted assumption and an attempt to "play politics". He gave me a rather cloudy description of Friday's meeting in which he rehashed his difficulties with the French delegation. He said that Paul-Boncour at Friday's meeting gave the impression that he was talking for the American Command and that this was resented by all the other delegates. He said, however, that none of the delegates believed that Paul-Boncour had the ear of General Hodge and that they assumed this air as a part of his general desire to impress the other delegates with his importance. Dr. Luna strongly urged me to "call upon me whenever you feel it advisable to do so", and he strongly intimated he would do anything we thought necessary.

4. Visit With Mr. Patterson

Mr. Patterson called on me Saturday, 1 May, and among other things brought up the matter of an AP dispatch which he had just read on the UN Bulletin Board which stated that the Canadian Delegate abstained during the Boncour-Mughir Resolution discussions "because he believed there was no free atmosphere in Korea." He wanted you and me to know that he made no such statement as he said, "I have told you on many occasions that I have found conditions in South Korea surprisingly good." He said that the reason he abstained was one of being consistent with his general policy and, presumably, that of his government.

5. Weekend Activities

As far as is known there were no UNTCOK activities of any importance.

cc: Gen. Dean
Mr. Jacobs
G-2
JW/v

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U.S.A.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

American Delegation
U.S.-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

4 May 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE:

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities, Monday, 3 May.

1. **Meeting of Main Committee**

The sixth meeting of the Main Committee took place at 1030 on Monday, 3 May, to discuss the plan for the observation of the election program during the period 7-10 May 1948. The result was the adoption of a revised plan as given in UN Document A/AC.19/W.42/Add.7, 3 May 1948. This document gives the organization of the nine observation groups and the travel itinerary of each. Most groups will leave on Friday, 7 May, and will return on Tuesday, 11 May 1948.

The Group IX tour to the East Coast (Mr. Paul-Boncour and Miss Mishaux) is a personal junket of Mr. Paul-Boncour. He wants to fly to the East Coast and from there to Taegu, jeeping it the rest of the way to a place just south of Pohang called Kyongju, a spot of some historical and scenic importance. In view of the unsettled conditions in that area at the present time, I will attempt to dissuade him from this trip although he has been very determined to make it.

2. **Meetings**

The 37th plenary meeting of UNTCOK will be held on Wednesday, 5 May, to discuss two subjects — (a) the form of report that will be made to the General Assembly (the first part of the report referred to in the resolution adopted by the 32nd plenary meeting, which will be written in Tokyo), and (b) routine action on the reply of UN at Lake Success and the action of the State Department in transmitting to General MacArthur the requisition for UNTCOK accommodations in Tokyo.

Mr. Mughir of Syria said that in Tokyo the Commission will write the first part of its report only; that is, stopping

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

at the elections and the decision on whether or not these elections are conducted in a free atmosphere. He said that UNTCOK will meet again in August and when I questioned him as to where this meeting would be held, he said that in all probability here in Seoul. I was somewhat surprised at this answer as I envisaged that there would be no further meeting of UNTCOK after about 1 July other than the preparation of the final report by the Rapporteur. Mughir, however, insisted that the group left in Seoul (Liu, Costilhes and one or two others) would prepare the final report to include such matters as the United Nations conclusion on (a) the transfer of governmental functions from the United States to the Koreans, (b) UN report on efforts to hold consultations between the North and South leaders after the election, and (c) general UN observations on the stability of the new government.

Mr. Mughir said that UNTCOK would not take the initiative in calling a conference of north and south leaders after the elections. He said that consensus within UNTCOK favored action by the elected representatives of the Koreans in South Korea along this line. He said that UNTCOK would "sponsor such a conference" or would in some other way indicate its approval of a conference along this line.

3. PAK, Jae Hong

The case of Mr. PAK, Jae Hong has been revived again. Mr PAK, a candidate from the Pusan area, was declared ineligible by both the provincial and National Election Committees. He complained to UNTCOK sometime ago and I had the transcript of the record in his case given to Mr. Engers, Assistant Secretary of UNTCOK. Mr. Engers was also furnished with a copy of the National Election Committee decision in this case, in both English and Korean. Mr. PAK has again complained to UNTCOK and a transcript of his conversation with Mr. Engers is being forwarded under separate cover. Mr. Engers intimated that the American authorities should do something about this case, but I informed him that it was covered by the Election Law, that it was strictly a matter for the decision of the National Election Committee and I felt that any American pressure would be both inappropriate and inadvisable. I told him, however, that I would give a copy of his conversation with Mr. Engers to Mr. KIM, Dong Song, the liaison officer of the National Election Committee.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Memo for Gen Hodge cont'd

4 May 1948

4. Tokyo Accommodations

Mr. Hausner leaves for Tokyo sometime today to consult with General Beiderlinden on the UNTCOK accommodations to be made available in Tokyo where the first part of the UNTCOK report will be written. Mr. Hausner wanted Col Quinlan to accompany him to Tokyo but was informed that Col Quinlan's services could not be spared at this time.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen. Dean
Mr. Jacobs
G-2

JW/y

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

American Delegation
U.S.-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

5 May 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE:

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities, Tuesday, 4 May.

1. 37th plenary meeting.

The 37th plenary meeting of UNTCOK will be held today (5 May) at 1030 hours to discuss the form of the report that will be made to the General Assembly at its next meeting in Paris during September. In general I believe that Mr. Lucas' comments which follow below are probably accurate. I had occasion to talk to Mr. Schmidt the other day and he said the first three chapters of the report have already been written and that they will be presented to the plenary meeting this morning. These chapters cover the last two observation tours and include all activity of the Commission except the actual observation of the elections and its final conclusions.

2. Conversation with Mr. Lucas.

Mr. Lucas had an entirely different idea of UNTCOK's actions after the election than did Mr. Mughir to whom I spoke several days ago. Mr. Lucas confirmed my conviction that most of the 34 members of UNTCOK will not return to Seoul, at least the greater part of the Secretariat. From his talk yesterday I concluded that the group remaining in Seoul might number as high as 10 or 12, including Liu, Singh, Patterson, Lucas and possibly Paul-Boncour or Manet.

I suggested to Mr. Lucas that in order to assist us in our administrative planning that the UNTCOK inform us as soon as possible as to space that might be released and the earliest possible date we could utilize this space again. He said that that matter is now under consideration and Mr. Hausner will probably inform us on his return from Tokyo.

In general Mr. Lucas confirmed the report I gave you of Mr. Mughir's opinions. The report up to and including the

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

election period, up to and including the official results, will be prepared in Tokyo as the "first part of the UNTCOK report" and the remainder, principally comments and conclusions on para 4, Part II of the UN Resolution of 14 November, would be prepared for use of the Rapporteur in Seoul and be completed sometime in August as presently envisioned. In the meantime, a new group of UN personnel would be sent out from Lake Success, principally to replace members of the Secretariat who have returned home. Mr. Lucas says that while it is possible that Mr. Singh may be ordered to India, that he is now quite likely to remain in Seoul for sometime after his return from Tokyo.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen. Dean
Mr. Jacobs
G-2

JW/y

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

American Delegation
U.S.-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

6 May 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE:

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities, Wednesday, 5 May.

1. 37th Plenary Meeting

The 37th plenary meeting of UNTCOK was held on Wednesday, 5 May, beginning at 1030 hours. The meeting discussed the form of the report that will be made to the General Assembly in September. I was informed by several members of the Secretariat as well as Mr. Paul-Boncour that nothing of importance was discussed and that nothing of a controversial nature was to appear in the report adverse to our interests. The meeting closed at 1215.

2. 38th Plenary Meeting

The 38th plenary meeting will be held today, 6 May, beginning at 1030 hours to continue the discussion of the first part of UNTCOK's report that will be submitted to the General Assembly in September.

The case of Mr. PAK, Jae Hong is also on the agenda. Mr. PAK, a candidate from the Pusan area, was declared ineligible by the Kyongsang Namdo provincial election committee because of his conviction for fraud and subsequent imprisonment by the Japanese. Although his record shows that he bitterly opposed the Japanese before the liberation, the National Election Committee said that in view of his conviction for civil crime that he is ineligible to run as a candidate. As I informed you previously, the National Election Committee agreed to review this case informally yesterday, but have decided to uphold their former decision in this case; that is, to deny him eligibility as a candidate.

Mr. Engers, the Assistant Secretary, has been up to see me twice about this matter and appears to be in somewhat of a huff over the action of the National Election Committee. Although he hinted that possible action might

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

be taken by the Commission today on this case, I seriously doubt whether any formal representations will be made either to us or to the National Election Committee. As I see this case, it is a question solely for decision in accordance with the law and the National Election Committee has very clearly followed the law in this case. As far as is known this is the only case where a candidate has been declared ineligible during the entire pre-election campaign.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen. Dean
Mr. Jacobs
G-2

JW/y

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

American Delegation
U.S.-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

7 May 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE:

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities, Thursday, 6 May.

1. 38th Plenary Meeting

The 38th plenary meeting was held on Thursday, 6 May, beginning at 1030 hours to continue the discussion of the form of the first part of UNTCOK's report that will be submitted to the General Assembly in September. I was informed that nothing of any great importance took place, that is, as far as important decisions were concerned. Most of the material that appears in the present draft of the report has been seen by us previously in fragmentary form.

The case of Mr. PAK, Jae Hong was taken up and was removed from the agenda by vote of the Commission after my memorandum of 6 May was read to the Commission. This memorandum contained the decision of the National Election Committee after reconsideration to uphold its previous decision that Mr. PAK was ineligible as a candidate because of conviction of civil crimes.

Mr. J. F. Engers, the Assistant Secretary, displayed some heat over this decision in my presence, saying rather angrily that "there should have been a special committee within the Commission to take care of matters like this." Although I have furnished a complete record of this case to Mr. Engers, I find that upon questioning he has not even taken the trouble to read this record and, therefore, cannot be in a position to judge the merits of this case. He is obviously prejudiced in favor of the rejected candidate (Mr. PAK), probably having been influenced by Mr. PAK's personal appeals to him and PAK's so-called anti-Japanese attitude.

2. Future Meetings

There will be plenary meetings of the Commission on 12, 13 and probably 14 May to discuss the results of the election

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

and other matters. Invitations have been extended to both KIMM, Kiusic and KIM, Koo to appear before the Commission to give their observations on the North-South Leaders' Conference at Pyongyang either on 12 or 13 May. It is not known whether this invitation has been accepted by either of the KIMs.

3. Tokyo Accommodations

Mr. Schmidt told me yesterday that Mr. Hausner had phoned from Tokyo and had reported that SCAP Headquarters would do nothing about furnishing accommodations for UNTCOK until "authority had been received from the Department of the Army." He was obviously concerned about the time factor which has been a fetish with him for sometime and wanted to know whether or not we could do anything from this end. I restated our position here very briefly to Mr. Schmidt and he thoroughly understands the procedures that are essential in this case. However, he thought that you should be informed of Hausner's call and the difficulty which he is encountering. I gave a summary of Mr. Schmidt's talk to Mr. Jacobs.

4. Liaison Group

Press Release No. 58 stated that a liaison group of UNTCOK would remain in Seoul during the absence of the Commission in Tokyo consisting of representatives of France and China. I am informed, however, that both Liu and Paul-Boncour will go to Tokyo to take part in the writing of the report. Mr. Wang and Mr. Ssetu (China) and Mr. Costilhes (French Consul) will constitute the liaison group left here by UNTCOK.

Mr. Liu will leave for China for a short visit in Nanking with the Foreign Office immediately after the elections and will return direct to Tokyo. He said that it was expected that the representatives of six countries would return to Seoul and that both Syria and El Salvador would return home after the Tokyo conference. Asked about Jackson and Patterson, Liu did not appear to be certain that either would be in Seoul long after the completion of the report.

5. Conversation With Mr. Singh and Dr. Liu

Last night I had a very long conversation with Mr. Singh and Dr. Liu. Mr. Singh said that he thought that after the

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

elections and the establishment of a National Assembly here that the position of the U.S. would become "predominant" and frankly belittled the UN role during the transfer of governmental functions and power to the Koreans, echoing the view which is very popular within UNTCOK. Dr. Liu expressed opposite views as he always has.

Mr. Singh said that he talked with Dr. RHEE, Syngman recently and he felt that RHEE had no real ability to control a government here, if and when elected president, but that the approaching possibility of assuming responsibility has had a very sobering effect on him. RHEE, he said, was still rather naive on the subject of creating a military force here, saying rather glibly that "it would take only about two to three months to train a force in South Korea" that could effectively stop any North Korean advance. (Liu said he also had a conversation with RHEE recently and the time given him to train a force was six weeks.)

Mr. Singh went on to say that in the phase following the elections and the establishment of a National Assembly that it was most important that "the U.S. take the lead in preventing a too hurried transfer of power and functions to the Koreans." He even favored a deliberate action by the U.S. to further this delay and advocated only a minimum of power being given to the Koreans at this time. One of his suggestions was that a Provisional Government be established rather than a National Government. Reminded that the UN Resolution did not preclude the formation of a Korean National Government, he still insisted that the U.S. held the whip-hand in the twilight zone between the establishment of the government and the signing of any agreements that would guarantee Korea any future economic and military assistance. He said that he thought the Korean desire for an independent, sovereign government at this time could be controlled by the U.S. withholding essential assistance. He strongly leans toward the view which is probably the most popular one among UNTCOK members, that UNTCOK becomes a very pale shadow and an information bureau here in Seoul and the U.S. assumes a sort of guardianship over the Koreans, politically and economically, for an indefinite period. He agreed that Syngman RHEE would not agree to any such plan but he thought that there were many other realistic Koreans who would, and in this connection, he thought that KIM, Sung Soo would be the most competent Korean to assume the presidency.

cc: Gen. Dean
Mr. Jacobs
G-2
JW/w

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

American Delegation
U.S.-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

10 May 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE:

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, 7, 8 and 9 May 1948.

1. Friday, 7 May

No report.

2. Saturday and Sunday, 8 and 9 May

a. CHOI, Woung Chin (Danny).

Over the week-end I saw Mr. Schmidt and Mr. Engers and talked to both of them in an effort to determine their reactions in the CHOI, Woung Chin (Danny) case. When I saw Mr. Schmidt about noon on Sunday his reaction was very mild to the report that the National Election Committee had invalidated Mr. CHOI's candidacy in the same district in which RHEE was running. His only offering was that the whole case would hurt Dr. RHEE, Syngman more than anyone else and he said that it was his opinion that Dr. RHEE should have been more adroit in the handling of this matter, particularly in view of the fact that CHOI could never win. He did not even remotely suggest that the case would be revived by the UNTCOK or that he, himself, would suggest such procedure.

On the other hand, Mr. J. F. Engers, Assistant Secretary, was highly incensed at the action of the National Election Committee voiding CHOI's candidacy. He said, "These people have deliberately waited for the strategic moment when the Commission was away to announce this decision. They also waited until they were certain that the matter could not be taken up by the UN in view of the short time before elections." He muttered very angrily that he "didn't like any part of the whole case." None of the other delegates were available for comment in this case.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

I spoke to Mr. Schmidt during the late afternoon of 9 May after Danny Choi had called at the Sudo Hotel to see Mr. Schmidt and other members of the UNTCOK to protest the action of the National Election Committee. Mr. Schmidt's reaction was beginning to approach that of Mr. Engers although he was much more logical and reasonable. He wanted to know what the U.S. authorities intended to do in this matter. I went over very carefully with him Section 44 of the Election Law (SKIG Ordinance 175) and showed him that the National Election Committee had acted fully within its own competence and in accordance with the law. He noted the provision for invalidation of the election by the Military Governor within two weeks and strongly intimated that the Commission might have to act in this case and suggest action under this provision when it returns on 11 May.

b. Proposed UNTCOK Trip to Tokyo.

Mr. Schmidt informed me late Sunday afternoon on 9 May that Mr. Hausner had been informed in Tokyo that "General MacArthur has refused the entrance of UNTCOK into Japan as a Commission but had agreed that the Commission could enter Japan as individuals." Apparently Mr. Schmidt took this report from Hausner as a denial of the request of UNTCOK for accommodations in Tokyo. Prior to this time I had spoken to Mr. Schmidt and he said that up to noon of Sunday that no report had come from Hausner. He said then that he had decided to extend the proposed date of departure from 15 May to 18 May in hopes that some message might come from the Department of the Army authorizing General MacArthur to act in this case. He said that in consonance with that decision he would permit Hausner to remain until Thursday, 13 May. He said that he greatly regretted to have to report this matter to the Commission but he felt that under the circumstances he must do so. He felt sure that the Commission would issue a press release which would be "embarrassing to all" because it would point out the non-cooperative attitude of the Army towards the United Nations. I suggested to Mr. Schmidt that the Far East Command was perfectly within its rights in refusing accommodations because that Command had no relation to the United Nations Commission (which operated in Korea only according to its mandate).

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

I told Schmidt that of course the Department of the Army might direct the Far East Command to furnish accommodations from the international point of view. Mr. Schmidt went on to say that he thought the press and the Koreans would be certain to interpret the matter as "differences between General MacArthur and General Hodge." I pointed out the absurdity of this statement to Mr. Schmidt who insisted that whether it was absurd or not that he believed the press and the Koreans would react in that way. I told him I thought there was no chance of either the press or the Koreans getting this impression.

This morning, Monday, 10 May, Mr. Engers called on me and said that Hausner was actually on his way back to Seoul. He went on to say that "many of the Commissioners are very angry about the decision and feel insulted." Just whom these Commissioners are, I could not ascertain as only a few are here and this may be a typical Engers intimidatory gesture. He said that a meeting would be held Wednesday afternoon, 12 May to discuss the refusal of General MacArthur to permit UN to come to Tokyo. He spoke heatedly and vaguely of "international discourtesy." I took great pains to reason with Engers but he apparently is considering the problem with the sensitivity of UNTCOK prestige.

He said that Hausner had been told that UNTCOK could not visit Tokyo because of (1) "lack of accommodations", and (2) "the Japanese people would not like to have the Korean problem decided on Japanese soil."

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen. Dean
Mr. Jacobs
G-2

JW/y

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

American Delegation
U.S.-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

11 May 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE:

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities, Monday, 10 May.

1. UN Observation of the Election.

a. Observation in Seoul.

(1) Sources: Mr. Schmidt and Miss Montague.

Both of these sources were well pleased with practically everything that they observed on election day. They praised the balloting arrangements although they indicated that there were minor cases of carelessness, particularly in a lack of privacy, some of the curtains either having been taken down or never having been provided. They did not see any police at any of the balloting places that they inspected and there was not the slightest indication of terrorism either from the Right or from the Left. They did observe some of the vigilantes (Community Protective Association) but observed no improper action on the part of these people. There were some sporadic searchings of voters but in the main this was satisfactorily explained by the chairman. Later in the evening they were joined by Mr. Milner during the time the ballots were being counted and all reported that the situation was extremely quiet and that the counting of the votes was proceeding in a legal and orderly manner.

(2) Source: Mr. Mughir.

Mr. Mughir said that he had visited 13 balloting places and that he thought that everything was excellent. He praised very highly the technical and administrative arrangements that had been effected and said that his opinion of Korean administrative ability had risen very highly. He said that he observed police in only one ballot place and the presence of

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

this policeman was explained by the chairman as being necessary because of a feared attack. That balloting place had been the target for a bombing attack the night previously. Mr. Mughir accepted this explanation as being a very proper one. He said that also in one place there were representatives of youth groups in uniform but this also had a reasonable explanation.

In speaking later of the refusal of the Far Eastern Command to provide accommodations for UN, he said that he expected some action on the part of the UN Commission. He greatly deplored FEC refusal, although he was unable to give any solid reasons why the Commission should go to Japan. He said that the delegates and the secretariat well understood the cooperative attitude of the United States Army officials in Korea, including Mr. Jacobs, and he thought that a press release would be issued by the UN sometime tomorrow which would contrast the cooperative attitude of the United States Army in Korea with that of Japan. Although I spent some time to explain what I thought was the position of the Far Eastern Command, I do not think that Mr. Mughir was impressed with these reasons. I also drew the conclusion that his reasons for wanting to go to Tokyo to write the report were largely personal.

b. Observation in Inchon.

I had a second-hand report of Mr. Barthelemy's observations in Inchon. My source stated that Mr. Bathelemy was extremely well pleased with everything he saw in Inchon on election day and had no criticisms whatever.

c. Observation in Chun Chon, Kangwon-do Province.

Both Dr. Liu and Mr. Milner had nothing but superlatives to describe what they saw in Chun Chon. They both reported a practically perfect election except that they arrived so late (about noon) that most of the voting had been completed by that time. They said over 60% of the voting was not observed but what they did see impressed them as being exceedingly well conducted, quiet, orderly and efficient.

202 cont.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

2. Observation in the Provinces.

Groups II to IX, inclusive, will return to Seoul either late this afternoon or tonight and a report of their observations will be given tomorrow.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U.S.A.

cc: Gen. Dean
Mr. Jacobs
G-2

JW/y

202 end.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Restricted

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

12 May 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities for Tuesday, 11 May.

1. 39th Plenary Session: The Commission will meet tonight at 2000 hours at its 39th Plenary Session to discuss the "rebuff" to its attempt to move to Tokyo to write the report. Some expressions from those with lacerated and wounded feelings are expected at the meeting tonight, particularly from Mughir and possibly Luna and Valle, the latter to a lesser extent. There is considerable disagreement among the Secretariat also as I judge the feelings of Mr. Schmidt and Mr. Engers. Mr. Graham J. Lucas, the Assistant Secretary, expressed the feeling within UNTCOK very well when he said that apparently the Commission had reached a "mental dead end" and could see nothing beyond the writing of a report and going home. Mr. Lucas said that this thinking which I have reported in the past, dominated the thoughts of all members of UNTCOK. He said that UNTCOK members were afraid to get involved in some of the unfinished business here in South Korea, particularly the transfer of governmental functions to the Koreans and other allied questions.

I am informed that Commission action on the refusal of FEC to permit the Commission to enter Japan is the only subject on the agenda. However, there may be several correlating lines of action discussed. It is quite likely the Commission might now begin to think about whether or not it will encourage or sponsor another meeting of the North-South leaders.

2. Main Committee: There will be a meeting of the Main Committee at 1030 hours on Thursday, 13 May, during the morning and the afternoon. At the morning session KIM Koo and LYUH Wong Hung will appear before the Main Committee and during the afternoon, KIMM Kiusic will be heard. It is unlikely that the results of the election observations will be discussed either today or tomorrow.

3. UN Observations of the Elections:

(a) Group 1 (Seoul)

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

(1) Source: Dr. Luna and Miss Smith.

The reports from this Group were very similar to those reported yesterday. This group was high in its praise of everything that they saw.

(b) Group 2 (Chungchong Pukto)

No report as yet.

(c) Group 3 (Chungchong Namdo)

(1) Source: Mr. Graham J. Lucas.

Mr. Lucas gave a very detailed report of his observations (with Mr. Singh) in Chungchong Namdo. These reports were uniformly excellent. Mr. Lucas said that both he and Mr. Singh were very favorably impressed with the administrative and technical arrangements for the election and were particularly high in their praise of the Korean ability to conduct the elections. He said that the elections were conducted in an orderly and legal manner.

(2) Source: Mr. Singh.

Mr. Singh observed the elections in Chungchong Namdo. The situation was very satisfactory in that province. Peace and order were not disturbed. The Voting District Election Committees complied with the Election Law and the Election Regulations and Mr. Singh expressed his astonishment that the Korean agencies so quickly thoroughly familiarized themselves with the complicated provisions of the election law. Mr. Singh summarized his impressions as being excellent and thoroughly surprizing.

(d) Group 4 (Cholla Pukto).

(1) Source: Mr. Wang Gung-Hsing.

Mr. Wang echoed the good impressions that other members of UNTCOK have given me of the conduct of the elections. He said he visited over 100 election booths and found only one incident which might be considered adverse and that he considered it rather trivial. At one voting booth someone had put a check mark under the name of one of the candidates on the photograph board outside of the booth.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

(e) Group 5 (Cholla Namdo)

(1) Source: Mr. Liao.

Mr. Liao's comments of the UN observation of the elections in Cholla Namdo parallel those of Mr. Lucas. He too noticed and commented on the greatly improved administrative and technical arrangements during the elections over those of the registration period. He said that only one minor incident came to the attention of his Group, and that was when a policeman followed him and Mr. Lindo into one of the voting places. However, the policeman was quickly ejected from the voting place by the Election Chairman.

(f) Group 6 (Kyongsang Pukto)

Mr. Manet has not yet returned to Seoul.

(g) Group 7 (Kyongsang Namdo)

No report as yet.

(h) Group 8 (Cheju Do)

(1) Source: Mr. Costilhes.

Mr. Costilhes returned the afternoon of 11 May and gave me a very detailed picture of his experiences in Cheju Do. He said that the conduct of the elections on the island was relatively good. He did not notice that the people were particularly intimidated from going to the polls although there was considerable evidence of fear among the election officials. In one case a chairman of the election committee could not be found, having apparently departed without warning. He said that as far as attacks by Communists were concerned, he saw none of these although a shot might have been fired at his group in one of the villages. He said despite the tension in Cheju Do that the police and the youth groups did not take excessive precautions. As a matter of fact, he said that the balloting places showed no signs of any particular extra precautions. Mr. Costilhes said that the general proportion of ballots cast in Cheju Do will be greatly decreased because in many of the villages the scheduled balloting places were either abandoned or all of the equipment was taken into the hills by the villagers. In some cases, he said, these villages were almost completely deserted. He said that he got a very good explanation of the trouble in Cheju Do which apparently is not due entirely

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

to the Rightist-Leftist clash, but because of Kentucky like feuds which have been carried on on the island for centuries between the clans. He said he noticed a number of minor deficiencies such as certain election chairmen who apparently were not fully instructed on election procedures, but that he, himself, does not intend to make any report of these deficiencies in view of the general over-all excellence of the conduct of the elections. He said, however, that Mr. Globa (in true Secretariat fashion) will report these to the Commission.

(i) Group 9 (East Coast)

Mr. Paul-Boncour has not yet returned to Seoul.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
G-2

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

American Delegation
U.S.-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

13 May 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE:

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities, Wednesday, 12 May.

1. 39th Plenary Session

The Commission met at 2000 hours on Wednesday, 12 May, to discuss the action of the Commission in removing itself from Korea and writing its report elsewhere. Dr. Liu (China), Dr. Luna (Philippine Islands) and Mr. Mughir (Syria) introduced a resolution that, noting the "refusal of the American authorities in Japan to permit entrance of UNTCOK into Japan", it was desired that the Commission would go to Shanghai, China and complete its report there, leaving Seoul on 18 May. Mr. Paul-Boncour (France) did not attend but was represented by Manet who reminded the Commission of the French position taken in the past. That position was that the French Delegation considered the move to Tokyo or anywhere else unwise and that the Commission should remain in Korea to complete its report, and, therefore, France abstained from any part of the discussion. Mr. Jackson (Australia) and Mr. Patterson (Canada) spoke against adoption of the China, Philippines, Syria resolution, arguing that General MacArthur's refusal was not "official". The Patterson and Jackson position was that the formal request for entry into Japan was to be decided by the State Department and not by the Far Eastern Command.

This position was finally adopted and no vote was taken on the China, Philippines, Syria resolution.

A press statement prepared by the Secretariat was discussed and it was agreed that it would be issued at nine o'clock this morning to be signed by Mr. Mughir, the present chairman. There apparently has been a mix-up in the signals, however, as it has not been issued up to this hour (1015). A copy was handed to me by Mr. Hausner which I sent to General Hodge, but I was later informed that it is now being amended. To what extent, however, I do not know. The press release is

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

a typical Milner-slanted position on the election and highlights the few deficiencies that were noted. The fact that it was a splendidly conducted election is damned with faint praise. Just who approved this press release, as yet I am unable to ascertain. The terminology of the press release is in vivid contrast to the high praise that I have heard from all members of the Secretariat and the Delegates.

2. Main Committee

There will be two meetings of the Main Committee today, one beginning at 1000 hours and the other during the afternoon. KIM, Koo will appear at the morning session as well as LYUH, Wong Hung. KIMM, Kiusic will be heard during the afternoon session.

3. UN Observations of the Election

(a) Group 6 (Kyongsang Pukto)

Source: Mr. Manet (France)

Mr. Manet stated this morning that he was very much impressed with the election as he observed it in Taegu and immediate vicinity. He said there were a number of deficiencies, mainly concerning the organization of the interior of the balloting places, but that in the main he considered that the elections were "excellent". He praised highly the American observers with whom he had come into contact.

(b) Group 7 (Kyongsang Namdo)

Source: Miss Stieren

Miss Stieren quoted Mr. Jackson who is the head of the group as being extremely well pleased with everything that he had seen in this province. She said that in spite of the normal tension that prevails in this province she saw little that could be criticized, particularly referring to the supervision of the election by the police and the youth group s. She said that the whole group was much impressed with the civic-mindedness and patriotism of all the people that they encountered and she was positive that there was no evidence of "forcible" voting.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

(c) Group 9 (East Coast)

Source: Mr. Paul-Boncour (France)

Mr. Paul-Boncour gave me a very detailed description of his tour which started at Taegu and from there proceeded by jeep eastward to the Pohang Area and then north and northwestward to Seoul by jeep. He said that he saw innumerable balloting places and spoke to most of the election officials in these places. He said that in his observation the conduct of the election was "practically perfect." He said that the implementation of the Election Law and Regulations was "correct." He said that one point that particularly impressed him was the fact that the people who lived in isolated areas were so determined to cast their votes that members of the family came to the polls in regular relays, always leaving someone in the family at home to guard their place. He said that he was present at many of the balloting places when the votes were being counted and he saw extremely few invalidated ballots. He said that in general the vote was very scattered and that no candidate received a majority of the vote.

4. <u>UNTCOK Discussion of Movement From Korea</u>

This morning about 0845 I delivered a message to Mr. Hausner from General Beiderlinden that he, General Beiderlinden, would like to have Hausner call him in Tokyo. Hausner was immediately convinced that this message meant a reversal of General MacArthur's decision and said, "It may be too late now." He said that "I must see Schmidt at once, but I don't think he will even let me call General Beiderlinden on this as we are almost fully committed on going to Shanghai." Later a hurried meeting was arranged about 0915 with Dr. Liu, Schmidt, Mughir, Hausner, Engers and a few others present. The French apparently were not asked to attend this meeting. This meeting resulted in decisions as follows:

a. The press release which I sent you was hastily held up and amendments were ordered.

b. Hausner was authorized to call General Beiderlinden.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Memo for Gen Hodge cont'd

13 May 1948

I talked briefly to Schmidt who seemed to be somewhat excited. He, like Hausner, assumed that the telephone call from Tokyo was a change of decision by the Far Eastern Command. He said very angrily, "What kind of a way of doing business is this? Don't they know their own minds over there? We may have gone too far to accept this change of decision."

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U.S.A.

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
G-2

JW/y

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Restricted

American Delegation
U.S.-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

14 May 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE:

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities, Thursday, 13 May.

1. Main Committee

a. Morning Meeting

The Main Committee met beginning at 1000 hours Thursday, 13 May, and heard KIM, Koo only on the proceedings of the North-South Leaders' Conference. From reports that I have heard the Commission was not particularly interested in what he had to say, principally because of its absorption in the "MacArthur rebuff." Apparently KIM, Koo did not distinguish himself and largely reiterated what we have already seen in the press and in the KIM-KIMM joint statement.

During the progress of the meeting Mr. Manet (Alternate French Delegate) came out and said that the question before the Commission now was how to extricate itself from the position in which it had placed itself by agreeing to hear KIM, Koo, KIMM, Kiusic and LYUH, Wong Hung. He asked for my unofficial advice. He said that the Commission was considering inviting Syngman RHEE to appear on Friday, 14 May, before the Commission in order to "offset the effects of the Commission hearing of the dissident political leaders and then flying off to either Tokyo or Shanghai." I told Mr. Manet that I thought it would be better if Syngman RHEE and KIM, Sung Soo were to be invited. I emphasized that I spoke unofficially.

b. Afternoon Meeting

The Commission continued its hearing of the South Korean representatives to the North-South Leaders' Conference. KIMM, Kiusic and LYUH, Wong Hung both appeared during the afternoon session. The Commission was not enthusiastic over either

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

of these interviews, one delegate describing KIMM, Kiusic as "boring" and "pathetic." He said that he droned on for more than two hours and what he had to say was not particularly interesting to the Commission. LYUH, Wong Hung appeared during the late afternoon before the Commission. I have had no report of his talk.

c. Meeting Scheduled 14 May

There will be a meeting of the Main Committee at 1000 hours this morning. The principal item of business will be the discussion of the Mughir statement and the appearance of either Syngman RHEE and/or KIM, Sung Soo. The trip to Shanghai will come up also sometime during today or tomorrow provided our State Department attitude on the MacArthur refusal is available to the Commission.

2. UNTCOK Discussion of Movement from Korea

At about 1515 hours, 13 May, I called on Mr. Schmidt and he handed me a letter informing me that preliminary arrangements were made by the Commission and the Secretariat for accommodations in Shanghai. See attached letter.

Mr. Schmidt and the members of the Commission with whom I came in contact were considerably annoyed by the decision of the Far Eastern Command concerning accommodations in Tokyo. Their sensitiveness and sense of outraged dignity was so great that they could not accept the change in the Far Eastern Command decision to permit the Commission to come to Tokyo. That feeling remains and will be a factor in their thinking for sometime.

Mr. Schmidt informed me "off the record" that he and the present and succeeding chairmen, Mr. Mughir and Mr. Jackson, Dr. Liu and Mr. Hausner will fly to Shanghai, leaving Seoul on Sunday, 16 May. He said that the remaining members of the Commission will follow shortly afterward. He emphasized, however, that most of those who go to Shanghai will return to Seoul during the first week in June in accordance with their announced schedule. Mr. Hausner came into Mr. Schmidt's office about

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

at this point and discussed the notification to the U.S. authorities concerning billeting arrangements and Mr. Hausner promised me that he would see Col Quinlan, Headquarters Commandant, and Seoul Billeting Office so that we can make the necessary adjustments of space.

Despite the definite arrangements to go to Shanghai, the Commission is still following the advice of Mr. Jackson and Mr. Patterson given at the 39th plenary meeting on the evening of 12 May, Wednesday, which was that the MacArthur refusal could not be accepted by the Commission as official. The Commission is apparently waiting for an official reply from the State Department through the Secretary General of the UN, but it is difficult to see how they can now stop the Shanghai arrangements. I estimate that what they are trying to do is to regain face through an anticipated and implied rebuke of MacArthur from the State Department which they hope can be used as the vehicle for a "dressing down" of MacArthur through a UN press release here or conceivably through Lake Success. Anger and revenge against the action of General MacArthur is still in the forefront of the Commission's thinking.

3. Mughir Statement

Press Release #59 issued on 13 May by the chairman, Mr. Yasin Mughir (Syria) was the product of the combined talents of Mr. Schmidt, Mr. Milner and Mr. Mughir himself. When I spoke to Mr. Schmidt on 13 May concerning the very bad reaction that this statement would create among the Koreans, he said that he was very sorry that this was so but that the statement was the opinions of Mr. Mughir himself. He said that it was unfortunate that Mr. Mughir "with his known ideas" should happen to be chairman of the Commission at this time but that the chairmen of the Commission had been permitted wide latitude in issuing statements of their own. Schmidt left no doubt in my mind but that he secretly approved of Mughir's statement.

Mr. Grand informed Lt Croucher that he, Grand, had no part in the release of this statement and that "it was the work of Schmidt, Milner and Mughir." The members of other delegations were not consulted regarding the release of this

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

statement. Paul-Boncour plans to make a separate press statement today, 14 May.

I contacted Dr. Liu (China) and Dr. Luna (Philippines) last night, 13 May, and found that the latter had already planned a campaign against the Mughir statement. Dr. Luna said he was somewhat annoyed at the unilateral issuance of this statement and said that he had been trying to get a statement from Schmidt concerning the authority for this release all day yesterday. He said that he has already solicited support of Valle, Singh and one or two others in bringing the matter before the Commission at the meeting of the Main Committee this morning. Dr. Luna said that he even had the tacit support of Mr. Patterson who spoke of the inappropriateness of the release at this time.

When I spoke to Dr. Liu I found him less concerned than Dr. Luna about the Mughir statement. While he deplored the issuance of "such a one-sided view", he said that the harm had been done and that the first side to reach the newspapers was the one that would obtain the greatest benefit. He said, however, that he would join with Paul-Boncour and Dr. Luna in an effort to write a press release to be issued by the Commission as a whole pointing out the views expressed by Mr. Mughir as being those of his own and that the Commission was at work on its report at the present time and had not yet reached a decision on the election in the absence of official results.

I think there is a great deal of validity in what Dr. Liu stated and I am always afraid of the "senatorial courtesy" that exists among members of UNTCOK. The collective Commission opinion will differ vastly from those of the majority of the delegates and this applies particularly to our so-called friends who are extremely weak when a bitter floor fight is impending. I think that we can expect more from Dr. Luna than we can from anyone else, and although Paul-Boncour will make a strong statement before the Commission, he is not likely to go very much farther. He tells me, however, that his press release will be extremely strong and will denounce Mughir in no uncertain terms.

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
G-2

JW/y

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U.S.A.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

[redacted]

13 May 1948

[redacted]

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.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Restricted

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

15 May 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities for Friday, 14 May.

1. Main Committee.--9th Meeting (A.M.).

a. The Main Committee met at 1000 hours in its 9th meeting, with the following agenda:

(1) Appearance of Dr. RHEE, Syngman;
(2) Discussion of the observations of UNTCOK during the election period;
(3) The CHOI Neung Chin (Danny) case; and
(4) The Mughir press release.

I have had reports of Dr. RHEE's appearance before the Main Committee and these reports have been far from complimentary. I will get a copy of his summarized remarks within the next twenty-four hours, but as told there is nothing of any interest in his statements. In the first place, the Commission had absolutely no curiosity about his appearance nor did they see any value in his appearance except for record purposes to counteract the KIM Koo, KIMM Kiusic hearings.

The Danny CHOI Case was considered. The Commission decided to address a letter to me inclosing a copy of an interview with CHOI, UN Document A/AC.19/SC.4/15/Add, dated 10 May 1948. I have already reported separately to you on this matter. The election observations were not discussed.

Dr. Luna (P.I.) led the attack on the Mughir press release, supported by Dr. Liu (China) and Mr. Manet (France). Mughir retreated very rapidly and he, himself, agreed to issue the press release 63 in which he assumed all responsibility for the statement belittling the elections on 10 May.

b. 10th Meeting (P.M.)

The 10th meeting of the Main Committee was held beginning at 1530 hours and heard KIM Sung Soo. Mr. KIM impressed all

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

of the members of the Commission as being the soundest and most rational Korean who has been heard by the Commission.

2. Future meetings.--There will be neither Plenary nor Main Committee meetings of the Commission prior to the departure for Shanghai.

3. Departure for Shanghai.--On Sunday, 16 May, ten members of UNTCOK will depart for Shanghai, including Schmidt, Jackson, Mughir, Singh, Liu, Setu, Wang, Hausner, Miss Allard, and probably Miss Glance. On Tuesday, 18 May, thirteen members will depart followed by the last group of six on Friday, 21 May. Paul-Boncour will go with the last group. The Commission moves via regularly scheduled flights of the Northwest Air Lines. Mr. Chu, who recently returned from China, will head the Secretariat group remaining in Seoul and the representatives of the Delegation will be Mr. Costilhes, (France) and Mr. Soo, Senior Vice-Consul (China).

I am reliably informed that Schmidt, Hausner, Engers, Mughir, Valle, Lindo, Luna and most of the Secretariat group going to Shanghai will not return. The present plan is to retain Mr. Milner as the chief of the Secretariat. It is reported, however, that another group will come out from the UN to form the new Secretariat and that each country, with the exception of El Salvador and Syria will have at least one representative in Seoul after the report is written in Shanghai. This will mean a total Commission strength of about twenty persons if present estimates are accurate.

4. Chairmanship.--Mr. Jackson (Australia) assumes the chairmanship today to be followed by Patterson (Canada) on 1 June and Liu (China) on 15 June.

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

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
G-2

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

18 May 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities for 16/17 May.

1. Paul-Boncour wants meeting with U.S. Authorities.--Paul-Boncour said that he would not leave for Shanghai until Friday, 21 May. He was staying behind for two reasons: (1) he wanted an opportunity to talk to General Hodge and Mr. Jacobs as to the action the U.S. wanted UNTCOK to take in regard to paragraph 4, Part II of the 14 November Resolution; (2) he wanted to get final returns on the election.

Paul-Boncour has mentioned before the desire to meet with General Hodge and Mr. Jacobs in order to become informed of the latest developments in U.S. policy towards Korea. He volunteered a complete willingness to look after U.S. interests in the meetings in Shanghai.

2. Schmidt Replacement.--Mr. Coert Binnerts, (Netherlands) who is now enroute from Lake Success to Tokyo to replace Schmidt as Principal Secretary will go to Shanghai to meet UNTCOK there before coming to Seoul.

3. UNTCOK Members Who Departed for Shanghai.--The following UNTCOK personnel left for Shanghai at 0930, Sunday morning, by North West Air Lines: Schmidt, Patterson Jackson, Liu, Singh, Mughir, Wang, Setu, Hausner, and Miss Allard.

The following UNTCOK personnel will leave Tuesday, 18 March: Manet, Valle, Milner, Engers, Balinski, Glance, Gottesman, Grand, Liao, Luna, Lucas, Montague, Smith.

4. UNTCOK Duties in Regard to Paragraph 4, Resolution II, (UNTCOK Activities in Connection with Formation of Korean Government).--a. Recently I received indications from Mr. Milner and also from Mr. Chu that the secretariat is becoming concerned about the responsibilities of UNTCOK in connection with the formation of a Korean Government.

b. Milner, particularly, has come in to see me several times, the latest of which was the morning of 17 May, to try to

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

find out our opinion of what the newly elected Korean Assembly will do. He seems to feel that it is undesirable for the new Korean Government to make any definite commitments as to its permanency in office as well as the adoption of a constitution. He gave the impression that he, himself, and the rest of the secretariat felt that UNTCOK should give more thought to the formation of the new government. What appears to give UNTCOK more concern than anything else are recent statements to UNTCOK members that Dr. RHEE intends to organize a government within a very short time. I pointed out to Mr. Wilner that there is nothing in the UN Resolution which forbade this action provided Dr. RHEE is appointed head of the new government.

c. I believe that the secretariat, at least, would like to see a very weak government materialize from the election that would rely principally on the U.S. for support, but with the understanding that UNTCOK is a godfather to the new government, until the General Assembly meets this September.

d. It is amusing that this sudden realization of a sense of UNTCOK responsibility towards the Korean Government arises now when the secretariat is planning to be replaced by new members. Both Mr. Wilner and Mr. Chu foresee the necessity for a group to return from Shanghai when the new government is established.

e. Paul-Boncour and Manet mentioned on 17 May that it was quite likely that at the meeting in Shanghai UNTCOK would find it to its advantage to continue in being until the September meeting of the General Assembly, when UNTCOK would appear as a body before the General Assembly. Manet said that whether or not UNTCOK made such a decision in Shanghai would be regulated by the amount of funds yet available. If it was apparent that they had enough money to exist until September, they probably would decide to continue their life. If such a decision were made, Manet said it would be with the understanding that most of UNTCOK would stay in Shanghai or in some other city containing more conveniences for physical comfort than Seoul has. Although Seoul would continue to be the headquarters, the personnel here would be few and would rotate between Seoul and the rest camp in Shanghai or Peking.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: General Dean
Mr. Jacobs
G-2

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Restricted

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

18 May 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities for Tuesday, 18 May.

1. Will all delegates return?--There have been several expressions of opinion among the delegates and the secretariat as to whether or not a representative from each of the eight nations will return to Seoul in June.

Milner, before leaving, assured me positively that a delegate from each country would come back to Seoul.

Mughir left definite word that he would return. Paul-Boncour said he will return. Manet said he is doubtful of his own return. He rather hopes his government will allow him to proceed overland from Shanghai to Paris. He will know the answer after he reaches Shanghai.

According to Barthelemy, Valle and *Lindo very definitely will not come back to Seoul, even for a moment. They are so homesick that they will leave for El Salvador immediately after the Shanghai meeting. Barthelemy further reports that Luna has been desperately trying to get a replacement so that he will not have to return to Seoul.

2. Secretariat to return.--According to Katz and Gottesman only the following members of the secretariat will be left in Seoul following the Shanghai meetings:

Coert Binnerts, Principal Secretary
Hung-Ti Chu, Assistant Secretary
Harry Liao, Translator
Alexandre Blokh, Translator
Magdeleine Allard, Stenographer
Colette Coppee, Stenographer
Christiane Faure, Stenographer

All of these were volunteers except Binnerts.

*Lindo has already gone back to El Salvador.

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

According to Gottesman no other secretariat members will be sent from Lake Success. However, he said that this arrangement could be changed if the meetings in Shanghai resulted in sending back a large body of delegates.

3. Flight schedule for UNTCOK from Seoul to Shanghai.--Attached is a schedule of departures from Seoul.

4. Delay of UNTCOK in Tokyo.--According to Gottesman, the group that left on Sunday, 16 May, is held up in Tokyo due to failure of planes to arrive from America. Paul-Boncour said this would hold up the entire staff and that he did not expect to see any of UNTCOK return to Seoul before mid June.

5. Paul-Boncour meetings with Hodge and Jacobs.--Paul-Boncour, in accordance with his wish, had a talk with Mr. Jacobs on the evening of Tuesday, 18 May.

He is due to see General Hodge at noon, Wednesday, 18 May.

A brief of these discussions will not be given as the principals concerned already have the full information.

JOHN HECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

1 Incl
Flight Schedule

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
G-2

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

[redacted] - TOKYO

[redacted]

[redacted], 16 May 1946

ALLARD, Magdeleine

BAUMER, Robert

JACKSON, S.E.

LEE, Yu-Hua

MENDEN, Yaela

PATTERSON, George

SCHMIDT, Petrus

SOUTU, T.

WANG, Gung-Hsing

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted], 16 May 1946

BLEICH, Alexandre

CHAMBON, Albert

LIAO, Henry

LUCAS, Graham

LUNA, Rufino

LUNA, T. Nieves

MANET, Olivier

MILNER, Ian

MONTAGUE, Marion

SMITH, Alice Van.R.

VALLE, Miguel

FRIDAY, 21 May 1948

BLOCH, Alexandre

GOTTESMAN, Arthur

MICHAUX, Irene

PATTERSON, Mrs.

PAUL-BONCOUR, Jean

ORDOY, Genevieve

VILLALVA, Custodio

SUNDAY, 23 May 1948

FAURE, Christiane

GLORA, Georges

KATZ, Alfred

LAGALISSE, Emilienne

SPIEGEL, Josephine

CAMPBELL, Colin

[redacted] SECRETARIAT

CHU M.T., Assistant Secretary

COPPEZ, Colette, Secretary Typist

• Not available for Shanghai

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Restricted

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

20 May 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities for Wednesday, 19 May.

1. Other Secretariat Members to Return.-- According to Katz on 19 May, Balinski, Precis Writer, and Milner, Deputy Principal Secretary, also will return to Seoul after the Shanghai meetings. Balinski volunteered. Milner was ordered to return but is not expected to stay longer than two weeks during which time he will orient Mr. Binnerts in the duties of Principal Secretary.

Lucas wanted to return providing the UN would pay half the expenses of sending out his wife. The UN refused and sent Binnerts instead. Katz remarked that this was a very shortsighted UN policy as it would have been of less expense to have sent Mrs. Lucas and thus to retain on hand Lucas' experience.

2. Delegates of Each Nation to Return.--Katz confirmed the statement made by Milner that a delegate from each nation would return as plans stood at present. Katz purchased eight round-trip tickets for delegates. He did not buy a ticket for Manet.

According to Villalva, either Luna or Senator Arranz will return to Seoul. In either case, Villalva says that he will return. It is possible Luna may take a week to make his return trip, visiting Manila enroute. If Luna does not come back, Villalva said it was positive then that Arranz would return.

3. Biography on Binnerts.--Neither POLAD, G-2, nor UNTCOK has any biographical information on Binnerts. From the UN Directory Katz found out that he is Chief of the Sales Section (of publications) of the UN. Chu said that he is a lawyer by profession. Katz said that usually they send a biographic sketch and a request to ask if the man is acceptable; but, in Binnerts' case, as he was well known by Schmidt, the biography had been omitted.

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Since Binnerts is of the same nationality and is well known to Schmidt, it can be expected that he will closely follow in Schmidt's footsteps, in his work with UNTCOK.

4. Dr. Chough gives Party.---On the evening of 19 May, Dr. Chough had a party for the French and had as his guests the Costilhes, Paul-Boncour, Mlle. Michaux, Marcel Barthelemy, and Charles Martel. There were about five Koreans present so far unidentified except for Mayor Kim. According to a report from Miss Michaux the party was the best Korean party which has been given. Dinner, complete with Keisangs, was served in a private villa on the outskirts of town. Miss Michaux, who has a very finicky taste and normally shies away from all far eastern foods, said that the food on this party was delicious.

Dr. Chough evidently enjoyed the party as much as his guests. Miss Michaux reported that he had to be carried out.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
G-2

JDW:ie

Reference Paragraph 2 above, Katz said that it was possible that in Shanghai UNTCOK would resolve to reconstitute itself as composed of four, five, or six nations. If they do not take this step in Shanghai, he expected them to do so after UNTCOK returns to Seoul. If it is a four nation commission, Katz said the most likely members would be Australia, Canada, China, and France.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Restricted

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

21 May 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE:

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities for Thursday, 20 May.

1. Departure of Third Group of UNTCOK.--0900 hours 21 May the third group left Kimpo for Tokyo enroute to Shanghai. Those leaving were: Alexandre Blokh, Arthur Gottesman, Irene Michaux, Mrs. Patterson,* Jean Paul-Boncour, Generoso Ordoy, and Custodio Villalva.

2. Paul-Boncour Estimate of Who Would Return.--On parting, Paul-Boncour said that only Jackson, Patterson, Liu and himself would return. (This is the same estimate Katz made. See Daily Report for 19 May, dated 20 May.)

Paul-Poncour said his best estimate as to date of return would be 15 June.

He said that when they return they will be prepared to go ahead with consultations with the Korean assembly. He expected some differences of opinion but no major opposition from Jackson and Patterson.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U.S.A.

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
G-2

JDW:ie

*Will stay in Tokyo until return of Commission to Seoul.

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

22 May 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities for Friday, 21 May.

1. Departure of Last Group of UNTCOK.--The following are scheduled to leave Sunday, 23 May: Christiane Faure, Georges Globe, Alfred Katz, Emilienne Lagalisse, Josephine Stieren, Colin Campbell.

2. UNTCOK Liaison.--Remaining behind to represent UNTCOK after Sunday, 23 May, will be Chief Henri Costilhes, French Consul; Neng Kung Soo, Assistant Chief; Hung-Ti Chu, Secretary; and Colette Coppee, Stenographer.

3. First and Second Groups Arrive in Shanghai.--The groups who departed from Seoul on Sunday, 16 May and Tuesday, 18 May have now arrived in Shanghai. During the move some of the stencils that carried the first part of the UNTCOK report to the General Assembly were misplaced. Although Katz expects them to be located, he is considerably disturbed by their inability to find them at present.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
G-2

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Restricted

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

24 May 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities for 22-23 May.

1. Departure of Final Group of UNTCOK.--On Sunday, 23 May the final group of UNTCOK members left for Tokyo enroute to Shanghai. Those leaving were: Christiane Faure, Georges Globa, Alfred Katz, Emilienne Langlaise, Josephine Stieren, and Colin Campbell.

2. UNTCOK Members to Remain in Seoul.--The following members will remain in SEOUL to represent UNTCOK: Henri Costilhes, (French Consul), Mr. Soo, (Vice-Consul China), Hung-Ti Chu, Acting Principal Secretary, and Colette Corree, Stenographer.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
G-2

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

25 May 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities for Monday, 24 May.

1. Plenary Session Started Last Friday.--According to Mr. Chu, he was of the opinion that the Plenary Sessions in Shanghai had already commenced last Friday. It was pointed out to him that at that time some of the delegates had still not left Seoul. He said that he realized this and that any action taken would have to be formalized later, but that he felt that Schmidt had held meetings even without the full body.

2. Lagalisse Left Behind.--Miss Lagalisse, typist, was sick on Sunday, the day of her intended departure. As a result of this she will now remain in Seoul rather than going to Shanghai.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
G-2

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

26 May 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities for Tuesday, 25 May.

UNTCOK Activity at First Meeting of Korean Assembly.--When Mr. Chu was informed today that the Korean Assembly would meet the 31st of this month, he said he would immediately cable this information to UNTCOK in Shanghai because they quite possibly would wish to send delegates to represent UNTCOK in the Assembly convention.

He said that Mr. Costilhes, senior representative, and himself had already been advised that they would attend the Assembly meeting whenever it took place. This would be the minimum UNTCOK representation. He felt sure UNTCOK would send a message to be presented by Costilhes and as a maximum activity, UNTCOK might send back a delegate.

He feared that transportation difficulty might prevent the sending of a delegate even though UNTCOK wished to send one. Mr. Chu returned from Shanghai a short time ago and from his experience advised that difficulties of reaching Seoul had been considerable. For this reason he thought it quite probably impossible to send a delegate even if Shanghai received his message today (25 May).

When asked which delegate would be sent* he said in his opinion it would either Dr. Liu or Paul-Boncour since they would probably be the ones left here as liaison delegates when the majority of UNTCOK departed Seoul following their return from Shanghai.

* If one were sent

JOHN ECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
G-2

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Restricted

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

27 May 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities for Wednesday, 26 May.

1. No Word From Shanghai.--Mr. Chu said he had received nothing from Shanghai in regard to UNTCOK activity at the first convention of the General Assembly. The "Program Committee" for the convention has asked him to speak. He said he cannot do so unless he receives a message to read. He expects to receive such a message if a delegate does not return from Shanghai, to represent the Commission.

2. Formal Invitation for UNTCOK Appearance Still Unreceived.--Although Mr. Chu had received an informal invitation from the "Program Committee" for UNTCOK attendance, he is still waiting on the formal invitation before officially accepting for UNTCOK. He said it probably would not arrive before the day preceding the convention but he wished there was some way its receipt could be expedited.

3. No Press Release in Shanghai.--Mr. Chu said UNTCOK had met several times in Shanghai already but that no press releases had been issued, nor did he expect any to be issued, in Shanghai. He thought that a release would be made following the return of UNTCOK to Seoul.

4. Singh Papers Lost.--Chu was upset by receipt of a message from Shanghai asking him to search for "some papers of Mr. Singh". He did not know to which papers the message had reference.

5. Lost Stencils Recovered.--The stencils covering the first part of UNTCOK's report, which were reported as missing in Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities for Friday, 21 May, have now safely reached Shanghai.

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

6. Legalisms still Ill.--Miss Legalisms, Secretary-Typist, who missed Sunday's Shanghai plane because of illness, still remains marked "quarters". Her illness is not serious, however.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
G-2

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

28 May 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities for Thursday, 27 May.

1. UNTCOK Will Not Send Delegate or Message to Korean Assembly:--According to Mr. Chu, he received a message from Shanghai which said that UNTCOK would neither send a delegate nor give Mr. Chu an UNTCOK message to read before the Korean Assembly.

UNTCOK activity will be limited to the ~~nonessential~~ attendance by UN Liaison Officers, Costilhes, (French Consul), Soo, (Chinese Vice-Consul) and Chu, (Secretariat).

2. UNTCOK Receives Official Invitation:--Mr. CHANG Myon, ~~the elected leader~~ of the Preparatory Committee of the National Assembly, called on Mr. Chu at 0915 hours, 28 May, and extended a formal invitation for UNTCOK attendance. Mr. Chu accepted.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
G-2

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Restricted

American Delegation
U.S.-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

29 May 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE:

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities for Friday, 28 May.

1. CHU Expected to Represent UNTCOK at National Assembly:--Mr. Chu said that UNTCOK in Shanghai had left it up to the Liaison Group back here to decide on who would deliver UNTCOK's greetings to the first meeting of the National Assembly on May 31. He said that in all probability, it would be himself. Costilhes had considered representing the French as his primary duty. Chu felt that Chinese Vice-Consul Soo would wish to represent the Chinese and, therefore, by a process of elimination Chu would be the only one left to represent UNTCOK. He was going to confirm his estimate of the situation with Soo this morning (29 May).

Chu said he was authorized by UNTCOK to give no matters of substance. He would simply extend UNTCOK's greetings and salutations to the Assembly and hoped that the press would not read anything into his greeting that was not intended. He appeared very uneasy at the prospect of having to represent UNTCOK, not so much in the fear that he would say the wrong thing as that the press would misunderstand whatever was said or not said. This would have the serious consequence of involving him with his own people in Shanghai. Mr. Chu wished that UNTCOK would send a written greeting for him to read. He did not desire to be the composer.

2. CHU's Estimate on Return of UNTCOK:--Mr. Chu said meetings were still continuing in Shanghai. He expected UNTCOK to return about 10 June.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen. Dean
Mr. Jacobs
G-2

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Restricted

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

1 June 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities for 29, 30 and 31 May.

1. Chu Represents UNTCOK At National Assembly.-- On Monday, 31 May, Mr. Chu gave UNTCOK greetings to the first meeting of the Korean Assembly.

2. Chu Criticizes Lack of UNTCOK Activity in Korean Assembly.--Mr. Chu said that although his remarks must of necessity remain very private, he was extremely disappointed in the indifference with which UNTCOK treated the opening session of the Korean Assembly. He said he had recommended as strong as he could make a recommendation from a secretarial standpoint, that UNTCOK send a message or a delegate or both to the Assembly. He said that the Koreans expected it and did not understand the absence of such message and delegate. Despite his recommendation, UNTCOK had chosen to remain silent.

Chu said in strong terms that UNTCOK had certainly muffed the ball on this play. At a point where they should have been most active, they had deliberately chosen to be inactive.

3. Chu Criticizes Structure of UN.--Chu continued beyond his criticism of UNTCOK to say that the whole UN not being a federation of nations was making an error. The UN should be a world government. He cited as a classic example the mess UNTCOK had made of their mission to Korea. "The secretariat could have done a better job," he said, "because we have lost our nationality and work for the UN."

"UNTCOK was simply a group of national representatives with no leadership, no pride, and no determination to see a job through," Chu said. "It may be hoped that their bad example will have some bearing on revising the UN into an effective organization."

JOHN HECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen Coulter
Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
G-2

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Restricted

American Delegation
US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

2 June 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities for Tuesday, 1 June.

UNTCOK to Return to Seoul 7 June.--Chu received a cable from Heusner that said 18 members of UNTCOK were returning direct from Shanghai in a chartered plane to arrive Seoul 1900 hours, Seoul day-light time, 7 June.

An estimate by Chu of those to return is as follows:

Delegates:

1. Jackson
2. Patterson
3. Liu
4. Wang
5. Valle
6. Paul-Boncour
7. Manet (probable he will not return)
8. Singh
9. Luna (possible he will go to Manila and then return)
10. Villalva
11. Mughir (possible he may not return)

Secretariat:

12. Liao
13. Bleikh
14. Balinski
15. Faure
16. Allard
17. Binnerts
18. Wilner (probable he will not return)

It is also possible Katz may be on the plane though he said he expected to remain behind in Shanghai to clean up administrative business. It is also possible Miss Michaux (Paul-Boncour's

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Memo (cont'd) 2 June 1948

secretary) will be on the plane, although she will not be carried at UN expense.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen Coulter
Gen Deem
Mr. Jacobs
C-2

JDW:lc

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

3 June 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities for Wednesday, 2 June.

1. UNTCOK Confirms Arrival Time.--Mr. Chu received a second message on 2 June reconfirming that UNTCOK would arrive 1500 hours day-light saving time, Kimpo, on 7 June.

2. Lagalisse to Lake Success.--Miss Lagalisse will leave Seoul, Tuesday, 8 June, for Lake Success. She has been ill in quarters since departure of UNTCOK for Shanghai. According to Chu and Coppee, her ailment is psychological.

From Lake Success she will sail on 9 July to join the UN office at Geneva, Switzerland.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen Coulter
Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
G-2

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Restricted

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

4 June 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities for Thursday, 3 June.

1. Milner to Return.--Chu received definite word that Milner would be back with the rest of UNTCOK on Monday, 7 June.

2. Poor Liaison Among UNTCOK's Rump Liaison Group.-- The senior representative of UNTCOK in Seoul, Mr. Costilhes, heard of UNTCOK's return from Shanghai through a press report over the radio. The Secretariat had failed to notify him although Mr. Chu had the message twenty-four hours earlier. Costilhes was slightly chagrined over his failure to be notified and said that his personal feelings were that he wouldn't even go to meet the plane, but that, of course, diplomaticly, he had to go.

3. Patterson Chairman.--Patterson took the Chair on 1 June and will continue in office until 15 June, at which time he will be followed by Dr. Liu.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
G-2

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

7 June 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities for 4, 5, and 6 June.

Friday, 4 June -- no change
Saturday, 5 June -- no change
Sunday, 6 June -- telegram arrived but Chu did not get it until morning of 7 June

1. UNTCOK to Arrive 3:00 P.M. day-light time.--The following members of UNTCOK will arrive at Kimpo, Monday afternoon:

Delegates:

		NOT RETURNING:
Jackson	Liu	Manet
Patterson	Ssutu	Mughir
Singh	Wang	
Valle	Villalva	
Luna		

Secretariat:

Allard	Faure
Balinski	Liao
Binnerts	Milner
Blokh	

2. French Remain in Shanghai.--Paul-Boncour and Mlle. Michaux are temporarily remaining in Shanghai.

3. Katz Will Leave Shanghai Wednesday, 9 June.-- Katz will replace Hausner as administrative officer of UNTCOK. He is staying behind in Shanghai as clean-up man and will leave Wednesday for Seoul via Tokyo.

4. Mrs. Patterson Arrives Today.-- Mrs. Patterson arrives from Tokyo at 1600 hours today by Northwest Airlines.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

5. MacFarlane to Return to Seoul.--Mabel MacFarlane, secretary to Mr. Patterson, is moving back to the Kookje from her home in the country where she has been spending the period during UNTCOK's absence.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
G-2

JDW:le

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Restricted

American Delegation
U.S.-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

8 June 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE:

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities for 7 June 48.

1. UNTCOK Arrival.--Chinese Air Transport Plane arrived at 1530 hours, one-half hour earlier than the time of arrival given in UNTCOK's last message.

2. Mrs. Patterson Arrives.--Mrs. Patterson arrived from Tokyo at 1515, just in time to meet Mr. Patterson on the Chinese plane.

3. Manet Expected to Return.--According to Singh, Manet as well as Paul-Boncour, will return to Seoul. They are expected Thursday, 10 June. Miss Michaux will accompany them.

4. Mughir May Return.--According to Singh, Mughir, after a trip to Lake Success, may return to Seoul to take active part in UNTCOK's affairs. He is still carried as a member in absentia.

5. UNTCOK Members Present and Expected.--The following are now present in Seoul:

Delegates	Secretariat
Jackson	Milner
Patterson	Binerts
Singh	Chu
Valle	Allard
Luna	Balinski
Liu	Blokh
Soutu	Faure
Wang	Liao
Villalva	Coppee
	McFarlane*

*Patterson's secretary--not an official UNTCOK member.

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Secretariat (cont'd)

Lagalisse*

*Expected to leave today or soon thereafter for return to Lake Success.

(The above list accounts for 16 arrivals on 7 June. Singh said there were 18 on the plane. Further check will be made to determine which number is correct.)

6. To Return.--Paul-Boncour, Manet, Michaux and Katz -- 10 June.

Mughir -- Probably will return, date unknown, but if he returns to Lake Success, is doubtful if he can come back to Seoul before 1 July.

7. Rest of UNTCOK Still in Shanghai.--The group returning to Seoul was the first element of UNTCOK to leave Shanghai. The remainder are continuing work and expect to depart for Lake Success about the 10th of June. According to Singh, it would have been advisable for all of UNTCOK to have stayed in Shanghai a few more days, but in view of their statement that they would return to Seoul the first week of June, they left the work to others and came back on the 7th.

8. First Part of Report Still Incomplete.--UNTCOK has finished the first 5 chapters of a 6 chapter report dealing with the period up to and including elections. Chapter 6 (results of the election) will be written here.

9. Press Release 66 issued 7 June.--Press Release 66 announcing the arrival of the Commission in Seoul and the completion of the first 5 chapters of its report was issued simultaneously with the arrival of the plane.

9. First Session Expected 8 June.--According to Valle, UNTCOK will hold its first meeting at 1030 hours on 8 June.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Valle said they had much work to do. He was uncertain whether the meeting would be a plenary session or a meeting of the Main Committee.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U.S.A.

cc: Gen. Dean
Mr. Jacobs
Dr. Noble
C-2

JDW/y

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Restricted

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

8 June 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities for Tuesday, 8 June.

1. Meetings.--No meeting Tuesday, 8 June. Binnerts said he did not expect there would be a full meeting until the French arrived.

2. Victor Hoo Not Present at UNTCOK Meetings in Shanghai.--According to Mr. Binnerts, Victor Hoo took no part in the UNTCOK meetings in Shanghai. (That Hoo would participate was indicated by Paul-Boncour before his departure.) Hoo was in Shanghai when the first plane load of UNTCOK arrived. He gave them a reception but left the following day for Lake Success.

3. Katz to be Administrative Officer.--Although Katz before his departure from Seoul had stated that Lake Success was sending a replacement for him, Binnerts said Lake Success had stated that they could not replace him and hence Katz will stay on as administrative officer for the duration of UNTCOK's stay in Seoul. It was confirmed that Katz would arrive Thursday, 10 June.

4. Milner to leave Last of June.-- According to Binnerts, Milner will leave Seoul the last part of June at which time Binnerts will become Principal Secretary.

5. Paul-Boncour, Manet, and Michaux Not Expected Before 14 June.--Binnerts said he did not expect the French to arrive with Katz on the 10th of June but probably would reach here by Monday, 14 June.

6. First Part of Report to be Mimeographed Here.--UNTCOK brought back stencils of the first five chapters of their report. Copies will be reproduced here.

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

7. Composition of Secretariat.-- The Secretariat is now constituted as follows:

Principal Secretary:	Ian F. G. Milner*
Deputy Principal Secretary:	Coert Binnerts**
Assistant Secretary:	Hung-Ti Chu
Administrative and Finance Officer:	Alfred P. Katz
Interpreters:	Alexandre Bleth Harry Liao
Precis-writer:	Anthony E. Balinski
Secretary-stenographers:	Magdeleine Allard Colette Coppee Christiane Faure
Locally recruited staff	
Interpreter-translator:	Hurh Hyun
Correspondent-secretary:	Lee Unja
Messenger:	Lee Chong Dea

* In charge of the Secretariat from 7 June until about the end of June.
** Will be in charge of the Secretariat after Mr. Milner's departure.

8. UNTCOK Guests of Chinese Government on Trip to Nanking.-- On their first weekend in China, UNTCOK was given an "all expenses paid" trip to Nanking through the courtesy of the Chinese Government. According to Wang (who is Chinese) there was a difference between this Chinese sponsored trip and Korean sponsored trips such as the Pusan excursion. The difference was that there were no politician-officials such as Chough to try to curry favor. The Chinese simply turned over a train to UNTCOK, gave them automobile transportation and hotel reservations in Nanking and left them on their own. There were no official receptions or demonstrations. UNTCOK, according to Wang, appreciated this attitude very much.

9. China Did Not Propagandize UNTCOK.--Again, according to Wang, the Chinese Government stayed strictly neutral and had

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

no one whispering in the ears of delegates the Chinese policy on Korea.

10. National Assembly Liaison Committee.--Messrs. CHANG, Myun; KIM, Do Yun; YUN, Chi Yung; and CHANG, Ki Yung (former U.S. citizen), members of the Liaison Committee of the National Assembly, called on the UNTCOK Chairman, Mr. Patterson (Canada) and the Principal Secretary, Mr. I. F. G. Milner, to pay their respects (I arranged the meeting). No Chairman of the Liaison Committee has been elected as yet.

Prior to the appearance of Mr. Patterson and Mr. Milner, I took the opportunity to sound out the Committee's views on the seating of the Puk Cheju elected representatives on a pro tem basis in order to give the people of that area representation. The Committee asked many questions about the elections and conditions in Cheju and apparently knew little of the situation there. All appeared in agreement with the seating of the two representatives but doubted whether it was a matter for consideration by the National Assembly, at least at this time. I agreed that the National Assembly had nothing to do with this question at present but explained that the Election Law, particularly the review and invalidation provision, was written from the viewpoint of the probability of the establishment of a Korean Government within a short time after the elections and that the Chief Executive mentioned might be either the Military Governor or the head of the Korean Government.

I told the members of the Committee that I felt that it was important to take this matter up with them because of the possible inheritance of this problem by the Korean Government. All apparently were pleased at this statement.

Mr. CHANG, Myun took the lead during the discussions and the matter was left with the understanding that the Committee would give me an informal opinion after discussion among themselves.

11. Formation of Korean Government.--Mr. Pinnerts, the new addition to UNTCOK who will succeed Milner at the end of the month as Acting Principal Secretary, joined the discussion of Mr. Patterson and Mr. Milner with the National Assembly Liaison Committee at Duk Soo Palace today.

Mr. Pinnerts told me that the Koreans had informed UNTCOK that the constitution "would be adopted and the government established in about a week." I don't know how to evaluate this statement because neither Pinnerts' nor the Koreans' understanding of English is perfect. Possibly the Koreans meant to say

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

"could be adopted etc."

12. Biography on Dr. Coert Rijnerts.-- Born Veppel, the Netherlands, 29 November 1901. Attended elementary and grammar schools Haarlem. Studied law at University Leyden. Lawyer Amsterdam 1927-1933. Managing Director, Dutch East Indies office of the Wolters' Publishing House, Batavia, 1933-1945. Fought in the war against Japan and became liaison officer of the Dutch Information Office, Batavia, Java, after the liberation. Joined the United Nations April 1947.

13. UNTCOK Press Meeting (Korean and Foreign).-- The UNTCOK held a press meeting from 1130 to 1245 hours this date. Dick Johnson, (New York Times) said it was absolutely negative.

14. More on Hoo (correction to item 2 above).--According to Wang, Hoo was present for the first meeting in Shanghai. After the arrival of UNTCOK and before Hoo's departure for Lake Success, he called on every delegate personally and had a long talk with them in order that he could carry back a comprehensive survey of opinions to Trygvie Lie at Lake Success.

15. Lagalisse left.--Miss Lagalisse left for Lake Success at 0900, 8 June.

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

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
Mr. Noble
G-2

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Restricted

JH.

ADDITION TO DAILY REPORT OF UNCOK ACTIVITIES FOR 8 JUNE.

Meeting.--79th plenary session will meet at 1030 hours Wednesday, 9 June.

The only subject on the agenda was "Report by Representative of the Liaison Group (this is the UN Liaison Group and will probably be Mr. Costilhes) on Meeting of the Korean Assembly 31 May."

J.W.

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

10 June 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities for Wednesday, 9 June.

1. Meetings:

The 59th plenary session met the morning of 9 June from 1030 hours to 1220 hours.

The meeting took up the following business:

a. Report from Liaison Group:

Mr. Costilhes gave a report of the activity of the liaison group of UNTCOK in Seoul during UNTCOK's absence in Shanghai. It was negative except for his brief account of the substance of speeches made by all speakers who appeared before the National Assembly on 31 May.

b. Invitation by Chamber of Commerce:

The Korean Chamber of Commerce had invited UNTCOK to a reception at Chang Duk Palace on 9 June. UNTCOK voted to accept officially. According to Costilhes, the reason for the acceptance was that UNTCOK wanted a pleasant atmosphere to prevail between UNTCOK and the Koreans and UNTCOK was afraid that their rejection of the invitation would create ill feeling. Jackson voted against acceptance.

c. Invitations in General:

UNTCOK reaffirmed its policy expressed in an early press release of its attitude towards parties--that is that it would discourage invitations, and screen all received very carefully before an official acceptance. However, UNTCOK expressed itself as having no desire to discourage individual acceptances to parties.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

d. Jackson "Unification" Resolution:

Jackson offered the following resolution.

"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 endeavor 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."

Parthelemy, representing the French, spoke against the resolution saying that it was premature and that in any event the Commission should not consider it before the return of Paul-Boncour.

According to Parthelemy, Patterson also spoke against the Resolution.

No vote was taken on it. It was superseded by the Luna Resolution.

e. Luna Resolution:

Luna offered the following resolution:

"The Commission having returned to Seoul on 7 June 1948; RESOLVES: That an official notice be sent to the elected representatives of the Korean people that the Commission is now holding session in Seoul and is ready for consultation with the duly elected representatives for the further implementation of its terms of reference as defined in the Resolution of the General Assembly on 14 November 1947."

The matter was not voted on. Parthelemy expects that it will come to a vote and be passed on 10 June.

2. 60th Plenary Session To Meet at 1030 Hours, 10 June:

Agenda not yet published.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

3. Chairman To Be Information Officer:

According to Binnerts, UNTCOK, for the time being, will have its chairman act as the information officer. Whether or not this duty would be given to a member of the Secretariat later, Binnerts could not say.

4. Lagalisse Ill in Tokyo, Katz There Too:

According to Faure, Katz telephoned 9 June from Tokyo to announce his arrival there and to state that Miss Lagalisse had been taken off the Northwest Airlines plane in Tokyo and hospitalized. Whereas her condition was not considered serious, it was bad enough that Katz thought he had better stay in Tokyo until Saturday, 12 June. (He had been expected in Seoul 10 June.)

5. UNTCOK Attends Reception:

All delegates and most of the secretariat attended the Chamber of Commerce Reception at 1500 hours at Chang Duk Palace. Patterson as Chairman of UNTCOK gave greetings and expressed a hope for Korean unification.

JOHN BECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
Mr. Noble
G-2

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

11 June 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities for 10 June.

1. **Meetings:** 60th plenary session met from 1030 to 1210 hours, 10 June.

The Luna Resolution as was presented the day before was discussed. It is repeated here:

"The Commission having returned to Seoul on 7 June 1948; RESOLVES: That an official notice be sent to the elected representatives of the Korean people that the Commission is now holding session in Seoul and is ready for consultation with the duly elected representatives for the further implementation of its terms of reference as defined in the Resolution of the General Assembly on 14 November 1947."

Patterson wanted to add a last sentence, "The initiative for consultation rests entirely with the duly elected representatives of the Korean people."

Jackson challenged the use of the word "duly" in this sentence so it was dropped. He then challenged the proper use of the words "Korean people" both in this sentence and in a previous sentence. (See Special Report 148, Conversation with Yu-Wan Liu, on this same subject.)

Finally, after much fruitless argument, the sentence was allowed to stand. (Although both Liu and Costilhes said that the expression "Korean people" stayed in the Resolution, yet when the Resolution was handed to me by Milner this expression was absent. See Resolution below.)

Costilhes then attacked the entire sentence saying it was unnecessary and should be omitted altogether. Patterson insisted on its inclusion. Costilhes offered as a compromise the inclusion of the same idea but within the body of the Resolution, not as a separate sentence tacked on to the end. His point was in general, that it was understood without such an idea being expressed

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

that the Korean Assembly would take the initiative of getting in touch with the Commission for consultation; and that to make a special issue of it was being unnecessarily brusque about it.

Luna joined Costilhes in saying that if the idea had to be included, it could be done just as well by putting it in the middle of the Resolution. This was done for the sake of unanimity and the Resolution as approved was as follows:

"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 adopted on 14 November 1947."

The Commission voted to send a letter to Syngman RHEE acknowledging the receipt of his letter to the Commission informing the Commission of the appointment of a five member liaison group for the purpose of contacting UNTCOK. In the letter to RHEE the Commission quoted its Resolution adopted in the meeting. There was considerable argument over how to address the letter in order to avoid the slightest nuance that the Commission recognized the existence of a National Assembly. This ended the morning session.

2. Press Release 67 was issued 10 June following the 60th plenary session. It gave the Commission's Resolution.

3. No Meeting had been scheduled for Friday, 11 June, at the close of the day on 10 June; however, the Commission often calls a quick session so a correction to this may have to follow.

4. King's Birthday Party: The following delegates attended the King's birthday party at the British Consulate: Patterson,

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Liu, Wang, Ssutu, Luna, Villalva, and Singh. Members of the secretariat attending were: Binnerts, Milner, Chu, Blokh, Coppee, and Allard.

5. Katz may not come Saturday: A phone call from Katz to Faure gave the information that Miss Lagalisse, sick in Tokyo, has not improved. Katz tried to get the French representatives in Tokyo to look after her but had no success. Katz will stay with her until she can be put on the plane for New York. This may hold him longer than Saturday.

6. Paul-Boncour Due Monday: Costilhes received a wire from Paul-Boncour saying that if he had not reached Seoul by Wednesday, 9 June, he would definitely be here by Monday, 13 June. Even though this statement was definite, Costilhes expressed doubt that he would really reach here by that time.

7. Patterson on U.S. Side(?): According to Costilhes, Patterson received new instructions in Shanghai which were to the effect that he would support the U.S. position. Doubt was expressed of this estimate. Costilhes offered as evidence the fact that Patterson had strongly spoken against Jackson's "unification resolution" on 9 June. Barthelemy agreed with Costilhes that Patterson was now pro-U.S. "Your government fixed that," he said.

(Comment: It is not believed that Barthelemy and Costilhes, who insist on being primarily French Consuls and do not give much attention to UNTCOK affairs, are well informed on the behind-the-screen-feelings of UNTCOK delegates.)

8. Lack of Leadership Most Critical Shortage in UNTCOK: Wang said yesterday at the British reception that the feature of UNTCOK that had been the most disgusting was the lack of any individual to take the lead and whip the rest of them into shape. If they had had a strong leader UNTCOK could have acted like a nozzle instead of like a spray.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
Mr. Noble
G-2

JDW:ie

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Restricted

American Delegation
U.S.-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

12 June 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE:

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities for Friday, 11 June.

1. Meetings.

No meetings Friday, 11 June. According to Liao, there will be no more meetings until Paul-Boncour returns.

2. Katz To Go To Lake Success With Lagalisse.

Katz telephoned at 1700 hours 11 June. He said the Army Doctors in charge of Lagalisse have reported her condition a nervous breakdown of such seriousness that she should not travel alone. For this reason Katz has cabled Lake Success asking for clearance to take her back home. He will then return to Seoul.

3. Letter from Mughir.

Below are excerpts from a letter from Yasin Mughir:

"When I left Korea I had been convinced of the necessity of my return to Seoul, at least for a short time. Believe (Believe me), it was never my intention to leave Korea for good, but due to the situation in my country and its possible international consequences--thanks to the policy of your Government, I have to leave for the States to watch the events and get ready either to go to Syria or come back to Seoul if the Commission was (is) still there. I assure you, my friend, that we never have (had any feeling) towards the United States except love and respect. All progressive and intellectual elements were setting the U.S. democracy as their ideal--not to say (to say nothing) of the masses who love anything American. Now this prestige is deteriorating because of the voting population of New York."

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen. Dean
Mr. Jacobs
Dr. Noble
G-2

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Restricted

American Delegation
U.S.-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

14 June 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE:

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities for Saturday and Sunday, 12 and 13 June 1948.

1. Meetings.

None.

61st plenary session tentatively scheduled for 1030 hours Monday, 14 June. (See Additional Sheet)

2. Paul-Boncour.

No further word but French Consulate predicts he cannot possibly arrive before Wednesday, 16 June.

3. Reaction to Rhee Letter.

The following people were asked their opinion of the effect of the RHEE letter informing UNTCOK of the formation of a National [illegible] Singh, Milner, Luna and Valle -- They all admitted it had been expected and that UNTCOK contemplated no action.

4. Not Legal for UNTCOK to Delegate Authority.

Villalva, in a conversation with Valle and Binnerts, said that in his opinion UNTCOK could not re-delegate the authority to consult with the elected representatives and/or National Government, which power had been delegated to UNTCOK by the General Assembly. Therefore, UNTCOK could not have the present Main Committee do this consultation nor could UNTCOK appoint a subsidiary group of 2 or 3 members for this purpose.

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Valle and Binnerts disagreed with Villalva but Binnerts admitted that the question should be referred to Marc Schreiber in Lake Success for answer.

5. Luna Statement in Manila.

Luna said that his conference with the press in Manila in which he indicated UNTCOK would again attempt consulting with the North was simply "for the record".

"It was a trial balloon", he said, "to see what reaction we would get from the Russians."

6. Reception for Korean Assembly.

All UNTCOK attended except Jackson.

7. Jackson Ill.

Jackson has been confined to his bed since last Wednesday, 9 June.

8. Mughir -- Unification or No Independence.

According to Luna, Mughir's stand in Shanghai was that there could be no independent government in Korea unless the North and South were unified. Luna thought this was absurd. He was glad Mughir did not return.

9. Reason for Luna's Return to Seoul.

Luna said, "When I left Seoul to go to Shanghai I had no intention of coming back to Seoul. I informed my people in Manila that after the Shanghai report was written I was coming home to stay.

"Why I came back was because Jackson and Patterson made me mad. Jackson stated this silly business about his resolution that the elected representatives could be considered by UNTCOK for the purposes of consultation only and could not form a National Government. When this started I decided to come back to Seoul to fight this thing out.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

"Jackson and Patterson want to use this Korean question as a means of being nasty to America. I told them that we had differences with America too but we settled them over the issue involved. We have some disagreements with America over the settlement of the Japanese question but we confine our arguments to that question. I told them we're not going to take out spite on the U.S. over the Korean problem. But that is what they are doing."

10. Saturday Night Party.

At a small UNTCOK party at the Club attended by Luna, Binnerts, Liao and Blokh, General Roberts got into a discussion with Binnerts. Binnerts said, "We have a job to finish here and we're going to see it through."

Luna was carrying around the James Roper article in his hip pocket. He showed it to General Robers. "I'm going to take this up in the plenary session," Luna said. "I don't like this."

The whole table was talking about the Roper article. A review of some reactions is covered in Special Report 150.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen. Dean
Mr. Jacobs
Dr. Noble
G-2

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Restricted

ADDITION TO DAILY REPORT OF UNTCOK ACTIVITIES FOR SATURDAY AND SUNDAY, 12 AND 13 JUNE 1948.

1. (Addition) **Meetings.**

Agenda for 61st plenary meeting:

a. Adoption of the Agenda.

b. Discussion on the drafts of Chapter VI of the first part of the Report of the Commission to the General Assembly (document A/AC.19/SR.58).

c. Consideration of letter from the Chairman, Korean National Assembly, 11 June 1948 (document A/AC.19/78).

It is noted that UNTCOK is going ahead with the discussion of Chapter VI before the arrival of Paul-Boncour.

In addition to this, Luna says he will bring up the Roper article (See Special Report 150).

11. **Patterson Read Koestler Article.**

Some days ago the article "Babbitts of the Left", appearing in 3 May LIFE , was passed to Mr. Patterson. On 12 June he reported that he had read it but offered no opinion, simply stating, "I have read Koestler's article and find it very interesting." The same day he expressed his position of no more interviews with UNTCOK Liaison unless on direct assignment from General Hodge (See Special Report 150).

He was asked to pass the Koestler article to Mr. Jackson.

12. **Katz Due Wednesday, 16 June.**

Katz telephoned from Tokyo yesterday to say that Miss Lagalisse had made a rapid recovery and was going to proceed alone to Lake Success, departing Monday, 14 June from Tokyo. Katz will catch Wednesday's plane for Seoul. He did not mention Paul-Boncour so it is believed Paul-Boncour has not reached Tokyo.

J. W.

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Restricted

American Delegation
U.S.-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

15 June 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE:

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities for Monday, 14 June.

1. Meetings.

61st plenary session met from 1030 to 1245 hours Monday, 14 June.

First subject was Chapter 6 of the report. They wanted to appoint a committee to redraft it. Costilhes said that because of Paul-Boncour's absence that he was unable to take part in the discussion and thus must remain silent.

Patterson pointed out that this was just a redraft of Chapter 6 and really involved no change of substance of the chapter as agreed upon in Shanghai. With this statement, Costilhes agreed to go ahead with the redraft.

The original drafting committee had been composed of Wang, Singh and Manet.

Decision: To have Wang and Singh go ahead with the redraft. Manet will join on arrival.

Second subject on the agenda was the RHEE letter.

Luna introduced the following resolution:

"UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA
PHILIPPINE REPUBLIC DRAFT RESOLUTION

"The UNTCOK
"HAVING BEEN FORMALLY NOTIFIED by the Honorable Syngman Rhee, Chairman, Korean National Assembly, in his letter dated 11 June 1948 to the Chairman, UNTCOK, that a Korean National Assembly, composed of representatives elected by the people during the elections

Restricted

Chairman: Today, 18th of June, Chair goes to Liu.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

held on 10 May 1948 under the observation of the Commission, has duly organized and constituted on 31 May 1948 at the capital city of Seoul; and

"CONSIDERING that the establishment of a Korean National Assembly by the representatives of the Korean people elected on 10 May 1948 under the observation of the UNTCOK 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, that this Commission places on record its opinion that the constitution of the Korean National Assembly by the elected representatives of the Korean people on 31 May 1948, is in accordance with the programme outlined in Resolution II of the General Assembly of 14 November 1947, and constitutes a forward step toward the unification and freedom of Korea."

Luna said it was necessary now to give to the Assembly the right to form a government. In support of his argument, he quoted the statements made in the past by members of UNTCOK, and also by delegates, to the Interim Committee in Lake Success.

Liu advanced the argument that it was necessary to approve Chapter 6 first before going on to the Luna Resolution. He was in favor of doing both.

At this point Costilhes said he could approve the resolution. However, he could not give a vote on the approval of Chapter 6. He could only approve of a drafting committee.

Valle and Singh both agreed that the Luna Resolution taken alone could be passed, but objected to some matters in the prelude and began to modify the whole thing.

Costilhes then said that whereas he was prepared to vote on acceptance of the resolution exactly as it stood, he

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

could not take part in the discussion or in the vote if it continued to be modified and changed about. At this point he left the meeting and turned affairs over to Barthelemy with instructions to abstain and to argue that the whole matter should be held up until Paul-Boncour's arrival.

Singh then suggested that instead of passing the resolution, since that seemed to create so much argument, that they simply incorporate the matter in the resolution into a letter answering Syngman RHEE's letter.

No Decision, however, was taken on this matter. It will be held open until the arrival of Paul-Boncour. It was not only Paul-Boncour's absence that caused the Commission to decide to hold the matter open, but Jackson was also absent because of illness, and with Mughir's absence (some still expect him to return), the entire Commission agreed it would be better to wait and get as many members as possible before reconsidering the matter.

The Roper article was not discussed in official session. However, informal discussion developed the opinion that the Roper article will be put on the agenda for the next meeting. It is even a possibility that Roper will be asked to appear before the Commission to explain the basis for his article. The article has "vexed" everyone.

2. Paul-Boncour Expected Wednesday or Thursday.

According to Costilhes, Paul-Boncour will come from Tokyo either on Wednesday's plane or will come direct from Shanghai on the Northwest Airline's new schedule on Thursday, 17 June.

3. Lagalisse Leaves Tokyo.

According to a phone call from Katz, Lagalisse left for Lake Success at 1500 hours 14 June, accompanied by Albert Grand, UNTCOK Information Officer, who had arrived in Tokyo from Shanghai. Katz is due here Wednesday, 16 June.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

4. Valle Scheduled to Leave Soon After 1 July.

According to Villalva, Valle is booking passage on a ship sailing between 1 and 15 July for San Francisco and Panama. Villalva said this would be a lost vote on the pro-U.S. side and hoped that somehow the Commission would complete its work before Valle's departure. However, he was afraid this could not be done. "There are certain elements, as you know," he said, "that encourage delay and hope that we cannot settle this problem before time runs out."

JOHN WINCKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen. Dean
Mr. Jacobs
Dr. Noble
G-2

JDW/y

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Restricted

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

16 June 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities for Tuesday, 15 June.

1. Meetings:

No meeting Tuesday, 15 June.

No meeting scheduled for Wednesday, 16 June.

2. Chairman:

Chair went to LIU on Tuesday, 15 June.

3. Katz and Paul-Boncour Return:

Katz and Paul-Boncour due in Wednesday, 16 June, from Tokyo on Northwest Airlines.

4. Manet and Michaux:

Manet and Michaux will not return with Paul-Boncour. ETA still unknown.

5. Costilhes to Quit UNTCOK:

Costilhes said that upon the return of Paul-Boncour he intended to ask Paul-Boncour and his Government to allow him to drop out of UNTCOK completely. He wants to keep a distinct line of demarkation between the French delegates and the French Consulate. "The French Consulate is supposed to inspire friendship. It wasn't so bad becoming mixed up in UNTCOK and ruining friendship with the North; we couldn't have done anything with the North anyway. But now UNTCOK has made enemies in South Korea. As a consulate we don't want that."

6. Favor for French:

Costilhes sent a radio into the Liaison Office and asked if we could get it repaired. This is a followup to many French favors which I have reported before in Special Report 145.

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

7. UNTCOK Transmitted Money Via RCA:

Since absence of Katz, Faure has been forced to borrow pin money from members of the Army. Yesterday the situation was relieved by transmission of $500.00 from Tokyo. According to RCA, this is the first time they have ever transmitted money into Korea.

8. Jackson in Hospital:

Jackson entered the hospital Monday, 14 June. He is expected out Monday, 21 June.

9. Syngman Rhee Party Friday:

Most of UNTCOK has received invitation to a party given by Syngman Rhee on Friday, 18 June. It is expected that all will receive such invitation before that date.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
Mr. Noble
G-2

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

16 June 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities for Tuesday, 15 June (Addition No. 1)

10. 62nd Plenary Session Meets at 1030, 16 June:

The only subject on the agenda for review is the 3rd revision of the draft of Chapter 6. This revision was prepared by Wang.

The drafting committee for Chapter 6 consisted of Wang, Manet, and Singh; Singh declined to take any real part on the drafting committee but set himself up as a consultant for the other two if they wished to get authoritative advice on proper use of the English language.

Wang and Manet made the original draft and the first and second revisions. The third revision had to be done alone by Wang in the absence of Manet.

JOHN BECKERING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
Mr. Noble
G-2

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

17 June 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities for Wednesday, 16 June.

1. 62nd Plenary Session:

Met from 1030 - 1250 hours on 16 June.

Result--nothing.

Discussed the 3rd revision of the draft of Chapter 6.

Patterson wanted to go over Chapter 6 line by line.

Singh said it would be better first to approve the conclusions and then there would be no difficulty in agreeing on the text which supported the conclusions.

Costilhes reminded the Commission he could take no part in approving the conclusions or the text.

Luna, after Costilhes 'remark, suggested adjournment.

Liu suggested that they might as well stay and discuss the matter; that it couldn't hurt and might help.

Patterson then presented a scheme of presentation for Chapter 6. This was discussed at considerable length, everyone except Costilhes exchanging views.

Finally, at 1250, Luna reminded the Commission they were getting no place with this and they should adjourn until the following day when Paul-Boncour would be here.

2. Paul-Boncour and Katz Arrive:

Paul-Boncour and Katz arrived Seoul at 1830, 16 June. For conversation with Paul-Boncour see Special Report 153.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Memo (cont'd) 17 Jun 48

3. [redacted]:

Manet due to arrive 24 June.

4. [redacted]:

Michaux tentatively due to arrive around 1 July.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
Mr. Noble
G-2

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Restricted

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

17 June 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: PREFACE TO DAILY REPORT OF UNKOK ACTIVITIES 17 JUNE.

63rd Plenary Session:

Will meet at 1030 hours on 17 June.

Agenda:

1. Lunz Resolution (see daily report of UNKOK activities for Monday 14 June for full text). The Resolution part of the text alone is as follows:

> "RESOLVED, that this Commission places on record its opinion that the constitution of the Korean National Assembly by the elected representatives of the Korean people on 31 May 1948, is in accordance with the programme outlined in Resolution II of the General Assembly of 14 November 1947, and constitutes a forward step toward the unification and freedom of Korea."

2. Chapter 6 continuation of discussion of the 62nd Plenary Session with a view toward approval.

It is estimated by the Secretariat that the entire session will be consumed by the Lunz Resolution.

JOHN B. COULTER
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
Mr. Noble
G-2

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

18 June 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities.

YESTERDAY--17 JUNE, THURSDAY

63rd Plenary Session:

Met from 1030-1310 hours. Jackson still absent in hospital.

Discussed the Luna Resolution. Resolution was supported by Luna, Liu and Valle. Against the Resolution were Patterson, Singh, and Paul-Boncour. Luna, seeing that the matter was deadlocked, asked that further discussion be delayed until Jackson could join.

(Luna came in to see me during an intermission of the meeting to ask if there was any way I could get Singh or Paul-Boncour to come over to his side. He said he had felt ridiculous asking for a delay on the matter until Jackson could attend because, of course, Jackson was against him.)

Chapter VI:

Third revision of draft, as prepared by Wang, was discussed. The Patterson plan introduced the day before was discussed. Patterson's idea is that Chapter VI should constitute a thirty page summary of activities followed by findings and conclusions, thereby not burdening anyone with the necessity of reading Chapters I through V in order to know what action the Commission took up to and including the elections. Paul-Boncour agrees with Patterson.

No decision was reached.

TODAY--18 JUNE, FRIDAY

Main Committee:

Meets 1030 hours. Will take up election complaints which have not yet been acted upon.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

MISCELLANEOUS

Jackson came out of the hospital at noon, 17 June. Is expected to attend Main Committee meeting on 18 June.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
Mr. Noble
G-2

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Restricted

AMERICAN DELEGATION
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

18 June 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: PREFACE TO DAILY REPORT OF UNTCOK ACTIVITIES FRIDAY 18 JUNE.

Main Committee

Met at 1030 hours 18 June. The considered the following Agenda:

"Main Committee

Provisional Agenda for the Thirteenth Meeting

To be held in Seoul, Duk Soo Palace,

Friday, 18 June 1948, at 10:30 a.m.

1. Adoption of the Agenda.

2. Complaint concerning the cancellation of registration of the candidacy of Mr. Daniel Choi (Woung-Chin) in Electoral District Tong-Dai-Mun A, Seoul City.

3. Reply by the United States authorities to complaints submitted concerning the free atmosphere for elections.

4. Examination of results of the election of 10 May 1948."

According to precis writer, who was going to the meeting in complete disgust, he said that this Main Committee Meeting meant nothing since all arguments pro and con to the election had been taken weeks ago and this was simply another move to take a little more time to delay doing anything on the creation of a National Government until the Commission reached Paris.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U.S.A.

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
Dr. Noble
G-2

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

19 June 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities.

YESTERDAY--FRIDAY, 18 JUNE

1. 13th Main Committee Meeting:

Met 1030 -1330 hours. (Although it officially closed at 1330 there were informal discussions among certain groups that lasted longer.) Jackson attended.

The agenda was:

a. Danny Choi case;
b. Complaints;
c. Examination of Results of Election of 10 May.

In regard to point one--the Danny Choi case--Valle was strong for killing this complaint, saying it had been acted upon by the courts and that should end it. After a long discussion it was decided to refer his last complaint to the UN Commission to General Weckerling without comment.

In regard to point two--Complaints--they were in two categories upon which there were several opinions expressed by members.

Dr. Liu, in general, was for either ignoring them or a very light treatment of all of them. Milner was the other extreme, insisting on examining each one in detail. Valle was for throwing them all out saying that any really serious ones would be brought before the courts and they could handle them; the ones that were not serious enough for the courts to take certainly merited no consideration by UNTCOK.

Patterson had brought in a set of complaints which he had received from a newspaper correspondent.

Luna attacked the Patterson set of complaints as having no "official right to be considered by UNTCOK."

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Memo (cont'd)

19 Jun 48

Paul-Boncour defended the position that UNTCOK could act on the Patterson set of complaints. (Paul-Boncour, in a conversation after the meeting, said that he didn't "give a damn" about any of the complaints except those that had been entered by the Democratic National Front and by the Society for the Support of Anti-Japanese Movement. He felt that the Commission must deal with these inasmuch as they were Communist inspired. "These are the ones Vishinsky will use. He won't give a damn about the other complaints." For that reason, Paul-Boncour wanted Military Government to have a chance to examine arguments that pro-U.S. delegates could use against the attack of Soviet speakers in Paris. (It is not clear whether or not the Patterson group of complaints are Communist inspired, but, in view of Paul-Boncour's plea for their consideration, it is assumed that they came from Communist sources.)

Liu called for a vote on whether or not the Patterson complaints should be considered.

Paul-Boncour said it was not necessary to vote on it as indeed, in principal, he agreed with his colleague, Dr. Luna. He suggested that the whole group of complaints be turned over to the Chairman (Liu) and the Secretary (Milner) that they might go through them, making extraction of those cases considered to be important, which cases would then be handed to General Heckerling.

In regard to point three--examination of results of election of 10 May--it was brought out that the information which UNTCOK had received from the National Election Committee as to the political affiliations of representatives was far from being complete and conclusive.

Two suggestions were made:

(1) that UNTCOK wait to see the division of votes on the matter of adoption of a constitution, particularly that part dealing with premier vs. president. (In this way the Commission would have a clear idea on the affiliation of voters.)

(2) to hold personal interviews with the representatives.

As to this last point, Mr. Patterson said it would take way too long and was utterly impracticable. Most of the Commission agreed with this statement.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Paul-Boncour suggested that the Chairman and the Secretary (Liu and Milner) see General Weckerling to get from him suggestions as to which political leaders in the Assembly, particularly the chairmen of Clubs within the Assembly, should be consulted by the Committee in order to aid it in arriving at conclusions.

(Paul-Boncour said he hoped General Weckerling would take this opportunity to suggest those leaders of Clubs who give testimony before the Committee which would show that Syngman Rhee's Assembly is not totalitarian. Paul-Boncour said he wanted to make clear two ideas which he hoped to include in Chapter VI of the Report. The first idea is that if the election was unilateral, it was not the fault of the U.S. Government, nor of UNTCOK but only of the opposition who abstained for personal political reasons.

The second idea was that even though these opposition leaders abstained, nonetheless, the election resulted in placing some of their supporters in the Assembly and therefore the Assembly does not constitute a totalitarian body for Syngman Rhee's use.)

2. Syngman Rhee's Party:

Held from 1500-1700 hours. Was well attended.

TODAY--SATURDAY, 19 JUNE

No meetings scheduled.

FORECAST OF COMING EVENTS

The 64th Plenary Session is due to meet Monday, 21 June, to continue consideration of Chapter VI.

MISCELLANEOUS

Attached are (1) Outline of the Contents of UNTCOK's Report to the General Assembly; and (2) Draft of Chapter VI (submitted by Canadian Representative).

Roper Article:

This item is dead. Luna, who was the only one interested in bringing it before the Commission, reported himself as having given up the idea.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
Mr. Noble
G-2

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Restricted

FOR AMERICAN EYES ONLY

(THIS DOCUMENT HAS NOT BEEN RELEASED BY THE COMMISSION)

RESTRICTED
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

VOLUME I

INTRODUCTION	Outline of the various Chapters of the Report 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 1948 (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.
CHAPTER VII	Reservations and Observations by Representatives.

/Volume II

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

VOLUME II

LIST OF ANNEXES

Annex I	Text of reservations and observations made by the representatives of...
Annex II	Full list of Delegations and Secretariat.
Annex III	Texts of statements and exchange of communications concerning the efforts to obtain cooperation with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, and the military authorities in North Korea.
Annex IV	Texts of main documents concerning election laws and regulations.
Annex V	Texts of main documents concerning a free atmosphere for elections.
Annex VI	Texts of main documents concerning the hearings of Korean personalities and communications from Korean sources.
Annex VII	Complete list of United Nations documents (titles and numbers) issued at Lake Success and at Seoul.

Complete list not given here because of extensive detail. Consists of all papers produced and to be produced during the life of UNTCOK.)

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

COPY

Restricted

THIS DOCUMENT FOR U.S. EYES ONLY (HAS NOT BEEN RELEASED BY COMMISSION)

17 June 1948

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

DRAFT CHAPTER VI

OUTLINE SUBMITTED BY THE REPRESENTATIVE OF CANADA*

Comparable paragraphs in revised 2nd draft:

1 - 10 **I. INTRODUCTORY**

Two or three brief paragraphs referring to previous chapters for fuller treatment.

1. State Terms of Reference under which the "Korean Question" was referred to the Commission by the General Assembly.

2. Recall circumstances which made it impossible for Commission to fulfill its mandate throughout Korea and the Commission's decision to observe the elections in South Korea alone.

3. Note that this decision did not imply a change of attitude towards the Commission's responsibility to the whole of Korea. Hope that elections might prove one step towards main objective.

11 - 21 **II. THE SITUATION IN KOREA**

1. The Unity of Korea (a very brief paragraph)

5 (a) Universal desire for unity and independence.

4, 13 (b) Natural unity of Korea - historical, geographic, economic factors, race, language, traditions,

2. Korean characteristics and Japanese influence

14 - 15 (a) Authority and subordination

16 - 17 (b) Japanese administration

19 - 21 (c) Effect on political and social organizations (Political parties -- Police -- Youth organizations -- press).

---

* See document A/AC.19/SR.62. The outline is intended to re-arrange in certain respects the contents of the revised 2nd draft of Chapter VI and to introduce a new section (V) on the meaning of the elections.

The paragraphs of the revised second draft corresponding to the various sections of the outline are indicated in the margin.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Comparable paragraphs in revised 2nd draft:

No mention of Communists

III. THE PROBLEM OF THE ELECTIONS

22 - 31 — 1. "Freedom of Atmosphere"

(a) The Police

27 - 28 — (b) Youth Organizations

30 - 31 — (c) Political Prisoners

24 — (d) Bill of Rights, Ordinance No. 176 etc.

32 - 33 — 2. The Electoral Law

24 - 55 — IV. OBSERVATIONS OF THE ELECTIONS

1. Registration (First observation tour)

36 — (a) Efficiency of Election Committees

40 — (b) Response of the People (give figures)

(41)(49) — (c) Opposition

37 - 39 — (d) Complaints regarding official, social and economic pressure.

2. Registration of Candidates (Second observation tour)

40 - 41 — (a) Administration

42 — (b) Number of candidates

43 - 45, 48 — (c) Affiliations of Candidates

46 - 47 — (d) Complaints

3. The Election (Third observation tour)

(a) Administration

(51), 52, 54-55 — (b) Response of the People

(c) Secrecy of Ballot

(d) Complaints re Pressures

V. THE MEANING OF THE ELECTIONS

1. The Issues -- Domestic - Party -- Independence

2. Freedom of People to express their choice

3. The Size of the Vote

(a) Recall attitudes towards elections - (Chapter III, 58-62)

(b) Expression of desire for independence

(c) Obedience to authority

(d) Possible pressures

(e) The extent of abstention.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Comparable paragraphs in revised 2nd draft:

4. **The Meaning of the Vote**

Weight of this factor (size of vote) against attitudes discussed in V. 3(a).

5. **Meaning of the Choice of Candidates**

(a) Analysis of Candidates

(b) Analysis of successful candidates

(c) Extent of Party Control

(d) Extent to which they represent the People

(e) Their attitude to formation of National Government.

50, 53 VI. COMMISSION CONCLUSIONS.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

21 June 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities.

SATURDAY, 19 JUNE

No meetings.

SUNDAY, 20 JUNE

Negative.

TODAY--MONDAY 21 JUNE

64th Plenary Session scheduled to meet at 1030 hours. Agenda is as follows:

1. Continuation of discussion of the Luna Resolution, which is as follows: "RESOLVED, that this Commission places on record its opinion that the constitution of the Korean National Assembly by the elected representatives of the Korean people on 31 May 1948, is in accordance with the programme outlined in Resolution II of the General Assembly of 14 November 1947, and constitutes a forward step toward the unification and freedom of Korea."

This discussion will either result in defeat or in compromise to include the same idea in a letter to Syngman RHEE in answer to RHEE's letter informing UNTCOK of the existence of the National Assembly.

2. Continuation of the discussion of the draft of Chapter VI. It is doubtful that complete approval will be reached on Chapter VI before the first week in July.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
Mr. Noble
G-2
JDW:ie

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Restricted

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

22 June 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities.

*YESTERDAY--21 June
(Source: Paul-Boncour and Balinski)

64th Plenary Session met from 1030 - 1400 hours.

1. Luna Resolution:

Decided to postpone this until the following day.

2. Chapter VI:

The entire 3½ hours was occupied by discussion of the details of Chapter VI.

Patterson submitted a paper entitled "The Meaning of the Elections" which he suggested be included in Chapter VI. Valle, Luna and Liu were opposed. Their opposition lay mainly in the fact that it would consume more time to get figures to go into such an analysis. Valle gave as an official reason the fact that the Commission had been sent here to observe the elections and pronounce only on the aspect of free atmosphere and had no business in going further into the meaning of the elections.

(Patterson's paper will be sent forward separately.)

Jackson submitted a paper which he wanted included in Chapter VI. His main point was covered in the statement, "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." He was referring to the Rightist elected Assembly. (Jackson's paper will be forwarded separately.)

Jackson spoke further of the many groups that had been available to the U.S. and the USSR last year. "Whatever the original cause," he said, "these (groups) are not now available. The first step in South Korea should be to find a means of reintroducing these ideals and policies."

Paul-Boncour attacked this entire paper and still feels confident that he can either have it withdrawn or pull from it the "stickers".

He has asked me to furnish him (this is the third request)

*For further information on Yesterday, 21 June, see page 2.

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

a breakdown of party affiliations of representatives in order to show that the Assembly is not the result of a unilateral election. If such a breakdown cannot be given, he wants then a list that shows the former political affiliations of elected representatives.

TODAY--22 June
(Source: Balinski)

65th Plenary Session scheduled for 1500 hours today.

Agenda: Luna Resolution.

TOMORROW--23 June
(Source: Paul-Boncour and Balinski)

66th Plenary Session scheduled for 1030 hours. Will resume discussion of Chapter VI, in an effort to get something settled on the Jackson Paper as that will be Jackson's last day here.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Memo (cont'd) Yesterday, 21 Jun 48 22 Jun 48

2. Msgr. Byrne's Attempt to Influence French Attitude:

Msgr. Byrne called on me today and said that he had just had a talk, in company with the French Bishop, with Paul-Boncour. He found the latter in a highly irascible mood. Apparently the Hoper article still caused him considerable annoyance. Msgr. Byrne said that Paul-Boncour told him that he deeply resented Costilhes being pictured as "an underling of the United Nations Temporary Commission in Korea" as Hoper had described him. He said that Costilhes had been given full powers to appear at the first meeting of the National Assembly as Consul General of France. He went on to try to argue with Msgr. Byrne that in his (Paul-Boncour's) opinion, Costilhes had officially represented the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea. I pointed out to Msgr. Byrne that either he misunderstood Paul-Boncour or the latter was trying to make a belated case for the failure of UNTCOK to make an official appearance at the first meeting of the National Assembly. I also pointed out that the UNTCOK had sent no official message of greeting to the National Assembly, nor had it sent an official representative as such to represent the UNTCOK in this meeting.

Msgr. Byrne agreed with everything I said and told me that he was merely interested in exploding this theory of Paul-Boncour's and through the French Bishop, to work on Paul-Boncour to be more cooperative towards the U.S. during the remainder of the time here.

I tried to get a copy of Costilhes remarks immediately after the first meeting of the National Assembly but he informed me that he had spoken extemporaneously from a few hastily scribbled notes which he had destroyed.

3. National Assembly Liaison Committee:

Mr. CHANG, Myun of the National Assembly Liaison Committee informed me today that he had called on Dr. Liu, the UNTCOK Chairman, and Mr. Milner, the Principal Secretary, on Sunday, 20 June. The meeting was originally scheduled for Monday, 21 June, but had been changed at Mr. CHANG's request. He said that he brought up several matters with UNTCOK.

a. North-South Consultation:

Mr. CHANG asked Dr. Liu and Mr. Milner whether or not UNTCOK would undertake to deliver a copy of the National Assembly resolution asking the North Koreans to join in the

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

present Assembly. He argued that the only way to get such a proposal to the North Koreans would be through some official channel. He wanted UNTCOK to transmit a copy of the National Assembly proposal through Lake Success to the Russian representative. Neither Liu nor Milner appeared pleased with the suggestion and made a counter proposal that the National Assembly transmit the resolution through the U.S. Liaison Officer. Mr. CHANG explained the disadvantages of this method of transmission.

b. Reply to Dr. [illegible]'s Letter:

Mr. CHANG asked whether or not the UNTCOK proposed to answer Dr. [illegible]'s letter of 11 June which informed UNTCOK of the establishment on 31 May of the Korean National Assembly. The UNTCOK representatives stated that the matter would be looked into and decided later.

c. Visit of UNTCOK to National Assembly:

Mr. CHANG stated that he extended an invitation to the UNTCOK to attend a regular session of the National Assembly, preferably at some time during the latter part of this week. This invitation was heard by the UNTCOK representatives without commitment.

d. National Assembly as Representatives of the Korean People:

Mr. CHANG stated to Dr. Liu and Mr. Milner that he had been instructed to inform UNTCOK that the National Assembly considered itself as the only legal body to represent the Korean people in all political matters and expected that hereafter in political questions that UNTCOK would deal solely with that body. Mr. CHANG said that there was considerable discussion of an indefinite nature by both Mr. Liu and Mr. Milner in his presence, and that largely consisted of an argument that the 27 February Resolution of the Interim Committee made it incumbent that other Koreans be brought into the picture.

All this was said, according to Mr. CHANG, without the UN representatives committing themselves to any great degree and the matter was again left as the other had been, with a promise that they would "look into the questions brought up."

Mr. CHANG said that he intended to visit the UNTCOK about every other day, but that he felt that he might be prevented from visiting Duk Soo Palace regularly by the burden of his other duties. He said that the Constitution will probably occupy the National Assembly entirely until adoption on Wednesday of this week when the first reading will be heard. He said then it might

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

be necessary for his work to be carried on by Drs. Henry CHUNG and Helen KIM who have been appointed extra members of the Liaison Committee in order to assist Mr. CHANG and his associates.

4. Jackson to Leave:

According to Katz, who made the remark on 21 June, Jackson is being recalled by his government for consultation. He is expected to leave Thursday, 24 June. Watt wants advice prior to the Paris Conference. Jackson will be replaced on UNTCOK by Jamison of the Australian Mission in Tokyo. He is expected to arrive Wednesday, 30 June.

Katz said that Jackson had been trying hard to get his "observations" included in Chapter VI.

5. Army-Colored Cars and Army Drivers:

Katz came in to see me this afternoon with a draft of a letter Milner was considering sending me on this subject. He said that in view of the fact that no letter had been written on the subject, Milner was as yet undecided on whether or not to send a letter in reply. Katz had come in to talk over the situation. The draft of the letter that Milner was considering and which Katz would not let me keep, pointed out that UNTCOK was rather dissatisfied with the poor service that had been received under the present arrangement of vehicles and indicated that in their opinion, Army-colored vehicles and soldier drivers would not improve the situation.

Nevertheless, despite their feelings, if they could get a strong and positive assurance that service would be greatly ameliorated, they would then agree to accept the change.

Katz privately told me that the whole matter was tied up in the Korean drivers; that the Commission did not wish to discharge them and so "hurt their feelings." He pointed out that UNTCOK would be embarrassed if after they had discharged these drivers, the Army-colored cars broke down with the Army drivers. He indicated that in such an event, the Commission would have no answer to give the offended discharged Korean chauffeurs.

Recommendation: I recommend that the UNTCOK transportation be left without change.

There is attached to the original report a chart that Katz left with me that shows the days of operation for the nine UNTCOK

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Memo (cont'd) 22 Jun 48

sedans. He will probably ask for the return of this and so, for that reason, I ask that it be sent back to me.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

CC: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
Mr. Noble
G-2

lc

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

CORRECTION

Two Meetings Today--23 June.

66th Plenary Session meets 1000 hours. Agenda:

1. Consideration of annexes* to the report of the Commission.

2. Discussion of third revision of Chapter VI.

67th Plenary Session meets 1530 hours.

Continuation of discussion of third draft of Chapter VI.

* In general this deals with the decision of whether to include or exclude certain documents concerning hearings of Korean personalities and free atmosphere for elections.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

23 June 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities.

YESTERDAY--Tuesday, 22 June
(Source: Paul-Boncour)

65th Plenary Session met from 1500-1900 hours.

Results: Luna Resolution squashed.

Luna made a fiery speech mentioning that his resolution had now been before the Commission for ten days without action and insisting that the Secretary take a roll call and make each one vote by name in order that "the whole world would know who is for and who is against this resolution."

Before making this declaration, Luna had read from the records of the Interim Committee meetings in Lake Success and had reminded each delegate of the position his government had taken in those meetings. He then asked if the delegates were intending to support the position of their nations at Lake Success or if they were going against the positions expressed at that time.

None of the other delegates enjoyed this rough expository treatment. Everyone turned against Luna and did not want any publicity about the vote. In fact, they didn't even want a vote taken. Paul-Boncour said that in case Luna insisted on bringing this to a showdown publicity vote, he would insist that each delegate write for the press the reasons behind the stand he would take, whether for, against, or abstention.

After four hours of squabbling over this one issue, Valle, Luna's closest friend, also turned against him and proposed adjournment of the meeting. Luna was the only one voting against. The meeting broke up and Paul-Boncour said he does not expect the Luna Resolution to come up again.

Paul-Boncour characterized Luna as "a stupid ass," and said his handling of the situation was very poor. Before going to the

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

meeting Liu and Paul-Boncour had both expressed the opinion that the substance in the Luna Resolution might be incorporated in a letter to Syngman RHEE. However, because of Luna's poor appearance, according to Paul-Boncour, the matter has now been dropped entirely. Paul-Boncour said that Luna irked everyone by reminding them of the Roper article, a very sore point with all delegates, and implying that Roper was correct in his description of UNTCOK attitude towards the National Assembly.

A matter brought before the Commission but not discussed, was a paper by Dr. Liu, entitled "Implementation of the Resolutions of the General Assembly of 14 November 1947", copy of which is attached hereto.* Paul-Boncour said he expected the Liu paper to be the subject of the meeting on Thursday, 24 June.

TODAY--Wednesday, 23 June

66th Plenary Session scheduled to meet at 1030 hours. Will take up the fourth revision of the draft of Chapter VI.

MISCELLANEOUS

Dr. Fraenkel had a long conversation the morning of 22 June, with Mr. Binnerts at the end of which Mr. Binnerts expressed the desire to see him more frequently in his office. Mr. Binnerts was very frank; he pointed out that after the departure of Mr. Menon the Commission had no strong man among its members. He characterized Mr. Singh as "lazy" and as a "play boy". Mr. Binnerts confimred the report that Mr. Jackson will leave Korea in the near future and will be replaced by a member of the Australian mission in Tokyo, Mr. Jamison. When Binnerts was asked whether Chapter VI will be finished before Jackson leaves for Australia, Binnerts pointed out that the discussion on that Chapter may go on for weeks. Milner is trying to have Chapter VI finished prior to his departure but Binnerts is doubtful whether that will be possible. The real issue is not the report on the election but rather the attitude of the Commission towards the "National Assembly".

According to Binnerts the members of the Commission are in agreement that the election was held in a "free atmosphere". The main topic of the discussion is whether or not the Commission shall treat the Assembly as the "National Assembly". According to Binnerts, the general impression prevails that "General Hodge is trying to induce UNTCOK to recognize the Assembly as the 'National Assembly' of Korea." Binnerts doubts whether the Commission

*This paper was prepared for Dr. Liu by Dean Pergler.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Memo (cont'd) 23 Jun 48

will write an unanimous report on this question. He expects a minority report.

Binnerts referred to a conference between the Liaison Committee of the National Assembly and Dr. Liu. (See Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities for 21 June, paragraph 3 (c).) Binnerts characterized the result of this conference as "dangerous" because all participants were "orientals" and were eager not to lose face. When the Liaison Committee asked Dr. Liu whether the Commission will accept an invitation by the Assembly, Dr. Liu gave an ambiguous answer. When Binnerts asked Dr. Fraenkel whether the U.S. Army will evacuate Korea, Dr. Fraenkel merely referred to the UN resolution. Binnerts asked him whether this means that the army may leave Korea before the meeting of the General Assembly in Paris. Dr. Fraenkel pointed out that in all probability the Korean government will be established in August, less than 90 days prior to the meeting of the General Assembly. Binnerts voiced great concern that an evacuation of South Korea would be tantamount to a civil war and the final victory of the Communists; he referred to Dr. RHEE's idea (apparently with approval) that a "token" occupation force should stay in South Korea and that an attack of North Korean forces on South Korea would amount to an attack on the United States.

inclosure

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
Mr. Noble
G-2

JDW:ie

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

FOR AMERICAN EYES ONLY—THIS DOCUMENT HAS NOT BEEN RELEASED BY UNTCOK

UNITED NATIONS
GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Confidential

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/82
22 June 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RESOLUTION OF
THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF 14 NOVEMBER 1947

CHINA : DRAFT MEMORANDUM *

1. The powers and duties of United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea are defined by Resolution II of the United Nations General Assembly, 14 November, 1947, taking into consideration also the Resolution of the Interim Committee, 26 February, 1948. It should be noted that the Resolution of the Interim Committee did not and could not add to, or subtract from, the powers and duties of the Commission as determined by the Resolution of 14 November, 1947, not only because the "Little Assembly" is without power to change the resolutions of the General Assembly, but also because the Commission is an autonomous body within the limits fixed by the instrument of its creation.

2. United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea was authorized by the Resolution of 14 November, 1947, "to consult with the Interim Committee....with respect to the application of this resolution in the light of developments." The Commission did consult the Interim Committee and the latter did advise that "in its view it is incumbent upon United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea to implement the program as outlined in Resolution II in such parts of Korea as are accessible to the Commission." The Commission decided to accept this advice and adopted this interpretation as its own decision "to proceed with observation of

/elections

* Submitted in connection with document A/AC.19/79

Confidential

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

elections in that part of Korea accessible to it. This means that no change has been made and none could be made in the tasks imposed upon the Commission by its fundamental law, the Resolutions of 14 November, 1947. What are these tasks?

3. Resolution I of 14 November, 1947 recognized that a correct solution of the Korean question requires participation of the indigenous population through its elected representatives and the Commission was established "to facilitate such participation and to observe that the Korean representatives are in fact duly elected by the Korean people and not mere appointees by military authorities in Korea." The Commission undertook to observe the elections in territory accessible to it after having determined that the elections could be held in a reasonably free atmosphere.

4. The representatives so elected are representatives of the Korean people with whom, under paragraph 2 of the Resolution of 14 November, 1947, the Commission "may consult regarding the prompt attainment of the freedom and independence of the Korean people," but also under the express terms of the Resolution, they are constituting a National Assembly" which may establish a National Government of Korea". The circumstances that the elections could not be held in the whole territory of Korea does not change the fact that the elected representatives constitute a National Assembly. Historically instances could be cited showing that National Assemblies did not always at all times control all national territory. The Commission has already expressed its readiness to consult with the elected representatives "concerning the further implementation of the Commission's terms of reference as defined in the Resolution of the General Assembly adopted on 14 November 1947". Under that same Resolution, these elected representatives may constitute and have already constituted a "Korean National Assembly".

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

5. It is this National Assembly which under paragraph 3, Resolution II of 14 November 1947, was told that it "as soon as possible after the elections, the National Assembly should convene and form a National Government and notify the Commission of its formation". It is this National Assembly too that the Interim Committee in an explanatory note to its resolution of 27 February, 1947, fully aware of the negative attitude of USSR and Ukraine, continued to speak of and added that "the National Assembly to which representatives are to be elected would be a stage in the formation of a Korean Government". The Interim Committee further noted "that the representatives constituting a National Assembly would be entirely free to consult with United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea" and "furthermore to carry on such negotiations as they wish 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 groups therein".

6. The tasks of United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea are therefore:

(a) to observe elections, which is already completed;

(b) to consult with the elected representatives of the Korean people constituting a National Assembly regarding the "prompt attainment of the freedom and independence of the Korean people"; and

(c) to be available for consultation with the National Government in carrying out the purposes of paragraph 4 of Resolution II of the General Assembly, such as constitution of a national security force, transfer of governmental functions and withdrawal of armed forces of the two occupying powers.

- - - - - - -

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Restricted

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

24 June 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities.

YESTERDAY--WEDNESDAY, 23 JUNE

1. 66th Plenary Session (Source: Paul-Boncour). Met from 1030 to 1330.

a. Jackson Paper. At the start of the meeting, Jackson offered an endorsement* to his paper which bore the form of an apologetic explanation.

Jackson then withdrew the remark about the U.S. Liaison Officer which was in his first paper.

The attack against Jackson then started with Paul-Boncour taking the lead. Paul-Boncour said he could not endorse Jackson's comments in any part in view of the fact that if Jackson's idea about the Commission being influenced by Military Government went into the report, then such statement had nullified the effect of the conclusions which had already been reached. Paul-Boncour pointed out that on one hand they were making definite statements of opinion, while on the other hand saying that they could not have had a balanced opinion because of discoloration by Military Government. He would not be a party to any such double talk.

Jackson slowly began to recede. Paul-Boncour pointed out that Jackson will always wilt under argument.

The meeting continued on with Jackson defending himself in vain against repeated attacks by Paul-Boncour. At 1330 hours Liu suggested adjournment of the question until the afternoon. This was approved.

b. KMEE's Invitation to Attend Meeting. Before adjournment, the Commission took up the matter of acceptance of KMEE's invitation to attend a meeting of the National Assembly. UNTCOK agreed to accept but could not go on the 25th. They would

*Attached hereto.

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

select another date after negotiations and inspection of the speeches to be made. Paul-Boncour said they wanted to avoid any situation like that which had happened at the Stadium demonstration shortly after UNTCOK's arrival, when Dr. CHOUGH had made a very anti-Russian speech and Mr. Menon had had to reply.

2. 67th Plenary Session. Met from 1530 to 1815. Continued discussion on the Jackson paper with Liu, Valle and Luna directing attacks. By the end of the meeting the whole paper had been washed away bit by bit and, according to Paul-Boncour, nothing remained of it. It was not even sent to the drafting committee.

3. UNTCOK Fails to Attend Syngman [illegible]'s Party. Because of the afternoon meeting, none of UNTCOK went to a reception given by Syngman RHEE to which they had accepted an invitation. According to Paul-Boncour, a message was sent explaining that because of the pressure of business, they would be unable to come. Message or no message, their absence created a very bad impression on the Koreans.

TODAY--THURSDAY, 24 JUNE

4. 68th Plenary Session. Will meet at 0930 hours to discuss the Liu paper entitled "Implementation of the Resolutions of the General Assembly of 14 November 1947" which was forwarded yesterday.

5. Manet and Michaux will arrive from Shanghai on Northwest Airlines at about 1500 hours.

6. Jackson Leaves. Jackson will depart for Tokyo on the same plane that brings Manet and Michaux from Shanghai.

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

1 Incl
Jackson endorsement

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
Mr. Noble
G-2

JDW:le

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

FOR AMERICAN EYES ONLY — THIS DOCUMENT HAS NOT BEEN RELEASED BY UNCOK

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

After 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.

/ I wish

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

2. I wish to say that, in common with other 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 cooperation.

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

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

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.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

American Delegation
US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

25 June 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities.

YESTERDAY--THURSDAY, 24 JUNE

1. 68th Plenary Session (Source: Paul-Boncour). Met from 1030-1300 hours.

They took up the Liu paper entitled "Implementation of the Resolutions of the General Assembly of 14 November 1947" (forwarded with Daily Report on 23 June). Valle led off the discussion. He spoke in support of the Liu paper. He was rather long-winded and compared the Korean situation with that existing in Central America. The analogy was lost on his audience.

Singh spoke against the Liu paper saying that he could not support any measure indicating UNTCOK recognition of a National Assembly.

Patterson spoke against the Liu paper agreeing in principle with Singh.

Luna in his usual forceful way declared unconditionally it was necessary that UNTCOK admit the existence of a National Assembly and certified that in his opinion this was a step towards unification.

Jackson opposed the idea that the National Assembly was a step towards unification, it was a step away from it he thought.

It was apparent that unanimity would not be reached on this point and in conformance with UNTCOK's previous characteristics, everyone wished to avoid a showdown vote.

Liu pointed out that the Assembly had every right to call itself National and that in UNTCOK's use of the same term it was doing nothing more than following the provisions as written in

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

the Resolution of 14 November 1947 and in his opinion all Commission members had already expressed themselves in general agreement with a desire to carry out these terms. He could not see where there was any basis for argument on this point.

Paul-Boncour then offered the attached letter (Incl. No. 1) as a proposed answer to Syngman RHEE's letter informing the Commission of the creation of a National Assembly.

Patterson, Jackson, and Singh objected to the last paragraph in the Paul-Boncour letter.

Luna then suggested the attached letter (Incl. No. 2).

Paul-Boncour said he was willing to accept the Luna letter and held no special brief of his own.

DECISION: To send both letters to Milner for combining them into a draft to be considered at the 69th Plenary Session on 25 June.

TODAY--FRIDAY, 25 JUNE

2. 69th Plenary Session scheduled to meet at 1030 hours.

Agenda: Continue discussion on the reply to Syngman RHEE (combined draft of Paul-Boncour and Luna "proposed letters.")

Continuation of consideration of the "third draft" of Chapter VI.

MISCELLANEOUS

3. Plan to Divide Chapter VI. According to Paul-Boncour, who had spoken informally to most of the other delegates, the Commission, although it has not discussed the matter in formal session, is essentially in agreement on the desirability of splitting the present scope of Chapter VI into two chapters--VI and VII.

Chapter VI will contain conclusions up through and including the elections.

Chapter VII will deal with the Patterson paper, "The meaning of the Elections", as well as taking into account all of the material over which there is so much controversy at present--attitude of UNTCOK towards North Korea, etc.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Old Chapter VII (Reservations) will become Chapter VIII.

Paul-Boncour said the liaison group left behind after the bulk of the Commission leaves can be working on new Chapter VII.

With this division of present Chapter VI, Paul-Boncour estimates that the new Chapter VI will be approved within the next week.

4. Another Roper Article! Paul-Boncour forecast another press dispatch pointing out again that UNTCOK has vexed Koreans by its failure to put in an appearance at the Syngman RHEE party on 23 June.

Paul-Boncour warned against this and said the U.S. was not being wise in allowing this sort of article to appear in the press.

It was pointed out that the U.S. military authorities exercise no censorship over the press here and if such an article were in the brewing, there was no way we could wash the fire out from under it.

Paul-Boncour said he understood the absence of censorship but that all such articles, like the last Roper article, "were inspired by you people."

It was pointed out that that was an unjustified statement in view of the fact that our opinions of Korean reaction came from the Koreans and that the news correspondents were just as free as we were to get Korean opinion from the Koreans and that they preferred to get it from a direct source rather than an indirect one. Paul-Boncour was not content with this explanation and is still of the opinion the American authorities control what goes into the "Stars and Stripes" and to press syndicates.

5. Manet and Michaux arrived at Kimpo at 1830 hours.

6. Jackson departure. Jackson left Kimpo at 1930 hours.

7. Korean Party Sees Off Jackson. Among the dozen Koreans who came to see Mr. Jackson off, there was AHN Chai Hong, KIM Sung Soo, and KIM Helen.

Everyone arrived at the airport at 1500 hours. Mr. Merriman then announced that the plane would not get in until 1830. Mr. Jackson took all the Koreans to the Sudo for beer and sandwiches and the entire party returned again at 1830 as the plane

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

was landing.

The delegates who wished Jackson bon voyage were Liu, Patterson, and Singh.

8. Singh Being Criticized--Becomes Isolationist. In a conversation with Bahadur Singh on 24 June, he said that several of Menon's Korean friends had, after conversations with Singh or listening to opinions from others, wired Mr. Menon asking him to straighten out Mr. Singh as expressions of opinion were to the effect that Singh's attitude towards Korea was unfavorable. Menon sent answers to these Koreans through Singh.

Singh said he is tired of being pumped for information by Koreans. He said that he has realized that all the invitations he has received have been issued because of a desire to squeeze him for opinions. He said he resented this very much and the last week had not gone out at all and hereafter intended to follow this isolationist policy.

It was pointed out to Singh, that in view of the fact that meetings of UNTCOK were behind closed doors and that press releases were rare and not informative, that Koreans had no other way to find out what UNTCOK attitude was other than asking delegates themselves. He should have expected this. As several members of UNTCOK had expressed themselves as not wishing to be offensive to Korean opinion, it was well that they took the opportunity to talk to Koreans to find out what Korean opinion was. The Koreans, it was pointed out, were doing the same thing with UNTCOK delegates. No sympathy was given Singh in his isolation.

Following these remarks Singh was very quick to explain that he was not implying that the Americans had likewise been squeezing him for opinions. He assured the interviewer that his remarks were not directed that way at all and that he wanted to have a get together as soon as possible.

Singh expressed amazement at the Korean hospitality in view of the fact that so many had come out to the airport to see off Mr. Jackson. Singh wondered if these Koreans really knew the nature of Mr. Jackson's work on the Commission.

Singh was told that it was felt that most all these Koreans present realized Mr. Jackson's policies, but despite that fact, they had come to see him off. Singh remarked that he was sure the same sort of a crowd (i.e. one wanting him to leave) would come out to see him off.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Singh was told that what sort of a farewell he got was something he was able to control himself if he had the intention to do so.

Singh laughed at this and said he was sure the interviewer realized that he could do nothing about his instructions.

9. Paul-Boncour Wants to Know what U.S. Wants. In a conversation with Paul-Boncour yesterday, while the division of Chapter VI into Chapters VI and VII was being discussed, Paul-Boncour said, "I think you will find it to U.S. advantage to have UNTCOK leave this assembly alone after we have agreed on Chapter VI. But you may think otherwise. I wish you would let me know as soon as possible whether you want UNTCOK to stay on here beyond the endorsement of Chapter VI (new Chapter VI) or if it is more to your benefit to get us out of the way. I cannot promise you the results you wish, but I will aid it where I can if I know what your desire is."

10. Affront to Syngman RHEE. In a conversation among Paul-Boncour, Liu and Singh, Paul-Boncour (having been advised by an American officer) remarked that he had heard that Syngman RHEE and the Liaison Committee was very much upset by UNTCOK's failure to appear at the party on 23 June. Paul-Boncour said that he had had it on good authority that Syngman RHEE had not received by 1915 the day of the party, the information that UNTCOK was not attending.

Liu said that he had received his invitation on Tuesday and that the Secretariat had also received one. He did not know until that evening that all the delegates had received one, therefore, the matter did not come up until the meeting on Wednesday. At that time the meeting had already been scheduled for the afternoon so he had asked Milner to notify Syngman RHEE that no one would come. He said he would check on the matter and see what time the message had been sent. Singh said he wished the Koreans were not so damned sensitive. Paul-Boncour suggested that Liu see Syngman RHEE and explain the whole situation.

Liu said he thought he would do this.

YESTERDAY--THURSDAY, 24 JUNE (cont'd)

11. Visit of National Assembly Liaison Committee to UNTCOK. Mr. CHANG Myun, informed me today, that he had just visited Mr. Milner who referred to the proposed visit of UNTCOK to the National Assembly. Milner asked CHANG whether there would be

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

any remarks by the Chairman or any one else prior to UNTCOK members making brief addresses. Mr. CHANG told him he thought that there would be. Then Milner shifted to more definite ground and asked Mr. CHANG when the final date for the visit of UNTCOK to the National Assembly is decided, that the remarks of the Chairman or of any other speakers be submitted to UNTCOK in advance. Mr. CHANG was given the very definite impression that UNTCOK will accept the invitation to visit the National Assembly.

I told Mr. CHANG that I thought it would be good tactics to suggest to the National Assembly authorities that their remarks be very brief and lacking in controversial matters and that more emphasis be placed on giving each one of the UN members an opportunity to speak at the National Assembly. He agreed to this and said he would propose the idea to his superiors.

12. Combination of Paul-Boncour and Luna Letters. The 60th Plenary Session was given the combined draft which Milner had made of the Paul-Boncour and Luna letters to Syngman RHEE. This is attached as Inclosure No. 3.

JOHN BECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
Mr. Noble
G-2

ie

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

PAUL-BONCOUR LETTER

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 11 June 1948, confirming officially to the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea the constitution in Seoul, on 31 May 1948, of a "Korean National Assembly" composed of the representatives elected on May 10th by the Korean electorate in those parts of Korea that were accessible to the Commission for its observation of the electoral operations.

Your letter refers to the resolutions of November 1947 of the General Assembly, and to the decisions of the Interim Committee which constitute the terms of reference of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea.

In conformity to these same resolutions, the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea would like to refer to the letter, dated 10 June 1948, by which the preceding Chairman of the Commission, Mr. Patterson, communicated to you that we were 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.

May I add that, our Commission or its Main Committee will in due time be available for the consultation provided for in paragraph 4 of Resolution II of the General Assembly.

Encl #1

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Restricted

LUNA LETTER

DRAFT REPLY

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

Duk Soo Palace,
Seoul,

24 June 1948.

Sir,

Your letter of 11 June 1948, informing the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea of the establishment on 31 May 1948 of a Korean National Assembly by the representatives of the Korean people elected on May 10, has been received.

The Commission takes notice of the existence of the National Assembly as constituted by the elected representatives of the Korean people on 31 May 1948 and expresses the hope that this National Assembly will immediately work for the eventual independence and unification of Korea.

The Commission, in the hope that these objectives may be attained, notified you on 10 June 1948, of its readiness for such consultation as the National Assembly may desire concerning the further implementation of the Commission's 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,

Yu-Wan Liu,
Chairman

Dr. Syngman Rhee
Chairman,
Korean National Assembly,
Seoul,

Restricted

Incl #2

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

RESTRICTED

24 June 1948

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

DRAFT REPLY TO THE LETTER FROM MR. RHEE SYNGMAN, CHAIRMAN, KOREAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY (DOCUMENT A/AC.19/78)*

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 Resolutions of 14 November 1947 of the General Assembly of the United Nations and to the decisions of the Interim Committee 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 was 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,
Chairman.

Dr. Syngman Rhee,
Chairman,
Korean National Assembly,
Seoul.

---

* Prepared by the Secretariat in accordance with the decision of the sixty-eighth meeting.

Incl # 3

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

26 June 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities.

YESTERDAY--25 June

1. 69th Plenary Session (Source: Paul-Boncour)
Met 1030-1325 hours.

a. Letter to Syngman Rhee: (See Inclosures Nos. 1, 2, and 3 to Daily Report, 25 June). The combination of the Luna and Paul-Boncour letters as drafted was passed with a few modifications (See Inclosure No. 1, for text as approved.)

b. Valle Resolution: This Resolution had actually been brought before the 68th Plenary Session on 24 June but Paul-Boncour had forgotten to mention it. There was no discussion on it at the 68th meeting. At the 69th meeting it was passed, with some few modifications. (See Inclosure No. 2 for draft and Inclosure No. 3 for text as approved.) *

c. Chapter VI: The first 15 paragraphs were endorsed. Many changes were made, (Paul-Boncour said the changes were for the better,) and the document returned to the drafting committee.

In explaining how the Valle Resolution could pass, whereas the Luna Resolution had been defeated, Paul-Boncour said the personality factor was the reason. Everyone had become enraged at Luna's methods of trying to do business, said Paul-Boncour. Even Valle had turned against him at the last session. Then, when Valle brought in a Resolution along the same lines, it was passed unanimously. The Commission didn't want Luna to get credit

As to the letter to Syngman Rhee, the only thing that held up passage yesterday was the fact that Luna had submitted a draft. As soon as the Commission, ~~[illegible]~~ convinced itself that the draft it was considering was its own idea (by combining the Luna and Paul-Boncour letters) the letter was passed.

*Resolution is still being revised and will be forwarded later.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

d. **Affront to [illegible] Brought Up in Meeting:** Paul-Boncour said he took the opportunity to mention to the whole Commission the details, as he knew them, surrounding the invitation to UNTCOK to the [illegible] reception and UNTCOK's refusal. This put Milner on the defensive and Milner said it was absurd for the Koreans to have been so upset or for Syngman [illegible] to pose as not having been notified of UNTCOK's declining the invitation.

The Paul-Boncour introduction of this topic at least served to bring it to the attention of all members of the Commission, that they had offended Korean feelings.

e. **Main Committee to Liaison Work with National Assembly Liaison Committee:** Following upon the heels of the discussion on the [illegible] topic, Paul-Boncour brought out that it was "unfair to Mr. Milner" to so overburden him with the many duties that must be incumbent upon him in his liaison with the National Assembly Liaison Committee. (Paul-Boncour told me that he was sure Milner had erected a wall between the Commission and the Assembly Liaison Committee.) Paul-Boncour suggested that hereafter it be the duty of the Main Committee to meet and discuss problems with the National Assembly liaison Committee whenever the latter Committee so requested.

Paul-Boncour said that although this matter did not come up for a formal vote, that it was his feeling that all had agreed upon his suggestion and that it only remained for the Chairman (Liu now and Valle later--both of whom are favorable to the Paul-Boncour idea) to put it into effect.

f. **Document Leakage in UNTCOK:** Paul-Boncour said that Milner had made some remarks at the meeting that indicated he held the opinion that UN documents were being handled carelessly and that some leaks had occurred. Paul-Boncour asked that this office and any other offices that might have access to the documents which he has so liberally given us, be advised to take every precaution to see that no knowledge of our having these documents reaches the attention of any member of the UNTCOK delegation or secretariat.

I assured him that these documents went into very few hands and I was positive there was no leakage from [redacted] source.

2. **Drafting Committee Meets:** Manet and Wang of the drafting committee worked on a revision of Chapter VI all afternoon of 25 June.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Memo (cont'd) 26 Jun 48

TODAY--26 JUNE

Nothing scheduled.

FORECAST OF COMING EVENTS

3. The 20th Plenary Session is scheduled to meet Monday, 28 June.

4. UNTCOK Will Attend Meeting of National Assembly: Paul-Boncour said that UNTCOK would go to a meeting of the National Assembly just as soon as they could be assured that no questionable speeches would be made.

Paul-Boncour was asked his opinion of the reaction that would follow a suggestion that each delegate of UNTCOK give a short speech before the National Assembly. Paul-Boncour said that he was sure that Patterson and Singh would refuse to speak. He said that he was equally sure that Liu, Luna, Valle and himself would speak. He concluded by saying that the idea would be acceptable but he doubted if all would agree to speak. Such a suggestion, he said, should come from the Korean Assembly Liaison Committee.

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

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
Mr. Noble
G-2

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,

YU-WAN LIU
Chairman

Dr. Syngman Rhee,
Chairman,
Korean National Assembly,
Seoul.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

UNITED NATIONS

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/83
24 June 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

ELECTIONS OF 10 MAY 1948

EL SALVADOR: DRAFT RESOLUTION

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;

RESOLVES:

THAT the results of the ballot of 10 May 1948 are valid expressions of the free will of the electorate which constituted two-thirds of the people of all Korea, living in those parts of Korea as were accessible to the Commission.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

28 June 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities.

SATURDAY--26 JUNE

No meeting.

SUNDAY--27 JUNE

1. Chang Party. Police Chief Chang gave a party at his country villa on Sunday afternoon. From UNTCOK personnel only the French (Paul-Boncour, Manet, ~~Costilhes~~, Michaux, ~~Barthelemy~~, ~~and Hartley~~) and Singh were invited. RHEE and wife, Mayor KIM, Helen KIM and some other prominent Koreans were present. The lunch consisted of western food but was fed according to eastern custom. The ladies all ate in one room with Mrs. RHEE at the head of the table. The men were in a separate room and were served by keisangs.

Paul-Boncour said he was not sure what was the occasion of the party but that Chang had taken so much pain to explain to him that he had not realized that Costilhes represented the United Nations at the General Assembly ceremony on 31 May, that he (Paul-Boncour) felt that may have been the occasion.

TODAY--MONDAY, 28 JUNE

2. 20th Plenary Session. Meets 1000 hours. Will continue discussion of draft of Chapter VI.

MISCELLANEOUS

3. Paul-Boncour Still Rankles Over Roper Article. Since Paul-Boncour's return from Shanghai, he has constantly fought a battle in defense of Costilhes appearance at the National Assembly on 31 May. He insists that Costilhes was fully authorized to represent the UN and that "these slurs of Roper's, calling him an underling, are without basis."

It was strongly pointed out to Paul-Boncour that the Secretary,

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Chu, had informed the Liaison Office, ~~but~~ that Costilhes said he was not going to represent the UN on 31 May and that Chu, himself, would have to do it. It was pointed out that Chu's speech was a masterpiece of apology. Paul-Boncour was given firmly to understand that the statements about Korean hurt feelings and the poor showing that UNTCOK made at the 31st of May Assembly, were facts and could no longer be denied or evaded.

4. Luna--"no longer any hurry." Luna was enthusiastic about the passage of the Valle Resolution. He said that was just what had been needed. He said that now the Valle Resolution had been passed there was no longer any hurry to finish Chapter VI. The Commission had already reached a conclusion on the elections which they expressed in the Valle Resolution. "I am in no hurry now," said Luna, "it makes no difference now if we wait until September, October, or even September next year before signing Chapter VI. It is unimportant."

5. Valle--"no need for delay." Valle was extremely pleased with himself for getting through the Valle Resolution. (Copy of Resolution as passed is attached hereto.) Valle said, "This is the first Resolution ever passed unanimously." Valle said now that this Resolution had been passed there was no longer any need for delay on the signing of Chapter VI since the matter of that Chapter was contained in the Resolution. His idea was that all obstacles to signing it had been removed and it should be only a matter of a few more days before it could be signed and everyone could leave.

(Addition to paragraph 2--agenda for 70th Plenary Session.) Paul-Boncour said he would again introduce the subject of the Main Committee being the interviewing body for the National Assembly Liaison Committee. He was not satisfied that his mention of this plan the other day was sufficient and hence, he intended to try to get it adopted formally today.

1 Incl
Valle Resolution

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

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
Mr. Noble
C-2

6. Schmidt Alone Wrote Syrian Draft of Chapter VI. According to Paul-Boncour, in the last few days in talks with Hilner, he has concluded that Hilner had nothing to do with the writing of Chapter VI as presented by Kuznir, but that Schmidt alone was 100% responsible for the Kuznir draft. Paul-Boncour

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

said Milner was offended by Schmidt's not taking him in on this draft as Milner had set himself up as principal drafter for the entire report. Because of Milner's hurt feelings, he had become even critical of Hughir's (Schmidt's) draft.

- - - - - - - - - -

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

UNITED NATIONS

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/84
26 June 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

ELECTIONS OF 10 MAY 1948
RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE SIXTY-NINTH MEETING, 25 JUNE 1948

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.

- - - - -

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

29 June 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities.

YESTERDAY--MONDAY, 28 JUNE

1. 70th Plenary Session. (Source: Paul-Boncour)

Met from 0930 - 1320 hours.

a. UNTCOK to Attend National Assembly:

UNTCOK voted unanimously to attend the meeting of the National Assembly on Wednesday, 30 June at 1600 hours.

The Commission considered [illegible]'s speech which had been sent to them on Sunday, 27 June.

Only one delegate will speak. Valle, as incoming Chairman (Wednesday, 30 June), will do the honors for UNTCOK. In his speech he will cover the following:

(1) Remind the National Assembly of UNTCOK's representation at the convocation of the National Assembly on 31 May.*

(2) Read the Valle Resolution (forwarded with Daily Report of 28 June.)

(3) Deliver a speech of "meaningless nothings" (Paul-Boncour's quotation).

b. Main Committee to Liaise with Assembly Liaison Committee:

Paul-Boncour introduced a resolution** providing for the Main Committee becoming the liaison body for maintaining

*UNTCOK, as is well known, will never take the blame for any of its mistakes. Although the majority of its members will admit UNTCOK delinqueneies in this matter, yet, as a body, they agree to go on official record as having been fully and adequately represented.

** Revised draft of French Resolution attached hereto.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

contact with the National Assembly Liaison Committee. Milner violently opposed this measure. Luna was opposed to it also.

The Chairman (Liu) directed that it be redrafted, based on the comments of other delegates, and resubmitted at the 71st Plenary Session.

c. Chapter VI.

Extensive revisions were made in about 20 paragraphs of Chapter VI. The nature of the changes is not known at present. Paul-Boncour covered the matter by the general statement, "They are in your favor."

TODAY--TUESDAY, 29 JUNE

2. 71st Plenary Session.

Scheduled to meet at 0930 hours.

Agenda:

a. Resolution providing for Main Committee to be Liaison Group with National Assembly.

b. Continuation of consideration of Chapter VI.

FORECAST

3. Valle (Chairman.

Chair will go to Valle for two weeks, effective Wednesday, 30 June.

4. Australian Delegate to Arrive ~~1 July~~ 30 June.

Mr. Jamieson will arrive from Tokyo, Wednesday, ~~1 July~~ 30 June.

5. Barthelemy and Mrs. Liu to go to Shanghai.

On the same plane that brings Jamieson on ~~1 July~~ 30 June, Marcel Barthelemy and Mrs. Liu will go to Shanghai.

Mrs. Liu is going on a pleasure visit for about three weeks duration. Barthelemy is going on a mission for Paul-Boncour. Barthelemy said that Paul-Boncour has told Mr. Jacobs the purpose of his (Barthelemy's) trip.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

MISCELLANEOUS

6. UNTCOK To Move to First Floor.

Ever since UNTCOK has returned from Shanghai, they have been planning to reduce their rental on Duk Soo Palace. Within the next few days UNTCOK plans to move all its offices to the first floor of Duk Soo Palace, vacating completely the second floor (except for the Joint Commission mimeograph room used by them).

7. Jackson Excited Over Rumor.

Jackson called Patterson from Tokyo to check on a rumor he had heard that UNTCOK "had endorsed the Korean Government."

Patterson explained to him that UNTCOK had passed the Valle Resolution and that this had undoubtedly led to the rumor which reached Jackson.

8. Lake Success wants UNTCOK report by July.

According to Paul-Boncour, Milner pulled him aside after the 70th Plenary Session and told him that the Secretary General, Trygvie Lie, wanted the Commission's report by July and so there was no need for UNTCOK to continue after that time.

Paul-Boncour reminded Milner that the Secretariat had tried to break up UNTCOK in June after the Shanghai meeting and had been unsuccessful. He told Milner that if the Secretariat tried to do so now, it would meet the same situation. "All of us will receive instructions from our governments to stay," said Paul-Boncour.

Paul-Boncour said he had told Milner to tell Trygvie Lie that he could expect new Chapter VI by July; he could expect new Chapter VII by August or September, but the Commission would not reach its final conclusions until the Paris meeting. Milner said that he had been informed by the Secretary that there would be no secretariat personnel for UNTCOK at the Paris meeting. ~~Paul-Boncour~~ MILNER said that secretariat help could only be obtained at Lake Success.

Paul-Boncour said in that event UNTCOK would go to Lake Success and do its conclusions there after the Paris meeting.

Milner said the General Assembly had many "important" things to consider and could not give much effort to the Korean problem.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Paul-Boncour remarked sarcastically that he supposed Comte Bernadotte would not get secretarial help at Paris. "The secretariat," said Paul-Boncour,"would throw all aid to Bernadotte and he would bring in a UN failure. They certainly can give help to UNTCOK as we are bringing in a success."

Paul-Boncour labeled the UN Secretariat as a "bunch of international bureaucrats."

9. UNTCOK Baggage Transportation Restrictions.

According to Paul-Boncour, when UNTCOK came here it was stated that there was no limit on the baggage they could bring. Baggage restrictions had first come into effect when members returned from Shanghai under a ruling that UNTCOK would not transport "recreational items." Paul-Boncour was irked because champagne, liquor and hunting rifles came under this restriction.

UNTCOK has now been informed that the Commission will pay for only 66 pounds of baggage per person to be returned by air to Lake Success.

Paul-Boncour says he sees the fine hand of Hausner in this new ruling.

10. Addition to Agenda for 71st Plenary session.

After the agenda had been agreed upon for the 71st Plenary Session, Milner took the liberty of adding to it "Date of Completion of the Report of the Commission to the General Assembly." This is a subject which he had discussed with Paul-Boncour in item 8 above.

11. Milner Still At It--Manet.

Olivier Manet said that Milner's efforts to interject pro-Sobolov material into the report were becoming ludicrous. "At least 100 times during the drafting of the report Milner inserted some of his pet phrases about police state, lack of free atmosphere, etc. for the benefit of Sobolov. His persistence is annoying. Schmidt did the same thing but in a much more clever way. Schmidt, at the end, began to work through Mughir. Milner knows his remarks won't stick, yet he wants to have made the effort.

"I had a fierce argument with him at a Co mission meeting in Shanghai because he continuously changed drafts that Wang and I had agreed upon the night before. Then when the paper would be presented to the Commission the following morning, there would be "Milnerisms" in it. I objected to this and then Schmidt asked me if I was making an accusation against the Secretariat.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Memo (cont'd)

29 Jun 48

I said I certainly was. Milner's fact got very red. I admit I was very mad myself about it. The matter ended with me saying that I would apologize if there had been some misunderstanding but I was not at all sure whether the misunderstanding was on my part or on their part."

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
Mr. Noble
G-2

JW:ie

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

FOR AMERICAN EYES ONLY

(THIS DOCUMENT HAS NOT BEEN RELEASED BY UN)

Restricted
A/AC.19/85
28 June 1948

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

CONSULTATION WITH ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES

FRANCE: DRAFT RESOLUTION

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,

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 this body to take over more particularly current relations between the Commission and 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 and which it would consider proper for the Commission to decide.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

30 June 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities.

YESTERDAY--TUESDAY, 29 JUNE

1. 71st Plenary Session. (Source: Paul-Boncour)

Met from 1000-1315 hours.

1st Result: Paul-Boncour Resolution passed.

Paul-Boncour's Resolution proposing that the Main Committee liase with the Assembly Liaison Committee was passed essentially in draft form with the principle exception that the words at the very end of the Resolution, "and which it would consider proper for the Commission to decide" have been deleted, leaving the last sentence to read that "It is incumbent upon the Main Committee to refer to the ~~Assembly~~ COMMISSION questions of principle which may arise in the course of its work."*

2nd Result: Singh and Patterson indicate Possible Withdrawal from the Commission.

In the course of the discussion on the Paul-Boncour Resolution, Paul-Boncour pointed out that to assign this task of liaison to the Main Committee at this time and to let the Main Committee start taking over the load of the Plenary Commission would facilitate the departure of the main part of the Commission should it elect to again adjourn to some location to write the second part of its report or should the Commission for any other reason depart. (Paul-Boncour said he saw no special reason for departure except that of course, eventually, the Commission would go to Paris, but that he expected the Main Committee to then become the Commission.)

Paul-Boncour pointed out that the ill planning which characterized the haste with which the Commission had tried to go to Tokyo and then had gone to Shanghai had caused them to leave behind a liaison group inadequate to handle the affairs of the Commission.

*Copy of Resolution as approved attached hereto.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

(This is the first indication from Paul-Boncour that he may have modified his personal view that the Commission was adequately represented at the convocation of the Assembly on 31 May.)

Singh said that he did not care to act on this matter now, of trying to provide for a skeletonized Commission to consider the problems in the future because "if new circumstances arose," India might withdraw its delegation.

Paul-Boncour said this was a surprise but it illustrated the very reason he was trying to bring out for the necessity of deciding now to be ready to continue with the Commissions work regardless of what withdrawals of delegates took place either for personal or political reasons. He pointed out that already Syria had withdrawn and for the moment, so had Australia. He referred to Senator Arranz's question which arose at the very first meeting of the Commission when Arranz had doubted the legality of the Commission in the absence of delegates from the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and from El Salvador. (El Salvador did not arrive until the 7th meeting.)

Paul-Boncour guessed that in all probability a withdrawal of any delegate would be made with the intention of breaking up the Commission.

Singh denied this and said that in the event the Indian delegate was withdrawn it would not be with the intention of breaking up the Commission. It would mean simply that India would not wish to take responsibility for certain actions of the Commission that might possibly develop "if new circumstances arose."

Singh continued on to the effect that he would not oppose Paul-Boncour's Resolution and thought it had some good aspects but that he would go along with it only with the understanding that he reserved the right to reconsider this matter should occasion arise later.

Patterson imposed the same reservation in his attitude towards Paul-Boncour's Resolution.

Luna, in his usual fiery and irritating way said that the issue had now become confused with these reservations and no one knew for what he was voting. He said he would have to oppose the measure because of the reservations introduced

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

by Singh and Patterson.

Valle then said that the way the matter stood would force him to abstain.

Paul-Boncour said it was apparent there was no unanimity on the Resolution so he would withdraw it.

Others, (Paul-Boncour did not identify them) insisted that the Resolution not be withdrawn. The discussion went back and forth. Paul-Boncour said every time he tried to get the Resolution through, objections entered from all sides but every time he tried to withdraw the Resolution objections also came to this.

Finally the matter reached a vote and was passed. This discussion took the entire time of the meeting. The next subject on the agenda which was "Date of Completion of the Report of the Commission to the General Assembly," was postponed until the 72nd Plenary Session, along with continuation of the discussion of Chapter VI.

Paul-Boncour said the only meaning he could attach to Singh's words "if new circumstances arose" was that Singh would withdraw if RHEE attempted to go ahead with the Constitution (creation) of a National Government.

Paul-Boncour said he had asked to see Mr. Jacobs (and he did see him immediately following this interview) in order to try to pursuade him to influence the Indian, Canadian, and Australian* delegations at Lake Success to urge their home offices to direct their UNTCOK delegates to remain on location to continue to carry out the November 14 Resolution.

TODAY--WEDNESDAY, 30 JUNE

2.a.72nd Plenary Session.

Scheduled to meet at 1000 hours.

Agenda: (1.) Date of Completion of the Report of the Commission to the General Assembly.

(2.) Chapter VI.

b. See addition - page 6

*Paul-Boncour mentioned that he thought Australia would take the same position as India and Canada.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

TOMORROW--THURSDAY, 1 JULY

3. **Jamieson to Arrive, Mrs. Liu and Barthelemy to Depart.**

Latest report from Northwest Airlines says the plane originally scheduled for Wednesday, 30 June, will arrive about 0900, Thursday, 1 July. This plane brings the new Australian delegate from Tokyo and will take Mrs. Liu and Barthelemy to Shanghai.

MISCELLANEOUS

4. **French Defense of Costilhes Weakened.**

On 28 June, I gave to Manet, who later gave to Paul-Boncour, a copy of Chu's address at the convocation of the National Assembly on 31 May. Manet was visibly surprised when he read it. He said, "This is not at all what we intended. Schmidt sent concise instructions, with which we agreed, that Costilhes would principally represent UNTCOK and secondarily would be French Consul. The telegram told him that he should insist on being placed on the first row with the higher command rather than on the second row with the consuls." I later gave Manet a photograph taken at the General Assembly which showed Chu sitting in the first row and Costilhes seated beside the British Consul in the second row. When Manet looked at it he shook his head and exclaimed, "This is exactly what we didn't want." Manet's and Paul-Boncour's defense of the Commission was considerably weakened by this evidence.

I did not give Manet or Paul-Boncour a copy of Costilhes remarks (forwarded to you 28 June) as I feel it is Costilhes' business to give them a copy or not.

5. **More Favors..Request for Favors Continues on Increase.**

Hereafter I will maintain a record of these.

A few days ago Costilhes asked for two Parker "51" pens. (These not yet obtained.)

29 June Barthelemy asked for officer's slacks and shirts. These were obtained. On this date Michaux asked for a box of Hershey bars. These were obtained.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

On 29 June Wang asked for a pad lock. This will be obtained 30 June. (Wang, shortly after his return from Shanghai, asked for an aluminum foot locker which was obtained for him.

It is to be noted, and it seems natural enough, that these requests for favors come from those who do us favors.

Mr. Patterson, when he first arrived here, besieged this office with requests for arranging long distance telephone calls, making arrangements for visits to different locations, etc. He has dropped these requests entirely now.

In general, as I have reported before, the French ask for more favors than all the rest of the delegates taken together.

Next to the French, come the Chinese.

6. Change of Agenda for 72nd Plenary Session.

Milner very frequently changes the agenda after there has been Commission agreement upon it. This happened for the 71st meeting when he added the subject, "Date of Completion of the Report of the Commission to the General Assembly."

It happened again with the 72nd meeting when he dropped the same subject without explanation.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
Mr. Noble
G-2

JDW:ie

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Addition to Daily Report of 30 June 1948.

Emendation to TODAY, WEDNESDAY, 30 JUNE

Paragraph 2a, 72nd Plenary Session (see page 3).

2 b. Valle takes chair commencing today, 30 June.

c. UNTCOK to attend meeting of National Assembly at 1600 hours this date. (See Daily Report of 29 June).

* * * * * * * *

MISCELLANEOUS (cont'd)

7. Milner Forwarded Leftist Petition Direct to Lake Success:

Paul-Boncour handed me a copy of a petition from the Chairman of the Patriotic Alliance for Freedom and Unity of Korea which Milner had forwarded direct to Lake Success, with an information copy to the delegates of UNTCOK.

Paul-Boncour pointed out that Milner had done this many times in the past. He said it was typical Milner action in setting himself up as a post office to receive leftist complaints and to send them in to Sobolov without any OK from UNTCOK.

Copy of this petition will be forwarded separately.

8. Milner to Depart By Way of Army.

For the past two weeks, Milner (through Katz) has been trying to arrange for transportation by Army plane to Tokyo in order that he can make connections with a certain Northwest flight from Tokyo to Lake Success.

On 29 June this ran into a snag in SCAP, who seemed to be opposed to giving Milner clearance to enter.

Katz, at this writing, is still working on this through Colonel Quinlan.

Milner is reported by Katz as having become disgusted with the Army treatment and has told Katz if he cannot clear the matter by noon today (30 June) to drop it.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Addition to Paragraph 5--Favors.

29 June Balinski and Blokh asked for Army trousers. These were obtained.

9. Increase of Food Complaints at Kookje.

Since UNTCOK's return from Shanghai where they were fed like kings, according to the reports, the grousing about the food at the Kookje has increased several hundred per cent. People who formerly would not come to the Chosun (such as the Pattersons) are now seen quite frequently in the Chosun dining room.

More on this subject will follow in a special report.

* * * * * * * *

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

FOR AMERICAN EYES ONLY
(THIS DOCUMENT HAS NOT BEEN RELEASED)

UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/85
28 June 1948

ORIGINAL:ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA
CONSULTATION WITH ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES

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,

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.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

D A I L Y D I A R Y

1 December 1947

1. SECTION MEETING

Asked Secretariat to meet at 0900. Discussed the change over, the fact that policies for the time being not changed and announced an orientation tour of all sections in order to get acquainted with the jobs.

2. ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

Called Col. McCrary reference Hopkins' imminent departure and replacement. He referred me to Major Tummons. Tummons said that they could probably supply an administrative officer but not a Warrant Officer. However, before the day was out he had sent over the 66-1 of Warrant Officer Andrulonis, an Administrative Warrant Officer at present on duty with Hq Commandant. He will be available 8 December. Have decided to ask for him.

3. HOBBS

Miss Hobbs' last day of duty will be 23 December. Called Mr. Eaton, OCP to ask for a replacement. He wanted 4 form 72's and 6 form 74's and 6 months delay. Miss Hobbs is preparing the forms.

4. CHINESE TRANSLATORS

Captain Eskoff of Corps G-2 office came over to discuss the translation project for the UNO. He said he has had no luck finding Chinese translators. Sgt. Chin is the only one capable of doing the work. Initiated a routing slip to Corps to ask for Chin on 30 days duty. (ℓ 12/2)

5. — Other Translators--Eskoff brought over S/Sgt. Leo J. Giguere as a French translator. This gives two -- Major Coty and the sergeant. Miss Dunne continues as Spanish translator and Eskoff promised that Pvt. Riviera Castro will be available 2 December.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

6. SGT. DONNELLY LEAVING

Donnelly submitted a request for 60 days leave for family reasons. Discussed it with General Weckerling and Colonel Watlington. It was approved. (9 12/2)(9. 12/15)

7. SUPPLY SECTION VISIT

Spent two hours talking to Captain Jones, Sgt. Kennedy, and Sgt. Lerman about operation of the supply section. Sgt. Lerman leaves next month. Jones and Kennedy can carry on at the present level of business but if it increases more than 50% additional help will be needed.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

D A I L Y D I A R Y

2 December 1947

1. MILLER CERTIFICATE OF COMMENDATION

At 0900 in General Brown's office General Brown gave Miller a Certificate of Commendation for his work as Secretary of Subcommission No. 3 during the 1947 session of the Joint Commission. Captain Thrasher furnished photographer (Washington 210). Photographer said would send copy of print for Commission's files.

2. PROJECT FILE

Started project file. Custodian, Miss Elliott.

3. HOPKINS' REPLACEMENT

Called Major Tummons, G-1, and accepted W.O.J. G. Andrulonis. He will be here Monday, 8 December. See Item 13 8 Dec.

4. ADMINISTRATIVE MEMORANDUMS

Started file of administrative memos. No. 1 issued today appoints Capt. Jones fire marshal; Sgt. Kennedy assistant.

5. *ECONOMIC BOARD MONTHLY REPORT

Called Mr. Alter (Whitehorse 341) to ask that Joint Commission be included for at least 2 copies of Economic Board's monthly report. This report formerly mimeographed and sent to SCAP for printing and then returned for distribution . However, commencing with September issue printing is done locally. No. 24 is first issue to be distributed from local printers. Mr. Alter promised that we would receive 2 or more copies. (Check on this 8 December). See item 12 8 Dec.

6. CHINESE TRANSLATOR

Captain May , Corps G-1, EM Branch, (Washington 301) called to report that Sgt. Chin, Chinese translator, was wanted returned to his parent unit after Thursday, his last day of a ten day TDY. Said that unless we could get an O.K. from General Brown to get him for 30 days TDY, would have to release him. The major that is the

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

head of Chin's section in 2d Engineers Group is being evacuated to the States immediately for medical reasons. Chin is only one that knows work. (4 12/1)

7. *KOREAN NEWSPAPER TRANSLATIONS

Talked to Mr. Weems and to Kim Hon Kyu reference bills of 1650 yen for Kim's private purchases of Korean newspapers for the months of June through November. Authorized payment but with understanding that hereafter subscriptions would be placed and papers would send bills monthly. Authorized the expenditure of 300 yen or less to buy Korean publications for the production of a handbook entitled "Political Parties Handbook". Mr. Rowe(517) and Kim Hon Kyu areworking on this.
( ) Bill will be submitted first of January. On suspense 1ST.

8. SPANISH TRANSLATOR

Lt. Drashpil, Corps G-2 office, brought Pvt. Riviera Castro, Spanish translator, to work today. Castro will remain until job is finished.

9. *DONNELLY LEAVE

(✓) Sgt. Donnelly leave request approved by Corps. Last day of duty probably Saturday. (4 12/1)(9 12/15)

10 NOTES ON KOREAN POLITICS

Received copy from Mr. Sargent.

11 *LIST OF KOREAN NEWSPAPERS

(✓) G-2 promised to send list. See item 4 of Sheet.

12 *MAPS FOR UNO

Received 10 sets of 3 types of maps. First type--small scale map of Korea; second type--large scale map of southern Korea -- 10 sets -- ? (Check to see that we have this, if not get it.); third type--map of the Far East. This last map is of toolarge a scale. Captain Bojus is getting a smaller scale map of Korea.

13 PROSTOV'S CENSUS MAPS

Received 10 copies of map 1;50,000 which Prostov wanted for census purposes. See item 2 of 8 Dec. = 5 - 12/15
5 12/12 1 - 12/13

14 TRANSLATION PROJECT

Asked Brajnikoff to give me one copy of all material

#3

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

that must be translated and an estimate of number of translators required for each language to complete project by 15 December and an estimate to complete same by 5 January. Due in today. Work requirement due 0930 tomorrow.

15 STOVES IN TRANSLATORS' ROOM

Engineer came to erect stoves in room. Location of stoves and boring of holes in ceiling o.k.'d by Col. Watlington.

16 PALACE GUARD

Lt. Bolles called. Explained skeleton arrangement of guard positions that exists now. (Bolles' phone - day -- Dupont 32; night -- Dupont 53; T/Sgt. Wyble, 1st Sgt. -- Dupont 32; S/Sgt. Boston, 2d Sect. Sgt., S/Sgt. Wells, 1st Sect. Sgt. also Dupont 32.) Explained his plans for increasing to 10 positions for UN Committee. His present strength 69 men. Will need 75 for UNO sessions.

17 (✓)*OFFICE SUPPLIES -- UNO

Talked to Captain Jones reference these supplies. Asked him to check with Corps to see if they were accepting resp nsibility and if not then we would and to put in a requisition for our estimates right away. See Item 2 of 3 Dec and attached note of Capt Jones

18 GENERAL BROWN'S DRIVER'S PROMOTION

(✓) Signed recom endation to promote T/5 Browder to T/4. (See item 7 of 8 Dec)

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

D A I L Y D I A R Y

3 December 1947

1. PROSTOV CENSUS

(✓) Prostov still sick. Maps placed in his office. Check with him on further needs. See Item 9 8 Dec. = 5 12/15 = 13 12/2

TRANSLATION PROJECT

Brajnikoff brought in an estimate which stated we would have to double the amount of French and Spanish translators to complete this project by 15 December which was the dead line originally given. For the Chinese section it would take 5 men where at present we have only ½ (1 man per half day). Discussed entire project with Colonel Watlington; decided to extend dead line to 5 January and to ask for 1 additional each French and Spanish translator and to abandon the Chinese translation unless a Korean with ability to read English and write Chinese could be found.

Notified Capt. May G-1 of Sgt. Chin's release.

Notified Capt. Eskoff of need for additional French and Spanish translators and of Sgt. Chin's release and of desire for Korean for Chinese work. He will supply French and Spanish within a few days; he will bok for Korean. (✓) See Item 8 4 Dec.

Mr. Hurh promised to try to find a Korean for this project. (✓) See Item 4 of Dec. 5

2. OFFICE SUPPLIES -- UNO (See Captain Jones' attached note)

Talked to Col. Watlington who said he had a firm understanding with Col. Cox that he (Cox) would furnish all supplies. We will maintain office equipment. Notified Captain Jones to this effect. Watlington agreed that the typewriters that we have at present are not to be made available for UNO but that those that PAG and State Department have can be left until actually needed by us.

3. EXPANSION OF JOINT COMMISSION

Talked to Col. Watlington and Gen. Weckerling on this. They said for the present we will run at skeleton strength but that replacements must be made available for that strength, particularly in the case of Miss Hobbs. They warned to be prepared to go at any minute back ~~under~~ to full strength, but that no requisitions in advance would be necessary.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

4. LIST OF KOREAN NEWSPAPERS

Received list from G-2.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

3 Dec. 1947

Memo To: Lt. Col. Wilmeth

Concerning my talk with Capt. Felt G-4 (and Maj. Pearson) about Stationery items:

He told me that Maj. Jeffries, Corps Q. M. has agreed to furnish stationery items, such as paper, pads, stencils, pencils, etc. for the UN. Maj Jeffries furnished this for Jt. Commission and knows the great amount that will be needed.

Desks, computing machines, mimeograph machines and other equipment has been ordered by G-4.

Also their last radio as to arrival was: Leave N.Y. 4 January VIA Pan American.

Total; personnel (est) 50. 35 Secretarys - 15 Delegates.

Mr. Jacobs of St. Dept. & Gen Hodge's staff is now in Wash. and performing Liason duty between G-4 and UN as to equipment requests of UN.

J.P.J.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

D A I L Y D I A R Y

4 December 1947

1. HOPKINS' E.R.

(✓) Called Col. Edwards to ask him to send up an E. R. on Hopkins. See Item 1 - Dec 6.

2. ANNE BRAHLER REPLACEMENT

(✓) Asked Anne to prepare necessary forms for requisitioning her own replacement. (See Item 3 8 Dec.)

3. CHINESE TRANSLATOR (4 12/5 = 2 - 12/6

(✓) Tried Tamara Beligolovi and a Mr. Kim, both of whom work in M.G.; neither feel sure of being able to do the Chinese work. Col. Gentner, Foreign Relations in M.G. said he would look for one and call me back. (WH 213;323)

4. EIO CHART PROJECT

Job of getting the 6 colored charts translated into French, Spanish and Chinese turned over to Bojus.

5. EM REPLACEMENTS

McCrary reports USAFIK EM strength will be down to 60% of authorized by January. Absolutely no EM replacements in normal course. Must be on high priority authorized by Deputy Chief Staff.

6 OFFICER REPLACEMENT

McCrary says vacancies can be filled.

7. FUNCTIONAL CHART NORTH KOREA GOVERNMENT (

Received from Sloane on loan.

8 TRANSLATION PROJECT

Capt. Eskoff came in. Said he had been able to get Miss Dunne on full time. Would see Castro about 2 other friends of his that could do Spanish. Has a captain who can do French and expects to get one more man by tomorrow.

8

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

D A I L Y D I A R Y

4 December 1947

1. HOPKINS' E.R.

(✓) Called Col. Edwards to ask him to send up an E. R. on Hopkins. See Item 1 - Dec 6.

2. ANNE BEAHLER REPLACEMENT

(✓) Asked Anne to prepare necessary forms for requisitioning her own replacement. (See Item 3 8 Dec.)

3. CHINESE TRANSLATOR (4 12/5 = 2. 12/6

(✓) Tried Tamara Beligolovi and a Mr. Kim, both of whom work in M.G.; neither feel sure of being able to do the Chinese work. Col. Gentner, Foreign Relations in M.G. said he would look for one and call me back. (WH 243; 323)

4. UNO CHART PROJECT

Job of getting the 6 colored charts translated into French, Spanish and Chinese turned over to Bojus.

5. EM REPLACEMENTS

McCrary reports USAFIK EM strength will be down to 60% of authorized by January. Absolutely no EM replacements in normal course. Must be on high priority authorized by Deputy Chief Staff.

6. OFFICER REPLACEMENT

McCrary says vacancies can be filled.

7. FUNCTIONAL CHART NORTH KOREA GOVERNMENT (N.K. Gov't Functional Chart) Item 4 Dec 6

Received from Sloane on loan.

8. TRANSLATION PROJECT

Capt. Eskoff came in. Said he had been able to get Miss Dunne on full time. Would see Castro about 2 other friends of his that could do Spanish. Has a captain who can do French and expects to get one more man by tomorrow.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

9. ANDRULONIS

Orders issued today assigning him to Joint Commission. See Item 13 of Dec. 8 - 12/13
Par. 1 sp. orders 106, 3 December. 1-12/15

10. HOBBS REPLACEMENT

(✓) Wish to get back Miss Parker to replace Miss Hobbs. Tried Col. Henderson's office by no answer. Talked to Maj. Henderson. Promised Miss Parker or someone like her, 1 January. See Item 4 8 Dec.

11. UNO WALL MAPS

Map of North Korea mounted in one room. Project now held up until furniture moved in.

12. JONES SICK

Capt. Jones called this afternoon to say that he had been marked quarters. Suffering from cold.

13. HOBBS E.R.

Miss Hobbs called Civilian Personnel and talked with Miss Eleanor Webb about efficiency reports for civilians. Miss Webb stated that after a ten-month probationary period every civilian is graded on an efficiency basis. Any separation from service before that period is up does not necessitate an efficiency report. However, if the person might be working in the States for Civil Service it is desirable to have an administrative unofficial made out and included in the employee's 201 file. A few days notice to Miss Webb is all that is needed in this regard.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

D A I L Y D I A R Y

5 December 1947

1. AMD 8/2 TO MR. LANGDON

On orders Col. Watlington this delivered, and delivery confirmed.

2. KOREAN PHONES FOR UNO

( ) Col. Watlington discussed subject with Sargent and myself. Decided some phones on Korean circuit should be available; number undecided. Col. Watlington prepared letter for Chief Signal Officer through CG USAFIK requesting these phones. See Item 4 UNO Folder.

3. SARGENT'S MOVE TO MUSEUM

( ) Sargent wants all of the front of the basement of the Museum, 2 rooms in the back for interviews. Jones informed. He said he had 4 space heaters that would serve for the rooms in front; would try to locate small stoves for interview rooms.

4. CHINESE TRANSLATOR

(✓) Mr. Hurh brought in a Mr. Kim Han Wook. Kim has worked here before. Started work today. Permanancy and salary to be determined later. See Item 2-Dec 6.

5. BUCKNER PROMOTION

Buckner saw Dr. Bunce who referred him to me as to failure to approve Dr. Bunce's recommendation for Buckner's promotion. (See Diary, 1 December). Saw Dr. Bunce who said that Buckner had been driving for him only 6 weeks; before that he had helped out at the house. Although a good and willing boy he by no means had the qualities of Bunce's former driver Rodgers. Talked to Col. Watlington. Decision--Buckner will not be promoted, lack of on basis of merit. See attachment.

6. KOREAN-ENGLISH INTERPRETER FOR UN

( ) Visitor's Bureau has a Miss Surh who is surplus. Has fluency in Korean and English and also speaks 3 dialects of the Chinese language. Visitor's Bureau suggests she be retained by them in present position until it can be ascertained whether or not her services desired by UN. Recommended adoption of this suggestion or that we be notified disposition of Miss Surh if released before UN need determined.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

T/5 Browder (Gen Brown's Driver) assigned as Pfc 12 May 47,
T/5 19 June 47

PFC Buckner (Dr. Bunce's Driver) assigned as PFC 15 June 47

T/4 Kennedy (Supply) assigned as PFC 10 June 47, T/5 23 July 47,
T/4 4 Oct 47.

PFC Kritter (Gen Weckerling's Driver) assigned 28 July 1947,
has been recommended by Gen Weckerling for T/5.

Diary 5 Dec

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

7. MISS PARKER'S RETURN

(✔) Col. Watlington mentioned particularly desirable to get Miss Parker instead of any new person because of her familiarity with Joint Commission and also she is quartered with Miss Elliott. Informed Col. Henderson of this desire. He said he would see what he could do and call later.
(See Item 4 of 8 Dec)

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

D A I L Y D I A R Y

6 December 1947

1. HOPKINS' E. R.

(4) Col. Watlington wanted Edwards' E. R. on Hopkins right away. Miss Hobbs called Edwards ~~and~~ said He would send a signed blank. Rec'd 10 Dec.

2. KIM HAN WOOK, Chinese Translator

Talked to Capt. Jones about the pay scale provided for Korean employees. In regard to Mr. Kim Han Wook, agreed to recommend him for 6400 yen which is 100 yen less then the maximum on the Korean scale.

Mr. Kim did not report for work today. Reported by Capt. Bojus that he is looking for a better job.

3. LETTERS OF RECOMMENDATION

Capt. Bojus reported that Kim Han Wook and Shin, Yeong Ki, two former employees of the Joint Commission had asked for letters of recommendation. There hasbeen no J.C. policy on this. The only ones formerly to receive such letters were Mr. Hurh, General Brown's personal interpreter, Kim Hyung Kyu, research assistant to whom Gen. Brown also wrote a commendation.

Established the policy that we would give any discharged employee a certificate showing the period of his work in the Commission and a statement that it was satisfactory if such was the case. Commendations will be reserved for specific occasions and will be initiated by one of the commissioners, not by the request of the employee himself.

4. NORTH KOREA GOVERNMENT FUNCTIONA CHART (Rec'd 7 Dec 4)

(1) Col. Wilson called to say that his office has a publication of North Korea that gives many of the offices and leaders of government in North Korea. Said that he would have it translated and sent over by 8 December. Rec'd 10 Dec.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

D A I L Y D I A R Y

7 December 1947

Sunday

8 December 1947

1. SGT. SCANTLING RETURN

Sgt. Scantling, File Section, returned from 60 days leave, Z.I., is due to depart on rotation in about two months.

2. CLASSIFIED DOCUMENT DESTRUCTION PLAN

(✓) Capt. Bojus directed to formulate plan.

3. REQUISITION FOR REPLACEMENT OF MRS. BEAHLER

Necessary civilian forms prepared and signed today.

4. HOBBS REPLACEMENT (12 12/4)

Call from Col. Henderson said that Mr. Eaton had already arranged to assign a stenographer here who had just arrived in the theatre. Wanted to know if we wanted Miss Parker instead. Explained that stenograher was to replace Miss Hobbs and Miss Parker was to come as replacement for Mrs. Beahler. Henderson said we could have only one at this time. In this case I told him to send the stenographer. Hope to get Miss Parker later.

5. WORK CERTIFICATE FOR KOREAN EMPLOYEES

Form of certificate approved today and certificates given to Mr. Kim Han Wook and Mr. Shin, Yeong Kee.

6. CHINESE TRANSLATOR

Mr. Kim Han Wook said that he could not do the job satisfactorily and so is no longer employeed. Capt. Jones notifed. Mr. Brajnikoff notifed.

7. BROWDER PROMOTION

T/5 Browder promoted to T/4, par. 7 SO 261, Hq Sp Trps, 5 December.

8. FRENCH TRANSLATOR

Capt. Ostlund reported for work today on a 10-day TDY per par. 2 Special Order 108, USAFIK, 5 December.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

9. PROSTOV'S CENSUS (5.12/15 = 1.12/3

(✓) Prostov asked about the request for maps per his request to Edwards (see project 10). Capt. Bojus working on this.

10. BRAJNIKOFF PROMOTION

(✓) Brajnikoff requested we initiate action to promote him from CAF-6 to CAF-8 by virtue of his filling a CAF-8 vacancy and having sufficient time and grade. Talked to Mr. Hopkins on this. Hopkins pointed out that it was better to ask for a 7 now and for a 8 after we had gotten the 7. Hopkins preparing necessary forms for this.
forms filled for CAF 7 on 12/9. LE.

11. EXTRACURRICULAR WORK FOR SARGENT

Miss Hobbs and Miss Elliott doing typing in spare time for Sargent's Who Who's project. (1 12/9 = 4 12/11)

12. NATIONAL ECONOMIC BOARD REPORT (5 12/2) (Filed: Economic Board Report)

14 copies of number 24 received. This is too many but will let run until UN arrivies just in case the publication may be of interest to them. If not we will reduce distribution.

13. ANDRULONIS (2.12/13 = 1 - 12/15-

(✓) Reported for duty as Hopkins' replacement. Few days time off given him to tie a knot in the work that he has been doing. He will be here for full time duty before the week is out.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

D A I L Y D I A R Y

9 December 1947

1. WHOS WHO FOR UNO

Colonel Watlington assigned project of deleting matters of opinion and bias from the biographical sketches of G-2 Who's Who of 15 October 47, in order that we could give the revised copy to the United Nations personnel. Mr. Sargent is doing the revisions of statements of fact; Colonel Watlington and myself deleting bias and opinions.

(✓) Project for completion of stenciling turned over to Miss Elliott. See Item 4. Dec11 = 11 12/8 - 1 - 12/9 = 10 12/15

2. HOBBS REPLACEMENT

Miss Margaret B. Todd, CAF-3, reported for duty this morning as replacement.

3. EXTRA WORK FOR PAG. (5 12/11) = Sargent Overtime

From time to time we have had requests from Mr. Sargent for typist help. Will now keep a record of this to know the amount of time given.

Miss Hobbs loaned to Sargent for three days, effective today.

4. BRAJNIKOFF PROMOTION

( ) Necessary forms requesting Brajnikoff's advance from C/F-6 to 7 forwarded today. (10 12/8)

5. ARRANGEMENT OF OFFICES FOR UNITED NATIONS

(✓) Captain Smith, assistant to Colonel Cox, came over with a plan today for arrangement of office furniture in UN offices. Told him to prepare, as a model exhibit, the UNO room on the first floor. Colonel Watlington would inspect it when finished and would discuss the rest of the plan with him at that time. This should be done by the close of work Friday. See Item 7. 11 Dec.

6. BERTSCH JEEP

Capt. Jones told to pick up Bertsch jeep. O.K. to reissue to Sargent to replace one that is out of commission.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

9 December 47

7. SPANISH TRANSLATORS

Bfajnikoff reports that Egyguerd is doing unsatisfactory work. His last day of TDY is 10 Decerbef, after which he will be released.

8. COFFEE SHOP PROJECT

(7) Capt. Jones requested an attempt be made to authorize commissary card for Coffee Shop in order that we can always have sugar, cream and coffee, particularly in view of imminent arrival of UNO.

Called Col. Feasell, USAFIK QM, who said he believed he could fix up this project without the necessity of a commissary card and would call me later.

Anticipated expansion of Coffee Shop two to three times when UN arrives. See item 7. Dec 11

16

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

D A I L Y D I A R Y

Wednesday
10 December 1947

1. HOPKINS EFFICIENCY REPORT

Received Hopkins E. R. from Col. Edwards. Sent it in to Colonel Watlington.

2. FRENCH TRANSLATOR

(1) Warrant Officer Philip L. Jutras came in this morning to report his desire to do French translations for the U.N.O. project. Says that his Commander, Lt.Col.J. R. Dunlap, 76th Signal Service Batallion, WA 50, will not release him for the purpose.

Talked to Captain Iskoff who suggested calling his Commander, however, instead of this, talked to Major Turnins who said to forward a request for his services. This was done on routing slip, to G-1

Eggguerd's last day. We now have only one translator, Major Cody. See Item 1- 11 Dec. = ± 12/10

3. SCREENING PROJECT

Talked to Col. Watlington about screening project. Says it seems to be working o.k.

17

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

D A I L Y D I A R Y

Thursday
11 December 1947

1. FRENCH TRANSLATOR (2 12/10 = 2 12/15

Major Tummins, G-1, called this morning to say our request for Warrant Officer Jutras for five days detail would be granted, but effective Monday, December 15, instead of the 12th. Brajnikoff notified.

( ) 2. GSC IN JOINT COMMISSION

Called Major Tummins to find out if an order is going to be issued detailing Col. Watlington in GSC. He said that all GSC allotments were being studied now by the Chief of Staff, and when he got the answer, he would let me know. (Check again on this 1 January.)

3. LT. BUNCE AND KINNEY JEEP

Lt. Crovo, motors officer, 552nd T.C. Car Company, called to say that the jeep which Dr. Bunce and Mr. Kinney had taken to Pusan was dragged into his garage Friday with a broken block. He needed responsibility to be fixed or a survey submitted in order to remove responsibility from Dr. Bunce and Kinney. Kenny left for Washington Sunday. Took Lt. Crovo to see Dr. Bunce.

In the course of conversation it developed that neither Kinney nor Bunce had seen the jeep since they turned it over to the motor pool in Pusan about the 10th of November and then later checked about the 15th of November to find that it had adtually arrived in Seoul and been taken to some motor pool here in the Seoul area.

The vehicle was brought into Lt. Crovo from Inchon by two civilians who reported that it had been on a long trip and was in bad shape but that they wouldn't need it for some time. These two departed and no one knows their identity.

Left the matter in the hands of Captain Jones, Lt. Crovo, and Dr. Bunce.

(✓) 4. G-2 WHO'S WHO PROJECT

Decided that Miss Hobbs will cut all stencils on the Who's Who revision for WWO. She was so informed. Miss Todd to help proofreading. (1 12/9) = (10 - 12/15)

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

5. SARGENT OVERTIME (3 12/9) Extra Work = P.O.G.

Sargent called again today to ask for an additional day of Miss Hobbs' time. This granted.

(J) 6. COFFEE SHOP (8 12/9)

Talked to Col. Feazell of the QM again about this matter. He said he didn't see that anything could be done. It was best to send up a letter requesting authorization for a commissary card and it might get through.

Talked to Col. Cox who said he thought he could supply coffee shop from headquarters messes.

Later Lt. Opliger of Col. Cox's office called to say that he could continue to scrounge coffee and that we could buy all the sugar and cream we needed on his commissary card. Capt. Jones informed. Don't think sufficient to run UNO but will study situation further after we know how much can be procured on his card.

(✓) 7. UNO MODEL OFFICE

Captain Jones this afternoon informed me the UNO model office would not be completed by this weekend. Time now unknown, but probably the latter part of next week. Procurement of rugs is principal holdup to the project. (5 12/9)

8. JACOBS TELEGRAM REGARDING UNO

Telegram, Classified SECRET, (reference nos. Message Center #R2115, State serial #281, Dec. 9; War Service #6776, 10 Dec) regarding additional details of UNO delegation received this headquarters this afternoon.

(✓) 9. MAIL ON LEIBROOK (2 12/12

Called Lt. Leibrook APO 235 to see if he was aware of the fact that mail for the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea would come through APO 235. He knew about it, had read the same cable we had received. Asked him to forward it to Joint Commission for holding for Commission. He agreed to do so. Informed Hopkins.

19

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

D A I L Y D I A R Y

Friday
12 December 1947

1. SPANISH TRANSLATORS (2 - 12/15

Brajnikoff reported that the three Spanish translators Pvt. Castro, PFC Capistany, and Pvt. Estepa, would complete their ten day TDY today. We still needed them. Called Captain Eskoff who said to talk to Captain May, G-1. Called Captain May, gave him the names and organizations, and he said he would fix it up for a continuation of their duties until 10 January.

Later Brajnikoff reported that he had tied the whole thing up and that it was the Chinese whose time was up today. We had already sent them back long ago because services were unsatisfactory. He said that the Spanish translators were here until the job was done.

I didn't go back to Captain May with this information, but just left it as it was.

2. MAIL FOR UNTCOK (9 12/11

Called the Main USAFIK APO. The Postal Officer, Capt. Fritzie, was out of town. Talked to his assistant, Sgt. Ranck, who said that he already knew about UNTCOK mail coming in APO 235. He would notify all other post offices so if any of it shows up at the wrong one, it could be redirected to the Joint Commission.

3. PERSONNEL FOR UNO

Called Captain Eskoff about his ability to furnish 8 Korean nationals as English interpreters for UNO. He said it could be done on 15 days notice, but no more than 2 could be provided on 3 day's notice.

Col. Watlington later informed me that G-2 had already made arrangements to hire 8 such Koreans so that we could drop the project, at least for the moment.

Talked to McCrary about supplying mimeograph operators and chauffers for UNO. He said G-1 would take care of this.

Col. Watlington attended a meeting in the Chief of Staff's office at 10 a.m. at which were gathered all staff sections that are concerned with the UNO visit.

10

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

(✓) 4. CHINESE TRANSLATOR (2 - 12/15 = 9 12/8

Col. Watlington directed that in the absence of a Chinese translator here to send the UNO translation project to Mr. Lyuh, Chinese consul in Korea, after he arrives here. He is due to arrive the 13th.

(✓) 5. PROSTOV CENSUS (5 12/15 = 9 12/8 - 1 - 12/3

Captain Pojus said Mr. Pollock would provide estimate of of materials required for maps for Prostov census. (9th/Engineers)TOPO) to furnish materials. Printing to be done by Survey Bureau, Dept. Public Works, USAFIK.

Pojus
Called on Capt. Dodson. Was presented with a list of materials required for production of a complete series of S. Korea maps 1/50,000. Suggested we use Japanese maps 1/50,000 now being prepared with new ryun and gun boundaries. Japanese names to be translated and superimposed on new areas. Also offered two men to mount maps if necessary. To be contacted again in several days. Mr. Prostov suggests key to maps be prepared and set up in atlas form.

6. PROGRESS REPORTS (8 - 12/15

Col. Watlington asked about the status of above. Jones said that engineers on Monday had promised to be here Friday or Saturday. He would call again today.

( ) Col. Watlington said he would like to get Sargent's P&C group moved into there by Christmas.

As to space heaters in translators room, all three have been installed. One has been tested and found to have a leak in the fuel tank. Engineers are supposed to fix this and test the others by tomorrow.

(✓) 7. UNO VEHICLE AND CHAUFFER PROJECT (3 - 12/15

Col. Watlington wanted an oral plan of where we would physically put 25-30 vehicles of the UNO that would be here, as well as 25-30 drivers. This assignment turned over to Captain Jones.

8. RUSSIAN INTERPRETER- G-2.

The Russian Interpreter from G-2 requested the services of Mr. Krajnifoff tonight from 1800 and will probably use him well past midnight. The problem of overtime was brought up, and payment probably can be made on time of J.C.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

9. CHARACTERS FOR KOREAN TYPEWRITER

Captain Jones sent in request for 1350 yens worth of characters for Korean typewriter. Request approved.

(✓) 10. SECURITY VIOLATION

Memo from Lt. Bolles re security violation on 11 Dec. of Mr. Hopkin's field safe. Had Captain Bojus check contents of safe on 12 December and found the only classified material were drafts and files of AMD papers (all attached see certificates).

Matter held pending discussion with Colonel Watlington.

(1 12/13)

12/12

72

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

American Delegation
US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

CERTIFICATE

12 December 1947

"On the morning of 12 December I was notified by Lt. Bolles, CO of the Palace Guards that a safe in my office was found unlocked at 1730 the evening before.

I am solely responsible for the safe being locked and check each safe before leaving.

On the evening in question I put some stencils in this safe, closed the lid and to the best of my knowledge locked it, then checked the rest of the safes and filing cabinets to insure that everything was locked. This check was made at about 1710.

It was my belief that all safes were locked and secure before leaving."

Rodney B. Hopkins
C.W.O. U.S.A.

Appendix (B) - 12 Dec

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

12 December 1947

CERTIFICATE

I certify that I examined the contents of the safe reported by the Palace Guard as having been left opened on the evening of 11 December 1947 and found the following:

Stencils of minutes of meetings 1-24 inclusive (Non-classified)

Copy #28 of booklet--Minutes of Meetings and Numbered Papers

2nd Draft of "Report of Work of US-Soviet Joint Commission on Korea."

* Drafts and file copies of all AMD papers - Secret

Official record copies of minutes of meetings 1-62 inclusive (non-classified)

Draft copies of minutes of various meetings

John Bojus

JOHN BOJUS
Capt. Inf

* The only classified material

Appendix (C) - 12 Dec

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Rec'd 1700 12 Dec.

HEADQUARTERS 7TH INFANTRY DIVISION PALACE GUARD
APO 7, c/o Postmaster
San Francisco, California

12 December 1947

SUBJECT: Security Violation

TO : Chief Commissioner, American Delegation, US-USSR Joint Commission, APO 235

On 11 December 1947 at about 1730 hours, the field safe located in the far left hand side of CWO Rodney B. Hopkins' office was found open and unattended. The Sergeant of the Guard attempted to locate CWO Hopkins but was unable to do so. The safe was locked at this time by the Corporal of the Guard.

Ellsworth E Bolles

ELLSWORTH E. BOLLES
1st Lt, Inf
Commanding

Appendix (A) - 12 Dec

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

D A I L Y D I A R Y

Saturday
13 December 1947

1. SECURITY VIOLATION

Talked to Col. Watlington about the security violation that occurred day before yesterday in Hopkins' office and asked the general policy about such violations. He said occasions had been infrequent enough that each could be treated on its own merit and that actually no fixed policy had been formulated; that it was a matter that could be handled entirely here within the Commission and did not call for action by anyone else. Left it up to my judgment to take whatever action I thought necessary, more with a view to prevention of reoccurrence than any punishment for a disciplinary ~~committee~~ matter. Talked to Hopkins and suggested that he set up a check plan the same as in this office. (10 - 12/12)

2. ANDRULONIS (1 12/15 = 13 12/8)

Hopkins reports that he will be here for work Monday, 15 December.

3. INCREASED GUARD FOR UNC

Col. Watlington discussed this and wanted to know what consideration had been given it. I told him that Lt. Bolles and I had talked it over some days before. (See item 16, Dec. 2 Diary) Told Col. Watlington of the plans for 10 positions, 75 man guard detail. He thought it would be best to have the grounds closed during this period; however, we will wait until UN Committee arrives and then reconsider the matter.

4. FILES OF POLITICAL PARTIES' DECLARATIONS

Hopkins suggested that in view of the fact that the PAG frequently wanted access to these files that they not be boxed and stored, but be left in present file cabinets and moved into his office for safe keeping. Approved.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

D A I L Y D I A R Y

Monday
15 December 1947

1. ANDRULONIS (2 - 12/13 = 13 12/8)(9 12/4

CWO Andrulonis reported for duty this morning.

2. TRANSLATION PROJECT

(✓) A. FRENCH: (1 - 12/11 = 2 - 12/10 = 2 - 12/10

CWO Jutras reported for five days' duty this morning. Have asked Major Tummins, G-1, for an extension of Captain Ostlund's services from 18 December to 15 January. Ostlund is in G-4, XXIV Corps. Major Tummins says he doubts such extension will be granted but will inquire.

(✓) Major Cody has not appeared for several days, and I was unable to determine his status. However, he is due to leave in a very short time, and I suppose it is immaterial. It looks as if we will not complete the French translation by the deadline of 15 January.

B. SPANISH: (1 - 12/12

This is Miss Dunn's last day of duty. Talked to Col. Pickhardt trying to get an extension until the first of the year. He gave me a long hard-luck story, but finally agreed we could keep her until then. If we can hold on to her and the three Puerto Ricans we now have, we can do the Spanish part of the project.

(✓) C. CHINESE: (4 12/12

According to the papers, Mr. Liu is now in town. Captain Bojus will hand-carry a set of UNO material to him.

( ) TYPING OF TRANSLATION PROJECT

Captain Bojus put in charge of typing of translation project in Spanish and French.

(✓) 3. UNO VEHICLE AND CHAUFFER PROJECT (1 12/12

Captain Jones brought up plan that showed where 20 vehicles could be parked around the building. However, it is anticipated that more vehicles than this will be present during the UNO period. Col. Watlington directed that a more complete plan be drawn. Jones working on this now.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

4. CIVILIAN PROMOTIONS

Colonel Watlington ~~requested~~ directed hereafter all recommendations for civilian promotions be cleared by General Brown.

5. PROSTOV CENSUS (S 12/12 - 9-12/8

Talked to Mr. Prostov about his requirments and work. He said in a few days he would get the maps that he needed. That part of the project was going all right.

He said he had had difficulty in getting from Dr. Chough (Wh 137) data for which he had asked a month ago on the status of refugees to south Korea and the estimated number of people that had gone from south to north Korea up to the first week of November. He asked this office to call Dr. Chough and needle him for such information.

Suggested to Prostov he himself call again and that if his request was not answered this time, he come back in a week and we would rediscuss this matter.

6. JAPANESE AND KOREAN SHOTGUNS

Turned in negative report on this.

( ) 7. BERTSCH EFFICIENCY REPORT

Bertsch efficiency report requested of C/S, G-2, today.

(S 8. SPACE HEATERS FOR MUSEUM (L 12/12

Capt. Jones reported that the Korean workmen were drilling holes through the cement and stone in order to install smokestacks for the space heaters. Saw Colonel Watlington who said to get in touch with Engineers and find out why they could not put them through the windows.

Called Corps Engineers, Colonel Lucey, who later called back and said he had talked to Post Engineers, Colonel Edgar, who knew nothing about any Korean workmen being at Duk Soo Palace, but would send out a representative to find out. By 5 no such representative had reached this office; however, instructions were given to cease the work on drilling holes through the cement and put the stacks through the windows some way or another.

(S 9. DONELLY LEAVE (L 12/12 = 6-12/1)

Donnelly went to Fort today.

25

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

(✓) 10. G-2 WHO'S WHO PROJECT (1 12/9 = 16 - 12/15) (4 12/11 = 11 - 12/8

Miss Hobbs started cutting stencils for revised WHO'S WHO Saturday. Estimates she will complete the job by 23rd.

11. DESTRUCTION OF DOCUMENT PLANS

A few days ago talked to Col. Watlington and General Weckerling about preparing a plan for destruction of documents or evacuation of safe containers in the event of riot, insurrection, or fire. They approved the inclusion in the guard orders of a plan for carrying the safes from the building in the event of fire and wanted a priority given on those to be moved.

Today Captain Bojus turned in a proposed amendment to the guard orders as well as a plan for destruction of documents. The fire plan will be put into the guard orders. We will do nothing further about a plan for destruction of documents until and unless a need for such plan is more irrinent than present.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

D A I L Y D I A R Y

Tuesday
16 December 1947

1. SPACE HEATERS IN MUSEUM

The Korean contractor, along with Mr. Yun and Captain Jones, came in. Told him that stovepipes would be run through the windows, not through the walls. I hope that settles the matter. I have not seen the Post Engineer, and now do not intend to.

(✓) 2. UNC MODEL OFFICE

Captain Jones reports that Colonel Cox's organization says this will be ready Thursday, 18 December.

(✓) 3. DUNNE BILLET

Miss Dunne, whom we have borrowed from Special Services to do Spanish translation, reported that she was being moved today into the 7th Division area and requested that we try to get her a billet in Seoul. Gave her a letter to Seoul Billeting Officer (see correspondence file). Later she returned and said Colonel Tuggle would see me at noon.

He spoke to me and told me to tell Miss Dunne to see Captain Murdock in the lobby of the Banto. (See Item 7 - 17 Dec.)

( ) 4. DONNELLY LEAVE

Donnelly sailed today, first day of leave. He will be due to return for duty in 60 days, about 13 of February.

( ) 5. TRANSLATION PROJECT

Chinese:

We have, been testing a Chinese translator (Korean) that Mr. Hyruh brought over. Want to get his work checked by Sargent Chin. If he is good enough, will put him on the payroll until we can determine whether the UN Committee will want to keep him.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

6. COLONEL WATLINGTON RELIEVED FROM DUTY

Colonel Watlington left the office for duty in G-2, effective 1 p.m. today. I took over his portfolio.

7. HOPKINS ORDERS

Hopkins received his orders today calling for his reporting to port 30 December for sailing 1 January.

8. COFFEE SHOP

General Heckerling brought up the matter of whether or not we could afford to give free coffee to UNO. I pointed out that our estimate was that we could. Talked to Jones about this again, and we decided that we would try to do it on the doughnut sales, but if this failed, we would simply assess everyone a dollar. This would run the coffee shop until that assessment ran out, and then we would levy another. Discussed the matter of cups and saucers and enlarged staff. Jones is handling all this.

( ) 9. BLANKET AUTHORITY FOR SMALL PURCHASES

Captain Jones requested that we try to get a blanket authorization for purchases of a few thousand yen without prior clearance from G-4. He is writing a letter to ask for this authority for purchases under 25,000 yen.

( ) 10. E.E. REPLACEMENT

Buck slip came through from G-1 today saying that all previous requests for E.E. replacement had been cancelled and if replacements were wanted new forms had to be submitted along with justification. Captain Rojus, Hopkins, and Andrulonis working on this. Should make report by 20 December.

( ) 11. EMERGENCY LIGHTING

At Col. Watlington's suggestion, talked to Jones about procuring candles for the building. Also discussed Coleman lamps. Jones said he had heard they were going to put in a separate generator over here in case of municipal power shortage, so we would have our own. He will try to get Coleman lanterns if the generator project does not go through.

( ) 12. MAPS IN UNO ROOM

Col. Watlington suggested that only the southern Korea map of the 1/250,000 scale be posted.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

( ) 13. CERTIFICATES OF MERITORIOUS SERVICE FOR PALACE GUARD

Yesterday Lt. Bolles submitted a draft of proposed certificates to give all of his men that had served a minimum of six months. Talked this over with General Weckerling today. He said to read the regulations carefully to find if such certificates are or are not authorized.

Hopkins (Andrulonis) running down this information. (See Item 4-17 Dec)

( ) 14. J. C. SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT

Colonel Watlington turned over draft report. Said it had been approved by General Weckerling and General Brown and was ready after a few minor corrections for stencil and forwarding to the same list to which the first report was distributed.

( ) 15. AWARD FOR HOPKINS

This can now be processed on his departure.

( ) 16. EFFICIENCY REPORTS - 31 December.

Hopkins (and Andrulonis) preparing forms on these.

( ) 17. TAPING SKYLIGHTS

Col. Watlington suggested that skylights in translators room be taped over as a good deal of heat is escaping this way.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

D A I L Y D I A R Y

Wednesday
17 December 1947

1. TRANSLATION PROJECT

A. Spanish:

Miss Dunne given project of typing in Spanish.

B. French:

Called Captain Eskoff's office. Told Lt. Gail that we would lose Captain Ostlund on the 18th and Jutras on the 19th and needed more French translators. He said he would pass on the information to Eskoff.

C. Chinese:

UNO papers given to Mr. Liu by Captain Bojus for translation.

NOTE from General Heckerling re 16 December:

1. Advises discontinuance of this project, so plan to ask for no further extensions of present translators nor for any additional help. Hope Miss Dunne, during remaining time can be used to help out Mr. Sargent.

2. Will not employ Chinese translator.

2. SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT--JOINT COMMISSION

Miss Lobbs will stencil the preface. Hopkins will accumulate the appendix.

In a conversation with Colonel Billington about this, he pointed out a misunderstanding. I thought that the report was to go forward right away. He said it was not; unless called for, keep it until the disolution of the Joint Comm.

(✓) 3. DOLLES' CERTIFICATE FOR PALACE GUARD.

Talked to General Heckerling about this. He gave instructions to have Dolles proceed through administrative channels in order to get the Good Conduct Medal for his men. Told Dolles. [illegible] JC Comm."

4. GSC APPOINTMENT

Corps sent down a buckslip proposing taking this GSC appointment away from J. C.. With the departure of Col. Billington, we have no justification for holding it, so there will be no argument.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

5. UNO VEHICLE AND CHAUFFER PROJECT

Jones came up with another plan which would accommodate 36 vehicles; and in an emergency, we could use the lot. This plan approved.

6. DUNNE BILLET

Miss Dunne billeted in Seoul area as long as she works for J. C.

( ) 7. PALACE GUARD ATTENDANCE OF UNO RECEPTION

Lt. Bolles discussed this saying that he expected to get orders to be at the airport to receive WITCOK. Will try to find out from officer in charge if Bolles' group is required.

8. KOREAN-ENGLISH TRANSLATORS

Kim, Roy C., former employee, added to list of those desirable. Name given to G-2.

( ) 9. COLONEL WATLINGTON EFFICIENCY REPORT

General Weckerling sents blank form on which to write opinions for forwarding to General Brown.

( ) 10. NEW SYSTEM-OFFICE EXPENDABLE SUPPLIES

Received a memo from Camp Seoul Quartermaster with information that effective January 1, the system of money allowance for office supplies would be allowed each organization rather than certain amounts in kind. Allowance of J. C. is $28.50 from January to June. This doesn't seem enough but will operate for a couple of months to get some basis of experience.

( ) 11. COFFEE SHOP

On note from General Weckerling, will have Jones again look into whether or not this project can or should be made an official one.

(✓) 12. EXTRA LOAD FOR P-6 (Sargent Overture)

Col. Watlington called me and said that Mr. Sargent had approached him as the new G-2 to ask for additional ty ist

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

help to complete some projects that had lain dormant. Col. Watlington wanted to know what we could do here. Explained to him that we had been giving Mr. Sargent as much help as was surplus, but would recheck availabilities and see what more could be given.

So far since December 8 the amount of typist hours given him is 68.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

DAILY DIARY

Thursday
18 December 1947

1. **TRANSLATION PROJECT**

Stopped completely at one o'clock today. Translators returned to their organizations. Notified Cpt. Escoff, G.2 and Cpt. May, G.1.

2. OVERTIME FOR SARGENT

I am using Miss Dunne for the rest of her time to help Sargent with typing. I have promised Sargent 45 typist hours. He reports that he has 800 hours of work back log. I committed myself to nothing further than the 45 hours and told him we would not even discuss anything further until after the UN arrived and we could see our road clear.

3. CEILING FOR JOINT COMMISSION BUILDING

I talked to Jones again about this. He has talked to Cpt. a Rifleman, who assured him this was a definite project; however, could not give completion date.

4. U.N.O. MODEL OFFICE

General Herron decided there would be no rugs in the UNO office. Office not ready to date per plan; will probably be ready Tuesday.

5. ANDRULONIS

Has been absent two days with a bad leg. Now back for duty.

6. CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

Received back requisition for a CAF-7 as replacement for Miss Hobb with notation that all Z.I. requests for civilians were frozen for a period of approximately 3 weeks. No reason given. Endorsement further said that when this was unfrozen further consideration would be given.

7. P.A.G. SUMMARY

This summary discontinued today per orders Col. Watlington, new G-2

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

8. COFFED SHOP

Talked to General Weckerling again about this. Agreed that we will continue under present policies. Jones notified.

9. FILI OF DOCUMENTS FOR U.N.

Received message from State Department (see attached) asking that we compile for U.N. a file of statements of USAFIK and also non-classified reports USAMGIK. Hopkins is getting PRO files and Bojus the USAMGIK

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Confidential

CONFIDENTIAL

WAR SVC 691 (170226/Z)
ST SERIAL 2191 Dec 16, 5 PM

FROM: STATE DEPT

TO : CG USAFIK FOR POLAD

INFO: CG SCAP

UN SECRETARIAT HAS SUGGESTED COMPLETE FILE DOCUMENTS CONTAINING SIGNIFICANT PUBLIC STATEMENT CG USAFIK AND NON CLASSIFIED REPORTS USAMGIK ACTIVITIES WOULD BE USEFUL IF MADE AVAILABLE TO COMMISSION ON ITS ARRIVAL. SENT SEOUL AS 291 RPTD NEW YORK 605

Confid...

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

D A I L Y D I A R Y

Friday
19 December 1947

1. PUBLICATION FOR UNO

General Weckerling brought up the point about increased distribution of certain informational items that will be of concern to UNO members. List was prepared (Hopkins working on this.)

2. MISS ELLIOTT SICK

Absent today from shot.

3. IMPROVEMENT OF TOILET FACILITIES FOR UNO.

Called Col. Cox who said he would send a man over and we could get anything we wanted. Cpt. Rifleman came over in the afternoon and looked the situation over. He said it would be impossible to increase facilities, that he had no state-side installations to replace the present ones and that the best that could be done would be to put in new partitions which would allow for better heat and ventilation. Called Col. Watlington who said that the matter had not been considered by the Board charged with reception and maintenance of UNO and that he thought the present facilities would be adequate.

4. SECURITY VIOLATION

On 18 December Lt. Bolles reported Security Violation in Mr. Sargent's office. A safe had been unlocked and discovered about 1800 hours. This is the 4th violation in Sargent's office in 2 months. Took the matter up with General Weckerling who said to refer it, and all subsequent violations in Sargent's office, direct to G-2 for action.

5. FILE OF DOCUMENTS FOR U.N.

Hopkins brought over all of P I.O's files and marked statements of General's Hodge, Brown and Lerch. General Weckerling screened these. Mrs. Baahler typing up extracts Cpt. Bojus brought over some projects from USAMGIK (has arranged to get file of monthly reports tomorrow.)

6. BILL FOR JOINT COMMISSION PRINTING

2200 yen bill approved for printing covers for "Notes on Korea Politics."

7. JOINT COMMISSION FILM

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

A film of Joint Committee activities which has been taken to Pyong-Yang has now been returned to Joint Commission. Cpt. Bojus is arranging for preview to determine if Joint Commission film is of interest to other Joint Commission personnel and/or to Untcok.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

AMERICAN DELEGATION
US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

19 December 1947

SUBJECT: Request for Expenditure

TO : Commanding General, Hq. XXIV Corps, APO 235

(Attention - G-4)

1. Because of the forth coming United Nations Commission to Korea, and their close connection with this organization. request is hereby made for authority to expend, not exceeding, Y25000.00 without prior approval of G-4.

2. Permission to expend this amount will expedite the work of the UN Commission by the rapid procurement of items necessary for the maintenance and operation of the Duk-Soo Palace.

3. These items purchased will be of a miscellaneous nature and will include only those items not issued and those for immediate use and consumption.

FOR THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER:

JAMES D. WILMETH
Lt Col Inf
U. S. Secretary

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

D A I L Y D I A R Y

21 December 1947

Sunday

20 December 1947

Saturday

1. PUBLICATIONS FOR UNO

Copies of General Brown's statements on trusteeship will be available for UNO delegation, as well as "Report on Korea."

Called Lt. Wegner, ~~Time~~ TIME about the 200 page publication 'Korea' (Washington 524), received 10 copies.

Called Mr. Watson, in Chief of Staff Office, to see if he had complete file of General Hodge's statements. He did not have this. His file was for 1947 only. Hopkins getting this.

2. G-2 WHO'S WHO REVISION

Miss Hobbs and Mr. Branjnikoff have been proof reading this. Will be ready to run Tuesday.

3. MISS ELLIOTT SICK

Absent again today.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

D A I L Y D I A R Y

22 December 1947

Monday

1. SKELETONIZATION OF SKELETONIZED JOINT COMMISSION

Definite word this morning from Gen. Weckerling that although Joint Commission T. O. would remain in effect and could be readied to go again at any moment, effective today Joint Commission would consist of 4 people -- himself, myself, one file clerk, one stenographer.

Miss Elliott, Miss Todd to Sargent. Miss Hobbs to remain with Commission until departure. Mrs. Beahler to remain at the Commission until departure, and replacement to be provided.

Captain Jones and two supply sergeants to go to Col. Cox. Balance of personnel to be picked up by Corps.

2. SARGENT'S MOVE TO MUSEUM

Started the heaters today but they smoked a bit. This move delayed until tomorrow, 23 December.

3. SECURITY VIOLATION

Mr. Sargent submitted his comment and this paper along with others, forwarded to Col. Watlington for action.

4. Elliott

Miss Elliott returned to work

[redacted]

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

D A I L Y D I A R Y

~~Wednesday~~ Tuesday
23 December 1947.

1. REASSIGNMENT OF PERSONNEL

Major MacLaughlin of G-1 came over this morning to discuss reassignment, in the case of Joint Commission members.

This is the same as item 1, 22 December. In addition, Captain Bojus is scheduled to go to Military Government. (Tried to get this changed, but success unknown.) Andrulonis is to go to JAGD. Sgt. Scantling to be reassigned some place even though he is due to sail next month. Krajnikoff to go to G-2.

Miss Hannah Suhr, Korean, will come to the Joint Commission after 1 January. In addition to Korean, she speaks English, three dialects of Chinese--Canton, Shanghai, and Mandarin--and Japanese.

2. SMALL'S ROLL OF HONOR

Completed today.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

D A I L Y D I A R Y

Wednesday
24 December 1947

1. ANDRULONIS PAY OFFICER

Special order 276 USAFIK, designates Andrulonis as agent for paying Joint Commission troops.

2. [illegible] TOILET FACILITIES UNO

Contractor came this morning to look at latrine near Dr. Bunce's office. It will be fixed up.

Thursday
25 December 1947

HOLIDAY.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

D A I L Y D I A R Y

Friday
26 December 1947

1. SECURITY VIOLATION

Lt. Bolles reported an inspection in Dr. Bunce's office on the 24th which revealed no classified documents, that were left unsecured. See report attached.

Lt. Bolles also reported that an inspection on the 25th of December at 2030 hours in Mr. Sargent's office found classified material in the waste basket. Mr. Sargent's attention was invited to this with the reminder that it would be reported to Colonel Watlington and it was suggested that he talk to Colonel Watlington on it.

2. TRANSFER OF LEE, OON JA

Major MacLaughlin called to say Lee, Oon Ja would be transferred elsewhere and wanted to see me tomorrow. Mr. Sargent notified and said he would need to keep her a while longer. This information given MacLaughlin.

Saturday
27 December 47

HOLIDAY

Sunday
28 December 47

[redacted]

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

D A I L Y D I A R Y

Monday
29 December 47

1. LIST OF FILES TO BE RETAINED BY JC

General Weckerling asked for list of these files. List given him.

( ) 2. PROVINCE AND GUN BOUNDARIES ON KOREA MAPS

General Weckerling wanted the maps for UN rooms and for his own office outlined to show these boundaries. This begun.

3. LIST OF MATERIAL TO BE GIVEN UNTCOK

General Weckerling asked for a list of this material. This given him.

4. SERVICING FOR UNTCOK

General Weckerling asked that arrangements be made or at least I determine who is charged for the responsibility of giving UNTCOK commissary privileges, P.X. ration cards, etc. Called Colonel McCrary, who said this duty is the responsibility of Captain Watson (WA 191). Called Watson who said that it was all being taken care of. Colonel McCrary says Watson will be here in the building the first three or four days after UN arrival. However, Watson says he will not.

5. DISTRIBUTION OF INFORMATION [redacted] MATERIALS FOR UNTCOK

Called Colonel Frazer and asked that some arrangement be made for distribution of general information of materials to UN. Says this will be done.

6. MESSAGES CONCERNING UN AND ELECTIONS

Talked to Colonel Frazer on this point. He assured me all messages dealing with UN activities and/or Korean elections would be forwarded to the JC.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

HEADQUARTERS 7TH INFANTRY DIVISION PALACE GUARD
APO 7, c/o Postmaster
San Francisco, California

24 December 1947

SUBJECT: Spot Check for Classified Documents

TO : Chief Commissioner, American Delegation, US-USSR Joint Commission, APO 235
ATTN: Lt Col James D. Wilmet

On 23 December 1947, an examination was made of Dr. Bunce's Office. It was found that ~~certain~~ all classified documents were ~~not~~ properly safeguarded.

Ellsworth E. Bolles

ELLSWORTH E. BOLLES
1st Lt., Inf
Commanding

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

HEADQUARTERS 7TH INFANTRY DIVISION PALACE GUARD
APO 7, c/o Postmaster
San Francisco, California

26 December 1947

SUBJECT: Security Violation

TO : Chief Commissioner, United States Delegation

1. On 25 December 1947 at about 2030 hours the Sgt of the Guard found a number of letters documents and drafts of Classified Material in the waste paper basket in Mr. Sergents' Office. The papers were picked up and brought to the undersigned, who has them in his posession at this time.

2. On the same inspection made by the Sgt of the Guard. Mr. Sloanes' safe was found opened. It was the second safe on the left, near the windows as you enter the Main Office of the Museum. There were no Classified Documents in the safe but the Sgt of the Guard locked the safe at this time.

ELLSWORTH E. BOLLES
1st Lt., Inf
Commanding

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

7. REQUEST FOR LIST OF JC PERSONNEL

Colonel McCrary asked that he be furnished a list of Joint Commission personnel provided for under recent skeletonization who would be concerned with UN work. Such list was given him.

8. "NOTES ON KOREAN POLITICS" TO UN

General Weckerling asked that this be made available. Called Mr. Sargent who said that the matter had long been out of print and that the stencils were destroyed. He said further that he had suggested revising this some time ago with a view to giving it to the UN and the suggestion had gotten as far as General Brown who said no.

9. MOVE OF JOINT COMMISSION OFFICES

Telegram received today thatsaid UN wanted space all on one floor. This obviously impossible but nonetheless Gen. Brown decided to give them the first floor. Joint Commission office will move to second floor, southwest room.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

D A I L Y D I A R Y

Tuesday
30 December 47

1. NOTES ON KOREAN POLITICS

All but the classified matter in this is being recut by Ann Beahlor to be run off and issued to the UN Delegation.

( ) 2. CONSOLIDATED LIST OF PROMINENT KOREAN ORGANIZATIONS

General Heckerling suggested this be given to UNTCOK. List dated 10 December 46. Called G-2 (Lt.Matto, WA 42) who informed me it had been revised as of 31 July 47 and that he would get together ten copies to send us.

( ) 3. INFORMATION PUBLICATIONS UNTCOK

Wrote memo to Adjutant General requesting certain informational material. See attached.

Colonel Watlington called later in the day and wanted to know who was going to mimeograph the Pyongyang Radio Intercept. I told him we could not do it; he said he could not do it. I told him in that case there was nothing to do but to furnish UN with our dogeared copy of this after we had read it. He said he hadn't thought it over carefully, but was of the opinion that it was not a good idea to let UNTCOK know that we ran such a radio intercept for fear of charges of bias. I told him if that was his decision, it was the end of the matter; but he said inasmuch as he had received the memo, he would lay the matter before General Hodge.

4. J.C. RECORDS FOR A. G.

List of these completed. See attached. Will be turned in to A.G. tomorrow.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

American Delegation
US-USSR Joint Commission
APO 235

30 December 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: The Adjutant General
XXIV Corps
APO 235

SUBJECT: Informational Material for United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea

It is considered advisable that the following informational material be distributed to the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea in sufficient quantities that at least each of the principal delegates may have an individual copy:

Korean Press Summary
Pyongyang Radio Intercepts
Stars and Stripes
Korea Graphic
Special Service Movie Schedules and Programs
Troop Information Program (TIP)

Others that may occur to you.

FOR THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER:

J. D. WILMETH
Lt. Col. Inf
U. S. Secretary

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Records of American Delegation, US-USSR Joint Commission, turned over to the Adjutant General, XXIV Corps.

Outgoing Messages 1946-47

Correspondence, Hodge-Koretkov

Policy File - Joint Commission

Political Situation - Interviews with Political Leaders by Gen. Brown

Correspondence - North and South Korea

Radio Broadcasts

Correspondence to Joint Commission 1946-47

Subcommission #3 Papers

KILA

Electoral System of USSR

Joint Commission Decisions 1-18

Subcommission #3 Papers

Refugees

Orientation for Draper

Supply of Electricity

Radio Stations

Taegu

Resources

Land Reform

Crimes

Economics

Chinese Consulate

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

British Consulate

Russian Consulate

Minutes of Legislative Liaison Meetings

Vacancies in Legislative Assembly

K.L.C.

Statements to Opening Session of I.L.A.

Affairs North of 38° Parallel

Soviet Press Releases

Radiocasts, Pyongyang

Banks & Banking

Disputes & Strikes

Labor

Celebrations

Commercial Enterprises

Meetings Between Joint Commission and Individual Koreans

Minutes of Miscellaneous Meetings

Recommendations for Men to Legislative Assembly

Key to Recommendations to Legislative Assembly

Province of Cholla Namdo

Minutes Korean-American Conference Record copy

Subcommission #2 Papers

UNRRA

Consultation

Korean-American Conference

American Delegation File

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

KILA Daily Summary

Brown-Wedemeyer Conference

US-USSR Joint Commission - Organization

Economic Problems, 4 February 1946

Subcommission #1 Papers

Constitution

Allied Council for Japan

Rule, KILA

Clippings

Visiting Newsmen

Coalition Committee

Representative Democratic Council

Pauley's Diary

Report of U.S. Repatriation Committee

Master File - Russian Documents

Joint Report, US-USSR Joint Commission 1946

Gen. Arnold Personal File

Col. Booth Personal File

Draft Proposals, US-USSR Joint Commission

Background File - Korea

Government

U.S. Delegation Documents - 1946

USSR Documents - 1946

US-USSR Joint Commission

Pyongyang Trip - 1947

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Congratulatory Messages to Joint Commission

Correspondence Between Commissioners

Meetings Between Commissioners

Meetings Between Members of Commission

Agenda

Transcripts of Subcommission #3 Meetings

Questionnaires

Publicity and Public Opinion

Withdrawal of Troops from Korea

Wedemeyer-Hodge Conference

Land

Russian Delegation

U.S. Delegation

Secretary Proposals

Subcommission #1 Minutes of the Meetings

Communiques - 1946

Government Organizations

US-USSR Constitution

Shtikov-Arnold Conversations

Policy for Korea

Miscellaneous Drafts

Summaries of Soviet Position

Transcripts and Minutes of Meetings, US-USSR Joint Commission 1946

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

SC-1, Minutes of Meetings and Numbered Papers

Speeches and Transcripts of Conversations by General Officers, 1947

PIO Correspondence File

PIO Press Releases

These records were turned over to the Adjutant General, XXIV Corps on 31 December 1947.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

D A I L Y D I A R Y

Wednesday
31 December 47

1. J. C. RECORDS TO A.G.

These delivered this morning. Talked to Colonel Frazer who said he would keep the records in A.G. office in 3rd floor of the Banto where they would be readily accessible to anyone wishing to see them. Receipt of some ~~claim~~ from Major Rathwell.

2. REVISION OF G-2 WHO'S WHO FOR UNTCOK

Stencils back from Mr. Sargent today; given to Johnson to run 50 copies.

3. ORDERS TRANSFERRING J.C. PERSONNEL

Received today. Ran as previously discussed with the exception that Babbicz wa- left with J.C. until his departure.

4. MOVING OF J.C. OFFICES

Done this afternoon.

5. CONSOLIDATED LIST OF PERMANENT KOREAN ORGANIZATIONS

Ten copies received today from Lieutenant Matto, G-2.

D A I L Y D I A R Y

Thursday
1 January 1948

*** HOLIDAY ***

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

D A I L Y D I A R Y

Thursday
1 January 47

*** HOLIDAY ***

Friday
2 January 47

1. J. C. OFFICE OPENED IN NEW LOCATION

General Weckerling's office opened for business in the southwest corner of second floor.

2. HOPKINS RECOMMENDATON FOR COMMENDATION RIBBON

Forwarded to General Brown for signature and processing as Hopkins has left the Command.

3. OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Jones recommendation cannot be forwarded as his duty with Headquarters Commandant's office is D.S., and regulations say that duty must be permanently terminated.

4. ARRIVAL OF UNTCOK

Plane carrying 30 members arrives 6 p.m. 7 January. Bolles notified.

5. LUCAS ARRIVAL

Graham Lucas came in yesterday. Dealing directly with Captain Jones on arrangement of building for U.N.

6. HOPKINS DEPARTURE

Hopkins dropped effective 1 January.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

DAILY DIARY

Saturday
3 January 1948

1. MOVE OF J. C. SECRETARIAT

J. C. Secretariat moved to new location upstairs.

Sunday
4 Jan 48

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

D A I L Y D I A R Y

Monday
5 January 48

1. UNTCOK ARRIVAL DELAYED

Definite word received that because of snow storms in New York, UNTCOK will proceed by train to a point in the West from which to enplane.

2. GENERAL BROWN'S SAFE

Moved upstairs.

3. UNTCOK PHONE DIRECTORY

Checked with Lucas. Jones will prepare this.

4. STOVE IN JOHNSON'S OFFICE

Talked to Captain Jones who said stove was already available and could be erected as soon as engineers could come.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

D A I L Y D I A R Y

Tuesday
6 January 1948

1. REQUEST FOR AUTOMATIC APPROVAL OF EXPENDITURE OF 25,000 WON OR LESS.

This request came back with the suggestion it be referred to Hq. Comdt. Since Jones now works for him, Joint Commission dropped the project.

2. BRAJNIKOFF REPORT TO OCP.

Report asking if Brajnikoff would be needed further was answered in the negative and returned to OCP.

3. BRAJNIKOFF AND ELLIOTT TO SARGENT.

Sargent asked that Miss Elliott be sent to his office for work as she was assigned there. Also loaned him Brajnikoff until G-2 calls for him.

4. MIMEOGRAPHING FOR SARGENT.

Sargent has 85 stencils he wants us to run off. We do not have mimeograph paper and told Sargent to get it from G-2. This held in abeyance pending G-2 approval for running off Sargent's work.

[redacted]

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

D A I L Y D I A R Y

Wednesday
7 January 1948

1. LIGHTS IN BUILDING.

At the suggestion of General Weckerling, advised Jones to take measures to see that all unused lights in building are turned off and that instructions published by Corps on light and fuel conservation be given to UNTCOK. Jones said that the guards already had instructions to pull the master switch at 1830 and it was not closed again until 7:30 each morning.

2. UNTCOK TELEPHONE DIRECTORY.

Stencil cut today.

3. G-2 list South Korean newspapers, published 30 October 1946.

General Weckerling suggested this be given UNTCOK. Called G-2, who said he would try to get together ten copies and send over and that a revised list would be published within the next two weeks. He will send 15 copies of that.

4. MISS HOBBS LEFT.

Miss Hobbs due to sail 9 January. Last day of duty here was 3 January.

5. KOREAN INTERPRETER, ANNA SUHR.

Sometime ago Major McLaughlin of G-1 told me Miss Suhr would be sent to J.C. for duty effective 1 January. Miss Suhr herself came in to talk with me and said that she had been offered a job at the Chosun Hotel which she liked better, but she had been told she would be ordered here. I advised her and G-1 that unless she wanted to work here, J.C. did not want her. Have now been informed she will stay at the Chosun.

6. CENSUS FIGURE, SOUTH KOREA, SEPTEMBER 1946.

Called Mr. Gargone, WHITEHORSE-333, to get 25 copies of this for UNTCOK. They are available.

7. KILA PUBLIC ACT NO. 5, SEPTEMBER 3, 1947.

Called Major Connelly, WHITEHORSE-117, to ask when the revised English translation will be published. He said they had printer difficulty this week and it would be at least a week or 10 days.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

D A I L Y D I A R Y

Thursday
8 January 1948

1. NEB REPORTS FOR OCTOBER.

Received copies for UNTCOK.

2. G-2 LIST OF SOUTH KOREAN NEWSPAPERS.

Received copies for UNTCOK.

3. SOUTH KOREA POPULATION CENSUS.

Received copies for UNTCOK.

4. UNTCOK TELEPHONE DIRECTORY.

Mimeographing completed.

5. DAILY MESSAGE RUNS.

Daily message runs changed on 4 January to two daily - 1100 A.M. and 1500 P.M.

6. HUR HUN TRANSFER.

HUR Hun has been offered a job with the Board of Education. Says he would like to go. General Weckerling advised to find out feeling of General Brown in the matter. Talked with Althaus, who said General Brown strongly advises that Mr. HUR stay here for at least another week in order to see what needs UNTCOK might have for him. If he still wanted to go, he was free. Told Mr. HUR this. Later an officer from the Board of Education called to say they were writing a letter to General Brown requesting HUR's immediate release to take what he termed a highly important job with the Board of Education.

7. IMPROVED TOILET FACILITIES FOR UNTCOK.

Toilet on lower floor, west side, now in operation. Jones will try to get a wash basin installed.

8. STORAGE ROOM FOR UNTCOK OFFICE SUPPLIES.

Arranged with Mr. Sargent to use room in Museum.

9. UNTCOK ARRIVAL.

Plane arrived Kimpo 1800.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

D A I L Y D I A R Y

Friday
9 January 1948.

1. PRINTING OF PUBLIC ACT NO. 5.

Called Major Connelly. He said it would be out Monday night at the very earliest. Will check with him again on Monday.

2. GUARD RESTRICTIONS ON JC PERSONNEL IN BUILDING AFTER DUTY HOURS.

Palace Guards have been issued orders by their command to allow none of the enlisted men or clerks to enter the grounds after duty hours unless they came specifically on business. In view of the fact that many of the men come over here to take baths, I directed that this order be withdrawn, that any of the JC could enter and leave the building freely any hour of the day or night without question. In talking this over with Lt. Bolles, he said that this order had been brought on by actions of T/4 Thoras who had a habit of using the offices for a day room. Invited Sargent's attention to this. He said he would handle the matter.

3. KOREAN POLICEMEN ON GROUNDS.

Asked Lt. Ferguson, Commander of the Palace Guards (temporarily during Bolles' absence on leave) why Korean policemen were in grounds. He said that he understood that the guard orders had come from Col. Cox. Asked him to check on this and in the absence of any such orders, to withdraw the Korean guard on 10 January.

4. UNTCOK MOVEMENT INTO DUK SOO.

UNTCOK arrived and rearranged the LUCAS plan. Situation still not stable.

5. UNTCOK INTERPRETERS AND MIMEO OPERATORS.

Mr. Hausner said he had been informed by telegram from Corps that Corps would furnish 8 Korean interpreters and 2 mimeograph operators locally. This was an original plan which Corps has now changed but apparently without notifying UNTCOK or JC. Talked to G-2 about interpreters. He said he had been ordered strictly to leave the matter alone. Understand that Col. Watlington had agreed to furnish mimeograph operators, but this was before the re-skeletonization of the skeletonized JC. UNTCOK must have civilians for this anyhow. All this information given Col. Mowrary but received no answer.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

D A I L Y D I A R Y

Saturday
10 January 1948

1. YVONNE WOOD STATUS.

Yesterday called Miss Wood to find out if she had received any instructions about coming here after Mrs. Beahler leaves on 15 January. She said General Brown had told her this some weeks ago. Today I called Lt. Althaus to see if it was still in effect. Althaus said he would call back, but instead General Brown called back. Said he was of the opinion no one was needed here in the office when Mrs. Beahler left. However, said tentatively could count on Miss Wood. He would know more about it this week.

2. GUARD OPENING PACKAGES IN MAIL ROOM.

Spoke to Lt. Ferguson about an incident that had occurred last night when one of the guards opened a magazine that was in the mail room. Said he would put a stop to it.

3. KOREAN GUARD AT PALACE.

Lt. Ferguson found out that noone had given orders for Korean guards to be inside grounds so withdrew them to gate.

4. BABICZ EMPLOYMENT BY UNTCOK.

Babicz, due for terminal leave 7 February, is considering taking a job with UNTCOK as civilian if can be discharged here. McCrary says this can be arranged; however, he will receive no travel pay. UNTCOK unwilling to pay travel home nor can they give him quarters or food. McCrary said Army could give quarters and food. Babicz still undecided.

SUNDAY
11 January 1948

HOLIDAY

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

D A I L Y D I A R Y

Monday
12 January 1948

1. PUBLIC ACT NO. 5.

Delivered today. Given to General Weckerling.

2. JC PERSONNEL USED ON POLICE DETAILS OF SPECIAL TROOPS.

Sgt. Johnson reports that JC men have been told they will attend police formations at 7:45 three days a week. This would put them late to work. Called Captain Phillips and asked if he could arrange their police formation at some hour that would not interfere with their catching the bus. Said he could take care of this.

3. PASSES FOR JC PERSONNEL.

Arranged to give each permanently employed person a pass in order to avoid further difficulty with Palace Guard.

4. ARRANGEMENT FOR KOREAN INTERVIEWS.

Sargent complained that many Koreans were being turned away at the gate who had authority to enter the grounds to see him. Arranged with Lt. Ferguson that call be given to Sargent of the Guard to check with individual concerned so that proper Koreans could enter. Any persons wanting to see unnamed JC members refer to me and those wanting to see unnamed UN delegates clear with Hausner.

5. LEANNE ELLIOTT.

Was assigned this morning to JAGD.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

D A I L Y D I A R Y

Tuesday
13 January 1948

1. JC CHANGED TO UN LIAISON AND ELECTION COMMITTEE (UNLEC).

All JC personnel have been redesignated as members of the UN Liaison and Election Committee. This will not be issued in writing.

2. PRESS RELEASES, UNTCOK.

General Weckerling wanted provision made for UN Liaison Committee to receive all press rdeases. Written request made to Mr. Grand, Information Officer, info copy to Mr. Hausner. Will follow with oral confirmation.

3. MIMEO OPERATORS, UNTCOK.

Babicz will not take job. McCrary informed now need two civilians. Called Colonel Henderson. Said that one should be in today. However, he did not appear. Henderson said he would work on the second one. Army civilian salary for such a job is $2195 (CAF-1). Before day was out Hausner put in urgent request for two soldiers until civilians could be obtained.

4. YVONNE WOOD STATUS.

General Weckerling informed by General Brown that Miss Wood would be here Thursday.

5. BRAJNIKOFF STATUS.

Brajnikoff was assigned orally to G-2 and is now working for Sargent. G-1 instructions were to hold on to all personnel until the offices to which assigned called for them. In view of this, will keep Brajnikoff here doing work for both UNLEC and P.G.

6. ELECTRIC GENERATOR.

Tested today. Pronounced okay.

7. SURPLUS OFFICERS.

Colonel Bell wants report as called for in War Department letter regarding officers considered surplus. Submitted in negative report in writing and over the telephone, but he still wants to talk it over in person. Will see him tomorrow.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

8. COFFEE SHOP.

In view of the fact there are so many of the UNTCOK personnel that prefer tea to coffee, told Jones to look into the matter and see if both could not be provided.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

D A I L Y D I A R Y

Wednesday
14 January 1948

1. UN FLAG.

Guard received instructions that UN flag was to be flown only during sessions of the UN.

2. Mr. HUR's STATUS.

Informed by Hausner that HUR had accepted the job of chief interpreter, Korean-English, with salary of 1200 Won.

3. UNTCOK MIMEO OPERATORS.

Called Col. Henderson and told him Braden had not appeared yesterday. He said that he would look for him and also have a second man. Hausner said that the need was so urgent that he would take soldiers temporarily. Notified McCrary. Two were detailed from the Repple Depple. They are not mimeograph operators--simply soldiers. They arrive this afternoon and put to work tonight.

4. COFFEE SHOP.

Talked to Mr. Hausner of UNTCOK, Dr. Bunce, and Mr. Sargent. Got an agreement that in order to pull the coffee shop out of the red, everyone would contribute a dollar. Collections to be turned into Jones.

5. UNTCOK FILES AND DISTRIBUTION OF UNTCOK MATERIAL.

Saw Hausner (Administrative Officer), Gottesman (Documents Officer), and Grand (Information Officer) reference making available to UNLEC five (5) copies of all published material. These copies will be distributed as follows: (1) General Hodge. (2) General Helmick. (3) General Weckerling. (4) Chief of Staff for other staff sections (G-2). (5) Johnson for official UNLEC files.

Also discussed with Hausner the desirability of having someone of UNTCOK brief General Weckerling each day on progress of UNTCOK. General Weckerling has been designated as General Hodge's personal liaison officer to keep in touch with UNTCOK activities.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

6. TYPEWRITER FOR SARGENT.

Mr. Sargent asked if he could borrow a portable typewriter for six weeks for field trips to be made by Mr. Sloan. Talked to Jones. Can be done.

7. SALUTING OF POLICE GUARD INDOORS.

Told Bolles (Guard Commander) that except for initial entry and the exit at the end of the day of officers in this building, there should be no saluting by Guard detail inside the building. They should soon learn to recognize the UNTCOK delegates and whenever they enter, should stand at attention as a courtesy to them, which same courtesy will be shown our own officers. Strange officers of senior rank will continue to be saluted, and in any case of doubt, salute.

8. SECURITY.

Asked Bolles to have one light left burning in rooms occupied by UNLEC and to have a patrol on this floor inspect each room at not less than quarter-hour intervals at any time anyone is in the building and at not less than half-hour intervals when all occupants are out of the building.

9. SURPLUS OFFICERS.

Went to see Col. Bell (CO of Special Troops). He explained the provisions of a certain DA circular which allowed the Army to dismiss 45 surplus, border line officers who could not be brought before a board. Does not apply to Jones or Bojus. Will check with Andrulonis's present and former commanders to get a reading on him.

10. UNTCOK DEMONSTRATION AND RECEPTION.

This afternoon the Korean UN Welcoming Committee gave an open air demonstration at Seoul Stadium followed by a reception at Chang Duk Palace for UNTCOK. No meeting today.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

D A I L Y D I A R Y

Thursday
15 January 1948

DIVISION OF DIARY.

Hereafter diary will be in two sections--UNLEC activities and UNTCOK activities.

UNLEC ACTIVITIES

1. MIMEO OPERATORS.

Called Col. Henderson. Said he had the understanding that the two soldier operators sent yesterday removed the need for civilians. Told him this was not so. Called McCrary and told him also. Henderson said he was stumped for a solution. Possibly could get some personnel after the arrival of the ship due on the 29th. Private Jeske and Private Renaud worked with UNTCOK yesterday and I interviewed them today. On Babicz's recommendation, asked for a replacement of Renaud. Capt. May said this would be done.

2. BRAJNIKOFF.

Returned to duty from TAG this morning. Loaned to G-2 this afternoon.

3. ANN BEAHLER.

Last day.

4. YVONNE WOOD.

First day's duty.

5. ANDRULONIS.

Talked to Col. Kotrich, Col. Cox, Col. Chavin, and Capt. Noplin who are the only officers left in USAFIK that have had Andrulonis working for them. Col. Cox recommended release under the surplus officer act. The other three recommended retention. Called Col. Bell (his executive) and told him that our report on surplus officers still remained negative.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

15 Jan Cont'd.

UNTCOK ACTIVITIES

ROUND-UP

1 January--Graham Lucas (USA) Assistant Secretary, arrived as acting administrative officer to make arrangements for reception of UNTCOK.

8 January--Arrival of the main body UNTCOK.

9 January--Press Release #3 issued.

12 January--Flag hoisting ceremony opening UNTCOK meetings. Press releases #4, #5, #6 and #7 issued. K. P. S. Menon (India) elected temporary chairman. First meeting (open) at 5:00 p.m.

13 January--Second meeting (closed). Press release #8 issued.

14 January--Open air demonstration of welcome in Seoul Stadium at 1500 followed by reception at Chang Duk Palace, all under sponsorship of The National Reception Committee on The U.N. Commission on Korea. Press release #9 issued.

15 January--Third meeting (closed). Press release #10 and #11 issued. Decided to write letter to Soviet Commander, Pyongyang asking that chairman be invited to visit Pyongyang on a preliminary survey of situation. Gen. Hodge gives party for Commissioners and senior members of the Secretariat.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

D A I L Y D I A R Y

Friday
16 January 1948

UNLEC ACTIVITIES

1. SERVICING SARGENT.

Sargent called this morning to say that there had been too much assumption of authority on the part of some of our enlisted men in dealing with his clerks. I imagine that our clerks would have the same complaint against his people. Didn't bother to investigate background but told our people and asked Sargent to tell his that from hereon we are practicing a policy of friendship and not one of reciprocal spite. Told Sargent we would furnish him messenger service but he must package his own material for delivery as we could no longer do that.

Sargent also complained of transportation shortages. Talked to Jones on this. He will keep a record for the next week to see what percentage of calls for transportation must be refused or delayed. If the situation merits, will try to get more vehicles assigned for day duty.

2. PRIVATE SEITZ--PRIVATE RENAUD.

Private Seitz replaced Renaud as UNTCOK mimeograph operator this morning.

3. MIMEO OPERATORS FOR UNTCOK.

Hausner still not satisfied. Col. Henderson came over bringing two English-speaking Koreans. However, after Hausner's discussion with Dr. Hoo, the Koreans were turned back. Hausner got authority from Hoo to use soldiers. Made request of McCrary for one soldier of some military service and with previous experience as mimeograph operator to replace Renaud.

4. LOSS OF UNLEC ROOM TO UNTCOK.

Agreed to give Hausner Johnson's room with the understanding that it would be the last concession. We keep our mimeograph room as is. Hausner can use it when we are not using it, but we have priority. Dr. Bunce and Mr. Jones moved into Prostov's office. Johnson and Brajnikoff will move into Gen. Weckerling's office. Scantling will set up a mail room in the basement.

5. UNTCOK RECEPTIONIST.

Mr. Hausher asked if we could get a female dependent as the Information Officer's receptionist. Will look into this with Col. Henderson.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

16 January cont'd. **UNTCOK ACTIVITIES**

1. Fourth meeting (closed) at 10:00 a.m. Press release #12 issued. UNTCOK will establish liaison with the Russian Liaison Officer here. Will send letter to Soviet Commander, North Korea, asking that the chairman be invited for a visit. Will ask Secretary General, New York, to re-advise Moscow of United Nations Declaration on Korea.

2. Press announces appointment of El Salvador delegates--Miguel A. Pena Vallee as principal delegate, and Hugo Lindo as alternate delegate. Time of arrival not yet known.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

D A I L Y D I A R Y

Saturday
17 January 1948

UNLEC ACTIVITIES

1. RECEPTIONIST FOR UNTCOK.

Called Col. Henderson (Miss Dean). Put in request for female dependent for this job. Miss Dean prognosticated that there would be no trouble in filling it. Said she would keep me informed.

2. RUSSIAN TRAIN FOR PYONGYANG.

Talked to Col. Choinski (Wash. 142) as to when the train loading electrical equipment was due to depart for Pyongyang. Last word received on this today was that it would leave next Tuesday. Notified Lucas. Choinski also said that a special train could be set up on 24 hours notice. Gave both Milner and Lucas this information.

3. MIMEO OPERATOR UNTCOK.

Gen. Weckerling called Gen. Herren on this matter. I also called both McCrary and Capt. May. May says he will get someone from Corps Headquarters who can type and who knows Army organization in Seoul.

4. ARMY HOSTESS SERVICE, TOUR OF DUK SOO GROUNDS.

Miss Wagner, Special Service, called to get permission for the city tour to visit Duk Soo grounds on Sundays. This cleared for tomorrow with advice to Miss Wagner to call each Saturday reference to Sunday following.

5. USAFIK PRESS RELEASES CONCERNING UNTCOK.

Talked to Lt. Croucher (WA45) on this matter. Pointed out that Mr. Langdon had made a release on 12 January on UNTCOK activities of which we had received no copy. Croucher sent a copy and promised that hereafter UNLEC would receive three copies of all USAFIK releases dealing with UNTCOK.

6. USAMGIK PRESS RELEASE OF 25 NOVEMBER 47.

Called a Mr. Garner (Whitehorse 183) to determine if an article appearing in New York Times and written by Richard Johnston with a Seoul dateline of 25 November and concerning

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

prison statistics in Korea was a USAMGIK release. He said he was sure it must be and would call back and send copies. The day passed without his doing either.

7. BABICZ'S AND LEHRMIN'S DEPARTURE.

Received orders today to report to port on 27 January.

8. HOPKINS' AWARD.

Commendation Ribbon approved according to PIO Bulletin 16 January.

UNTCOK ACTIVITIES

Fifth meeting (closed). Issued press release #13 which provides for two subcommittees.

Subcommittee one (Canada, France, Syria) will consider ways and means to ensure free atmosphere for the elections.

Subcommittee two (Australia, China, France and Philippine Republic) will interview Koreans and study Korean documents which may be helpful to the Commission.

Sixth meeting scheduled on Monday, 19 January.

Unsuccessful attempt made to serve a letter on Russian Liaison Officer, Lt. Col. Kornischev (Wash. 519).

Sunday
18 January 1948

UNLEC ACTIVITIES

HOLIDAY

UNTOCK ACTIVITIES

Delivered to Russian Liaison Officer (Lt Col Kornischev) letter for Guard ~~Colonel~~ Lieutenant General G. P. Karotkov. This is letter suggesting chairman and secretary be invited to pay respects to Soviet Commander, North Korea.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

D A I L Y D I A R Y

Monday
19 January 1948

UNLEC ACTIVITIES

1. MIMEOGRAPHING FOR SARGENT.

Sargent called to ask if we could do some work for him and loan him 500 sheets of paper. Said okey, but advised him again that both paper and help were growing shorter and we soon might have to turn down such requests.

2. MIMEO OPERATOR FOR UNTCOK.

Capt. May sent us PFC Russell over today but on his own admission that he had tried for three months to understand a mimeograph machine without success, he was returned. Capt. May called later to say he would send over another man tomorrow morning.

3. RECEPTIONIST FOR UNTCOK.

Mr. Hausner said they were now considering hiring a Korean fluent in English. So, request for a dependent is held up temporarily.

4. SENIOR INTERPRETER FOR UNTCOK.

Mr. Hausner said that in a conversation with Gen. Brown, the General had said he did not particularly recommend Mr. Huhr whom Hausner had hired on my statement that he was recommended by Gen. Brown (which came from Althaus). Gen. Brown then recommended to Hausner a Korean-American living in Hawaii. Got his name from Althaus and turned all information about him over to Hausner who is interested enough in getting his services that he wants to fly him here.

5. BRAJNIKOFF.

Loaned to G-2 for processing of train this afternoon.

6. ICE SKATING ON DUK SOO POND.

Mr. Sargent asked if his child and Gen. Herren's could use Duk Soo Pond. Told him there are no objections with the understanding that the privilege naturally applied to anyone else's dependents who made similar requests and that each entrance must be cleared with the guard because there might be times that the grounds must be entirely clear.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

19 January Cont'd.

UNTCOK ACTIVITIES

Sixth meeting (closed) today at 1000 hours. Appointed subcommittee #3 to study election laws.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

D A I L Y D I A R Y

Tuesday
20 January 1948

UNLEC ACTIVITIES

1. MIMEO OPERATOR FOR UNTCOK.

Sgt. Russell was sent by Capt. May. Proved to be a plumber and knew nothing about electric mimeograph machines, so was returned. In the afternoon two PFC's, McKellar and Farrell, came over for trial. They have both operated the electric machine in Corps. However, according to Babicz, they were no better than the two privates he has already trained. In view of this, coupled with the fact that they expected a promotion, they were returned. Talked to Capt. May to find out how deep the search had gone for an operator. He said they had found only two operators in all of Korea. One of them was the sergeant that operated the AG machine at Corps and whom they cannot spare without serious detriment to Corps Headquarters, and the other was a master sergeant in the Medical Corps whose present duties were needed in a more important capacity than a mimeograph operator. Convinced that the search had been thorough, I talked to Hausner and together we agreed to hold the requisition in abeyance pending the arrival of a shipment of several hundred men due the last of this month, but with the understanding with G-1 that in an emergency, one of the men from the AG Section could be sent at once for duty.

2. ARMY HOSTESS TOUR.

Arranged through Mr. Huhn (Capt. Jone's office) for the caretaker of the museum to have it open Sunday afternoon between 1:30 and 2:30 for the Hostess Tour of Duk Soo grounds. Informed Miss Wagner, Army Hostess Service.

3. OPERATIONAL RESPONSIBILITY OF PALACE GUARD.

Learned from Bolles that he had been told that all orders reference the Palace Guard were to come from Headquarters Commandant, Colonel Cox. In view of this, advised Mr. Sargent to take his request for use of Duk Soo Pond to Col. Cox.

UNTCOK ACTIVITIES

Distributed press release #14 dated 19 January. Subcommittee II met at 1500 hours.

Authenticity of North Korea Election Laws--Received word from Col. Watlington that the publication of North Korea Election Laws is known to be valid.

Mr. Jean-Louis Paul-Boncour, French Delegate, departed for Shanghai this morning--to be gone about two weeks.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

D A I L Y D I A R Y

Wednesday
21 January 1948

UNLEC ACTIVITIES

1. REGISTRATION OF POLITICAL PARTIES SINCE 1 JULY 1947.

Called Capt. McMahon, Military Government Department of Justice (Whitehorse 117), to get a list of South Korean political parties that have registered with MG since 1 July. He at first referred me to Mr. Sargent and later to a Mr. R. S. Watts in Korean Affairs, but on instruction from Gen. Weckerling, called McMahon and told him the election committee expected him to produce the information. He said he would get it by tomorrow.

2. USAFIK PRESS RELEASES FOR UNTCOK.

Asked Lt. Croucher (Washington 45) to supply UNTCOK with 25 copies of all USAFIK Press Releases concerning UNTCOK activities.

3. SECURITY VIOLATION.

Bolles' guard found a safe unlocked in Dr. Bunce's office last night (see attached). Called Dr. Bunce's attention to it.

UNTCOK ACTIVITIES

Issued Press Release #15 (Broadcast by Ambassador K.P.S. Menon, Chairman of United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, at Seoul on 21 January 1948), and Press Release #16 inviting individuals, organizations (religious, cultural and political) to express their views in writing and if they so desire, to recommend a representative for personal interview on or before 28 January.

Subcommittee I met at 1000 hours today and subcommittee III met at 1500 hours.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

HEADQUARTERS 7TH INFANTRY DIVISION PALACE GUARD
APO 7, c/o Postmaster
San Francisco, California

21 January 1948

SUBJECT: Security Violation

TO : American Delegation
ATTN: Lt Col Wilmeth

On 20 January 1948 at about 2045 hours the Corporal of the Guard found a safe unlocked in Dr. Bunce Office. It was the third safe from the door of the right hand side. The safe was locked at this time.

Ellsworth E. Bolles.

ELLSWORTH E. BOLLES
1st Lt., Inf
Commanding

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

D A I L Y D I A R Y

Thursday
22 January 1948

UNLEC ACTIVITIES

1. REGISTRATION OF POLITICAL PARTIES SINCE 1 JULY 1947:

Capt. McMahon brought in this list at the same time that Mr. Sloan brought one. Received not only the list of those registered since 1 July, but a revised list of all that maintain their registration up to date.

2. LT. GERARD, LIAISON OFFICER FROM GENERAL DEAN:

Gerard, Dean's aide, has been designated by Dean as Liaison with UNLEC. Issued him a permanent pass.

3. COMMUNICATIONS WITH NORTH KOREA:

Mr. Milner called to be reassured that no telegraphic communications exist with North Korea. I re-checked with Col. Choinski (Washington 142). Situation is as follows: (1) No telegraph. (2) Telephone from our headquarters in Seoul to American Liaison Headquarters, Pyongyang. Telephone from Russian Liaison Officer, Seoul to Russian Headquarters, Pyongyang (Actually two lines, though, for the moment, the Russians have failed to connect the second line at the 38th so all conversations go over the American line). (3) Radio from our headquarters, Seoul, to Russian headquarters, Pyongyang. (4) American train, generally every two weeks. (5) Russian train (for electrical equipment) generally every two weeks. (6) Korean exchange of mail at the 38th every other Friday.

4. PAMPHLETS GIVING CORRECT SPELLINGS OF DO, GUN, MYUN NAMES:

Tried to find out from AG if this was published by Corps. Frazer called back later and said "no". Called Col. Wiard, MG (Whitehorse 115, Ring 3). Said he would look into the matter.

5. KOREAN TYPEWRITER FOR UNTCOK:

Hausner wants to rent one. Called Col. Wiard. Said he would look into this matter and let me know tomorrow.

UNTCOK ACTIVITIES

Subcommittee II met at 1500 hours. No report.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

D A I L Y D I A R Y

Friday
23 January 1948

UNLEC ACTIVITIES

1. PAMPHLETS GIVING CORRECT SPELLINGS OF DO, GUN, MYUN NAMES:

Received 15 copies from Col. Wiard.

2. KOREAN TYPEWRITER FOR UNTCOK:

Wiard put Lt. Gerard on this. Gerard bought a typewriter for 25,000 Won and gave it to Mr. Hausner.

3. UNTCOK NEED FOR SUBCOMMITTEE MEETING ROOMS:

Hausner wanted to look at the Museum to find space for meeting rooms for subcommittees. Notified Sargent he might have to move, but this later was rescinded. Other space will be provided.

4. DISCUSSION OF NORTH KOREAN ELECTION LAW:

Dr. Fraenkel and I called on Col. Choinski, Mr. Murphy and Mr. Yankowski, to discuss the manner in which the North Korean government applied the election law as written. All three of these gentlemen had witnessed the North Korean election of November 1946. Information obtained will be given to General Weckerling in the morning.

5. CLEARANCE FOR WIFE OF MR. PATTERSON, CANADIAN DELEGATE:

General Weckerling talked to McCrary on this. McCrary said no further steps had been taken to bring Mrs. Patterson to Korea because he had been dealing with Lucas on the matter and Lucas had never given him definite information as to Mrs. Patterson's coming. McCrary made a call to Tokyo to straighten out the matter.

6. TOP SECRET CONTROL OFFICER:

Called Col. Frazer to get myself appointed as subject control officer. Frazer said we were considered a separate command and the appointment could be made here. Issued order here (See Administrative Memorandum No. 1).

UNTCOK ACTIVITIES

Subcommittee I met at 1000 hours. No report.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Subcommittee II met at 1030 hours and issued Press Release #17. ~~on subcommittee II's meeting of 23 January.~~

Subcommittee III met at 1500 hours. No report.

The following letters were delivered to Chief of Staff's Office for forwarding to the Russians:

1 - 10" x 12" brown envelope addressed to Guard Lieutenant General G. P. Korotkov, Commanding General, Soviet Forces in Korea, Pyongyang.

2 - Legal size, white envelopes to Guard Lieutenant General G. P. Korotkov, Commanding General, Soviet Forces in Korea, Pyongyang.

2 - Legal size, white envelopes to Kim Il Sung, Chairman, People's Committee of North Korea, Pyongyang.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

D A I L Y D I A R Y

Saturday
24 January 1948

UNLEC ACTIVITIES

1. KOREAN TYPEWRITER:

Broke down today. Gerard called in to get a replacement or get it fixed.

2. SARGENT'S WHO'S WHO PROJECT:

Sargent asked if UNTCOK would need the Who's Who project of 6,000 names that he has been trying to prepare for the past six months. Referred the matter to Lucas. Still awaiting answer.

3. MP GUARD FOR UNTCOK:

This afternoon Hausner came in to ask what would be the reaction if the Commission asked Gen. Hodge to remove the MP Guard from the billets and the Duk Soo Palace. He said this might be forthcoming. Pointed out to him that in the final analysis, Gen. Hodge was responsible for security in South Korea and that South Korea could, by no means, be considered stateside safe; that the present low in terroristic activity was one brought on by the initial presence of UNTCOK itself. Told him that the continued presence of UNTCOK might paradoxically be the reason for demonstrations, the severity of which could not be foreseen at present, but that accident to life and limb was by no means beyond consideration. He said he was against such a move but was afraid the Commission would still ask for it.

UNTCOK ACTIVITIES

American train for Pyongyang did not leave today. Due to go Monday morning. Informed Schmidt.

Mr. Grand (Information Officer) requested a reflection of the degree of publicity given in the provinces of press releases 16 and 17 and any others issued subsequently. Mr. Stewart said he could do this.

Sunday
25 January 1948

HOLIDAY

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

jaw.

American Delegation
US-USSR Joint Commission
APO 235

24 January 1948

ADMINISTRATIVE)
:
MEMO No 1)

Lt. Colonel James D. Wilmeth is hereby appointed "Top Secret Control Officer" for the American Delegation, US-USSR Joint Commission, APO 235.

FOR THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER :

James D Wilmeth
JAMES D. WILMETH
Lt. Colonel, Inf
US Secretary

Administrative memorandum No 2 dated 8 Dec 1947 was last of 1947 Administrative memoranda series issued.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Monday
26 January 1948

UNLEC ACTIVITIES

1. AIR DROP FOR UNTCOK:

On instructions from Gen. Weckerling, called Mr. Garner (DPI) to ask the cost of printing a million leaflets. He quoted a figure of 40,000 Yen for 8" x 5" leaflets printed on both sides on rolled paper.

Called Col. Tychsen, Corps G-3, to ask the cost of air distribution. Tychsen said it was $80 an hour per plane, and would call again tomorrow giving the calculated cost for the whole operation.

2. MP AND PALACE GUARD VISITORS' REGISTER:

Gen. Weckerling talked to Mr. Schmidt and to Hausner and they concluded that the best thing to do to forestall a request by the delegates for the removal of MP and Palace Guards was to throw away the visitors' register. This matter was straightened out with Col. Baird as regards the billet MP's. Hausner and Col. Cox will have a conference on the same subject tomorrow.

3. SARGENT'S WHO'S WHO:

After discussion with Gen. Weckerling about the feasibility of the 6,000 name Who's Who Sargent wishes to complete, Gen. Weckerling decided to drop the project and said UNTCOK could better use PAG for spot checking rather than document making.

4. REPORT ON SCHOOLS FOR DR. DJABI:

Dr. Djabi wanted to know the number of schools in North and South Korea. Got this information from Dept. of Education (Fugina, Whitehorse 209Ring 1), copy attached to original diary.

5. TRAIN TO PYONGYANG:

Did not leave today. Possibly tomorrow.

6. STENOGRAPHER:

Called Col. Henderson's office again and talked to Miss Dean. Told her the situation was urgent for additional stenographer. She said she would try her best to get one of the two off of the newly arrived ship, but it would be difficult.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 76[illegible]70
By NARS, Date

27 January 1948 cont'd.

7. REPLACEMENT FOR SCANTLING:

Called Capt. May's office. He was not in but put in a request. Will call him again tomorrow.

UNTCOK ACTIVITIES

Subcommittee II (Interview of Koreans) met today. Saw Syngman RHEE and KIM, Koo.

Issued Press Release #18 as of 23 January.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

MR. KIKI DUKE

Here are figures for which you asked:

SOUTH KOREA Enrolment, November, Sept. '45	Schools	Students
Elementary Schools	2187	890,337
Secondary Schools	186	94,227
Higher Schools	3	1,197
Total	2,376	985,751

As reported by Pyongyang radio on 1 September 1947	Schools	Students
Primary Schools	3,156	1,530,000
Middle Schools	426	129,000
Senior Higher Schools	26	
Colleges	5	
Total	3,613	1,659,000

SOUTH KOREA As of 30 August 1947	Schools	Students
Elementary Schools	3,357	2,016,447
Secondary Schools	394	162,275
Normal Schools	16	9,950
Higher Schools	26	18,910
Total	3,793	2,207,582

A new report on schools as of current date will be given to you in a few days.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

D A I L Y D I A R Y

Tuesday
27 January 1948

UNLEC ACTIVITIES

1. KOREAN POLICE GUARDS FOR UNTCOK:

Called Col. Ericson (Whitehorse 227) who is Advisor to the Seoul police. Told him that the military MP's and the Palace Guard were being instructed to cease keeping a visitors' register and that it was desired that the Korean police guards not start such a system, or to drop one if they had it.

2. RUMOR OF REOPENING OF PALACE GROUNDS:

Bertsch called to say that a Mr. Yun, Hong Sub, the Administrator of the Royal Family and brother of the Queen, had come to him with the information that Ahn, Chai Hong, Civil Administrator, had consented to the reopening of the palace grounds and museum, and had an approval from Gen. Hodge. Called Col. Kaesser who said something would be out on this in a few days, but until then, grounds were still closed. Told Bertsch to notify Yun.

3. MacARTHUR PROCLAMATION FOR ENGERS:

Engers asked for a copy this morning. Gave it to him this afternoon.

4. TRAIN FOR PYONGYANG:

Col. Kaesser said the Korean mail train was still frozen in and they intended to put UNTCOK mail on the regular American through train to Pyongyang on Thursday. Notified Mr. Schmidt.

5. NO COMMUNICATION WITH PYONGYANG:

Col. Kaesser said that for the last few days they have had neither phone nor radio to Pyongyang. However, they still expected to get the train cleared by Thursday.

6. UNTCOK PRESS RELEASE #2:

Mr. Jacobs wanted this. According to Hausner and Allard, there is no copy here, none in New York and no one knows where

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

one is. Called Croucher to look through Stars and Stripes. None was there. Sought Grand in vain all day.

7. KIM DOO HAN:

Mr. Patterson had been interested in this case. Called the Provost Court to find out the outcome of his trial. It is still in progress. Capt. Lerman (Washington 17) said he would send over ten passes for use of any UN personnel who wished to attend. Notified Patterson.

8. PATTERSON VISIT TO KOREAN NATIONAL YOUTH CORPS:

Mr. Patterson expressed the desire to visit KNYC. Offered to make the arrangement for him. Called Gen. Lee, Bum Suk to find out if one time was more convenient than another. Awaiting information.

UNTCOK ACTIVITIES

Subcommittee II continued interviews with Koreans. Subcommittees I and III are processing any questions they might wish to ask Koreans through Subcommittee I.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

DAILY DIARY

Wednesday
28 January 1948

UNLEC ACTIVITIES

1. HODGE'S PRESS RELEASES:

Called Lt. Croucher. Told him that the Hodge press release answering Menon's broadcast had reached this office in a G-2 Summary. He sent five copies. Said it would not happen again.

2. REPLACEMENT FOR SCANTLING:

Called Capt. May and asked that a general clerk be assigned before departure of Sgt. Scantling, the first of next month. May said he would get one off the ship due to dock today or tomorrow.

3. SNOW CLEARING BY YOUTH SOCIETY OF NSAKI:

The group from Rhee's Youth Society applied to Capt. Jones for permission to clear the road in the Palace grounds. Checked their credentials with Mr. Rowe. Told Jones to ask Cox. Cox said okey.

4. PASSES TO PROVOST COURT:

Mr. Andrulonis brought in ten passes for the Court. One or two of the delegates had expressed an interest in a current trial. Informed Miss Stieren that passes could be obtained.

5. ARRIVAL OF EL SALVADORIAN DELEGATES:

Word from Mr. Jacobs that El Salvador's delegates were expected in Tokyo tomorrow at 0500, and in Kimpo in the afternoon. Informed Schmidt, Hausner and Hoo.

6. OPENING OF DUK SOO GROUNDS:

UNTCOK recommended the grounds be opened, although the United States still maintain responsibility. UNTCOK wants to avoid payment of 150,000 Yen monthly to the Yi Household if the grounds are closed.

7. TRAIN TO PYONGYANG:

Clearance obtained for American train to leave tomorrow

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

28 January 1948 cont'd.

at 1300 hours. UNTCOK envelopes 2 to 6 inclusive, will go on this. Next Korean mail train on 7 February.

8. SECURITY VIOLATION:

On 27 January the Officer of the Guard found a "Confidential" paper in Dr. Fraenkel's desk drawer. See report attached.

UNTCOK ACTIVITIES

Meeting of Subcommittee I and continuation of Subcommittee II. No report.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

HEADQUARTERS 7TH INFANTRY DIVISION PALACE GUARD
APO 7, c/o Postmaster
San Francisco, California

28 January 1948

SUBJECT: Security Violation

TO : US Commission
ATTN: Lt Col Wilmeth

On 27 January 1948 at about 2115, the Officer of the Guard found a document entitled "Population of North Korea--Prostov" marked "Confidential" in the upper left hand drawer of Dr. Fraenkel's desk.

Ellsworth E Bolies

ELLSWORTH E. BOLIES
1st Lt, Inf
Commanding

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

D A I L Y D I A R Y

Thursday
29 January 1948

UNLEC ACTIVITIES

1. PRESS RELEASE PUBLICITY FOR MR. GRAND:

Miss Cooper (Whitehorse 183) in the Office of Department of Public Information, phoned in a statement from six of the nine provinces giving the publicity of and reaction to Press Releases #16 and #17. Gave to Grand.

2. FURNITURE IN BUNCE OFFICE:

Dr. Bunce wants to move all of his office furniture to his new location in Capitol Headquarters Annex. Called Col. Melchior (Whitehorse 319) to ask if Dr. Bunce's group could get furniture from Military Government in order to leave the Duk Soo furniture here. Melchior said he would check on it and call back.

3. BOJUS' ORDERS:

Letter orders 26 January direct Bojus to report to the Port 5 February.

4. MIMEOGRAPHING OF PYONGYANG RADIO INTERCEPTS:

G-2 said they would mimeograph these if UNTCOK would furnish all the paper. UNTCOK agreed. G-2 will run off 48 copies, 30 of which go to UNTCOK.

5. TRAIN FOR PYONGYANG:

Left today between 1100 and 1200. Carried UNTCOK mail--envelopes 2 to 6 inclusive.

UNTCOK ACTIVITIES

Issued Press Release #19, dated 28 January, stating that Subcommittee II would continue to receive statements and applications for interview beyond 28 January.

Issued Press Release #20, dated 29 January, denying that a press release of one of the political figures interviewed shared the same views as Subcommittee II. Release further stated that Subcommittee II had expressed no opinion and would not.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

29 January 1948 cont'd.

Mr. Hoon Shin Whong, Alternate Chinese Delegate, arrived today.

The two El Salvadorian Delegates, Lindo and Vallēe (Alternate), arrived today.

Mrs. Patterson, wife of the Canadian Delegate, arrived today.

Subcommittee I met today.

Subcommittee II continued its meeting.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

D A I L Y D I A R Y

Friday
30 January 1948

UNLEC ACTIVITIES

1. STENOGRAPHER:

Miss Dean (Col. Henderson's office) called today to say that the ship that docked carried two civilians listed as stenographers. She could not promise that they really would be that, but we would get one of them.

2. SECURITY VIOLATION:

Secret document entitled "North Korea Today" found in Mr. Prostov's waste basket last night at 1730 hours. Information given to Dr. Bunce. See copy of report attached.

3. REPORT ON PUBLICITY OF PRESS RELEASES #16 AND #17:

Second supplement given Mr. Grand. This makes 8 out of the 9 provinces reported.

4. FURNITURE FOR BUNCE'S OFFICE:

Engebretson came in to ask what they could take when they move. Suggested that he first make a physical inventory to see what he would have on location. Then to come back and we could settle the matter on that information.

UNTCOK ACTIVITIES

Subcommittees did not meet today.

Senator Arranz spoke before the KILA at 1500 hours today. Gist of speech as follows: He compared the struggle of the Korean people for independence with the same struggle through which the P.I.'s had gone. He described, in some detail, the independence movement in the P.I.'s. He was warm in his praise of American attitude towards Philippine independence.

Turning to Korea, Arranz criticized the existence of 400 parties and social organizations. In contrast, he lauded with praise the two party system in the P.I.'s. In considerable detail he described the organization of the P.I. government.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

30 January 1948 cont'd.

In conclusion, Arranz said that UNTCOK does not recognize the existence of the 38th Parallel. He pointed out that the present Korea was witnessing two forms of government--that by a dictator and that by the will of the people. He said Koreans themselves must choose which of the two they wished--"a better government run like hell by yourselves", he said, "rather than one run like heaven by a foreigner." This slogan he borrowed from the old P.I. insurrection. He expressed certainty that the individual love of freedom would triumph in the end, saying that even a bird in a gilded cage would take the first opportunity to escape to the forest, even though it knew that its life would be beset by a thousand dangers.

In general, Arranz' speech was very well received.

Regarding the two El Salvadorian Delegates arriving yesterday, Mr. Miguel Angel Peña Valle is the Delegate and Mr. Hugo Lindo is the Alternate.

Miss Fisher
WH 346

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

HEADQUARTERS 7TH INFANTRY DIVISION PALACE GUARD
APO 7, c/o Postmaster
San Francisco, California

30 January 1948

SUBJECT: Security Violation

TO : U.S. Commission
ATTN: Lt Col Wilmeth

On 29 January 1948 at about 1730 hours, a draft entitled "North Korea Today" was found in a waste basket in the office of the State Department.

Ellsworth E. Bolles

1 Incl:
Draft of "North Korea Today"
prepared by G-2, USAFIK

ELLSWORTH E. BOLLES
1st Lt, Inf
Commanding

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

DAILY DIARY

Saturday
31 January 1948

UNLEC ACTIVITIES

1. TRAINS TO AND FROM PYONGYANG:

Talked to Choinski who said our American train had reached Pyongyang Thursday night, 29 January, and had returned here Friday night, 30 January.

Next communication would be our train which would go again this coming Thursday, 5 February, and return Friday, 6 February.

2. DELIVERY OF UNTCOK LETTERS TO SOVIETS:

No report on whether or not the Russian Liaison Officer actually delivered envelope #1 to General Korotkov.

As to letters #2 to #6 inclusive, Choinski informed us that American liaison officers in Pyongyang had said the Russians refused the letters. Mr. Schmidt was informed.

3. FLAG FLOWN AT HALF-MAST, GANDHI'S DEATH:

UNTCOK received message from Lake Success that the flag would be flown at half-mast for two days in memory of Gandhi, reported assassinated. No national flags would be flown.

UNTCOK ACTIVITIES

Plenary session at 1100 hours.
Decided Subcommittee II could interview CHOUGH, Byong Ok.
Welcomed El Salvadorian Delegates.
France gave up its seat on Subcommittee III to El Salvadorians.
Next plenary session to be 4 February.

Korean Philharmonic Orchestra gave a concert in honor of the U.N. This is a Rightist organization. Tickets were handled by Police (CHOUGH, Byong Ok). Only a half a dozen U.N. personnel attended (Patterson, Hoo, Liu, Djabi and Mughir).

Sunday
1 February 1948

HOLIDAY

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

D A I L Y D I A R Y

Sunday
1 February 1948

HOLIDAY

Monday
2 February 1948

UNLEC ACTIVITIES

1. UNTCOK MAIL FOR KOROTKOV:

Choinski had a call again from our liaison officer in Pyongyang who said the Russians still had not picked up the UNTCOK mail.

2. REPLACEMENT FOR SCANTLING:

Private Jesse Dickerson reported for duty today.

3. NEW STENOGRAPHER:

Miss Evans reported for duty today. Later mentioned thanks to Col. Henderson. He showed suprise that anyone had been sent over and said that Gen. Herren had told them the Joint Commission did not need anyone. Called Miss Dean (apparently she had told Henderson nothing of the arrangement) to ask if the assignment would really go through. She too seemed surprised that anyone had actually gotten this far, but said that if it was that far in the mill, it would go all the way.

4. REPORT ON VAN NOTE:

Office of Civilian Personnel called to ask for an efficiency report on Miss Van Note whom OCP in Tokyo is considering hiring. After talking to Johnson, told Miss Harris that Van Note was A-1.

5. REPORT ON PUBLICITY OF UN PRESS RELEASES #16 and #17:

Third and last supplement which covered the last province given to Grand today.

UNTCOK ACTIVITIES

Press Release #21 issued as of 2 Feb. Subcommittee II met all day. Interviewed Ahn, Chai Hong, Moo, Chin Sul and Chough, Byong Ok. Subcommittee III met. Continued to study election laws and interviewed Ro, Chin Sul, Justice of the Supreme Court.

Paul Boscow returned from Shanghai.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

DAILY DIARY

Tuesday
3 February 1948

UNLEC ACTIVITIES

1. UNTCOK MAIL FOR KOROTKOV:

Choinski called at 0195 and at 1615 to say that mail for Korotkov was still unclaimed. He said that mail for Kim Il Sung and Kim Doo Bong would be delivered through Korean channels. I suggested that he put Korean stamps on mail for Korotkov and drop it in a box. He said the liaison section in Pyongyang had no Korean interpreter and was unable to address the letters in Korean. He suggested that Korean addressed envelopes for these letters be sent up with Major Costello on Thursday, 5 February.

2. SARGENT'S INTERPRETER, LEE OONG JA:

Sargent called to say that UNTCOK had offered Lee twice the salary she was now getting. He did not want to let her go. Took up with Jones about raising her pay here. Will talk to Hausner about having his offer withdrawn.

3. BUNCE MOVE:

Engebretson came in to say that Colonel Melchior had told him that the furniture in the Bunce office originally came from MG and hence it could be returned with their move. Discussed with Jones transfer of safes and vehicles and any other Joint Commission property to MG.

UNTCOK ACTIVITIES

Senator Arranz left for the Phillipine Islands at 0930 this morning. Took with him his son, Major Rivero and Mr. Barranco.

Subcommittee II interviewed Chang, Kung Sang, Labor Peoples Party. No report.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

D A I L Y D I A R Y

Wednesday
4 February 1948

UNLEC ACTIVITIES

1. NEW STENOGRAPHER:

Miss Evans to work. First day today.

2. UNTCOK MAIL FOR KOROTKOV:

Talked to Major Costello who is going to Pyongyang tomorrow. Told him our suggestion was to put the mail in a Korean postal box. He said he thought he could get the mail into Russian hands without this means but if it failed he would drop it in the mail box. In any event he would inform Colonel Choinski who would tell UNLEC.

3. SECURITY VIOLATION:

One green safe left open (responsibility Yvonne Wood). Caught by Bolles' guard at 1250. Guarded until inspected and closed about 1400 hours.

UNTCOK ACTIVITIES

Plenary session from 1030 to 1240. Adjourned until 1030 Thursday. ~~No release~~.

Issued Press Releases Nos. 23 and 24, as of 4 February.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

D A I L Y D I A R Y

Thursday
5 February 1948

UNLEC ACTIVITIES

1. UNTCOK MAIL FOR KOROTKOV:

Mr. ~~Smith~~ Schmidt asked that the uncalled for mail at Pyongyang be returned to Seoul. Notified Choinski. He will call back when he has information.

2. LEE OONG JA:

Mr. Huhr encouraged Lee (PAG) to apply to UNTCOK for work. UNTCOK is prepared to offer her a salary of 6,000 yen; however, will offer her nothing unless Sargent agrees to release. Will look into raising her pay here.

UNTCOK ACTIVITIES

Plenary session continued.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

D A I L Y D I A R Y

Friday
6 February 1948

UNLEC ACTIVITIES

1. KOREAN GUARD AT PALACE:

Bolles said they were having so many female visitors which neither his men nor the Korean policemen could search that he had asked the Koreans to furnish a woman policeman for this purpose.

2. BIOGRAPHIC RESEARCH FOR UNTCOK:

Sargent wanted to know if UNTCOK could foresee additional requests for biographic information beyond projects already assigned. Took it to Chu and Lucas. They said they could not foresee any further need though they did not preclude the possibility of the situation arising.

3. TRANSPORTATION:

Sargent made complaint that jeeps were showing up late at his quarters. Discussed the matter with Jones. He will run a close check for the next week and hope that the momentum will carry through till the week after when another close check will be run.

UNTCOK ACTIVITIES

The 11th meeting at plenary session adjourned at 1815 with the resolution to consult with the Interim Committee for which purpose the Chairman and Assistant Secretary General shall return to Lake Success.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Saturday
7 February 1948

UNLEC ACTIVITIES

1. UNTCOK MAIL FOR KOROTKOV:

Colonel Kaesser, Secretary General Staff, called to say that the envelopes sent to Pyongyang for Korotkov had now been returned to Seoul as requested by UNTCOK. Will pick up Monday.

2. DR. BUNCE'S MOVE:

Office scheduled to move next Wednesday. Notified Hausner.

UNTCOK ACTIVITIES

Subcommittee II interviewed General Hodge 1130 to 1300. No report.

Ahn Chai Hong, Civil Administrator, gave a party for UNTCOK tonight. Most of the delegates attended. None of the secretariat were present except Dr. Hoo. All of the rest worked tonight.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Gen Weckerling
Col. Wilmeth

D A I L Y D I A R Y

Sunday
8 February 1948

UNLEC ACTIVITIES

Holiday.

UNTCOK ACTIVITIES

Dr. Chough, National Police Chief, gave a hunt for UNTCOK. Because of pressure of work, very few delegates and none of the secretariat, except Dr. Hoo, could attend.

Monday
9 February 1948

UNLEC ACTIVITIES

1. UNTCOK MAIL FOR KOROTKOV:

Returned to Mr. Schmidt, Principal Secretary.

2. KOREAN PROVINCIAL REACTION TO UNTCOK RESOLUTION (PRESS RELEASE 25):

Asked Mr. Garner (Whitehorse 183) to report on publicity and reaction to UNTCOK Resolution. He promised information by Thursday.

3. SECURITY VIOLATIONS:

a. Safe No. 1 in hallway left open 6 February, 2030 hours. See report attached. This occurred during check of safe combinations by Miss Wood and Miss Evans.

b. Jones' safe, (Dr. Bunce's office) left open 6 February, 1245 hours. See report attached, copy given to Dr. Bunce).

UNTCOK ACTIVITIES

Subcommittee II met. No interviews. No report.

General Hodge had delegates to dinner tonight.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

HEADQUARTERS 7TH INFANTRY DIVISION PAIACE GUARD
APO 7, c/o Postmaster
San Francisco, California

6 February 1948

SUBJECT: Security Violation

TO : American Delegation
ATTN: It Col Wilmeth

1. On 6 Feb 1948 at about 1245 the following security violation was found by the Cpl of the guard.

a. In Room # 7 (Dr. Bunce's Office), Mr. Jones' safe was found open containing classified material including Top Secret Documents. The Cpl of the guard was unable to lock the safe and a guard was posted by the safe until office personnel returned.

Ellsworth E Bolles

ELLSWORTH E. BOLLS
1st Lt., Inf
Commanding

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

HEADQUARTERS 7TH INFANTRY DIVISION PALACE GUARD
APO 7, c/o Postmaster
San Francisco, California

7 February 1948

SUBJECT: Security Violation

TO : American Delegation
ATTN: Lt Col Wilmeth

1. On 6 February 1948 at about 2030 field safe # 1, in the hallway outside of room # 8, was found unlocked. S/Sgt Johnston, who was working in the office at this time, said that he did not know the safe was open.

Ellsworth E Bolles

ELLSWORTH E. BOLLES
1st Lt., Inf
Commanding

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Dr. Bunce

Col Wilmeth

HEADQUARTERS 7TH INFANTRY DIVISION PALACE GUARD
APO 7, c/o Postmaster
San Francisco, California

9 February 1948

SUBJECT: Security Violation

TO : Mr. Hausner, United Nations

1. On 7 February 1948 between the hours of 2050 and 2055, the following security violations were reported by the guards on duty.

a. The safe in Mr. Schmidt's room was open. It was locked by the guard at that time.

b. The wall locker next to Mr. Stern's desk was open; it contained classified material. It was closed at this time.

ELLSWORTH E. BOLLES
1st Lt, Inf
Commanding

Mrs Wright. Have open notice furnished and hung on cabinet.
noted
2/11
ACB

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Dr. Bunce

Col Wilmeth

Dear

HEADQUARTERS 7TH INFANTRY DIVISION PALACE GUARD
APO 7, c/o Postmaster
San Francisco, California

6 February 1948

SUBJECT: Security Violation

TO : American Delegation
ATTN: Lt Col Wilmeth

1. On 6 Feb 1948 at about 1245 the following security violation was found by the Cpl of the guard.

a. In Room # 7 (Dr. Bunce's Office), Mr. Jones' safe was found open containing classified material including Top Secret Documents. The Cpl of the guard was unable to lock the safe and a guard was posted by the safe until office personnel returned.

ELLSWORTH E. BOLIES
1st Lt., Inf
Commanding

Mr. Jones' safe was closed and locked by Mr. Mark. This safe has several times failed to catch and Capt. Jones attempted to fix it for us on Friday. It locked securely on Friday at 5:30 pm.

All safes are being double checked to avoid future incidents of this kind.

AW

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

D A I L Y D I A R Y

Tuesday
10 February 1948

UNLEC ACTIVITIES

UNTCOK TRAIN FOR PUSAN:

Informed that Dr. Chung of the Korean Welcoming Committee for UNTCOK had invited all of UNTCOK to come to Pusan for a few days. UNTCOK wants to accept for this week-end. No arrangements have been made by Chung for transportation. This will have to come through Army channels. Hausner, Schmidt and Tso-Min Yu advised of this.

UNTCOK ACTIVITIES

Subcommittee II met to draft instructions for Hoo and Menon. No report.

Issued press release #26 dated 10 Feb 48.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

D A I L Y D I A R Y

Wednesday
11 February 1948

UNLEC ACTIVITIES

TRAIN FOR PUSAN:

Yu talked with Dr. Chyung. Chyung was discouraged about the trip this week-end due to Communist riots. Investigation showed that Dr. Rhee's and KIM, Koo's hands are at the bottom of this. Dr. Chough now seems to be the Chief of Staff for the plan.

UNTCOK ACTIVITIES

12th Plenary session held today. No report.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

D A I L Y D I A R Y

Thursday
12 February 1948

UNLEC ACTIVITIES

1. STENOGRAPHER SWAP:

Started ten day trial of interchange of Miss Todd and Miss Evans. If it does not work out, a change back will be made.

2. PUSAN TRIP FOR UNTCOK:

Called off.

3. MOVE OF EM IN SPECIAL TROOPS BARRACKS:

New rooms assigned because of creation of a chapel in barracks and practice rooms for the band.

UNTCOK ACTIVITIES

Press Release #26 (Menon's farewell speech) issued today as of 11 February.

13th plenary meeting at 1000 to 1330 hours. No report.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

D A I L Y D I A R Y

Friday
13 February 1948

UNLEC ACTIVITIES

REPLACEMENT FOR JESKE; UNTCOK MIMEO OPERATOR:

Mr. Hausner said that although Jeske was a good mimeograph operator, his attitude toward his work was becoming unacceptable, and he asked that he be replaced. Called Capt. May on this. He said he would try to make a swap during the next week.

UNTCOK ACTIVITIES

14th Plenary Session at 1000 to 1330 hours.

Press Release #28 issued.

Sssvtu- Chinese Alt Delegate arrived -

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

D A I L Y D I A R Y

Saturday
14 February 1948

UNLEC ACTIVITIES

1. DRIVER DISCOURTESY TO SARGENT:

Today the driver, Pvt. Estes, who had been reported by Sargent as insulting, reappeared on assignment to UNLEC Pool. He was confronted with Sargent's charges, and as he had no defense, asked for his relief.

UNTCOK ACTIVITIES

Dr. Hoo, Dr. Menon, Dr. Djabi, and Mr. Jackson all left by plane today; the first three for New York and Jackson for Tokyo.

Holiday for secretariat.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

D A I L Y D I A R Y.

15 SUNDAY. holiday
Monday
16 February 1948

UNLEC ACTIVITIES

1. SWAP BACK OF SECRETARIES:

Miss Evans returned to this office. Miss Todd went back to Sargent's office.

2. ORDERS FOR PALACE GUARD:

New guard orders issued for palace guard. Copy put on file.

3. BOJUS EFFICIENCY REPORT:

Sergeant Babb, the expert on efficiency reports in the AG, says no report needed from us on Captain Bojus due to his departure. Such report will come from Headquarters Commandant. He will take care of informing Headquarters Commandant and get their report.

[redacted]

UNTCOK ACTIVITIES

15th Plenary Session held today 1000 - 1330 hours.

Press release No. 29 issued as of today's date.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

D A I L Y D I A R Y

Tuesday
17 February 1948

UNLEC ACTIVITIES

1. BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION UNTCOK DELEGATES:

Request from Sargent for such factual material as was already available in UNTCOK files. Hausner and Grand said there was none. General Weckerling proposed Sargent work through Stewart.

2. PATTERSON TRIP TO NKYC:

Patterson asked through Lucas that UNLEC make arrangements with General Lee Bum Suk for him to visit the National Korean Youth Training School at Suwon. Lee Bum Suk out of town, expected back the 20th. Will make arrangements then.

UNTCOK ACTIVITIES

Sub-committee II met 1500 hours. No report.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

D A I L Y D I A R Y

Wednesday
18 February 1948

UNLEC ACTIVITIES

1. MENON ADDRESS:

Dr. Menon is scheduled to deliver an address at Lake Success on Friday, 20 February, local time. Saw Grand who said he would deliver to the press here, copies of the address the morning of the 20th.

2. GENERAL HODGE LETTER GIVEN TO BONCOUR:

Paul-Boncour asked for a copy of General Hodge's letter of 10 February to Dr. Menon. Arrangements made to give him one.

UNTCOK ACTIVITIES

Sub-committee I met 1030 to 1130 hours. No report.

Thursday
19 February 1948

UNLEC ACTIVITIES

N O N E

UNTCOK ACTIVITIES

Sub-committee I met at 1500 hours. Interviewed General Weckerling. No report. Sub-committee II met at 1500 hours. Interviewed Bishop Ro. No report.

Press release No. 30 (Menon address before Little Assembly) issued today.

Press release No. 31 by Sub-committee II expressing desire to hear the views of 5 Leftists, issued today.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

D A I L Y D I A R Y

Friday
20 February 1948

UNLEC ACTIVITIES

1. PHOTOGRAPHS FOR DJABI:

Major Beurkle said negatives of all photographs were sent to Tokyo. Duplicate negatives made here but afraid they will be unsatisfactory. Will know later.

2. BROADCAST OF SUMMARY OF MENON SPEECH:

Arranged for Grand to get recording of speech from WVTR.

3. JESKE REPLACEMENT:

Captain May is having a hard time finding either another mimeograph operator or making a swap. Said the best he could do would be to send a new man for training. Will refer matter back to Hausner.

UNTCOK ACTIVITIES

Thirty-four members left for Pusan 0820.

Menon's Lake Success address released here to the press at 0800.

Paul Hoover arrived for Shanghai

Saturday
21 February 1948

UNLEC ACTIVITIES

1. KOREAN TYPIST:

Hausner called in the afternoon to get a Korean typist who could write up Menon's Lake Success speech which had been translated. After an hour's search, got him one from the Office of the Seoul Times.

UNTCOK ACTIVITIES

UNTCOK still in Pusan. Report of shot being fired but can find no evidence.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

D A I L Y D I A R Y

Sunday
22 February 1948

UNLEC ACTIVITIES

Holiday.

UNTCOK ACTIVITIES

Train returned from Pusan at 1850. Dr. Jackson did not join delegates at Pusan.

Monday
23 February 1948

UNLEC ACTIVITIES

Holiday.

UNTCOK ACTIVITIES

Holiday.

Tuesday
24 February 1948

UNLEC ACTIVITIES

1. PATTERSON TRIP TO KNYC:

Colonel Voss said Mr. Patterson could go at any time. UNLEC suggested that some official, if possible General Lee Bum Suk, himself, should accompany Mr. Patterson. Voss said this could be arranged later; however, was given information that Mr. Patterson would leave on Friday and so wished to postpone this visit.

2. JESKE REPLACEMENT:

Told Hausner of difficulty of exchange for experienced mimeograph operator. Hausner agreed to hold Jeske for time being.

3. TABLE OF DISTRIBUTION OF MANNING LEVEL STRENGTH:

Submitted per requirement of USAFIK.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

UNTCOK ACTIVITIES

Subcommittee III met 1000 hours. Continued discussion of Election Laws.

Subcommittee I met 1500 hours. Interviewed General Dean.

Jackson, Australia, returned from Tokyo last night.

Wednesday
25 February 1948

UNLEC ACTIVITIES

1. ELECTION FILMS:

Talked to Mr. Stewart. He said films are in production. Would send a rough scenario draft to General Weckerling today. Will be another month before the film is complete as far as they can go with it. Must have certain technical information on form of the ballot, etc. before the film can be completed. It will take two to three weeks to complete it after this information is given.

2. CONSTITUTIONS FOR MR. SARGENT:

Sargent asked for proposed constitution prepared by the Joint Commission, the KILA constitution and the North Korean constitution.

3. PATTERSON TRIP TO KNYC:

In the afternoon Lucas called to say that Patterson and Jackson would like to make this trip the afternoon of Thursday, 26 February. Called Col. Voss. He said he would make arrangements and call back Thursday morning.

UNTCOK ACTIVITIES

Subcommittee II met 1500 hours. Interviewed LEE, Dong Sun, President of the Chamber of Commerce accompanied by President of the Chosun Bank, and LEE, Chun Ho, President of the Seoul University. No report.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

DAILY DIARY

Thursday
2[illegible] February 1948

UNLEC ACTIVITIES

1. PATTERSON TRIP TO KNYC:

Trip canceled because both Patterson and Jackson wanted to be present at Sub-committee I's hearing of Pergler and Dean.

UNTCOK ACTIVITIES

Sub-committee I met 1500 hours. Interviewed Dean Pergler and Dr. Fraenkel.

No releases.

Friday
27 February 1948

UNLEC ACTIVITIES

1. UNTCOK TRIP TO KAESONG:

Mr. Lucas submitted request for Mrs. Patterson, himself, and Mr. Hausner to go to Kaesong by motor. Clearances obtained from Major Huppert (Denver 2) G-2, 7th Division and given to Lucas.

UNTCOK ACTIVITIES

Sub-committee II met. Interviewed MIN Won Sik, editor of the Seoul Times; KIM Ki Chun, Chairman Young Friends Party; YI Eung Chin, Political Friends Party; PAK Keun Oong, Industry, Labor and Agriculture Committee of KILA.

No report.

Saturday
28 February 1948

UNLEC ACTIVITIES

Negative.

UNTCOK ACTIVITIES

Met 1030 hours. Elected Dr. YU-WAN LIU, Chinese delegate, chairman until return of Dr. Menon. Decided election date not later than 20 May.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Dr. Menon in radio broadcast announced date of election not later than the first week in May.

Commission met 2100 hours. Decided Mr. Schmidt should call Dr. Menon and agree on announcement of election date.

Sunday
29 February 1948

UNLEC ACTIVITIES

Negative.

UNTCOK ACTIVITIES

UNTCOK Met informal meeting 2100 hours after Schmidt conversation with Menon. Agreed to make announcement of election to be held before 10 May.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

D A I L Y D I A R Y

1 March 1948
Monday

UNLEC ACTIVITIES

PUBLIC ADDRESS SYSTEM FOR UNTCOK MEETING, 8 March:

Hausner asked if table microphones and a loud speaker in the conference room itself and an additional loud speaker in the lobby could be provided for the full meeting of the Commission scheduled for 8 March which is open to the public. Called Maj. Blencoe (Wash. 110) who said he will take care of the matter.

UNTCOCK ACTIVITIES

Most of the principal delegates attended the demonstration in Seoul Stadium at 1100 hours.

Subcommittee I met at 1500 hours. Discussed election ordinance, national police and youth corps, and amnesty for political prisoners.

Issued Press Release #33 as of 29 February announcing elections not later than 10 May.

Issued Press Release #34 as of 1 March which is a speech delivered by Dr. Liu at the Sam Il Day ceremony.

2 March 1948
Tuesday

UNLEC ACTIVITIES

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR AWARDS:

Originals of recommendations that had been pending (General Weckerling, Captain Jones, Lieutenant Bolles) located and prepared for forwarding tomorrow.

[redacted]

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

2 March 1948 cont'd.

UNTCOK ACTIVITIES

Subcommittee I - no meeting.
Subcommittee II - reported conducting interviews in the country.
Subcommittee III - Continued study of election laws.

Wednesday
3 March 1948

UNLEC ACTIVITIES

Negative.

UNTCOK ACTIVITIES

Subcommittee I met at 1500 hours. Interviewed Gen. Hodge 1530-1730 hours.

Thursday
4 March 1948

UNLEC ACTIVITIES

1. RELEASE OF SERGEANT HUDSON:

SO No. 52 sends Hudson to the port the 11th of March.

UNTCOK ACTIVITIES

No meeting. No releases.

Friday
5 March 1948

UNLEC ACTIVITIES

1. PUBLIC ADDRESS SYSTEM FOR UNTCOK MEETING 8 MARCH:

Major Blencoe of the Signal Corps came over this date to see Captain May on this point. The two of them got together on it.

2. REPLACEMENT FOR SERGEANT HUDSON:

Captain May, G-1, said Hudson would be replaced within the next two weeks.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

UNTCOK ACTIVITIES

Sub-committee III met 1030 hours. Continued discussion of revision of Public Act No. 5 and allied papers.

Sub-committee I met 1530 hours. Interviewed General Dean. No report.

Press release No. 35, concerning police interference with delivery of petitions to UNTCOK, was issued.

Press release No. 36, announcing an open meeting of UNTCOK on 8 March (return of Hoo and Menon) issued today.

Saturday
6 March 1948

UNLEC ACTIVITIES

1. PUBLIC ADDRESS SYSTEM FOR UNTCOK:

Major Blencoe started installation this morning.

2. SEATS FOR MILITARY AT UNTCOK MEETING 8 MARCH:

Eight allotted. General Herren making assignments.

UNTCOK ACTIVITIES

Sub-committee II met 1030 hours. Drafted letter to General Hodge about police interference with petition deliverers.

Sub-committee I met 1030 hours. Continued discussion on means to achieve free atmosphere.

Dr. Hoo (Secretary General), Dr. Menon (Chairman) and Mr. Patterson (Canada) arrived 1800 hours.

Sunday
7 March 1948

UNLEC ACTIVITIES

Negative.

UNTCOK ACTIVITIES

Sub-committee I met 1000 hours. Prepared Resolution for Plenary Session. Resolution describes measures to be taken to assure free atmosphere.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

7 March 1948 Cont'd.

Sub-committee III met 1500 hours to prepare recommendations regarding changes in election law for presentation to General Assembly.

Monday
8 March 1948

UNLEC ACTIVITIES

1. LIST OF U.S. PERSONNEL RECOMMENDED TO ATTEND MENON PARTY:

Mr. YU requested he be furnished a list of U.S. Personnel who had performed some official function in connection with UNTCOK. Such people were to be invited to a cocktail party which Dr. Menon will give as a farewell party. Will probably be given this Saturday or earlier.

UNTCOK ACTIVITIES

16th Plenary Session 1500-1800. Menon gave resume of debate that took place in Little Assembly. All delegates of UNTCOK endorsed U.S. view as given at Lake Success except Australia, Canada and Syria.

Australia no comment. Will speak tomorrow.

Canada takes Little Assembly resolution as opinion only, not binding in UNTCOK.

Syria warns that free atmosphere must be created and reserves right to make finding after election.

Menon announced he would depart at the end of this week to be temporarily replaced by Bahadur Singh.

Paul-Boncour returned 1800 this date.

Press Release #37 issued 8 March--summary of speech by K.P.S. Menon.

Press Release #38 issued 8 March--letter from Chairman of Interim Committee dated 8 March to Dr. Menon, explaining the Interim Committee's resolution.

Press Release #39 issued 8 March--report of LIU Yu-Wan on activities of Subcommittees I, II and III during period of Hoo-Menon absence.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Tuesday
9 March 1948

UNLEC ACTIVITIES

MENON COCKTAIL PARTY

Submitted recommended list of those to be invited to Mr. Yu.

UNTCOK ACTIVITIES

17th Plenary Session met from 1030 to 1215 and 1600 to 1910. Jackson submitted a resolution to go home and return in August. No discussion on this but instead discussed Patterson contention that UNTCOK should not have announced its decision to observe elections. Patterson had his way.

Issued Press Release #40 dated 8 March giving summary of 16th plenary session.

Issued Press Release #41 dated 9 March which said, in effect, that UNTCOK would now decide whether or not to take the resolution given by the Interim Committee.

Wednesday
10 March 1948

UNLEC ACTIVITIES

Negative.

UNTCOK ACTIVITIES

19th Plenary Session was held 1030 to 1240 hours.

20th Plenary Session was held 1530 to 1815 hours.

Issued Press Release No. 42 dated 10 March, stating approval with minor amendments, by the commission of the recommendations submitted by Sub-committee III dealing with electoral provisions and regulations.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Thursday
11 March 1948

UNLEC ACTIVITIES

1. DISTRIBUTION OF INVITATIONS TO MENON COCKTAIL PARTY:

Miss Stieren asked us to undertake this. Agreed.

UNTCOK ACTIVITIES

21st Plenary Session from 1000 to 1300 hours. Continued discussion of whether or not to accept the advice given by the Interim Committee. No release.

Friday
12 March 1948

UNLEC ACTIVITIES

1. PREPARATION OF ELECTION LAWS

Most of the day spent in rewriting and retyping the revised election law in accordance with the changes approved by UNTCOK.

UNTCOK ACTIVITIES

22nd session from 1030 to 1300 hours. Approved resolution "to observe elections on 9 May, provided that atmosphere was free." (See Press Release #43, 12 March, issued 13 March.)

Saturday
13 March 1948

UNLEC ACTIVITIES

1. PREPARATION OF ELECTION LAWS:

Whole day, both morning and afternoon spent in this work.

2. BRAJNIKOFF EXTENDS:

Brajnikoff decided to extend his duty here until 15 June. This cleared with Civilian Personnel.

UNTCOK ACTIVITIES

23rd Plenary Session from 1030 to 1300 hours. No release.

Menon cocktail party from 1930 to 2130 hours.

H-12-B

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Sunday
14 March 1948

UNLEC ACTIVITIES

1. PREPARATION OF ELECTION LAWS:

Work on this continued.

UNTCOK ACTIVITIES

Trip to Inchon. Commodore Sohn Won Yil of the Coast Guard was host.

Monday
15 March 1948

UNLEC ACTIVITIES

1. ELECTION LAWS AND REGULATIONS:

Continued work on these.

UNTCOK ACTIVITIES

Sub-committee I met 1030 - 1230 hours. Studied Weckerling's "Bill of Rights." Adopted in large measure.

24th Plenary Session 1530 - 1815 hours. Discussed police force and youth groups. Decided to advise military authorities to reorient police, have police warn youth groups against activity, have youth groups register as political or non-political.

Press Release #44, 15 March, issued today, summarizing views of Dr. Menon on hopes that consultations between the North and South may continue with prospects of uniting Korea.

Tuesday
16 March 1948

UNLEC ACTIVITIES

1. CANCELLATION OF REPLACEMENT FOR HUDSON

In view of General Brown's chauffeur coming to duty, cancelled requisition for replacement for Sgt. Hudson. However, G-1 said the order would probably be filled regardless, but he would put out a change.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Gen Weckerling
Sgt. Johnson

Tuesday, 16 March cont'd

UNTCOK ACTIVITIES

25th plenary session held. Completed Subcommittee I recommendation with exception of political amnesty matter which will be discussed with General Weckerling.

Created Subcommittee IV (China, France, Philippine Islands and Syria) to study method for UNTCOK observing elections.

Issued Press Release #45 as of 15 March announcing the study of the recommendations of Subcommittee I.

Issued Press Release #46 creating Subcommittee IV as of 16 March.

Wednesday
17 March 1948

UNLEC ACTIVITIES

1. BRIEF ON COMMUNIST ACTIVITY FOR UNTCOK

Called Colonel Cassel to ask for G-2 preparation of a report showing Communist strategy, tactics and techniques in South Korea. Later talked to Colonel Watlington who said he thought the question was answered by paragraph 3 of G-2 Bulletin 784 15/16 March.

2. DPI PRESS RELEASES

Asked Mr. Kruse to always furnish 15 copies of these.

UNTCOK ACTIVITIES

26th plenary session held. Decided to rotate chairmanship alphabetically by country, starting with France.

Issued Press Release #47 as of 17 March giving broadcast of Dr. Menon.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Gen Weckerling
Johnson

Thursday
18 March 1948

UNLEC ACTIVITIES

1. **HUDSON REPLACEMENT**

Sgt. Busby reported. Will be returned.

2. **BRIEF ON COMMUNIST ACTIVITY FOR UNTCOK**

Colonel Watlington said he had talked to General Hodge and told him about Intelligence Bulletin 784. As this does not give as full information as we wanted, will send down a memorandum.

3. **ELECTION LAW**

Advanced copies came from the mimeograph today and will be distributed tomorrow.

UNTCOK ACTIVITIES

No meetings.

Cocktail party for National Election Committee 1730-1900 hours at Sudo.

Farewell party for Menon, Hoo and 7 others. UNTCOK personnel only.

Issued Press Release #48 as of 17 March announcing completion of study of recommendations by Subcommittee I and chairmanship rotation.

Mr. Bahadur SINGH, new Indian Delegate, arrived at 1600 hours.

Friday
19 March 1948

UNLEC ACTIVITIES

1. **ELECTION REGULATIONS**

Started stencil cutting on this.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

UNTCOK ACTIVITIES

At 0930 the following members of UNTCOK departed from airport: Dr. Hoo, Dr. Menon, Mr. Yu, Mr. Chu, Mr. Nair, Mr. Schreiber. Mr. Manet also left but will return after visiting Tokyo.

Subcommittee IV met at 1000 to 1240 hours. Revised UNTCOK plan for observation of elections.

Office changes in UNTCOK took place after Hoo departure. Milner now to occupy Hoo office. Room #2 to become Sub-committee room.

Saturday
20 March 1948

UNLEC ACTIVITIES

1. ELECTION REGULATIONS

Completed stencil cutting today.

2. OCI PROGRAM FOR ELECTION

Stewart said he would submit his current plan by 26 March.

UNTCOK ACTIVITIES

27th plenary session from 1030 to 1245 hours. Discussed Subcommittee IV's recommendations on observation of elections.

Press Release No. 48 of 20 March issued, dealing with dissolution of Sub-committees I, II, and III and appointment of a main committee for observing elections.

Menon letter to General Hodge carrying Commission's recommendations for attainment of free atmosphere was released to press.

Sunday
21 March 1948

UNLEC ACTIVITIES

1. MENON LETTER TO HODGE:

Carried recommendations for free atmosphere. General Weckerling drafted reply to this today.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

21 March 1948 cont'd.

UNTCOK ACTIVITIES

Jackson left for Tokyo. Expected to return 25 March.

David Rose and Ronald Hall, verbatim reporters, left for return to Lake Success.

Monday
22 March 1948

UNLEC ACTIVITIES

1. ELECTION REGULATIONS:

Continued work on these.

2. CURRENCY CONVERSION:

Currency converted today.

UNTCOK ACTIVITIES

Negative. Holiday for secretariat.

Tuesday
23 March 1948

UNLEC ACTIVITIES

1. ELECTION REGULATIONS:

Continued work on these.

UNTCOK ACTIVITIES

No formal meetings.

Secretariat (Schmidt, Milner, Engers, Lucas) met informally to draw up questionnaire for use of UNTCOK observer teams.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Gen Weckerling
Johnson

DAILY DIARY

Wednesday
24 March 1948

UNLEC ACTIVITIES

1. ELECTION REGULATIONS:

Continued work on these.

2. LT. ALTHAUS TRANSFERRED:

Lt. Althaus transferred from Joint Commission to XXIV Corps, G-2.

UNTCOK ACTIVITIES

No meetings.

Thursday
25 March 1948

UNLEC ACTIVITIES

1. ELECTION REGULATIONS:

Continued work on these.

2. COMMUNIST STATISTICAL SUMMARY:

Colonel Watlington called to say that General Hodge had asked him to give a summary of statistics on Communist uprisings to UNLEC for transmission to UNTCOK. Said he would send this in a few days. He said that page 10 (civil unrest) of I.S. No. 131, 19 March, could be given to UNTCOK.

3. FILES GIVEN TO MR. FULLER:

Two files, Supply of Electricity and Economic Problems, 4 February 1946, were given to Mr. Fuller for work in connection with G-2 Section, Headquarters United States Army Military Government in Korea.

UNTCOK ACTIVITIES

No meetings.

National Election Committee sent chairman, Paul-Boncour, a letter suggesting election day be delayed to 24 May. Boncour made oral comment that this matter was entirely in the hands of General Hodge.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

D A I L Y D I A R Y

Friday
26 March 1948

UNLEC ACTIVITIES

1. ELECTION REGULATIONS:

Completed mimeographing of Appendix IV to Regulations for implementing the Election Laws.

2. SGT. BUSBY TRANSFER:

Sgt Busby transferred to 27th Special Service Company.

UNTCOK ACTIVITIES

Holiday.

Saturday
27 March 1948

UNLEC ACTIVITIES

1. REQUEST FOR COPIES DRAPER REPORT:

Mr. Alter, OCA, called and asked for copies of the Draper Report from last year. Told him we no longer had copies available in this office.

UNTCOK ACTIVITIES

Sub-committees II and IV met. Sub-committee IV passed the questionnaire on observation unanimously.

Mr. Jackson returned from Tokyo 1800 hours.

Secretariat held a party off the proceeds of the bar.

Sunday
28 March 1948

UNLEC ACTIVITIES

Negative.

UNTCOK ACTIVITIES

Jacobs-Draper Party. All delegates and principal officers attended a reception given for Under-Secretary of War General Draper.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Gen. Weckerling

D A I L Y D I A R Y

Monday
29 March 1948

UNLEC ACTIVITIES

Negative.

UNTCOK ACTIVITIES

Sub-committee II met 0930 to 1230 hours. Discussed draft report of Sub-committee II dated 25 March.

Mr. CHOI, Too Sun, Vice Chairman, CHYUN, Kyu Hong, Secretary, and KIM, Dong Son, Liaison Officer of the National Election Committee to the UN, were interviewed individually and collectively considering the opinion of the National Election Committee on the proposed postponement of the election.

Tuesday
30 March 1948

UNLEC ACTIVITIES

1. **PFC PLOSZAJ TO ATTEND SCHOOL:**

Arrangements being made for Pfc Ploszaj to attend the morning clerk-typist class at the XXIV Corps Central School.

UNTCOK ACTIVITIES

Miss Mischaux, secretary to Paul-Poncour arrived at 1300 hours. is staying at the Chosun Hotel.

28th Plenary session met at 1000 hours. On the agenda was (1) Sub-committee II's summary and (2) Postponement of elections.

29th Plenary Session met at 1700 hours, adjourned at 1815 hours.

Wednesday
31 March 1948

UNLEC ACTIVITIES

1. **UNTCOK INFORMED OF ARMY DAY:**

Mr. Schmidt was notified that Tuesday, 6 April is Army Day. Will be an Army holiday.

UNTCOK ACTIVITIES

30th Plenary Session met from 1000 hours to 1400 hours. Dis-

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

MESSAGEFORM

MESSAGE CENTER No. | TRANSMITTING MEANS | CRYPTOGRAPH OR CLEAR TEXT

CALLS	STA. SER. No.	PRECEDENCE	TRANSMISSION INSTRUCTIONS	ORIGINATOR	DATE-TIME GROUP
V	NR				16

ACTION	INFORMATION	EXEMPT	OPERATING SIGNALS	GROUP COUNT
				GR

SPACE ABOVE FOR SIGNAL CENTER ONLY

FROM: (*Originator*) CG USAFIK

ACTION TO:
- ARMY PICTORIAL SERVICE
- OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER
- WASHINGTON DC

INFORMATION TO:

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: UNCLASSIFIED

PRECEDENCE FOR ACTION: ROUTINE | INFORMATION:

☐ ORIGINAL MESSAGE

REFERS TO ANOTHER MESSAGE — IDENTIFICATION | CLASSIFICATION

REQUEST FOLLOWING EIGHT BY TEN PHOTOS IN DUPLICATE OF UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA BE FURNISHED VIA AIR THIS HEADQUARTERS PD ADDRESS TO AMERICAN DELEGATION CMA UNITED STATES DASH SOVIET JOINT COMMISSION CMA APO TWO THREE FIVE CLN TWENTY DASH FOURTH CORPS FOUR EIGHT DASH ZERO ZERO FOUR FIVE CMA FOUR EIGHT DASH ZERO ZERO EIGHT EIGHT CMA FOUR EIGHT DASH ZERO ZERO SEVEN THREE CMA FOUR EIGHT DASH ZERO ZERO SIX SIX CMA FOUR EIGHT DASH ZERO ZERO FOUR SIX CMA FOUR EIGHT DASH ZERO ZERO SIX SEVEN CMA FOUR EIGHT DASH ZERO ONE ZERO ONE CMA FOUR EIGHT DASH ZERO ONE ZERO TWO CMA FOUR EIGHT DASH ZERO ONE ZERO ZERO CMA FOUR EIGHT DASH ZERO ZERO SIX NINE CMA FOUR EIGHT DASH ZERO ZERO SEVEN ONE CMA FOUR EIGHT DASH ZERO ZERO SEVEN TWO CMA FOUR EIGHT DASH ZERO ZERO SEVEN FIVE CMA FOUR EIGHT DASH ZERO ZERO FOUR FOUR CMA FOUR EIGHT DASH ZERO ZERO FOUR ZERO CMA FOUR EIGHT DASH ZERO ZERO NINE EIGHT CMA FOUR EIGHT DASH ZERO ZERO NINE EIGHT CMA FOUR EIGHT DASH ZERO ZERO EIGHT NINE CMA FOUR EIGHT DASH ZERO ZERO FOUR ONE

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: UNCLASSIFIED

ORIGINATING AGENCY — SYMBOL | DATE-TIME GROUP

AUTHORIZATION — SIGNATURE | OFFICIAL TITLE: JAMES D. WILMETH Lt Col Inf | PAGE OF

WD AGO FORM 11-168 15 JUN 1945 — This form supersedes WD AGO Form 11-168, 28 Aug 44, and WD AGO Form 801, 12 Mar 48, which are obsolete.

331—PHILRYCOM—3/47—60000

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

31 March continued

cussed costs of billets and food and Sub-committee II's report.

Today Paul-Boncour's last day as Chairman of UNTCOK. Mr. Bahadur Singh, Indian delegate, will take over Chair on 1 April.

Paul-Boncour gave a cocktail party at the French Consulate as a final gesture as chairman of UNTCOK.

UNTCOK Activities in the Daily Diary will be discontinued as of this date. All information previously carried concerning UNTCOK will ~~now~~ hereafter be found in the Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities.

Manet arrived at Pusan. of the type

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

18
19

Thursday
18 March 1948

UNLEC ACTIVITIES

1. HUDSON REPLACEMENT

Sgt. Busby reported. Will be returned.

2. BRIEF ON COMMUNIST ACTIVITY FOR UNTCOK

Colonel Watlington said he had talked to General Hodge and told him about Intelligence Bulletin 784. As this does not give as full information as we wanted, we will send down a memorandum.

3. ELECTION LAW

Advanced copies came from the mimeograph today and will be distributed tomorrow.

UNTCOK ACTIVITIES

No meetings.

Cocktail party for National Election Committee 1730-1900 hours at Sudo.

Farewell party for Menon, Hoo and 7 others. UNTCOK personnel only.

Issued Press Release #48 as of 17 March announcing completion of study of recommendations by Subcommittee I and chairmanship rotation.

Mr. Bahadur SINGH, new Indian Delegate, arrived at 1600 hours.

Friday
19 March 1948

UNLEC ACTIVITIES

1. ELECTION REGULATIONS

Started stencil cutting on this.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Tuesday, 16 March cont'd

UNTCOK ACTIVITIES

25th plenary session held. Completed Subcommittee I recommendation with exception of political amnesty matter which will be discussed with General Weckerling.

Created Subcommittee IV (China, France, Philippine Islands and Syria) to study method for UNTCOK observing elections.

Issued Press Release #45 as of 15 March announcing the study of the recommendations of Subcommittee I.

Issued Press Release #46 creating Subcommittee IV as of 16 March.

Wednesday
17 March 1948

UNLEC ACTIVITIES

1. BRIEF ON COMMUNIST ACTIVITY FOR UNTCOK

Called Colonel Cassel to ask for G-2 preparation of a report showing Communist strategy, tactics and techniques in South Korea. Later talked to Colonel Watlington who said he thought the question was answered by paragraph 3 of G-2 Bulletin 784 15/16 March.

2. DPI PRESS RELEASES

Asked Mr. Kruse to always furnish 15 copies of these.

UNTCOK ACTIVITIES

26th plenary session held. Decided to rotate chairmanship alphabetically by country, starting with France.

Issued Press Release #47 as of 17 March giving broadcast of Dr. Menon.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

D A I L Y D I A R Y

Thursday
1 April 1948

UNLEC ACTIVITIES

1. CUT IN DISTRIBUTION OF STARS AND STRIPES:

Captain Mitzner, I & E Section MG, called and said that due to necessity our distribution of Stars and Stripes would have to be cut to 12 copies instead of the usual 17.

Friday
2 April 1948

1. PREPARATION OF REPORT:

Began preparation of Report entitled "Participation of USAFIK in UNTCOK Activities".

Saturday
3 April 1948

1. REQUEST FOR PERSONNEL:

Asked Miss Mac Donald, Civilian Personnel, to fill our request of 10 December 1947 for one CAF-7, shorthand reporter. Said she would call back later.

Sunday
4 April 1948

Holiday.

Monday
5 April 1948

1. REQUEST FOR EFFICIENCY REPORT:

Office of Civilian Personnel called and requested an effeciency report be made out on Miss Anderson (Mrs. Anna A. Beahler) from 1 January 1947 to 15 January 1948. This efficiency report is needed for further action on Mrs. Beahler's recommendation for the Meritorious Civilian Award.

Tuesday
6 April 1948

Army Day. Holiday.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

DAILY DIARY

Wednesday
7 April 1948

1. REQUEST FOR PHOTOGRAPHS:

Sent Cable to Army Pictorial Service, Office of the Chief S Signal Officer, Washington, D. C. requesting photographs which will be included in a report of Participation of USAFIK in UNTCOK affairs. Copy of cable attached.

2. PROCLAMATION ISSUED:

Proc lamation on the Rights of the Korean People issued.

Thursday
8 April 1948

1. EFFICIENCY REPORT:

Submitted efficiency report to Civilian Personnel on Mrs. Beahler for period 1 Jan 1947 to 15 Jan 1948.

2. SPECIAL REPORTS:

Spec Rpt 115: "Candidates from Seoul in National Election".

Friday
9 April 1948

1. EFFICIENCY REPORT:

Mrs. Phelps, Office Civilian Personnel, called and requested an efficiency report be made out on Mr. Sargent for period beginning 20 May 1947 and ending 4 November 1947. Efficiency report is needed for further action in connection with the Meritorious Civilian Award for which Mr. Sargent has been recommended.

2. PRESS RELEASE BY GENERAL HODGE AND STATEMENT BY MR. JACOBS:

40 copies of General Hodge's Press Release of 6 April on North-South Conference and 40 copies statement of Mr. Jacobs, 9 April, given to UN.

3. SPECIAL REPORTS:

Spec. Rpt 116: "Influence of UNTCOK on Koreans in Their Employee".

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

9 April (cont'd)

4. MESSAGE FROM GROUP II:

Colonel Watlington at 1150 phoned the following message to UNLEC:

"TO MR. IAN MILNER:

Unable to reach you by phone Wednesday. Group II will remain in Kwangju until 0440 Sunday, 11 April unless you advise to contrary.

/s/ LUCAS "

Message given Mr. Jackson (senior representative, Main Committee) at 1152. Message given Engers (senior secretariat member) at 1155. Received oral message from Engers that it was okey for Group II to stay.

At 1200 called Colonel McFadden, Chief of Staff, 6th Div, at Galveston 5 and gave him following message:

"Approve your plan to stay Kwangju.

/s/ Engers (in absence of Milner)"

At 1455 Engers came to office and said he wanted to change message and wished to send the following:

"TO LUCAS:

Disregard first message. Mr. Schmidt absolutely objects secretariat to group stay any longer unless necessary in course of business. Please advise.

/s/ Engers"

Message given Colonel McFadden, Galveston 5 at 1545.

At 1800 received call from Galveston. Gave message:

"To Engers:

Group II returning as originally scheduled.

/s/ Lucas"

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

9 April (cont'd)

This message given to Engers at 1810.

Saturday
10 April 1948

1. TRANSFER OF SGT BROWDER:

Seoul Billeting called and asked concerning transfer of T/4 Browder who was assigned to the Joint Commission and working at DH #9. Sergeant Browder requested a transfer and since he is actually working for Seoul Billeting approval was given for the transfer.

Sunday
11 April 1948

Holiday.

Monday
12 April 1948

1. TRANSFER OF SGT BROWDER:

Captain May, G-1, XXIV Corps, called Colonel Wilmeth for approval on transfer of Sgt. Browder. Verbal approval given.

2. SPECIAL REPORTS:

Special Report	117:	"MP Incident at Kimpo".
" "	118:	"Group I on Cheju Do, 8-10 April (Source: Manet)"
" "	119:	"Group II, Report on trip to Chongju, Taejon, Chonju, and Kwangju (Source: Mughir)"
" "	120:	"Group III Trip to Taegu and Pusan and vicinity of Pusan 5-10 April"
" "	121:	"UN Observation of Registration"
" "	122:	"Group II, Trip to Chongju, Taejon, Chonju, and Kwangju (Source: Lucas)"

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

DAILY DIARY

Tuesday
13 April 1948

1. CENSORSHIP OF MAIL ADDRESSED TO UNTCOK:

Colonel Wilmeth called G-2 concerning the censorship of UNTCOK mail. Requested that G-2 take measures to stop mail addressed to UNTCOK from being routed to the censor. If any UNTCOK mail is given to the censor by mistake, he requested that it be passed without the censor stamping it.

2. PROMOTION OF MISS IRENE EVANS:

Recommendation for the promotion of Irene Evans, Clerk-Typist CAF-4 to Shorthand Reporter CAF-5, forwarded to the Office of Civilian Personnel Headquarters XXIV Corps. Under existing regulations the recommendation for promotion will be approved but will not become effective until July, at which time Miss Evans will have six months continuous service as a DAC.

3. PROMOTION OF MISS YVONNE WOOD:

Called Miss McDonald, Civilian Personnel, and asked concerning the status of Yvonne Wood's promotion. She said that the promotion had been approved and would be effective as of 18 April.

4. ELECTION MOVIE:

Movie on election procedures shown at the USAFIK Theater for UNLEC.

Wednesday
14 April 1948

1. SPECIAL REPORTS:

123 Conversation with Mr. Patterson.
124 UN reaction to Roper Article.

2. CENSORSHIP OF UNTCOK MAIL:

Colonel Watlington, G-2, XXIV Corps requested that the letter which the UN had received which was stamped by the censor be forwarded to G-2. Letter and buck slip from General Weckerling forwarded at 9 A.M.

3. ADDITIONAL KOREAN TRANSLATOR FOR UNTCOK:

Harry Liao, translator for UNTCOK, asked if UNLEC could obtain an additional Korean translator to be employed by UNTCOK.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

DAILY DIARY

Thursday
15 April 1948

1. ASSIGNMENT OF MARY A. BEBEE:

Mary A. Bebee, shorthand reporter, CAF-7, position number C-Jc-16-2, reported forwork.

2. PROMOTION OF PFC PLOSZAJ:

PFC Ploszaj promoted to T/5 effective 12 April.

3. ELECTION MOVIE:

Movie on election procedures showed at USAFIK Theater for UNTCOK.

FRIDAY
16 April 1948

1. SPECIAL REPORTS:

125 Conversation with Mr. Liu, Yu-Wan, Chinese Delegate.
126 Daniel Choi Case.

2. UNTCOK FLAG AT HALF MAST:

UNTCOK Flag was lowered to half mast this morning for the death of Manuel Roxas, President of the Philippine Islands.

3. CAPTAIN JONES RELIEVED FROM DS TO HQ COMMANDANT:

Captain Jones relieved from DS for the purpose of being administrative officer in the absence of Colonel Wilmeth. Authority telephone conversation with Major Tommuns, Officers Branch, G-1, XXIV Corps and SO 116 HQ XXIV Corps 1947.

4. PROMOTION FOR PFC REID:

Pfc Reid on duty at Dr. Bunce's residence promoted to T/5.

Saturday
17 April 1948

1. LETTERS OF APPRECIATION FOR CONDOLENCES EXTENDED:

Ondoy (P.I. Administrative Officer) brought letters from Dr. Luna to General Hodge and Mr. Jacobs thanking them for condolences on death of President Roxas of P.I. One to Jacobs was delivered to him in person at 1730; one to General Hodge given to Col. Choinski, duty officer at 1735.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

2. LEAVE FOR REID AND KRITTER TO JAPAN:

Reid and Kritter scheduled to leave for Japan today but copies of orders failed to reach Joint Commission on time. Had orders rescinded and requested the their departure date be changed to Thursday, 22 April.

Sunday
18 April 1948

Holiday.

Monday
19 April 1948

1. UNTCOK OBSERVATION GROUPS:

Groups 1, 2 and 3 left on observation trips today.

2. DELINQUENT COPY OF PAY ROLL:

Received letter from the Adjutant General, Washington, D. C. on Saturday, 17 April requesting a true copy of the Enlisted Man's pay roll for July 1947 be forwarded as soon as possible. Forwarded on 19 April.

3. DISCUSSION WITH LT. BOLLES RE INSPECTIONS BY GUARDS:

Talked with Lt. Bolles today about a complaint received from Mr. Liao that someone had rifled through papers on his desk and in his desk drawers on Thursday, 15 April. Bolles said that making inspections in UNTCOK rooms was a part of his orders as approved by Headquarters Commandant but that he would take pains to see that no evidence of such inspections was left behind. Also discussed with him complaints from several sources that guards had taken candy, cigarettes and other items from UNLEC and PAG desks. He said he was aware of this; that he no longer received selected personnel for his guard and was beginning to get a lot of rotteness, however, he would take what steps he could to correct the situation.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

DAILY DIARY

Tuesday
20 April 1948

1. REQUEST FOR ADDITIONAL STENOGRAPHER:

Called Miss MacDonald, Office of Civilian Personnel about a fourth stenographer. She said so far her efforts to get Miss Johnson from Military Government for us have not been successful. Miss Johnson wants to come but so far her office has held on to her. Miss MacDonald said if she could not get Miss Johnson within the next week, she hoped to get a girl off the next ship.

Wednesday
21 April 1948

1. TRANSFER OF MISS TODD:

Margaret B. Todd, who has been working in Mr. Sargent's office, PAG, transferred to G-2, XXIV Corps.

Thursday
22 April 1948

1. SPECIAL REPORTS:

127--Conversation with Dr. Liu, Yu-Wan, 21 April.

2. OBSERVATION TRIP BY U.S. LIAISON OFFICER:

General Weckerling, Mr. Noble, Dr. Pergler, and Mr. Choi and Mr. Kim from the National Election Committee went to Pongil, Chom-ni, Kwanggi Do (for complete report see JC Special Report No. 128, Visit to Kaesong.)

Friday
23 April 1948

1. SPECIAL REPORTS:

128--Visit to Kaesong
129--UN Group I Visit to Inchon

2. REQUEST FOR INFORMATION ON NORTH KOREA PEOPLE'S ARMY:

Mr. Gottesman requested information from UNLEC on the North Korea People's Army. Colonel Wilmeth informed him that we could not give him any information on this subject.

3. Top Secret Control Officer:

Captain Jones appointed Top Secret Control Officer by Administrative

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

23 April (continued)

Memo No. 2, dated 23 April 1948 (attached). Requested Special Troops to issue orders making him Summary Court for the purpose of taking oaths. (So No. 91, dtd 26 April 1948)

4. TRANSFER OF CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER ANDRULONIS:

Captain Jones arranged transfer of CWO Victor J. Andrulonis with Major Tommuns, G-1 Officers' Branch, XXIV Corps.

Saturday
24 April 1948

1. SPECIAL REPORTS:

130--Impressions Received by Group III on UNTCOK Trip to Taegu, Masan, and Pusan 19-23 April.

131--Conversation with Manet on Election and Post Election.

132--Results of UN Observation Tour Week 19-24 April.

133--Report on UNTCOK Group IV (Source: Paul-Boncour).

134--Report of UN Observation Group I to Kaesong, 23 April.

135--Conversation with Paul-Boncour and Barthelemy.

2. COLONEL WILMETH'S DEPARTURE:

Colonel Wilmeth left for Washington, D. C. at 1800 by air.

Sunday
25 April 1948

Holiday.

Monday
26 April 1948

1. SPECIAL REPORTS:

136--Conversation with Jackson, 25 April.

2. SGT KRITTER and CPL REID LEAVE FOR JAPAN:

Sgt Kritter and Cpl Reid left for leave in Kyoto, Japan. Return on or about 5 May.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

26 April (continued)

3. LT. GERARD REPLACING COLONEL WILMETH:

Lt. Gerard, Aide de Camp, replacing Colonel Wilmeth in the latter's absence. General Weckerling so informed Mr. Schmidt by memo this date.

4. PROMOTION OF MISS EVANS:

Promotion for Irene Evans turned down because of insufficient time in present position. Reassignment approved, now occupying position No. C-JC-16, as a shorthand reporter.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

American Delegation
US-USSR Joint Commission
APO 235

23 April 1948

Administrative)
:
Memo No.2)

1. Administrative Memo #1 this organization dtd 24 January 1948 is hereby recinded.

2. Capt James P Jones, O-395437, Inf., is hereby appointed "Top Secret Control Officer" for the American Delegation US-USSR Joint Commission.

FOR THE ACTING CHIEF COMMISSIONER

James D Wilmeth
Lt Col Inf
US Secretary

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

D A I L Y D I A R Y

Tuesday
27 April 1948

1. VISIT TO CHUNCHON:

A group consisting of Drs. Pergler, Fraenkel, Mr. H. J. Noble, Justice RO, Chairman of the National Election Committee and two other members of NEC and Messrs. Roper, Johnson, and Roberts, correspondents, held consultations with the provincial and local committees in Chunchon and observed the word of the Election Committees.

2. GENERAL WECKERLING ADDRESSES TIP:

General Weckerling addressed a group of officers, civilians, and enlisted men at the Troop Information Program at the USAFIK Theater, 1600 hours.

Wednesday
28 April 1948

1. REPORT:

Continued work on UNTCOK - USAFIK Report.

Thursday
29 April 1948

1. RUMOR OF KIM KIUSIC'S ASSASSINATION:

Mr. Singh, Indian delegate, called and requested information concerning the rumor he had heard through Korean sources that Kim Kiusic had been assassinated in the North. Lt. Gerard checked with G-2 Section, Headquarters, USAFIK, and G-2 Section, Headquarters, XXIV Corps, and received the information that they had heard the rumor but had discredited it. This information was given to Mr. Singh.

Friday
30 April 1948

Saturday
1 May 1948

1. REPORT:

Continued work on UNTCOK - USAFIK Report.

Sunday
2 May 1948

Holiday.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Monday
3 May 1948

1. STENOGRAPHER FOR PAG:

Miss Katherine Mayo transferred to Joint Commission today from G-2 Section, Headquarters XXIV Corps. She went on duty with Political Advisory Group. Miss Mayo replaces Miss Todd who was transferred to G-4. Miss Mayo will be transferred from Joint Commission to G-2 in the near future. She occupies Position No. C-JC-15.

Tuesday
4 May 1948

1. EFFICIENCY REPORT ON CWO ANDRULONIS:

Received efficiency report blanks to be filled out on Mr. Andrulonis. Forwarded then to Judge Advocate Section XXIV Corps because Mr. Andrulonis has been working in that section for a period of over sixty days.

2. FOOT LOCKERS FOR UN:

Twelve foot lockers were secured for the UN from the Post Exchange and sent to the Kookje Hotel. They were admittedly not the best but they were turned down by the UN and returned to the PX.

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday
5, 6, 7 May 1948

1. REPORT:

Continued work on UNTCOK - USAFIK Report.

Saturday
8 May 1948

1. REPAIR OF GLASSES FOR MR. MILNER:

Mr. Milner's glasses sent to the 12th Medical Dispensary for repair. Will be notified as soon as they are ready.

Sunday
9 May 1948

Holiday.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

D A I LY D I A R Y

Monday
10 May 1948

1. CERTIFYING OFFICER:

Captain Jones appointed certifying officer by Administrative Order No. 3, for the purpose of certifying packages.

Tuesday
11 May 1948

Wednesday
12 May 1948

1. REPORT:

Continued work on UNTCOK - USAFIK Report.

Thursday
13 May 1948

1. KRITTER AND REID RETURN FROM JAPAN:

Sgt. Kritter and Cpl. Reid returned from seven day's leave in Japan. Delayed due to lack of transportation.

Friday
14 May 1948

Saturday
15 May 1948

1. REPORT:

Continued work on UNTCOK - USAFIK Report.

Sunday
16 May 1948

1. COLONEL WILMETH RETURNS:

Colonel Wilmeth returns from 22 days' leave to Z.I.

Monday
17 May 1948

1. T/5 SEITZ PROMOTION:

T/5 Seitz promoted to Sergeant.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

jw

D A I L Y D I A R Y

Tuesday
18 May 1948

1. SPECIAL REPORT:

137: Conversation with Paul-Boncour on 18 May.

2. REPORT:

Continued work on UNTCOK - USAFIK Report.

Wednesday
19 May 1948

1. DAILY REPORT OF UNTCOK:

Colonel Shaw, G-2 Section, XXIV Corps, asked if two copies of our report on UNTCOK activities could be given to them. G-2 wants to forward one copy to FEC. Request granted. Will start sending two copies to G-2 effective 20 May.

2. BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION ON BINNERTS:

Asked POLAD (Miss Chiavarini) and G-2 (Colonel Shaw) to get biographical information on Coert Binnerts who is replacing Mr. Schmidt as Principal Secretary of UNTCOK.

Thursday
20 May 1948

CPL PLOSZAJ COMPLETES TYPIST COURSE:

Cpl. Ploszaj completed six weeks' course in typing at the XXIV Corps Central School.

Friday
21 May 1948

1. PALACE GUARD CUT:

Captain Cook, Commanding Officer, Palace Guard, on orders of General Herren, was told to cut guard posts 2, 4, 5, and 8. Mr. Katz, UNTCOK, was notified.

2. REDUCTION OF UNTCOK TELEPHONES:

Mr. Katz said UNTCOK wanted to give up costs of telephones on 2nd floor of Duk Soo Palace. UNTCOK would continue to keep all

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

21 May (cont'd)

space now held in Duk Soo Palace.

3. DISTRIBUTION OF PYONGYANG BROADCASTS TO UNTCOK:

Lt. Matto, G-2, XXIV Corps, called to ask the number of Pyongyang broadcasts needed by UNTCOK in future. Mr. Katz said four copies would be sufficient until 1 June 1948; thereafter, 20 would be needed. This information given to Lt. Matto.

Saturday
22 May 1948

PAG FILES:

Files of a political nature that were formerly in the Joint Commission files which were transferred to PAG when the Joint Commission became UNLEC, were sent to G-2. Filing cabinet transferred to G-2 property account.

Sunday
23 May 1948

Holiday.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

D A I L Y D I A R Y

Monday
24 May 1948

1. ELECTION PICTURES:

Mr. McCloud, DPI (Whitehorse 139) said power difficulties kept election pictures from being reproduced but hoped to have them out by the 25th.

Tuesday
25 May 1948

1. CONTINUED WORK ON REPORT:

Wednesday
26 May 1948

1. COVERS FOR REPORT:

Captain Jones arranged with 69th Engineer Topo for covers. Will get them next Tuesday.

Thursday
27 May 1948

1. INCLOSURE NO. 21 FOR REPORT:

Checked with Fred Thomas, G-2, as to status of Inclosure No. 21 (biography of Milner). He said that if he could not find the one that Mr. Sargent was working on he would write one himself and sent it over. Received the following day.

2. DEPARTURE OF DR. PERGLER:

Dr. Pergler transferred to General Dean's Office.

Friday
28 May 1948

1. REPLACEMENT FOR BORIS BRAJNIKOFF:

Called Miss MacDonald, Civilian Personnel, (Wash. 183) to ask again for a typist or stenographer to replace Boris. Miss MacDonald said that no one was availabel but she would make another check and would call back.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

D A I L Y D I A R Y

28 May cont'd

2. BASEBALL PLAYING ON DUK SOO PALACE GROUNDS:

Received complaint from the caretaker that ball playing was damaging the buildings in the palace area. Informed Colonel Quinlan, Hq Commandant, and suggested that possibly they could get permission to play ball in the school grounds adjoining Duk Soo Palace.

Saturday
29 May 1948

1. CONTINUED WORK ON REPORT:

Sunday
30 May 1948

Holiday

Monday
31 May 1948

1. NATIONAL HOLIDAY: (Memorial Day) for both Koreans and Americans.

2. FIRST MEETING OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY:

The newly created National Assembly held its first meeting in the Capitol Building this date.

Tuesday
1 June 1948

1. ELECTION PICTURES:

Received election pictures referred to in Daily Diary for Monday, 24 May.

2. UN RETURN FROM SHANGHAI:

Informed by Mr. Chu that UN expects to return to Seoul from Shanghai on 7 June.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

(U)

D A I L Y D I A R Y

Wednesday
2 June 1948

1. EFFECIENCY REPORT ON COLONEL WILMETH:

Submitted Efficiency Report on Colonel Wilmeth covering period from date of last Efficienty Report to 31 May 1948.

Thursday
3 June 1948

1. BORIS BRAJNIKOFF BACK TO DUTY:

Mr. Branjikoff on sick leave from 25 May through 2 June.

Friday
4 June 1948

Saturday
5 June 1948

CONTINUED WORK ON REPORT

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

D A I L Y D I A R Y

Friday
4 June 1948

REQUEST FOR USE OF DUK SOO ASSEMBLY ROOM:

Mr. Fitch and two representatives from Korean Red Cross called to ask for infrequent use of Duk Soo Assembly Room. First request was for 15 June. He was told that it was a UN matter, and to bring the matter back to UNTCOK or to UNLEC after UNTCOK's return.

Saturday
5 June 1948

LIAISON OFFICER TO NATIONAL ASSEMBLY:

General Weckerling was appointe Liaison Officer to National Assembly. Committee on liaison with foreign representatives is as follows:

YUN, Chi Yung
LEE, Han Koo
CHANG, Ki Yung
CHANG, Myun
KIM, Do Yun

Sunday
6 June 1948

Holiday.

Monday
7 June 1948

REQUEST FOR RECOMMENDATION FOR HELEN JONES:

Received a letter from the Ruben H. Donnelley Corporation, 305 East 45th Street, New York 17, N.Y. who requested a recommendation for Helen Jones, a former DAC assigned to the Joint Commission. Forwarded this to Dr. Prostov, State Department.

UN RETURNS:

16 members of UNTCOK returned to Seoul from Shanghai. (See Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities for 7 June 1948).

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

D A I L Y D I A R Y

Tuesday
8 June 1948

REQUEST FOR USE OF MIMEOGRAPH MACHINE:

Lt. Cummings, Special Troops, requested use of our mimeograph machine for several days. Told him that because the UN was returning, the machine would be in constant use and there his request could not be granted.

Wednesday
9 June 1948

ADDITIONAL VEHICLE FOR JOINT COMMISSION:

Request made for an additional vehicle from 552 car company for the transportation of the committee on liaison with foreign representatives of the National Assembly.

Thursday
10 June 1948

SGTS DONNELY AND JOHNSON ON LEAVE TO JAPAN:

Received orders on leave for M/Sgt Donnely and S/Sgt Johnson to Japan, effective on or about 14 June. Leave is for seven days plus travel time.

Friday
11 June 1948

DR. BUNCE'S PROPERTY:

Equipment drawn from Joint Commission Supply by Dr. Bunce's organization will be turned over to the Supply Officer, XXIV Corps, by Captain Jones.

Saturday
12 June 1948

GENERAL COULTER INSPECTION:

General Coulter, Deputy Commander, XXIV Corps, made a routine inspection of Joint Commission this date.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

jow

D A I L Y D I A R Y

Sunday
13 June 1948

DEPARTURE OF SGTS. DONNELLY AND JOHNSON:

Sgts. Donnelly and Johnson left for Tokyo at 1700 hours.

Monday
14 June 1948

LOAN TO UN:

Miss FAURE wanted to Borrow $500.00 for the UN. Called Colonel Engberg, P.X., answer no. Called Colonel Quinlan, Hq. Commandant. He saw General Herren. Answer no, unless UNTCOK puts in an official letter signed by Chairman.

Faure said she would ask Katz to wire money.

Tuesday
15 June 1948

MORE ON LOAN TO UN:

Colonel Collier, Deputy Chief of Staff, called at0900 to say UNTCOK could get $500.00. Faure said they didn't need it and would wait for Katz.

Voss, RCA, called to say Katz had asked Tokyo RCA about transmitting it. He wanted to make a phone call to straighten it out. C/S office authorized a call.

FORWARDED COPIES OF REPORT:

Copies Nos. 2 - 14 of the "Report of Observation of Elections in South Korea of Korean Representatives Which Shall Constitute a National Assembly and Establish a Government of Korea under Resolution Adopted by the UN General Assembly of 14 November 1947 and Participation of USAFIK Therein," forwarded to Mr. Watson, C/S Section, XXIV Corps. General Hodge has already received Copy No. 1. Copy No. 15 retained in UNLEC files.

Wednesday
16 June 1948

SGT KRITTER TO RETURN TO ZI:

Received order with EDCMR 27 June 1948 transferring Sgt Kritter to the First Replacement Depot for return to ZI.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

D A I L Y D I A R Y

Thursday
17 June 1948

Friday
18 June 1948

Saturday
19 June 1948

REPORT FOR MG:

Continued work on preparation of the MG Report and inclosures thereto.

Sunday
20 June 1948

HOLIDAY.

Monday
21 June 1948

PASSES FOR NATIONAL ASSEMBLY LIAISON GROUP:

Five members of the National Assembly Liaison Group were issued passes to enter Duk Soo Palace.

SGTS DONNELLY AND JOHNSON RETURN:

Sgts Donnelly and Johnson returned from weeks leave in Tokyo at 1800 this date.

Tuesday
22 June 1948

ADDITIONAL TYPIST:

Called Miss MacDonald, CPS, (WA 183) to ask about another typist. No personnel had arrived in months and none expected. She said she would look into it however.

Wednesday
23 June 1948

REPLACEMENT FOR SGT KRITTER:

Received orders transferring T/5 Adolph Mercado, RA 19246927 552nd Transportation Car Company to Joint Commission to replace Sgt Kritter. EDCMR 26 June.

Thursday
24 June 1948

CAPTAIN JONES TO RETURN TO ZI:

Received orders transferring Captain Jones to the First Replacement Depot to return to ZI. EDCMR 2 July 1948.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

D A I L Y D I A R Y

Friday
25 June 1948

1. DEPARTURE OF CAPTAIN JONES:

Orders sending Captain Jones to the First Replacement Depot were rescinded. He is expected to leave the latter part of July.

2. EFFICIENCY REPORT ON MARGARET TODD:

Called Mr. Longfellow, OCP, and told him that Miss Todd had only been with the Joint Commission for a period of 30 days and therefore there was no one assigned to the Joint Commission who was qualified to give her an efficiency rating.

Saturday
26 June 1948

1. RETURN OF PUBLICATIONS BY UN:

Checked with Central Files, MG, on bulletins entitled "South Korea Interim Government Activities," which were given to the UN upon their arrival, have been returned by the UN. MG requested that they be returned to Central Files.

Sunday
27 June 1948

HOLIDAY.

Monday
28 June 1948

1. MARY BEEBE ON SICK LEAVE:

Mary Beebe taking sick leave in the afternoons until she gets doctor's permission to type.

2. TABLE OF ORGANIZATION SKIG:

Asked Captain Miller (WH 106) to send copies of T/O South Korea Interim Government as of 1 May 1948. Said he would. Later, Miss Cornelson (WH 250) said she would send down both the SKIG and USAMGIK T/O in a few days.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

D A I L Y D I A R Y

28 June (cont'd)

3. THEATER PASS FOR LEE UNJA:

Called Colonel Pickhardt (Wash 37) to get theater pass for LEE Unja. Said LEE could pick up pass from Major Larroux tomorrow. LEE was so informed.

Tuesday
29 June 1948

1. DEPARTURE OF BORIS BRAJNIKOFF:

Last day of duty with Joint Commission for Boris Brajnikoff. Will go to Replacement Depot tomorrow for return to ZI.

Wednesday
30 June 1948

1. NEW CLERK:

Asked Captain May, G-1, for new clerk. Said we would get one off boat which arrived today.

2. FIRE AT DUK SOO:

Tree fire in back of Duk Soo Palace. Fire Department called. Fire extinguished.

Thursday
1 July 1948

CONTINUED WORK ON MG REPORT

Friday
2 July 1948

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY MEETINGS:

Called Mr. Watts (Office Korean Affairs WH 132) to ask if he objected to UNTCOK receiving his report on meetings of National Assembly. Said OK. Would hereafter receive 20 copies.

Saturday
3 July 1948

COLONEL DEPARTS FOR PUSAN:

Colonel Wilmeth departed for Pusan this morning. Will return on 5 July.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 76[illegible]70
By NARS, Date

Sunday
4 July 1948

HOLIDAY.

Monday
5 July 1948

HOLIDAY

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

D A I L Y D I A R Y

Thursday
8 July 1948

1. MG REPORT:

Concluded work on MG Report.

2. PROMOTION OF CPL. DICKERSON:

Cpl. Dickerson promoted to Sgt.

Friday
9 July 1948

1. MG REPORT:

Forwarded 24 copies of MG Report to General Dean's Office.

2. CPL JESKE RECEIVES FORM 9:

Cpl. Jeske received a form 9 for carrying a concealed weapon. Punishment administrated under 104th Article of War consisted of seven days of restriction in Special Troops Compound. Restriction begins today.

3. PROMOTION OF CPL. PLOSZAJ:

Cpl. Ploszaj promoted to Sgt.

4. PROMOTION OF S/SGT JOHNSON:

Checked with G-1 (Colonel McCrary) to see if he could create an opening so that S/Sgt Johnson could be promoted to T/Sgt. Captain May said he would find out about it and call back later.

Saturday
10 July 1948

1. MISS BEEBE TO OCP:

Mary Beebe went to OCP to see if she could be transferred to Japan to received medical treatment for her thumb.

Sunday
11 July 1948

HOLIDAY.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Monday
12 July 1948

1. REPLACEMENT FOR MARY BEEBE:

Called Miss MacDonald (WA 183) and told her Miss Beebe would probably be leaving us. She said she still saw little hope of help but would keep us in mind.

Tuesday
13 July 1948

1. HURH HYUN RECEIVED ORDER TO EVACUATE HOUSE:

Received orders 13 July from National Police to evacuate 41-1 HU-An-Dong, Seoul Government Residence No. 8, within three days. Called Colonel Melchior (Wh 389) and he said he would take care of the matter. HUHR can stay in house.

Wednesday
14 July 1948

1. MARY BEEBE TO HOSPITAL:

Miss Beebe will report TOMORROW to 34th General Hospital for medical observation of her thumb.

Thursday
15 July 1948

1. CPL REID REQUESTS RELEASE FROM DR. BUNCE'S RESIDENCE:

Cpl Reid came into this office and requested release from duties at Dr. Bunce's residence. Sent letter to G-1 requesting that Reid be replaced by some man from XXIV Corps so that Cpl Reid could fulfill vacancy in Joint Commission Office.

2. TWO KOREAN EMPLOYEES RECEIVE EVACUATION ORDERS:

Mr. KIM Myun Chin and Mr. PAIK Hung Li, both employees of the Joint Commission, received orders from the National Police to evacuate their houses. Colonel Wilmeth arranged with Colonel Melchior of MG so that they could stay on.

Friday
16 July 1948

1. TRANSFER OF M/SGT DONNELLY:

Sgt Donnelly transferred to Hq, Seventh Infantry Division. EDCMR 17 July.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Saturday
17 July 1948

1. SGT DONNELLY PLACED ON D/S WITH JOINT COMMISSION:

EDCMR 19 July.

Sunday
18 July 1948

HOLIDAY.

Monday
19 July 1948

1. MARY BEEBE BACK TO WORK:

Miss Beebe reported back to work today. Will leave for Japan the latter part of thisweek. Submitted Form 72 requesting she be transferred to 8th Army in Japan for medical treatment and return to Korea.

Tuesday
20 July 1948

1. PROMOTION OF SGT JOHNSON:

S/Sgt Johnson promoted to T/Sgt, par 12, SO 151 Hq XXIV Corps, 19 July.

Wednesday
21 July 1948

2. MARY BEEBE BACK TO HOSPITAL:

Miss Beebe reports back to the hospital this afternoon and is expected to depart for Japan for medical treatment on Friday.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

D A I L Y D I A R Y

Thursday
22 July 1948

1. REPLACEMENT FOR MARY BEEBE:

Called Miss MacDonald, OCP, and requested a replacement for Mary Beebe. Miss MacDonald said there was little hope of the vacancy being filled at this time.

Friday
23 July 1948

1. EFFICIENCY RATING AND PROMOTION FOR MISS EVANS:

Received request from OCP for an efficiency rating on Miss Irene Evans for the period 4 January 1948 - 4 July 1948. Completed and forwarded.

Mrs. Stalcup of OCP Classification Section came to this office and rewrote Miss Evans Job Description and reclassified the rating. Submitted a new recommendation for promotion from CAF-4 to CAF-7.

Saturday
24 July 1948

1. CPL JESKE UNDER ARREST IN QUARTERS:

Cpl Jeske placed under arrest in quarters by Capt Fazio, OD in Special Troops Compound. Jeske disobeyed a direct order of T/Sgt Graham, to-wit: "Go to your quarters and go to bed."

Sunday
25 July 1948

Holiday.

Monday
26 July 1948

1. CPL REID REPORTS TO JOINT COMMISSION FOR DUTY:

After being relieved from duty at Dr. Bunce's house, Reid reported for work in the Joint Commission office.

2. PROMOTION OF SGT KENNEDY:

Sgt Kennedy was promoted to S/Sgt par 7, SO 156, Hq XXIV Corps, 25 July.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

D A I L Y D I A R Y

Tuesday
27 July 1948

1. SGT DICKERSON ON LEAVE TO TOKYO:

Sgt Dickerson departed today for Tokyo on 7 days' leave. He is expected to return 4 August.

Wednesday
28 July 1948

1. REPLACEMENT FOR CAPTAIN JONES:

General Herren, C/S, notified General Weckerling that a replacement for Captain Jones would come off the next ship which would be in about 1 August.

Thursday
29 July 1948

1. CPL JESKE GIVEN SUMMARY COURT MARTIAL:

Cpl Jeske received a summary court martial. He was found guilty and given the following punishment:

Reduced to the grade of private;
Forfeiture of 2/3 of his pay for one month;
Two months' restriction.

Colonel Wilmeth submitted a request to G-1 for his transfer. Mr. Katz, UNTCOK Administrative Officer, also requested the transfer.

Friday
30 July 1948

1. MARY BEEBE RETURNS FROM JAPAN:

Miss Beebe returned from the hospital in Japan today. Will report for duty on Monday, 2 August. She has been carried on sick leave in this office.

Saturday
31 July 1948

Continued work on the final section of Report by Liaison Officer.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Sunday
1 August 1948

Holiday.

Monday
2 August 1948

Continued work on final section of report.

Tuesday
3 August 1948

1. REPLACEMENT FOR CAPTAIN JONES:

Capt Everret L. Benton, 0242427, F.A. was assigned to XXIV Corps for duty with the Joint Commission. EDCMR 12 August 1948. So 166, Hq XXIV Corps.

Wednesday
4 August 1948

1. SGT DICKERSON RETURNS:

Sgt Dickerson returned from seven days' leave in Japan.

Thursday
5 August 1948

1. TRANSFER OF MARY BEEBE:

Miss Beebe transferred to G-2 for duty with Dr. Noble effective 8 August.

2. JESKE REPRIEVE:

That portion of Rct Jeske's sentence which restricted him for two months was rescinded by SO 176, Hq Sp Trps. He could not be transferred while undergoing punishment, therefore restriction lifted in order that he could be transferred immediately.

Friday
6 August 1948

1. PFC MERCADO RECEIVES DEPENDENCY DISCHARGE:

Pfc Adolf Mercado, RA 19246927, will report to the First Replacement Depot for return to Z.I. for dependency discharge. EDCMR 10 Aug, SO 166, Hq XXIV Corps 5 Aug. Pfc Reid will replace him on duty at General Weckerling's house.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760070
By NARS, Date

Saturday
7 August 1948

1. CHAPTER IV OF REPORT:

Forwarded copies 2 - 14 to General Hodge. Copy No. 1 previously sent.

Sunday
8 August 1948

Holiday.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/16
27 January 1948

ORIGINAL:ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

FIRST INFORMATION REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE COMMISSION

(Period 12 - 26 January 1948)

1. The representatives of Australia, India, and Syria on the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea and the Secretariat staff arrived in Seoul at 1800 on 8 January 1948. One Secretariat staff member had proceeded to Seoul from New York on 1 January 1948 for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements with local authorities for the arrival of the Commission. The representative of China currently resided in Seoul. The representative of Canada arrived on 11 January and the representatives of France and the Philippine Republic on the following day, so that at the opening meeting on 12 January 1948, representatives of Australia, Canada, China, France, India, the Philippine Republic, and Syria were present. The Government of El Salvador had advised the Secretary-General's office that a representative and an alternate had been appointed, and their arrival is, therefore, expected shortly.

2. The Assistant Secretary-General and Commission representatives held a press conference on the morning of 12 January, and shortly thereafter, a brief ceremony was conducted at the Duk Soo Palace, headquarters of the Commission, to mark the raising of the United Nations flag.

3. The first meeting of the Commission was opened at 1700 on 12 January 1948. After the opening speech by the Assistant Secretary-General, the credentials of Members were approved and the representative

/of the

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

of the Philippine Republic made the proposal that, the composition of the Commission having been altered by the fact that one Member Nation had declined to designate a representative on the Commission, the Commission should, before proceeding with its work, consult the Interim Committee as to whether it should be composed of eight or nine members. It was agreed, however, that the proposal of the representative from the Philippine Republic should be discussed after the election of the Chairman and the adoption of the Rules of Procedure. Since all the representatives on the Commission were not present at its first meeting, it was decided to elect a Temporary Chairman until such date as the Commission decided to elect a Permanent Chairman. Mr. K. P. S. Menon was unanimously elected Temporary Chairman, and it was decided to meet in closed session on the following day.

4. At the second meeting, the Commission provisionally adopted rules of procedure (Document A/AC.19/W.2), amendments to which could be submitted within five days. Discussion centered on the question of the adoption of a policy which would govern social intercourse of the Commission in Korea. An Australian resolution (Document A/AC.19/1) proposed that the Commission make it clear that it was concerned with the whole of Korea, that it desired that social engagements be kept at a minimum, and that steps be taken to guard against any misconstruction which might be placed upon the initial presence of the Commission in South Korea. This resolution was adopted unanimously, and a press communiqué was drafted in order to make known the desires of the Commission (Document A/AC.19/7).

5. It was decided that the following subjects should be discussed:

(a) Consideration of paragraph 6 of Resolution II of the General Assembly calling upon the Member States concerned to afford every assistance and facility to the Commission in the fulfilment of its responsibilities;

/(b) Consideration

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

(b) Consideration of further approach to the Ukrainian SSR and El Salvador;

(c) General discussion of programme of work of the Commission (Resolutions of the General Assembly, Document A/447 and Document A/AC.19/W.3, of 16 December 1947);

(i) General discussion

(ii) The question of elections

(iii) Consultation with representatives of Korean public opinion

(d) Communications received from parties, organizations, and individuals concerning Korea.

6. On 14 January, a mass meeting, under the auspices of the Korean National Reception Committee, was held at Seoul Stadium in honour of the United Nations Commission. The Chairman addressed the meeting (Press Release No. 9).

7. At the third meeting, consideration was given to paragraph 6 of Resolution II, adopted by the General Assembly on 14 November 1947 (Document A/447). The Assistant Secretary-General outlined the steps already taken by the Secretary-General in implementing the provisions of paragraph 6. No reply had yet been received from the USSR Government. An Australian resolution concerning an exchange of courtesies with the General Officers commanding the forces in North and South Korea was adopted unanimously (Document A/AC.19/2), and it was decided that a communication implementing this resolution should be drafted.

8. At the fourth meeting, this draft communication and the methods for obtaining the cooperation of the Soviet Union, in accordance with paragraph 6 of Resolution II of the General Assembly, were discussed. The draft communication was adopted (Document A/AC.19/12) and transmitted to the Commanding Generals of the respective armed forces in Korea. The Commanding General in South Korea replied to this communication on

/19 January

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

19 January, and the Chairman, accompanied by the Assistant Secretary-General, paid a courtesy call on the following day. No reply has yet been received from the Commanding General in North Korea. In the meantime, the Secretary-General's office was asked by cable to request th Permanent Representative of the USSR to the United Nations, Mr. Gromyko, to transmit to Moscow the communication of the Commission concerning the exchange of courtesies with the General Officers commanding the forces in North and South Korea. Mr. Gromyko replied to this cable to the Secretary-General on 22 January as follows:

> "In connection with your letter of 18th January 1948 transmitting the text of a letter from the Acting Chairman of the Commission on Korea, in which he expresses desire to visit the Commander of Soviet troops in Northern Korea we find it necessary to remind you of the negative attitude taken by the Soviet Government towards the establishment of the UN Commission on Korea as already stated by the Soviet Delegation during the Second Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations."

9. It was also decided to send a cable to the Secretary-General as follows:

> ". At fourth meeting private sixteen January Commission adopted following resolutions one asking you remind Government Soviet Union of your letter twenty-four November 1947 drawing attention to paragraph six substantive part of General Assemblys Resolution calling on Member States concerned to afford every assistance and facility to Commission in fulfilment its responsibilities..."

Up to 26 January no answer had yet been received.

10. At the same meeting, the Commission discussed the proposal concerning its composition, made by the Philippine Republic at its first meeting. It was pointed out that the United Nations had several precedents of its subsidiary bodies proceeding with their work although not all the Governments entitled to had appointed representatives on them, and the representative of the Philippine Republic did not insist on his proposal.

11. In view of the alleged omission of certain passages of the Korean translation of the Chairman's speech at Seoul Stadium on 14 January,

/the Commission

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

The Commission agreed that a new speech should be broadcast, and that text, as well as that of the previous speech, should be communicated to the military commands in North and South Korea. The Chairman spoke from Seoul over the Korean network on 22 January 1948 (Press Release No. 15).

12. Finally, at the fourth meeting, a resolution was adopted (Document A/AC.19/6) recording the Commission's regret at the absence of the Ukrainian SSR representative, and stressing the importance of the participation of the Ukrainian SSR in the work of the Commission. The resolution provided for its being forwarded to the Secretary-General for such use of it as he desired to make in further efforts to secure the appointment of a representative from the Government of the Ukrainian SSR to the Commission. On 25 January 1948 a reply was received by the Secretary-General from the Ukrainian Government as follows:

> "In reply to your telegram of 16 January 1948 I have the honour to inform you on behalf of the Government of the Ukrainian SSR that the attitude of the Government of Ukrainian SSR in the matter of appointing a representative to the Temporary Commission on Korea remains the same as presented by the Ukrainian Delegation at the Second Session of the General Assembly."

13. At the fifth meeting, a Note to the Chairman from the representative of Syria was discussed concerning suppression of newspapers and general amnesty for political crimes (Document A/AC.19/8). The discussion centered on a consideration of means of ensuring a free atmosphere for elections, and it was decided that a Sub-Committee (1), comprising representatives of Canada, France, and Syria be established to consider ways and means of ensuring a free atmosphere for elections in Korea (Document A/AC.19/9).

14. General discussion ensued concerning the programme of work of the Commission, and the representative of France introduced a resolution (Document A/AC.19/5) providing for the examination of documents received from Korean sources and the collection of statements of Korean individuals who may wish to be heard or may be heard in the course of the Commission's

/work

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

work. It was finally decided to establish a Sub-Committee (2) comprising representatives of Australia, China, France, and the Philippine Republic, to (a) examine any documents already received or which may be received from Korean sources by the Secretariat, and (b) secure statements from Korean personalities whose views may be helpful to the Commission in the discharge of its duties (Document A/AC.19/11).

15. At the sixth meeting of the Commission, following a resolution introduced by the representative of the Philippine Republic (Document A/AC.19/10), a general and detailed discussion took place concerning the question of elections in Korea. The Commission decided, on the basis of the Philippine resolution, as amended (Document A/AC.19/13), that a Sub-Committee (3), comprising representatives of Canada, France, the Philippine Republic, and Syria be established to examine the electoral laws and regulations of North and South Korea, and in the performance of this function, to acquaint itself with the views of Korean, Soviet, and United States officials and experts.

16. Finally, amendments to the rules of procedure were adopted (Document A/AC.19/W.2/Add.1).

17. The work of the Sub-Committees began on 20 January 1948. The work of the Sub-Committees up to 26 January is summarized as follows:

Sub-Committee 1: A programme of work was adopted involving, inter-alia, definition of the term "a free atmosphere for elections", examination of laws and regulations of Korea bearing on the question of freedom of elections, coordination of work with that of Sub-Committee 2, and hearing responsible authorities on the interpretation and application of laws and regulations referred to above. It was agreed that hearings should be restricted to Korean and other officials responsible for the application of laws and regulations affecting elections. A preliminary list of questions for submission to Sub-Committee 2 was prepared for consideration by this Sub-Committee.

Sub-Committee 2: A public announcement on hearings of Korean personalities was adopted (Press Release No. 16) and a first list of political personalities of North and South Korea whom the Sub-Committee

/could

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

could invite to be heard was approved (Press Release No. 17). Consideration was given to the procedure for holding hearings, and methods by which complete news coverage might be obtained throughout Korea.

Sub-Committee 3: A general discussion took place concerning methods to be employed by the Sub-Committee in the performance of its functions. A comparative survey of the electoral laws and regulations in North and South Korea (Document A/AC.19/W.15) and other technical and documentary studies were reviewed. A first list of questions concerning electoral laws and regulations to be transmitted to Sub-Committee 2 for use in the hearings of Korean personalities was approved.

- - - - - - -

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

27 January 1948

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

DOCUMENTS ATTACHED TO FIRST INFORMATION REPORT

A/AC.19/1	Resolution adopted at the Second Meeting 13 January 1948.
A/AC.19/2	Resolution adopted at the Third Meeting, 15 January 1948.
A/AC.19/5	France: Draft Resolution
A/AC.19/6	Resolution adopted at the Fourth Meeting, 16 January 1948.
A/AC.19/7	Press Communiqué adopted by the Commission at its Third Meeting, 15 January 1948.
A/AC.19/8	Syria: Communication to the Chairman Concerning Suppression of Newspapers and General Amnesty for Political Crimes.
A/AC.19/9	Resolution adopted at the Fifth Meeting, 17 January 1948.
A/AC.19/10	Philippine Republic: Draft Resolution
A/AC.19/11	Resolution adopted at the Fifth Meeting, 17 January 1948.
A/AC.19/12	Letter to the Military Commanders, Armed Forces in North and South Korea, adopted at the Fourth Meeting, 16 January 1948.
A/AC.19/13	Resolution adopted at the Sixth Meeting, 19 January 1948.
A/AC.19/W.2	Draft Rules of Procedure (Prepared by the Secretariat).
A/AC.19/W.2/Add.1	Amendments to the Rules of Procedure (Document A/AC.19/W.2) adopted at the Sixth Meeting, 19 January 1948.
A/AC.19/W.3	Purpose and Duties of the Commission (Prepared by the Secretariat).

/A/AC.19/W.15

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

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 (Prepared by the Secretariat).
Press Release No. 9	Speech of Mr. K.P.S. Menon at a Mass Meeting Held in Honour of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea under the Auspices of the National Reception Committee, at Seoul Stadium, 14 January 1948.
Press Release No. 15	Broadcast by Mr. K.P.S. Menon, Chairman of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, at Seoul, on 21 January 1948.
Press Release No. 16	Press Communiqué Issued by Sub-Committee 2 - Public Announcement on Hearings of Korean Personalities.
Press Release No. 17	Press Communiqué Issued by Sub-Committee 2.

Memorandum dated 23 January 1948 from Principal Secretary to Members of Commission regarding Cable concerning Courtesy Call.

A/447	The Problem of the Independence of Korea - Report of the First Committee (of the General Assembly, dated 6 November 1947).

- - - - - - -

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/37
12 February 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

SECOND INFORMATION REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE COMMISSION

(Period 26 January - 7 February 1948)

I. GENERAL

During the two-week period covered by this report, five plenary meetings of the Commission were held (seventh to eleventh, inclusive) and the three Sub-Committees, established at the fifth and sixth plenary meetings on 17 and 19 January 1948, continued with their programmes of work, as provided for in the terms of reference contained in the resolutions adopted by the Commission (Documents A/AC.19/9/Corr.1, A/AC.19/11, A/AC.19/13).

Plenary meetings of the Commission were held on the following dates:

Seventh	-	31 January 1948
Eighth	-	4 February 1948
Ninth	-	5 February 1948
Tenth)		
Eleventh)	-	6 February 1948

II. PLENARY MEETINGS OF THE COMMISSION

1. Report on credentials of representatives of El Salvador and China (Seventh Meeting)

The credentials of Mr. Miguel Angel Pena Valle, representative of El Salvador, Mr. Hugo Lindo, alternate, and Mr. Gung-Hsing Wang, alternate of China, were accepted by the Commission.

/2. H...

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

2. Hearings of Korean Personalities by Sub-Committee 2 (Seventh Meeting)

A discussion in the Commission took place on the question of whether Korean officials and experts, as distinct from political and other personalities, should be heard by Sub-Committee 2. Dr. Chough, Director of National Police, was among those listed for consultation, and the advisability of including Dr. Chough in the hearings was doubted because he might thus be associated with political personalities being interviewed.

It was decided that Sub-Committee 2 should invite Dr. Chough along with other high officials.

3. Election of the Chairman (Eighth Meeting)

At its first meeting, the Commission decided to elect a Temporary Chairman until such time as the Commission might decide to elect a Permanent Chairman.

Mr. K.P.S. Menon (India), Temporary Chairman, was unanimously elected Permanent Chairman.

4. Chairmanship in the absence of the Permanent Chairman (Eighth Meeting)

It was decided by 5 votes to 1, with 2 abstentions, that, in the absence of the Chairman, acting chairmanship should be assumed by members of the Commission for a period of fifteen days, and that the order of rotation should be left to the decision of the representatives themselves.

5. Election of the Rapporteur (Eighth Meeting)

The office of Rapporteur was created and Mr. Liu Yu-wan (China) was unanimously elected Rapporteur.

6. Exchange of communications with the USSR and the Ukrainian SSR (Documents A/AC.19/14 and A/AC.19/15) and communications to Soviet authorities in North Korea (Document A/AC.19/17) (Seventh and Eighth Meetings)

At the seventh meeting, the Secretariat of the Commission reported that the letter addressed to the Commanding General

/of

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

of the Soviet Forces in North Korea, requesting exchange of courtesies, as well as other United Nations Commission documents, had arrived in Pyongyang, North Korea, but had not been accepted by the Soviet authorities (Document A/AC.19/17).

Up to 7 February 1948, no reply to the letter addressed to the Commanding General of the Soviet Forces in North Korea had been received.

At the eighth meeting, the situation concerning the non-cooperation of the military authorities in North Korea and the absence of a representative from the Ukrainian SSR to the Commission, was discussed briefly.

At the tenth meeting, a statement concerning non-cooperation from the military authorities in North Korea was adopted by the Commission (Document A/AC.19/29).*

7. Question of consultation with the Interim Committee (Eighth to Eleventh Meetings inclusive)

The question of consultation with the Interim Committee arose out of the inability of the Commission to enter North Korea for the purpose of implementing its terms of reference provided for in the Resolutions adopted by the General Assembly on 14 November 1947 (Document A/447). The question was fully examined during the course of the eighth, ninth, tenth, and eleventh meetings, in order to determine what further steps the Commission could take in carrying out its mission. A summary of views expressed by members of the Commission during the course of debate is contained in Documents A/AC.19/33 and A/AC.19/33/Corr.1.

/At the

---

* Note: To date (7 February 1948) the Secretary-General of the United Nations had not yet received a reply to his communication reminding the Soviet Government of his previous letter of 24 November 1947. (See Document A/AC.19/16, page 4, paragraph 9.)

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

At the conclusion of the debate, a vote was taken on the resolutions to consult the Interim Committee of the General Assembly (Document A/AC.19/30). Resolution I was adopted by four votes to three, with one abstention. Resolution II was adopted by five votes to none, with three abstentions.

8. Survey of Information collected by Sub-Committee 2 (Eleventh Meeting)

The representative of Australia introduced a resolution that a survey be made of information collected by Sub-Committee 2 for the guidance of the Chairman during the discussion with the Interim Committee (Document A/AC.19/31).

The resolution was adopted by five votes to none, with three abstentions.

III. WORK OF THE SUB-COMMITTEES

1. General

The three Sub-Committees established by the Commission at its fifth and sixth plenary meetings, continued their work during the period 26 January - 7 February 1948. Summaries of the work of each of the Sub-Committees for the period 20 January - 2 February 1948 are presented in Documents A/AC.19/20, A/AC.19/21, A/AC.19/22.

Sub-Committee 1 did not meet between 3 - 7 February inclusive and Document A/AC.19/20 therefore summarizes the activities of this Sub-Committee to date. The work of the other two Sub-Committees up to and including 7 February, is summarized below:

2. Sub-Committee 2

The Committee held its fifteenth and sixteenth meetings between 3 -7 February. CHANG KUN-SANG, Chairman of the Labouring People's Party, and Lieutenant General JOHN R. HODGE, Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, were heard by the Sub-Committee.

At the eleventh plenary meeting of the Commission, the Sub-Committee, with the assistance of Sub-Committees 1 and 3, was asked

/to

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

to make a survey of the information collected by the Sub-Committee to date (Document A/AC.19/31).

3. Sub-Committee 3

The Secretariat of the Sub-Committee continued informal discussions with representatives of the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly, with other Korean officials, and with American experts, concerning the provisions of electoral laws and regulations for North and South Korea. It is expected that documentary papers resulting from these discussions, as well as from an analysis of opinions expressed by Korean personalities on questions relating to elections, will shortly be submitted to the Sub-Committees.

IV. SPECIAL CONSULTATIONS

On 6 February 1948, at 9:00 a.m., a special consultation took place with leading Korean personalities, namely, Mr. Kim Koo, head of the Korean Independence Party, and Mr. Kim Kyu Sik, Chairman of the Interim Legislative Assembly.

Mr. Kim Koo and Mr. Kim Kyu Sik initiated the consultation, and discussion centered primarily on the possibility of bringing about a conference of Korean leaders of the North and South as a step toward the attainment of Korean independence (Document A/AC.19/NC.5).

The consultation was reported to the members of the Commission during the course of debate at the eleventh plenary meeting (Document A/AC.19/28).

- - - - - - -

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

13 February 1948

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

DOCUMENTS ATTACHED TO SECOND INFORMATION REPORT

A/AC.19/14	Correspondence on the Participation of the Ukrainian SSR in the Work of the Commission.
A/AC.19/15	Exchange of Communications with the USSR.
A/AC.19/17	Communications with Soviet Authorities in North Korea.
A/AC.19/20	Summary of the Work of Sub-Committee 1 during the Period 21 January to 2 February 1948.
A/AC.19/21	Summary of the Work of Sub-Committee 2 during the Period 20 January to 2 February 1948.
A/AC.19/22	Summary of the work of Sub-Committee 3 during the Period 20 January to 2 February 1948.
A/AC.19/25	Telegram from the Acting Secretary-General of the United Nations concerning Consultation with the Interim Committee.
A/AC.19/28	Summary Record of a Special Consultation with Korean Personalities.
A/AC.19/29	Statement of the Commission concerning Co-operation from the Military Authorities in North Korea.
A/AC.19/30	Resolutions concerning Consultation with the Interim Committee of the General Assembly, adopted at the Eleventh Meeting, 6 February 1948.
A/AC.19/31	Resolution concerning Survey of Information collected by Sub-Committee 2, adopted at the Eleventh Meeting, 6 February 1948.
A/AC.19/33 and A/AC.19/33/Corr.1	Summary of Views Expressed by Members of the Commission at the Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh Meetings (4,5, and 6 February 1948) during the Debate on the Question of Consultation by the Commission with the Interim Committee.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

A/AC.19/SC.2/1	Press Communiqué adopted at the Second Meeting, 21 January 1948.
A/AC.19/SC.2/2	Press Communiqué adopted at the Fourth Meeting, 23 January 1948.
A/AC.19/SC.2/3	Text of Letter of Invitation to Hearings of Korean Personalities adopted at the Fourth Meeting, 23 January 1948.
A/AC.19/SC.2/4	Questionnaire for Hearings of Korean Personalities adopted at the Fourth Meeting, 23 January 1948.
A/AC.19/SC.2/5	Resolution adopted at the Ninth Meeting, 28 January 1948.
A/AC.19/NC.1	List of Communications Received from Parties, Organizations and Individuals concerning Korea, 22 September - 31 December 1947.
A/AC.19/NC.2	List of Communications from Organizations (received 1 - 24 January 1948).
A/AC.19/NC.3	List of Communications from Individuals (received 1 - 24 January 1948).
A/AC.19/NC.5	Communication from the President of the National Independence Federation dated 5 February 1948, and Plan for Political Conference of Northern and Southern Leaders.
A/AC.19/INF.2/Corr.1	List of Representatives.
A/AC.19/INF.3	Principal Secretariat Staff.
Press Release No. 19.	Press Communiqué issued by Sub-Committee 2 concerning Submission of Written Statements and Requests for Hearing.
Press Release No. 24	

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/40
1 March 1948

ORIGINAL:ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

THIRD INFORMATION REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE COMMISSION

(Period 8 - 21 February 1948)

I. GENERAL

During the two-week period covered by this report, four plenary meetings of the Commission were held (twelfth to fifteenth, inclusive). It was decided at the conclusion of the fifteenth meeting that, in view of consultation with the Interim Committee of the General Assembly, the next meeting of the Commission would be convened by the Secretariat after conferring with members of the Commission if the necessity should arise in the absence of the permanent Chairman. During the absence of the permanent Chairman, Mr. Jean-Louis Paul-Boncour (France) was acting Chairman.

At the fourteenth plenary meeting of the Commission, it was agreed that the work of the three Sub-Committees should proceed pending receipt of the opinion of the Interim Committee.

Plenary meetings of the Commission were held on the following dates:

Twelfth	- 11 February 1948
Thirteenth	- 12 February 1948
Fourteenth	- 13 February 1948
Fifteenth	- 16 February 1948

II. PLENARY MEETINGS OF THE COMMISSION

1. Survey of information collected, with conclusions of the Commission, to be handed to the Chairman for his guidance during discussions with the Interim Committee. (Twelfth Meeting)

Discussion took place concerning the questions on which the Interim Committee of the General Assembly would be consulted (document A/AC.19/24). It was decided to amend question 1 by inserting the words "or incumbent upon" in the first line, so as

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

to read as follows: "Is it open to or incumbent upon the Commission...". Question 2(a) remained unchanged and it was decided to redraft question 2(b) to read as follows: "Should the Commission consider such other measures as may be possible and advisable with a view to the attainment of its objectives?" (The first part of document A/AC.19/24 had previously been withdrawn at the eleventh meeting of the Commission and embodied in resolutions concerning consultation with the Interim Committee - document A/AC.19/30).

The final draft of questions approved by the Commission are contained in document A/AC.19/34.

It was also decided at the twelfth meeting that the survey of information collected by Sub-Committee 2, as provided for in the resolution adopted at the eleventh meeting (document A/AC.19/31), be designated as a paper for the use of the Chairman during discussions with the Interim Committee (document A/AC.19/32).

It was agreed that the Commission would leave it to the Chairman to express the views of the members concerning the question of consultation before the Interim Committee. A summary of these views are contained in documents A/AC.19/33 and A/AC.19/33/Corr.1.

In a broadcast from Seoul on 12 February 1948, the Chairman informed the Korean people of the decision of the Commission to consult with the Interim Committee, and explained the circumstances which caused the Commission to reach this conclusion (Press Release No. 27).

The Chairman and Assistant Secretary-General departed by air for Lake Success on 14 February 1948.

2. <u>Periodic Information Reports (Fourteenth Meeting)</u>

It was agreed that in the future, the Secretariat might consult with the Rapporteur, the Chairman of the Commission and the Chairman of the Sub-Committees in the preparation of periodic information reports on the work of the Commission for submission to United Nations

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Headquarters.

The Second Information Report was approved by the Commission (document A/AC.19/37).

3. Summary of the work of the Sub-Committees during the period 19 January to 2 February 1948 (Fifteenth Meeting)

There was some discussion concerning matters of substance contained in the summaries of the work of the Sub-Committees (document A/AC.19/20 to 22).

With respect to the work of Sub-Committee 2, it was observed that the Commission might consider extending its inquiries to the provincial capitals and country districts, as well as widening its scope of consultation to include persons beyond the category of leading personalities. It was also suggested that a new questionnaire might be formulated since the one currently in use was not always appropriate for the personalities interviewed.

With respect to the work of Sub-Committee 3, it was observed that the paramount importance of the application of electoral laws and regulations should be kept in mind, however satisfactory their drafting might appear.

4. Hearings of persons in prison (Fifteenth Meeting)

The Principal Secretary explained that a resolution concerning hearings of persons who were in prison, adopted by Sub-Committee 2 at its tenth meeting (document A/AC.19/SC.2/5) had been implemented by a letter to the Commanding General in South Korea, and that a reply to this letter had been received (document A/AC.19/26), together with a press release on this subject issued by the South Korea Interim Government (document A/AC.19/26/Add.1). It was decided that these documents would be submitted to Sub-Committee 2 for further action.

5. Distribution of leaflets by airplane (Fifteenth Meeting)

Following a short debate, the Commission decided to discuss with the responsible authorities the possibility of distributing

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

election material by airplane without cost to the United Nations, and also the possibility of reducing the cost of distribution of United Nations material (document A/AC.19/W.19).

III. WORK OF THE SUB-COMMITTEES

1. Sub-Committee 1

The Sub-Committee held its fourth and fifth meetings on 18 and 19 February 1948.

At the fourth meeting, the Sub-Committee considered a report prepared by the Secretariat on laws and regulations in Korea bearing on the question of freedom of elections. After some discussion, it was decided to submit the following revised question to Sub-Committee 2 for use in hearing Korean personalities: "(1) It has been suggested to us that it is difficult to determine at present what laws and regulations now in force restrict free elections. Do you believe this to be true? (2) If so, do you agree to the suggestion that new ordinances should be enacted to ensure complete freedom of elections? (3) If so, what are the main points to be covered? It was further decided to leave to the discretion of Sub-Committee 2 the decision concerning the persons to whom such questions most appropriately might be addressed".

Consideration was given at the fourth meeting to the question of hearing responsible authorities regarding the interpretation and application of laws bearing on the question of freedom of elections. It was decided (1) to hear Brigadier General Weckerling, United States Liaison Officer to the United Nations Commission, and certain appropriate American and Korean officials and experts in Seoul; and (2) to tour the country at a later date in order to interview local authorities.

At the fifth meeting, the views of Brigadier General Weckerling were heard on the subject of ways and means of ensuring free elections in Korea.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

2. Sub-Committee 2

The work of Sub-Committee 2 during the period 2 to 14 February 1948 is summarized in document A/AC.19/21/Add.1. During the remainder of the period covered by this report, two meetings were held (twentieth and twenty-first) and a special interview with Mr. Haw Sawng Taik, Chairman of the Federation of Korean Trade Unions, took place on 20 February 1948.

At the twentieth meeting, the following principal items of business were discussed:

(a) Report by the Secretary on letters of invitation to certain Korean personalities (document A/AC.19/SC.2/2)

Invitations sent by mail to Korean personalities in North Korea could not be delivered. The Sub-Committee Chairman, in a broadcast on 9 February 1948 from Seoul, had read the text of the letter of invitation with special reference to those personalities resident in North Korea (Press Release No. 26).

(b) Proposal of the Chairman to arrange hearings of selected persons at present in prison or otherwise debarred from from being heard (documents A/AC.19/SC.2/5, A/AC.19/26 and A/AC.19/26/Add.1)

It was decided to approve a draft memorandum to the United States authorities on the matter of access to and safety of persons of Leftist opinion whom Sub-Committee 2 desired to hear. (document A/AC.19/SC.2/8).

It was decided that the letters of invitation should be issued at once and should quote the statement issued by the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, concerning the guarantee of free access and security to persons to be interviewed by Sub-Committee 2 (documents A/AC.19/SC.2/7, A/AC.19/26/Add.1).

(c) Hearings

It was decided that the Sub-Committee should hear persons other than political personalities, and a list of such persons was agreed upon.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

At the twenty-first meeting, Bishop Paul M. Ro, Bishop of Seoul, was heard by the Sub-Committee.

3. Sub-Committee 3

Sub-Committee 3 did not meet during the period under consideration. The Secretariat continued the preparation of studies of the electoral provisions of South and North Korea. (Part I of this study is contained in document A/AC.19/W.28.) An analysis of opinions expressed by Korean personalities on questions relating to elections has been prepared (document A/AC.19/W.27).

- - - - - - -

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

1 March 1948

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

DOCUMENTS ATTACHED TO THIRD INFORMATION REPORT

A/AC.19/21/Add.1	Summary of the Work of Sub-Committee 2 during the Period 2 to 14 February 1948.
A/AC.19/24	Draft Resolution concerning Consultation with the Interim Committee of the General Assembly.
A/AC.19/26	Exchange of Letters concerning the Hearing of Korean Personalities who are in Prison or are Subject to Arrest or Police Surveillance.
A/AC.19/26/Add.1	Hearing of Korean Personalities - Statement by the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea.
A/AC.19/32	Resolution concerning the Survey of Information submitted by Sub-Committee 2, adopted at the Twelfth Meeting, 11 February 1948.
A/AC.19/34	Questions on which the Interim Committee of the General Assembly is to be consulted, adopted at the Twelfth Meeting, 11 February 1948.
A/AC.19/SC.2/7	Announcement by the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, concerning Freedom of Access to Hearings of Korean Personalities, 18 February 1948.
A/AC.19/SC.2/8	Communication approved at the Twentieth Meeting (of Sub-Committee 2) to the United States Liaison Officer to the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea concerning Freedom of Access to Hearings of Korean Personalities.
A/AC.19/SC.2/8/Add.1	Communications from the United States Liaison Officer to the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea concerning a Hearing of Mr. Haw Sawng Taik, Chairman, Federation of Korean Trade Unions.
A/AC.19/W.19	Distribution of Leaflets by Airplane.
A/AC.19/W.27	Opinions expressed by Korean Personalities Interviewed by Sub-Committee 2 on Questions relating to Elections (issued by Sub-Committee 3).

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

A/AC.19/W.28	Study of the Electoral Provisions of South and North Korea (Sub-Committee 3).
Press Release No. 26	Broadcast by Mr. Samuel H. Jackson, Chairman of Sub-Committee 2 of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, over Station Seoul, Korea, on 9 February 1948.
Press Release No. 27	Broadcast by Mr. K.P.S. Menon, Chairman of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, from Seoul, on 12 February 1948.

Note: The following documents referred to in the Third Information Report have been attached to the Second Information Report, previously submitted:

A/AC.19/20	Summary of the Work of Sub-Committee 1 during the Period 21 January to 2 February 1948.
A/AC.19/21	Summary of the Work of Sub-Committee 2 during the Period 20 January to 2 February 1948.
A/AC.19/22	Summary of the Work of Sub-Committee 3 during the Period 20 January to 2 February 1948.
A/AC.19/30	Resolutions concerning Consultation with the Interim Committee of the General Assembly, adopted at the Eleventh Meeting, 6 February 1948.
A/AC.19/31	Resolution concerning Survey of Information collected by Sub-Committee 2, adopted at the Eleventh Meeting, 6 February 1948.
A/AC.19/33 and A/AC.19/33/Corr.1	Summary of Views expressed by Members of the Commission at the Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh Meetings (4,5, and 6 February 1948) during the Debate on the Question of Consultation by the Commission with the Interim Committee.
A/AC.19/37	Second Information Report on the Work of the Commission.
A/AC.19/SC.2/2	Press Communiqué adopted at the Fourth Meeting (of Sub-Committee 2), 23 January 1948.
A/AC.19/SC.2/5 and A/AC.19/SC.2/5/Corr.1	Resolution adopted at the Tenth Meeting (of Sub-Committee 2), 28 January 1948.

- - - - - - -

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/50
11 March 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

FOURTH INFORMATION REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE COMMISSION

(Period 22 February - 6 March 1948)

I. GENERAL

In view of the consultation by the Commission with the Interim Committee on the application of the General Assembly's Resolution of 14 November 1947 in the light of developments, and the consequent absence of the permanent Chairman and the Assistant Secretary-General from Seoul between 15 February and 5 March inclusive, plenary meetings of the Commission were not held during the two-week period covered by this report. An informal meeting of the Commission was held on 28 February following adoption of the Interim Committee's Resolution of 26 February, and it was unanimously decided by the representatives present at this meeting to issue a public statement to the effect that the Commission would observe elections in such parts of Korea as are accessible to it not later than 10 May 1948, according to the terms of reference of the General Assembly's Resolutions and taking into account the recommendations made by the Interim Committee as to the conditions to be fulfilled for such elections (Press Release No. 33). In a telephone conversation on 29 February (Seoul time) between the Chairman of the Commission at New York, and the Principal Secretary of the Commission at Seoul, the Chairman agreed to the decision of the informal meeting of 28 February (document A/AC.19/W.29.

On 1 March 1948, in conformity with the decision of 28 February, the Chinese representative, as acting Chairman of the Commission, delivered a speech at Seoul Stadium in which he announced the text of the statement

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

referred to above concerning observation of elections (document A/AC.19/41 and Press Release No. 34).

During the period under consideration, the three Sub-Committees continued their programmes of work.

II. WORK OF THE SUB-COMMITTEES

At the sixteenth plenary meeting of the Commission on 8 March 1948, the representative of China reviewed the work of the three Sub-Committees since their establishment, and more particularly during the period 15 February to 6 March inclusive. The survey presented by the Chinese representative is set forth in Press Release No. 39.

1. Sub-Committee 1

A summary of the work of Sub-Committee 1 during the period 2 February to 7 March 1948 is contained in document A/AC.19/20/Add.1. As a result of its work, the Sub-Committee has drawn up certain recommendations which it considers essential for the attainment of a free atmosphere for elections (document A/AC.19/42).

These recommendations have been submitted to the Commission for its consideration.

2. Sub-Committee 2

A summary of the work of Sub-Committee 2 between 15 February and 6 March is contained in document A/AC.19/21/Add.2.

On 2 March, the members of the Sub-Committee visited a village in Yang P'Yong Gun, near Seoul, and interviewed the village headman. Information was obtained concerning the attitude of the villagers toward the elections and electoral procedures (Press Release No. 39, page 3).

3. Sub-Committee 3

A report of the work of Sub-Committee 3 from its establishment on 19 January to 6 March is contained in documents A/AC.19/43 and A/AC.19/43/Add.1. The report presents the recommendations of the Sub-Committee to the Commission concerning the modification of

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

provisions in electoral laws and regulations in order to bring them into greater conformity with the General Assembly's Resolution concerning adult suffrage, the secrecy of the ballot, and a representation of the Korean people from each voting area or zone proportionate with the population, and in general, to promote as complete and as free expression of popular will as possible.

During the period under consideration, seven meetings of the Sub-Committee were held, during which the reports and studies prepared by the Secretariat on the electoral laws and regulations of South and North Korea were examined in detail (document A/AC.19/W.28 and addenda). The recommendations of the Sub-Committee resulting from this examination are contained in the report referred to above.

- - - - - - -

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/57
27 March 1948

ORIGINAL:ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

FIFTH INFORMATION REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE COMMISSION

(Period 7 - 20 March 1948)

I. GENERAL

On 8 March 1948, plenary meetings of the Commission were resumed after a period of three weeks. The Chairman and the Assistant Secretary-General returned to Seoul from Lake Success on 6 March.

During the two-week period covered by this report, twelve plenary meetings of the Commission were held on the following dates:

Sixteenth	-	8 March 1948
Seventeenth	-	9 "
Eighteenth	-	9 "
Nineteenth	-	10 "
Twentieth	-	10 "
Twenty-first	-	11 "
Twenty-second	-	12 "
Twenty-third	-	13 "
Twenty-fourth	-	15 "
Twenty-fifth	-	16 "
Twenty-sixth	-	17 "
Twenty-seventh	-	20 "

The sixteenth meeting constituted the second public meeting of the Commission. Thereafter, all plenary meetings were held in private session.

On 18 March 1948, the Chairman, Mr. K.P.S. Menon, made a farewell broadcast to the Korean people from Seoul (Press Release No. 47) prior to his departure together with the Assistant Secretary-General on 19 March 1948.

/II. PLENARY

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

II. PLENARY MEETINGS OF THE COMMISSION

1. Report by the Chairman, Mr. K.P.S. Menon, on the Resolution of the Interim Committee. (Sixteenth Meeting)

The Chairman submitted to the Commission members an account of the consultations with the Interim Committee at Lake Success and made reference to the Interim Committee's Resolution of 26 February and the considerations on which that resolution was based (document A/AC.19/45).

The representatives of Canada, China, El Salvador, France, the Philippines, and Syria expressed their views concerning the Resolution adopted by the Interim Committee.

2. Speech by the Acting Chairman, Mr. Liu Yu-Wan, concerning the work of the Sub-Committees during the absence of the Chairman between 15 February and 6 March 1948. (Sixteenth Meeting)

The representative of China reviewed the work of the three Sub-Committees since their establishment and more particularly during the period between 15 February and 6 March 1948 (Press Release No. 39).

3. Consideration of public statements made recently in Seoul regarding the relation of the Temporary Commission on Korea to the observation of elections. (Seventeenth and eighteenth Meetings)

The representative of Canada requested the Commission to clarify its position with respect to certain public statements made by the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, regarding the relation of the Commission to the observation of elections to be held on 9 May 1948 (documents A/AC.19/41 and A/AC.19/41/Add.1). The representative of Canada considered that the Commission had not yet officially reached a decision concerning the observation of elections and had therefore taken no action to substantiate the statements of the Commanding General.

During the ensuing discussion, reference was made to the informal ... ing of the Commission on 28 February, at which it was unanimously decided by the representatives present to issue a public statement to the effect that the Commission would observe elections not later than 10 May 1948 (see Fourth Information Report, document A/AC.19/50, page 1).

/The

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

The representative of Canada considered that this decision required official confirmation by the Commission at a formal meeting, and unless a clarifying statement were issued, he would be compelled to abstain from participation in the activities of the Commission pending receipt of further instructions from his Government.

After considerable debate, it was finally proposed by the Syrian representative to adopt the revised text of a draft press release submitted by the Chairman, clarifying the position of the Commission concerning the observation of elections.

The Syrian proposal was adopted by four votes to none, with three abstentions (Press Release No. 41).

4. Consideration of the Resolution of the Interim Committee of the General Assembly (document A/AC.19/45). (Nineteenth, twenty-first, and twenty-second Meetings)

Following a three-day debate, a draft resolution proposed by the French representative (document A/AC.19/46) and subsequently amended by the proposal of the Syrian representative (document A/AC.19/48), concerning the implementation of the Resolution of the Interim Committee, was adopted in revised form by four votes to two, with two abstentions (document A/AC.19/49).

The result of the vote taken by roll call on the Syrian amendment was as follows:

In favour: Australia
China
El Salvador
India
Philippine Republic
Syria

Against: Canada
France

The result of the vote taken by roll call on the French draft resolution, as amended, was as follows:

In favour: China
El Salvador
India
Philippine Republic

/Against

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Against: Australia
Canada

Abstained: France
Syria

The Canadian representative stated that in view of the action taken, he would have to abstain from further participation in the activities of the Commission pending receipt of instructions from his Government.

A summary of the views of the representatives on the question of whether or not to implement the Interim Committee's Resolution is contained in Press Release No. 43.

At the twenty-third meeting of the Commission, it was decided that the Chairman should inform the Commanding General in South Korea in writing of the Commission's resolution.

5. Consideration of the electoral provisions of North and South Korea. Report of Sub-Committee 3. (Twentieth and twenty-first Meetings)

The recommendations of Sub-Committee 3 concerning the modification of provisions contained in the electoral law and regulations for South Korea (documents A/AC.19/43 and A/AC.19/43/Add.1) were examined by the Commission and approved with minor amendments. The Commission proposed a voting age of twenty-one instead of twenty, as recommended by Sub-Committee 3.

The recommendations adopted by the Commission were transmitted by the Chairman to the authorities in South Korea (document A/AC.19/47/Rev.1) and were subsequently incorporated by the latter, with one exception* in the revised electoral law and regulations for South Korea.

/6. Draft

---

* The Commission recommended that certain categories of persons (e.g., former officials in the Japanese regime) should not be eligible to vote. The authorities considered, among other things, that it would be physically impossible to check the records of voters for this purpose (document A/AC.19/47/Rev.1/Add.1).

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

6. Draft memorandum by the Principal Secretary concerning the appointment of members of the National Election Committee.
(Twenty-third, twenty-sixth, and twenty-seventh Meetings)

The Principal Secretary submitted a draft memorandum concerning the above subject matter for the Commission's consideration (document A/AC.19/W.35/Add.2).

The Commission adopted the Chairman's proposal that two members, the Australian and Philippine representatives, consult with the United States Liaison Officer to the Commission with a view to ensuring that the National Election Committee would be as representative a body as possible.

At the twenty-sixth meeting, the Philippine representative reported that the United States authorities were in agreement with the opinion expressed by the Commission and that they would submit to the Commission the names of new candidates to fill the three vacancies on the National Election Committee.

At the twenty-seventh meeting, it was decided to amend the draft memorandum referred to above (document A/AC.19/W.35/Add.2), in the light of recommendations of the ad hoc Sub-Committee (see paragraph 9, Part II, and paragraph 3, Part III of this report) to maintain liaison with the National Committee in Seoul during the period of observation of elections (document A/AC.19/W.35/Add.4) (See also documents A/AC.19/W.35, A/AC.19/W.35/Add.1, and A/AC.19/W.35/Add.3).

7. Progress report on the work of Sub-Committee 2.
(Twenty-third and twenty-fifth Meetings)

The progress report (document A/AC.19/21/Add.2) was discussed briefly by the Commission, and it was decided that the question of the future work of Sub-Committee 2 would be taken up, in relation to that of Sub-Committee 1, after consideration by the Commission of methods of observation during the election period (see Part III of this report).

At the twenty-fifth meeting, the Commission agreed that Sub-Committee 2 should nevertheless continue its consultations concerning the conduct of elections and ascertain the views of those who supported and those

/who

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

who opposed the holding of elections.

8. Recommendations of Sub-Committee 1 for a free atmosphere for elections.
(Twenty-fourth, twenty-fifth, and twenty-sixth Meetings)

The recommendations of Sub-Committee 1 for a free atmosphere for elections (document A/AC.19/42) were examined in detail by the Commission and adopted with certain modifications (document A/AC.19/42/Rev.1).

The final recommendations, as amended (document A/AC.19/52), were transmitted under covering letter signed by the Chairman to the Commanding General in South Korea (document A/AC.19/53).

9. Consideration of methods of observation during the election period.
(Twenty-fifth and twenty-seventh Meetings)

At the twenty-fifth meeting of the Commission, following a brief discussion of document A/AC.19/W.36, it was decided to establish an ad hoc Sub-Committee to consider methods of observation during the election period and to submit a report thereon on 20 March 1948.

At the twenty-seventh meeting, the report of the ad hoc Sub-Committee (document A/AC.19/54) was examined and adopted with minor amendments. The decisions of the Commission concerning methods of observation are embodied in document A/AC.19/56.

10. Election of a Chairman.
(Twenty-sixth Meeting)

Owing to the creation of a vacancy in the chairmanship of the Commission because of the imminent departure of Mr. K.P.S. Menon from Seoul, it was decided to have a rotating chairmanship for periods of fifteen days in the English alphabetical order of States Members of the Commission, beginning with the name of the country drawn by lot. The name of France was drawn and M. Paul-Boncour assumed the Chair on 17 March 1948 (document A/AC.19/51).

III. WORK OF THE SUB-COMMITTEES

The work of Sub-Committees 1 and 3 was concluded during this period with the submission of recommendations to the Commission. At the twenty-

/fifth

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

fifth plenary meeting of the Commission, Sub-Committee 2 was instructed to continue its consultations concerning the conduct of elections and ascertain the views of those who supported and those who opposed the holding of elections (see paragraph 7, Part II, of this report).

The functions of the three Sub-Committees will be ultimately assumed by a new Main Committee, as indicated below. Sub-Committees 2 and 3 did not meet during the period 7 - 20 March 1948. Sub-Committee 1 held two meetings on 7 and 15 March for the purpose of completing the drafting of recommendations for a free atmosphere for elections (documents A/AC.19/42, A/AC.19/42/Add.1, A/AC.19/42/Add.2, and A/AC.19/42/Rev.1). At its last meeting, Sub-Committee 1 considered an unofficial document concerning the main freedoms of the people which had been submitted to it by the United States Liaison Officer (see document A/AC.19/42/Add.1).

At the twenty-fifth plenary meeting of the Commission, an ad hoc Sub-Committee, consisting of the representatives of China, France, the Philippine Republic, and Syria was established to consider methods of observation during the election period (documents A/AC.19/W.36 and A/AC.19/W.37). The Sub-Committee submitted a report thereon to the Commission at its twenty-seventh plenary meeting (document A/AC.19/54). With the adoption of this report, as amended by the Commission, a Main Committee was created to take over the existing functions of the three Sub-Committees on 29 March and to assume additional functions growing out of the plan for observing elections, as adopted by the Commission (document A/AC.19/56).

- - - - - - -

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

27 March 1948

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

DOCUMENTS ATTACHED TO FIFTH INFORMATION REPORT

A/AC.19/21/Add.2	Progress Report on the Work of Sub-Committee 2.
A/AC.19/41	Statement by Mr. Liu Yu-Wan, Acting Chairman, delivered at Seoul Stadium on 1 March 1948.
A/AC.19/41/Add.1	Statement concerning the Elections, by Lieutenant General John R. Hodge.
A/AC.19/42	Sub-Committee 1 - Recommendations for a Free Atmosphere for Elections.
A/AC.19/42/Rev.1	Sub-Committee 1 - Recommendations for a Free Atmosphere for Elections - Revised Report.
A/AC.19/42/Add.1	Sub-Committee 1 - Supplementary Report on the Recommendations for a Free Atmosphere for Elections.
A/AC.19/42/Add.2	Sub-Committee 1 - Amendment to the Recommendations to the Commission.
A/AC.19/43	Report of Sub-Committee 3 to the Commission.
A/AC.19/43/Add.1	Supplementary Report of Sub-Committee 3 to the Commission.
A/AC.19/45	Letter from the Chairman of the Interim Committee of the General Assembly to the Chairman of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea.
A/AC.19/46	Implementation of the Resolution of the Interim Committee of the General Assembly - Draft Resolution by the Representative of France.
A/AC.19/47/Rev.1	Letter from the Chairman to the United States Liaison Officer Transmitting the Recommendations of the Commission with respect to the Election Law, adopted at the Twenty-Second Meeting, 12 March 1948.
A/AC.19/47/Rev.1/Add.1	Letter to the Chairman from the United States Liaison Officer concerning the Recommendations of the Commission with respect to the Election Law.
A/AC.19/48	Implementation of the Resolution of the Interim Committee of the General Assembly - Syria: Amendment to the Draft Resolution of France (document A/AC.19/46).

.../...

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

A/AC.19/49	Resolution adopted at the Twenty-Second Meeting, 12 March 1948, concerning the Implementation of the Resolution of the Interim Committee of the General Assembly.
A/AC.19/51	Terms of Office for the Chairmen of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea.
A/AC.19/52	Recommendations for a Free Atmosphere for Elections, adopted at the Twenty-Sixth Meeting, 17 March 1948.
A/AC.19/53	Recommendations for the Attainment of a Free Atmosphere for Elections. Letter from the Chairman of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea to the Commanding General, USAFIK.
A/AC.19/54	Report of the Sub-Committee on Methods of Observation of Elections.
A/AC.19/56	Decisions on the Report of the Ad Hoc Sub-Committee on Methods of Observation of Elections, adopted at the Twenty-Seventh Meeting, 20 March 1948.
A/AC.19/W.35	Establishment of the National Election Committee.
A/AC.19/W.35/Add.1	Membership of the National Election Committee.
A/AC.19/W.35/Add.2	Appointment of Members of the National Election Committee - Draft Memorandum by the Principal Secretary.
A/AC.19/W.35/Add.3	Vacancies on National Election Committee - Memorandum from the United States Liaison Officer.
A/AC.19/W.35/Add.4	Appointment of Members of the National Election Committee.
A/AC.19/W.36	Possible Methods of Observation of Elections in Korea (Prepared by the Secretariat).
A/AC.19/W.37	Information on the Observation of Elections in Greece (March 1946) and in Japan (April 1947) (Prepared by the Secretariat).
Press Release No. 39	Speech by Mr. Liu Yu-Wan on the Work of the Sub-Committees at the Sixteenth Meeting of the Commission on 8 March 1948.
Press Release No. 41	(Release covering 17th and 18th meetings of Commission, at which statements by General Hodge were discussed).
Press Release No. 43	Twenty-Second Meeting of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea.
Press Release No. 47	Farewell Broadcast by Mr. K.P.S. Menon, on Thursday, 18 March 1948.

- - - - - - -

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/63
12 April 1948

ORIGINAL:ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

SIXTH INFORMATION REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE COMMISSION

(Period 21 March - 3 April 1948)

I. GENERAL

During the two-week period covered by this report, four plenary meetings of the Commission were held on the following dates:

Twenty-eighth	- 30 March 1948
Twenty-ninth	- 30 March 1948
Thirtieth	- 31 March 1948
Thirty-first	- 3 April 1948

In accordance with the decision of the Commission at its twenty-sixth meeting (document A/AC.19/51), the representative of India succeeded to the Chairmanship on 1 April for a period of fifteen days.

The twenty-ninth and final meeting of Sub-Committee 2 was held on 29 March 1948 in view of the Commission's decision at its twenty-seventh meeting that existing Sub-Committees should be merged in a Main Committee on that date (document A/AC.19/56).

The Main Committee held its first meeting on 3 April 1948.

PLENARY MEETINGS OF THE COMMISSION

1. Correspondence concerning a request for the postponement of the election date.
(Twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth meetings)

The Commission considered a communication from the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, to the Chairman in which he stated that it was found necessary to change the election date because of certain technical difficulties, and requested the advice of the Commission as to its attitude toward postponement of the election (document A/AC.19/58/Add.2).

/The

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

The National Election Committee had previously requested the assistance of the Commission to change the election date from 9 May to 24 May 1948 (document A/AC.19/58). The Chairman of the Commission accordingly drew the Commanding General's attention to this request (document A/AC.19/58/Add.1).

The members of the Commission were divided as to whether the Commission should observe the election at a later date, as requested by General Hodge. However, during the discussion it appeared that the majority was against postponement.

At the twenty-ninth meeting, the Chairman presented the text of a draft letter to the Commanding General. The Commission adopted this letter, as amended, stating (a) that it was the wish of the Commission that the elections should be held on 9 May 1948 and (b) that a Main Committee would eventually take such new decisions as circumstances would warrant (document A/AC.19/58/Add.3). It was further decided to annex to the letter a statement of facts prepared by the Chairman and the Principal Secretary concerning the contents of the communication from the Commanding General.

2. Suggested items of observation proposed by the ad hoc Sub-Committee and time table and facilities for observation groups. (Thirtieth meeting)

The report of the ad hoc Sub-Committee on items of observation proposed for the guidance of Observation Groups was adopted by the Commission (document A/AC.19/59).

The time-table and facilities for Observation Groups was agreed to by the Commission (documents A/AC.19/W.42 and A/AC.19/W.42/Add.1. See also A/AC.19/W.42/Add.2 and A/AC.19/W.42/Add.3).

The Commission adopted the text of a press release to the effect that in carrying out its observation functions, it must decline all social invitations (Press Release No. 50).

It was also agreed that members of the National Election Committee would not be attached to Observation Groups, as suggested by that body in a conversation with the Principal Secretary.

/3. Final

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

3. Final Report of Sub-Committee 2.
(Thirtieth meeting)

The Commission reviewed the report of Sub-Committee 2 (document A/AC.19/60) in the light of the Sub-Committee Chairman's statement that the work of the Sub-Committee was unfinished and that it would be the task of the Main Committee to continue it.

After some discussion, the report, as amended in paragraph 13, and its annexes were adopted (document A/AC.19/60/Rev.1).

4. Letter from the Commanding General concerning postponement of the elections until 10 May 1948,
(Thirty-first meeting)

The Commission considered a communication dated 2 April 1948, from the Commanding General proposing that the election date be postponed until 10 May 1948 (document A/AC.19/58/Add.4). On the basis of the facts, as presented by the Commanding General, the Commission agreed to the proposal submitted (document A/AC.19/58/Add.5).

III. WORK OF THE SUB-COMMITTEES

1. Sub-Committee 2

The Sub-Committee held its twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth meetings during the period covered by this report. The twenty-ninth was the final meeting of the Sub-Committee.

The two meetings were devoted principally to a consideration of the draft report (with annexes) of Sub-Committee 2 to the Commission. The draft report as amended was approved by the Sub-Committee (document A/AC.19/60*).

2. Main Committee

The following principal items of business were discussed at the first meeting held on 3 April 1948:

(a) Election of the Chairman

The Main Committee decided to follow the schedule of rotation adopted by the Commission (see document A/AC.19/51). Accordingly,

/the

* See document A/AC.19/60/Rev.1, as approved by the Commission.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

the representative of India assumed the Chair.

(b) Work of Observation Groups

The Committee agreed that press correspondents would be welcome to associate themselves with the Observation Groups, but on their own responsibility and on condition that they would provide their own facilities.

(c) Communication from Mr. Rhee Syngman concerning participation of the "Representative Delegation of the Korean people" in the work of the Commission (document A/AC.19/NC.22)

The Committee agreed to decline Mr. Rhee's proposal and to inform him that whenever the Committee wished to have information of the kind offered, it would bear in mind the request of the organization concerned.

(d) Memorandum from the United States Liaison Officer concerning interpretation of Section 16 of the Election Law (document A/AC.19/SC.4/3)

The Committee declared itself in full accord with the interpretation of Section 16 as cited in the memorandum, and recommended that the Commission should formally adopt that interpretation (document A/AC.19/SC.4/5).

(e) Examination of communications received from Korean sources (document A/AC.19/W.44)

It was agreed that the Main Committee continue the procedure for dealing with communications, as set forth in paragraph 3, sections (a) to (d) of document A/AC.19/W.44, bearing in mind that in case of doubt, any communication might be referred to the Committee.

- - - - - -

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

12 April 1948

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

DOCUMENTS ATTACHED TO SIXTH INFORMATION REPORT

A/AC.19/58	Letter from the National Election Committee to the Chairman of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea.
A/AC.19/58/Add.1	Request for the Postponement of the Election Date by the National Election Committee - Letter from the Chairman of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea to the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Kor
A/AC.19/58/Add.2	Change of the Election Date - Communication from the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, to the Chairman of the Commission.
A/AC.19/58/Add.3	Postponement of the Election Date - Letter from the Chairman of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea to the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea.
A/AC.19/58/Add.4	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.
A/AC.19/58/Add.5	Postponement of the Election Date - Letter from the Chairman of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea to the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea.
A/AC.19/59	Methods of Observation of Elections - Suggested Items of Observation.
A/AC.19/60	Final Report of Sub-Committee 2 to the Commission.
A/AC.19/60/Rev.1	Final Report of Sub-Committee 2, adopted at the Thirtieth Meeting, 31 March 1948.
A/AC.19/NC.22	Communication from Mr. Rhee Syngman, Chairman, Executive Committee of the Representative Delegation of the Korean People, 10 March 194
A/AC.19/SC.4/3	Main Committee - Interpretation of Section 16 of the Election Law.
A/AC.19/SC.4/5	Main Committee - Interpretation of Section 16 of the Election Law.

.../...

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

A/AC.19/W.42	Time-Table and Facilities for Observation Groups.
A/AC.19/W.42/Add.1	Travel Itinerary for United Nations Observation Groups (Period 5 - 10 April 1948).
A/AC.19/W.42/Add.2	Documents and Supplies for Observation Groups.
A/AC.19/W.42/Add.3	Organization of Observation Groups (Week ending 10 April 1948).
A/AC.19/W.44	Main Committee - Memorandum on Communications received from Korean sources.
Press Release No. 50	Field Observation Groups - No Social Engagements.

- - - - - - -

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/65
26 April 1948

ORIGINAL:ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

SEVENTH INFORMATION REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE COMMISSION

(Period 4 - 17 April 1948)

I. GENERAL

During the two-week period covered by this report, the Commission held one plenary meeting, its thirty-second, on 17 April 1948, for the purpose of expressing its regret at the death of Manuel A. Roxas, President of the Philippine Republic. The Commission adopted a resolution placing on record its sense of the loss sustained by the world on this account (document A/AC.19/64).

In accordance with the decision of the Commission at its twenty-sixth meeting (document A/AC.19/51), the representative of the Philippine Republic, Mr. Rufino Luna, succeeded to the Chairmanship on 16 April for a period of fifteen days.

The Main Committee held three meetings on the following dates:

Second Meeting - 15 April 1948
Third Meeting - 15 April 1948
Fourth Meeting .. 17 April 1948

During the week ending 10 April 1948, three Observation Groups, composed of representatives and members of the Secretariat, visited all of the nine provinces and the City of Seoul in South Korea for the purpose of observing the situation in the country with regard to the election programme.

II. MAIN COMMITTEE

The following principal items of business were discussed at the second, third, and fourth meetings:

/(a) Release of

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

(a) Release of prisoners: Letter from the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commanding General dated 8 April 1948, in which he stated, among other things, that, in accordance with the recommendations of the United Nations Commission for the attainment of a free atmosphere for elections (document A/AC.19/53), pardons affecting the release of 3,140 persons had been issued by the Military Governor on 31 March 1948 (document A/AC.19/61/Add.1).

After some discussion, it was decided that the Committee should reply to the Commanding General, expressing its gratification that these steps were taken as a result of the Commission's recommendations (document A/AC.19/61/Add.2).

(b) Proclamation of the rights of the Korean people: Letter from the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea.

The Committee considered a "Proclamation of the Rights of the Korean People", issued by the Commanding General on 5 April 1948 (document A/AC.19/62), and decided, at the suggestion of the French representative, that the Committee should inform the Commanding General that it had taken note of the Proclamation and that it hoped that steps would be taken to ensure that these rights would be implemented in all parts of Korea (document A/AC.19/62/Add.1).

(c) Exchange of opinion on the work of the Observation Groups.

The Committee considered certain findings of the Observation Groups which bore upon a free atmosphere for elections, and decided that the Military Governor of South Korea, Major General Dean, should be invited to appear before the Main Committee at its meeting on 17 April 1948.

(d) Schedule for Observation Groups for the week ending 24 April 1948.

The Committee approved, with minor changes, the organization and travel schedule of Observation Groups for the week ending 24 April 1948 (document A/AC.19/W.42/Add.5).

(e) Interview with the Military Governor of South Korea, Major General William F. Dean.

In accordance with its decision at the second meeting, the Main

/Committee

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Committee interviewed the Military Governor for the purpose of obtaining answers to questions concerning the existence of certain conditions in South Korea which had come to the attention of the three Observation Groups during the week ending 10 April 1948 and which threatened to restrict the freedom of atmosphere for elections.

The Military Governor gave assurances that the various points raised by the Main Committee had been or would be investigated by the American authorities (document A/AC.19/SC.4/SR.4).

III. OBSERVATION GROUPS

During the week ending 10 April 1948, three Groups, composed of representatives and members of the Secretariat, visited all of the provinces in South Korea, as well as the City of Seoul itself, in order to observe the situation in the country with regard to the election programme. The organization and travel itinerary of the Observation Groups are contained in documents A/AC.19/W.42/Add.1 and A/AC.19/W.42/Add.3.

In general, at each of the localities visited, the Groups held interviews with provincial and local officials, provincial election committees and some of the electoral district election committees, representatives of political parties, youth organizations, and the press, and with individuals (e.g., petitioners and representative persons). The Groups also visited voting district registration offices.

The sixteen records of the three Groups are annexed to document A/AC.19/SC.4/SR.4.

- - - - - - -

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

26 April 1948

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

DOCUMENTS ATTACHED TO SEVENTH INFORMATION REPORT

A/AC.19/61	Release of Prisoners - Communication from the United States Liaison Officer.
A/AC.19/61/Add.1	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.
A/AC.19/61/Add.2	Release of Prisoners - Letter from the Chairman of the Main Committee of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea to the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea.
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 United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea.
A/AC.19/62/Add.1	Proclamation of the Rights of the Korean People - Letter from the Chairman of the Main Committee of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea to the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea.
A/AC.19/64	Resolution concerning the death of the President of the Philippines, adopted at the thirty-second meeting, 17 April 1948.
A/AC.19/W.42/Add.1	Travel itinerary for United Nations Observation Groups (period 5-10 April 1948).
A/AC.19/W.42/Add.3	Organization of Observation Groups (week ending 10 April 1948).
A/AC.19/W.42/Add.5	Revised organization and travel itinerary of Observation Groups (week ending 24 April 1948).
A/AC.19/SC.4/SR.4 and annexes	Summary Record of the Fourth Meeting of the Main Committee, and sixteen Summary Records of Observation Groups I, II, and III.

Note: The following documents referred to in the Seventh Information Report were attached to the **Fifth** Information Report (period 7 - 20 **March** 1948):

A/AC.19/51	Terms of Office for the Chairman of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea.
A/AC.19/53	Recommendations for the Attainment of a Free Atmosphere for Elections. Letter from the Chairman of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea to the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea.

- - - - - - -

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/70
3 May 1948

ORIGINAL:ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

EIGHTH INFORMATION REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE COMMISSION

(Period 18 April - 1 May 1948)

I. GENERAL

During the two-week period covered by this report, four plenary meetings of the Commission were held on the following dates:

Thirty-third	- 28 April 1948
Thirty-fourth	- 28 April 1948
Thirty-fifth	- 29 April 1948
Thirty-sixth	- 30 April 1948

In accordance with the decision of the Commission at its twenty-sixth meeting (document A/AC.19/51), the representative of Syria succeeded the Philippine representative to the Chairmanship on 1 May for a period of fifteen days.

The Main Committee held its fifth meeting on 27 April 1948.

During the week ending 24 April 1948, four observation groups, composed of representatives and members of the Secretariat visited the Provinces and the City of Seoul in South Korea for the purpose of observing the situation in the country with regard to the election programme.

II. PLENARY MEETINGS OF THE COMMISSION

1. Consideration of the last paragraph of the resolution of the Commission adopted at the twenty-second meeting, 12 March 1948 (document A/AC.19/49) (Thirty-third meeting)

A discussion took place concerning the question of observing the elections, provided the Commission had ascertained

/that

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

that the elections would be held in a free atmosphere.* (document A/AC.19/49, last two paragraphs).

During the ensuing debate, there was a division of opinion as to whether the present was an appropriate time to decide the question of a free atmosphere for elections. Some representatives also felt that before the Commission could confirm its decision to observe the elections, it must first determine whether the proviso to the resolution of 12 March 1948 (concerning the existence of a free atmosphere for elections) had been fulfilled.

A Chinese draft resolution stating that the Commission was satisfied that there existed in South Korea a reasonable degree of free atmosphere for elections, and confirming that the Commission would observe the elections on 10 May 1948, was finally adopted by five votes to none with three abstentions (document A/AC.19/68).

2. Tentative outline of the contents of the First Part of the Report to the General Assembly (Thirty-third meeting)

A tentative outline of the contents of the report to the General Assembly presented by the Rapporteur, Mr. Liu Yu-Wan (China), was approved.

3. Tentative discussion on the work of the Commission after the first part of the report to the General Assembly has been drafted and approved, and consideration of time and place where the final chapters will be drafted and discussed. (Thirty-fourth, thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth meetings).

A three-day debate took place on the subject of the future work of the Commission following the elections on 10 May.

---

* At the twenty-seventh plenary meeting on 20 March 1948, the Commission had agreed that an Australian draft resolution (document A/AC.19/55) should be discussed at a future plenary meeting. The resolution provided that the Commission would announce its final decision to observe or not to observe the elections at a date not later than 25 April 1948.

/During

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

During the discussion it developed that a majority of the representatives favoured proceeding to Tokyo after the elections in order to prepare the first part of the report to the General Assembly, and then returning to Seoul for the purpose of further discharging its functions according to the General Assembly's resolution of 14 November 1947, and the letter of the Chairman of the Interim Committee to the Chairman of the Commission. The majority also favoured having a liaison group of its representatives remain in Seoul during the period of its absence in Tokyo.

A revised draft resolution (document A/AC.19/67/Rev.1) embodying these concepts, was introduced by the Syrian representative, and was adopted, with minor amendments, by five votes to none with three abstentions (document A/AC.19/69).

4. Formal approval by the Commission of the recommendations of the Main Committee to agree with the interpretation of Section 16 of the Election law. (Thirty-fourth meeting)

The Commission decided to approve the recommendations of the Main Committee as given in document A/AC.19/SC.4/5 following the latter's consideration of the interpretation of Section 16 of the Election Law submitted by the American authorities (document A/AC.19/SC.4/3).

III. MAIN COMMITTEE

The following principal item of business was discussed at the fifth meeting held on 27 April 1945.

Complaints concerning elections received by the Secretariat during the week ending 24 April 1948.

Four complaints received from groups and individuals concerning the elections were examined by the Committee (documents A/AC.19/SC.4/14, A/AC.19/SC.4/15*, A/AC.19/SC.4/16 and A/AC.19/SC.4/17**). Two of them were considered

---

* See also documents A/AC.19/15/Add.1 and A/AC.19/15/Add.2
** See also documents A/AC.19/17/Add.1 and A/AC.19/17/Add.2

/closed,

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

closed, and it was agreed to bring the third (document A/AC.19/SC.4/14) to the attention of the United States Authorities. With respect to the fourth complaint (document A/AC.19/SC.4/17), it was decided to authorize the Secretariat to investigate whether the person in question had received an absolute pardon which would restore to him his full civic and political rights. All future complaints of this nature will be submitted by the Secretariat to the United States Authorities for examination and reply, and will then be put, if necessary, before the Main Committee for consideration and decision.

IV. OBSERVATION GROUPS

During the week ending 24 April 1948, four observation groups, composed of representatives and members of the Secretariat visited the Provinces and the City of Seoul in South Korea for the purpose of observing the situation in the country with regard to the election programme. The organization and travel schedule of the observation groups are contained in document A/AC.19/W.42/Add.5.

While emphasis was placed on interviewing registered candidates for election in each of the localities visited * , the observation groups also held interviews with local officials, election committees, representatives of political parties, and with complainants and other individuals.

The groups also inspected poll registers at numerous registration offices.

The records of the four observation groups are reproduced in documents A/AC.19/SC.5/SR.7, A/AC.19/SC.6/SR.6, A/AC.19/SC.7/SR.6, and A/AC.19/SC.8/SR.1

---

* See document A/AC.19/66

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

3 May 1948

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

DOCUMENTS ATTACHED TO EIGHTH INFORMATION REPORT

A/AC.19/66	Official registration statistics.
A/AC.19/67/Rev.1	Syria: Draft Resolution
A/AC.19/68	Observation of Flections - Resolution adopted at the thirty-third meeting, 28 April 1948.
A/AC.19/69	Preparation of the first part of the Report to the General Assembly - Resolution adopted in the thirty-sixth meeting, 30 April 1948.
A/AC.19/W.42/Add.5	Revised organization and travel itinerary of observation groups (week ending 24 April 1948).
A/AC.19/SC.4/3	Interpretation of Section 16 of the Election Law.
A/AC.19/SC.4/5	Interpretation of Section 16 of the Election Law.
A/AC.19/SC.4/14	Letter from the Chairman of the Korean Public Opinion Association concerning interference with the work of the Association.
A/AC.19/SC.4/15	Election in Tong-Dai-Mun A District, Seoul City.
A/AC.19/SC.4/15/Add.1	Election in Tong-Dai-Mun A District, Seoul City - Letter from the Korean Reporters Association.
A/AC.19/SC.4/15/Add.2	Election in Tong-Dai-Mun A District, Seoul City - Memorandum from the United States Liaison Officer.
A/AC.19/SC.4/16	Letter from the Chairman of the Civil Liberties Union concerning the free atmosphere for elections.
A/AC.19/SC.4/17	Election in Kum Hae Up District, Kyongsang Namdo Province.
A/AC.19/SC.4/17/Add.1	Election in Kum Hae Up District, Kyongsang Namdo Province - Letter from 268 Constituents.
A/AC.19/SC.4/17/Add.2	Election in Kum Hae Up District, Kyongsang Namdo Province - Exchange of letters between the Principal Secretary and the United States Liaison Officer.

/.....

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

A/AC.19/SC.5/SR.7	Observation Group I - Summary Record of week of observation 20-24 April 1948.
A/AC.19/SC.6/SR.6	Observation Group II - Summary Record of week of observation 19-23 April 1948.
A/AC.19/SC.7/SR.6	Observation Group III - Summary Record of week of observation 19-23 April 1948.
A/AC.19/SC.8/SR.1	Observation Group IV - Summary Record of week of observation 20-24 April 1948.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

United Nations
GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Nations Unies
ASSEMBLEE GENERALE

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/73
17 May 1948

ORIGINAL:ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

NINTH INFORMATION REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE COMMISSION

(Period 2 - 15 May 1948)

I. GENERAL

During the two-week period covered by this report, five plenary meetings of the Commission were held on the following dates:

thirty-seventh	- 5 May 1948
thirty-eighth	- 6 May 1948
thirty-ninth	- 12 May 1948
fortieth	- 13 May 1948
forty-first	- 14 May 1948

In accordance with the decision of the Commission at its twenty-sixth meeting (document A/AC.19/51), the representative of Syria served as Chairman during the period 1 - 15 May, inclusive.

The Main Committee held five meetings, on the following dates:

sixth	- 3 May 1948
seventh	- 13 May 1948
eighth	- 13 May 1948
ninth	- 14 May 1948
tenth	- 14 May 1948

During the period 7 - 11 May 1948, nine observation groups, composed of representatives and members of the Secretariat visited all of the provinces and the city of Seoul in South Korea for the purpose of observing the situation in the country with regard to the election programme.

At the thirty-ninth meeting of the Commission, the representative of El Salvador announced that the alternate representative, Mr. H. Lindo, would depart for El Salvador on 14 May 1948.

II. PLENARY MEETINGS OF THE COMMISSION

1. Consideration of the time and place where the first part of the Report to the General Assembly is to be prepared. (Thirty-seventh, thirty-ninth, and fortieth meetings)

/At the

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

At the thirty-seventh meeting, on 5 May 1948, the Principal Secretary submitted a verbal report* on the action taken by the Secretariat with respect to the implementation of the resolution of the Commission concerning the preparation in Tokyo, Japan, of the first part of the report to the General Assembly (document A/AC.19/69).

At the thirty-ninth meeting, on 12 May 1948, the Commission considered the exchange of communications which finally resulted in a decision by General MacArthur to the effect that he considered that it would be impracticable for the Commission to come to Japan (document A/AC.19/W.48).

Following a discussion of the question, the Commission adopted, with minor amendments, by a vote of seven to none, with one abstention, a resolution proposed jointly by the representatives of El Salvador and the Philippine Republic, stating that the Commission would proceed from Seoul to Shanghai not later than 18 May 1948, for the purpose of preparing the first part of its report, and would return to Seoul during the first week in June (document A/AC.19/71). The resolution further restated the concluding paragraph in its previous resolution adopted at the thirty-sixth meeting (document A/AC.19/69) to the effect that a liaison group of its representatives would remain in Seoul during the period of the Commission's absence, for the purpose of receiving all necessary information (see section 2 below).

At its fortieth meeting, on 13 May 1948, the Commission considered a copy of a message from General MacArthur to General Hodge, dated 13 May 1948, and transmitted by the United States Liaison Officer to the Commission, stating as follows**:

"CG USAFIK/PERSONAL FOR HODGE

INFORM UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA THAT IN VIEW OF THE URGENCY ATTRIBUTED TO THE MATTER, ARRANGEMENTS ARE BEING MADE TO PROVIDE IT WITH OFFICES IN TOKYO WHILE PREPARING ITS REPORT ON THE KOREAN ELECTIONS. THE CLEARANCE OF ITS INDIVIDUAL PERSONNEL WAS PREVIOUSLY AUTHORIZED.

MACARTHUR"

/The Commissio

---

* Document A/AC.19/SR.37, pages 1 and 2.

** Document A/AC.19/W.49.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

The Commission decided to authorize the Principal Secretary to acknowledge receipt of the memorandum transmitting a copy of the message from General MacArthur to General Hodge, and to inform the United States Liaison Officer that after having received the report of the Administrative Officer to the effect that no accommodations in Tokyo were available, preliminary arrangements had been made by the Commission and the Secretariat for accommodations in Shanghai (document A/AC.19/W.49/Add.1).

On 14 May 1948, the Secretary-General of the United Nations informed the Principal Secretary by cable as follows*:

> "HQTCK 72 PROSCHMIDT STATEDEPARTMENT HAS RENEWED INVITATION COMMISSION COME TOKYO FULL FACILITIES ASSURED HOWEVER WE DECLINED SINCE SHANGHAI PLANS FAR ADVANCED. ADVISE YOU CONSIDER TOKYO INCIDENT CLOSED ...
>
> TRYGVE LIE"

2. Consideration of composition of Liaison Group in Seoul during the absence of the Commission.
(Thirty-seventh meeting)

At the request of the Chairman, the Chinese and French delegations agreed to provide one representative each to form the liaison group in Seoul**. The Commission approved the composition of the liaison group.

3. Discussion of the drafts of Chapter I and II of the first part of the Report of the Commission to the General Assembly.
(Thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth meetings)

Chapters I and II were examined paragraph by paragraph and adopted with modifications in the first reading.

4. Discussion of Press Release No. 59
(Forty-first meeting)

Following a brief discussion, the Commission decided to approve the press release recommended by the Main Committee at its ninth meeting (Press Release No. 63)***.

/III. MAIN

---

* Document A/AC.19/W.49/Add.2.

** Pursuant to the Commission's resolution adopted at the thirty-sixth meeting (document A/AC.19/69) and restated in its subsequent resolution adopted at the thirty-ninth meeting (document A/AC.19/71).

*** See Part III, section (e) of this report.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

III. MAIN COMMITTEE

The following principal items of business were discussed during the sixth to tenth meetings, inclusive:

(a) Organization and travel itinerary of observation groups for period 7 - 11 May 1948 (Sixth meeting)

The Committee approved, with minor changes, the organization and travel itinerary of observation groups during the election period 7 - 11 May 1948 (document A/AC.19/W.42/Add.6/Rev.1).

It was agreed to leave it to the discretion of the individual groups to determine whether a delay of one day might be necessary in order to complete their work.

(b) Interviews with the Main Committee. (Sixth and seventh meetings)

At the sixth meeting, on 3 May 1948, a discussion took place regarding the possibility of obtaining the views of leading personalities in South Korea who had attended the Korean political leaders' conference at Pyongyang, North Korea. It was decided that Mr. Kim Koo, Mr. Kimm Kiusic, and Mr. Lyuh Woon Hong should be invited to appear before the Main Committee between 12 and 14 May.

At the seventh meeting, on 13 May 1948, the Committee decided that it would also interview political personalities who had favoured participation in the election held on 10 May 1948, in order to obtain their views concerning the Pyongyang conference.

(c) Complaints received by the Main Committee. (Sixth meeting)

The Committee decided, following a short discussion, that the Secretariat should obtain all information and report to the Main Committee concerning the possible statement by an American authority regarding suppression of news on the Korean political leaders' conference in North Korea, and on the arrest and trial of three newspaper editors*.

/(d) Interviews

---

* See documents A/AC.19/SC.4/24 and A/AC.19/SC.4/24/Add.1.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

(d) Interviews with representatives in South Korea concerning the Korean political leaders' conference held at Pyongyang, North Korea.
(Seventh and eighth meetings)

In accordance with its decision at the sixth meeting, the Committee heard Mr. Kim Koo, Mr. Kimm Kiusic, and Mr. Lyuh Woon Hong, for the purpose of obtaining their views on the Pyongyang conference.

(e) Discussion of Press Release No. 59.
(Ninth meeting)

A discussion took place concerning the public release of a statement by the representative of Syria, who then served as Chairman of the Commission, on the subject of elections (Press Release No. 59).

Certain members considered that the press statement reflected the views of the representative of Syria only and not necessarily those of the Commission.

It was finally decided to recommend to the Commission the issuance of a press release as follows:

> "After an exchange of views among the members of the Commission concerning Press Release No. 59, Mr. Mughir, representative of Syria, now Chairman of the Commission, declared that it was never his intention to commit the Commission in any manner and that he made it clear to the press that he was only expressing his own views." (Press Release No. 63).

(f) Complaints received concerning the cancellation of registration of the candidacy of Mr. Choi Neung-Chin in electoral district Tongdaemun A, Seoul City.
(Ninth meeting)

Following a brief summary by the Chairman of the case of Mr. Choi's rejected candidacy by the National Election Committee, the Committee decided that the Secretary of the Main Committee should request the military authorities to re-examine the case and to inform the Committee of the results of its findings as soon as possible.*

/ (g) Reply by

---

* See documents A/AC.19/SC.4/15/Add.5; A/AC.19/SC.4/15/Add.6; A/AC.19/SC.4/15/Add.7; A/AC.19/SC.4/15/Add.8.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

(g) Reply by the United States authorities to complaints submitted concerning the free atmosphere for elections. (Ninth meeting)

In accordance with its decision at the fifth meeting, the Committee reviewed the replies received from the United States Liaison Officer to certain complaints concerning the elections which were submitted to the Commission and transmitted to the United States military authorities*.

(h) Interviews with Korean political personalities (Tenth meeting)

In accordance with its decision at the seventh meeting, the Committee heard Mr. Rhee Syngman and Mr. Kim Sung Soo, in order to obtain their views on the Pyongyang conference.

IV. OBSERVATION GROUPS

During the period 7 - 11 May 1948, nine observation groups, composed of representatives and members of the Secretariat, visited all of the provinces and the city of Seoul in South Korea, for the purpose of observing the situation throughout the country on election day, 10 May, as well as the election programme immediately prior to and following 10 May. The organization and travel schedule of the observation groups are contained in document A/AC.19/W.42/Add.6/Rev.1.

Emphasis was placed on observing election procedures, the physical arrangement of polling places, the casting of ballots, the counting of ballots, and the general atmosphere surrounding the election.

The records of eight of the nine observation groups are reproduced in documents A/AC.19/SC.5/SR.8; A/AC.19/SC.6/SR.7; A/AC.19/SC.7/SR.7; 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. The record of the ninth group will be included in the next information report.

- - - - - - - -

* See documents A/AC.19/SC.4/23; A/AC.19/SC.4/23/Add.1; A/AC.19/SC.4/23/Add.2; A/AC.19/SC.4/24; A/AC.19/SC.4/25; A/AC.19/SC.4/25/Add.1.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

DOCUMENTS TO BE ATTACHED TO NINTH INFORMATION REPORT

A/AC.19/71	Preparation of the First Part of the Report to the General Assembly - Resolution adopted in the Thirty-ninth Meeting.
A/AC.19/SR.37	Summary Record of the Thirty-Seventh Meeting.
A/AC.19/W.42/Add.6/Rev.1	Organization and Travel Itinerary of Observation Groups (Period 7 - 11 May 1948).
A/AC.19/W.48	Exchange of Communications on the Implementation of the Resolution of the Commission concerning the Preparation of the First Part of the Report to the General Assembly.
A/AC.19/W.49 A/AC.19/W.49/Add.1 A/AC.19/W.49/Add.2	Accommodations in Tokyo - Communications between the Principal Secretary and the United States Liaison Officer.
A/AC.19/SC.4/15/Add.5	Candidature of Mr. Choi Neung-Chin, Tongdaemun A, Seoul.
A/AC.19/SC.4/15/Add.6	"
A/AC.19/SC.4/15/Add.7	"
A/AC.19/SC.4/15/Add.8	"
A/AC.19/SC.4/23	Complaints concerning the Free Atmosphere for Elections.
A/AC.19/SC.4/23/Add.1	"
A/AC.19/SC.4/23/Add.2	"
A/AC.19/SC.4/24	Incidents concerning Freedom of the Press.
A/AC.19/SC.4/24/Add.1	"
A/AC.19/SC.4/25	Complaints concerning the Free Atmosphere for Elections-
A/AC.19/SC.4/25/Add.1	Comments by the United States Authorities.
A/AC.19/SC.5/SR.8	Summary Records of Observation Groups on Election Day.
A/AC.19/SC.6/SR.7	
A/AC.19/SC.7/SR.7	
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	
Press Release No. 59 Press Release No. 63	Statement by the Chairman, Mr. Yasin Mughir (Syria).

- - - - - -

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

United Nations | Nations Unies

GENERAL ASSEMBLY | ASSEMBLEE GENERALE

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/81
14 June 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

TENTH INFORMATION REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE COMMISSION

(Period 16 May - 5 June 1948)

I. GENERAL

In accordance with the decision of the Commission at its thirty-ninth meeting on 12 May 1948 (document A/AC.19/71), the Commission proceeded from Seoul to Shanghai in four groups during the week ending 22 May 1948, for the purpose of preparing the first part of its report to the General Assembly.

At the forty-fifth meeting in Shanghai on 27 May 1948, the Commission decided to return to Seoul on 7 June.

During the three-week period covered by this report, seventeen plenary meetings of the Commission were held on the following dates:

Forty-second	- 24 May 1948
Forty-third	- 26 May 1948
Forty-fourth	- 26 May 1948
Forty-fifth	- 27 May 1948
Forty-sixth	- 27 May 1948
Forty-seventh	- 28 May 1948
Forty-eighth	- 28 May 1948
Forty-ninth	- 29 May 1948
Fiftieth	- 29 May 1948
Fifty-first	- 31 May 1948
Fifty-second	- 31 May 1948
Fifty-third	- 1 June 1948
Fifty-fourth	- 2 June 1948
Fifty-fifth	- 2 June 1948
Fifty-sixth	- 3 June 1948
Fifty-seventh	- 4 June 1948
Fifty-eighth	- 4 June 1948

In accordance with the decision of the Commission at its twenty-sixth meeting (document A/AC.19/51), the representative of Australia served as Chairman during the period 16 - 30 May, inclusive; the representative of Canada succeeded to the chairmanship on 31 May for a period of fifteen days.

The Main Committee held two meetings on the following dates:

Eleventh	- 21 May 1948
Twelfth	- 3 June 1948

/The

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

The representative of Syria, Mr. Yasin Mughir, left Shanghai for Washington, D.C., on 3 June. The representative of the Philippines, Mr. Rufino Luna, left Shanghai for Manila on 31 May and rejoined the Commission at Shanghai immediately prior to its departure for Seoul on 7 June 1948.

The representative of France, Mr. Jean Paul-Boncour, had asked the Commission to authorize the French delegation to remain in Shanghai for a few days more since he was expecting an important pouch due in Shanghai at the beginning of the second week of June. He hoped to be back in Seoul not later than Monday, 14 June.

II. PLENARY MEETINGS OF THE COMMISSION

1. Discussion of the draft chapters of the First Part of the Report of the Commission to the General Assembly. (Forty-second to fifty-eighth meetings inclusive).

Chapters I and II of the First Part of the Report to the General Assembly, dealing respectively with the creation of the Commission, its terms of reference and composition, and the organization of the Commission, were adopted in their second and final reading, at the fifty-third meeting, on 1 June, in Shanghai.

Chapters III, IV*, and V*, dealing respectively with (a) the political situation in Korea, (b) the main activities of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies, and (c) the conclusions of the Commission, were discussed at the forty-second through the fifty-eighth meetings held in Shanghai between 24 May and 4 June 1948.

At the forty-fifth meeting, on 27 May, the Commission established a Drafting Sub-Committee, composed of representatives of China, France, and India, to redraft portions of the report submitted to it by the Commission.

Chapter III was adopted in its first reading at the forty-seventh meeting on 24 May, and in its second and final reading at the fifty-third meeting, on 1 June 1948.

/Chapter IV

---

* Chapter IV was later separated into two new Chapters IV and V; the original Chapter V became Chapter VI.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Chapter IV was adopted in its first reading at the fifty-second meeting on 31 May, with the proviso that it be separated into two chapters. Chapter IV as separated into two new Chapters IV and V, was adopted in its final reading at the fifty-seventh meeting on 4 June 1948.

The composition of Volume II (Annexes) was approved by the Commission at the fifty-third meeting.

The contents of Chapter VI (Conclusions) were introduced by the Drafting Sub-Committee at the fifty-seventh meeting. After discussing this Chapter at the fifty-seventh and fifty-eighth meetings, the Commission decided that the Chapter would be further considered following the return of the Commission to Seoul on 7 June 1948.

Chapters I, II, III, IV, V, together with the list of Annexes (Volume II), as adopted by the Commission, were signed by the Chairman and the Rapporteur and transmitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 5 June 1948 (document A/AC.19/72/Add.1).

2. Discussion of the cablegram from the Secretary-General concerning the Tokyo incident (Forty-second meeting).

At the forty-second meeting on 24 May, the Commission discussed briefly the cablegram from the Secretary-General concerning the "Tokyo" incident (document A/AC.19/W.49/Add.2). It was finally decided to regard the incident as closed.

3. Discussion of representation of the Commission at the first meeting of the elected representatives in Seoul, Korea (Forty-third and forty-eighth meetings).

At the forty-third meeting on 26 May, the Commission decided, after some discussion, that the Principal Secretary should send a cablegram to the United Nations Liaison Group inSeoul requesting the Chinese and French members to represent the Commission at the first meeting of the elected representatives of the Korean people, and to take seats as representatives of the Commission and not as consular officials.

/At the

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

At the forty-eighth meeting on 28 May, the Commission decided to ask only the representative of France on its Liaison Group in Seoul, to represent the Commission at the first meeting of elected representatives to be held in Seoul on 31 May, 1948.

4. Communication regarding the relationship of the Commission with the elected representatives in Seoul (Fifty-second meeting).

The Commission considered the question of sending a communication to the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, stating that the Commission intended to return to Seoul on 7 June and that it would hold itself ready to participate in consultations with the elected representatives.

It was decided, following considerable discussion, that a cable should be sent to the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, stating that the Commission would return to Seoul on 7 June. It was further decided that the Commission would discuss the nature of its work upon arrival there.

5. Consideration of two press releases (Fifty-eighth meeting).

At its fifty-eighth meeting, the Commission considered two press releases, Nos. 65 and 66, the first to be issued upon the departure of the Commission from Shanghai on 7 June and the other upon its arrival in Seoul on the same day. After some discussion and amendments, the two press releases were approved.

III. MAIN COMMITTEE

Consideration of the summary records of the Observation Groups for the period 7 to 12 May 1948.

At the eleventh meeting on 21 May 1948, the Main Committee approved the summary records of the Observation Groups as follows:

Group I
Group II
Group III
Group IV
Group V (with minor amendments)
Group VI (with deletion of conclusions)

/Group VII

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Group VII
Group VIII *

At the twelfth meeting on 3 June 1948, the Main Committee approved the revised text of the previously adopted summary record of Observation Group VIII, and the summary record of Observation Group IX, after some discussion and amendments.

The records of the nine observation groups, as approved by the Main Committee, are reproduced in documents:

A/AC.19/SC.5/SR.8**
A/AC.19/SC.6/SR.7**
A/AC.19/SC.7/SR.7**
A/AC.19/SC.7/SR.7/Corr.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**

/DOCUMENTS

---

* The representative of France subsequently requested the substitution of a revised text of the summary record approved by the Main Committee at its eleventh meeting on 21 May 1948.

** Attached to the Ninth Information Report on the Work of the Commission (document A/AC.19/73).

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

14 June 1948

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

DOCUMENTS ATTACHED TO THE TENTH INFORMATION REPORT

A/AC.19/SC.4/23/Add.3	Complaints concerning the free atmosphere for elections - Submission to the United States authorities.
A/AC.19/SC.4/23/Add.4	Complaints concerning conduct of the elections - Submission to the United States authorities.
A/AC.19/72/Add.1	Letter from the Chairman and Rapporteur transmitting to the Secretary-General the First Part of the Report of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea to the General Assembly.
A/AC.19/SC.7/SR.7/Corr.1	Observation Group III - Corrigendum to Summary Record of Observation of Elections (Election day).
Press Release No. 66	Return of Commission to Seoul

NOTE:

The following document referred to in the Tenth Information Report was attached to the Fifth Information Report (period 7 - 20 March 1948):

A/AC.19/51	Terms of Office for the Chairmen of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea.

The following documents referred to in the Tenth Information Report were attached to the Ninth Information Report (period 2 - 15 May 1948):

A/AC.19/71	Preparation of the First Part of the Report to the General Assembly - Resolution adopted in the Thirty-ninth meeting.
A/AC.19/W.49/Add.2	Accommodations in Tokyo - Communications between the Principal Secretary and the United States Liaison Officer.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

United Nations
GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Nations Unies
ASSEMBLEE GENERALE

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/87
7 July 1948

ORIGINAL:ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

ELEVENTH INFORMATION REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE COMMISSION

(Period 6 June - 4 July 1948)

I. GENERAL

In accordance with the decision of the Commission at its forty-fifth meeting in Shanghai on 27 May 1948*, the Commission left Shanghai on 7 June 1948, and arrived in Seoul the same day.

The representative of France, Mr. Jean Paul-Boncour, who remained in Shanghai for a few days more, returned to Seoul on 16 June 1948.

The representative of Australia, Mr. S.H. Jackson, left Seoul on 24 June 1948 for consultations with his Government. The alternate representative, Mr. A.B. Jamieson, who was serving on the staff of the Australian Mission in Japan, arrived in Seoul on 1 July 1948.

During the four week period covered by this report, seventeen plenary meetings of the Commission were held on the following dates:

Fifty-ninth	9 June 1948
Sixtieth	10 June 1948
Sixty-first	14 June 1948
Sixty-second	16 June 1948
Sixty-third	17 June 1948
Sixty-fourth	21 June 1948
Sixty-fifth	22 June 1948
Sixty-sixth	23 June 1948
Sixty-seventh	23 June 1948
Sixty-eighth	24 June 1948
Sixty-ninth	25 June 1948
Seventieth	28 June 1948
Seventy-first	29 June 1948
Seventy-second	30 June 1948
Seventy-third	1 July 1948
Seventy-fourth	2 July 1948
Seventy-fifth	3 July 1948

/ In accordance with

* Document A/AC.19/SR.45, page 1.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

In accordance with the decision of the Commission at its twenty-sixth meeting (document A/AC.19/51), the representative of Canada served as Chairman during the period 31 May - 14 June 1948, inclusive; the representative of China served as Chairman during the period 15 - 29 June 1948, inclusive; the representative of El Salvador succeeded to the chairmanship on 30 June 1948 for a period of fifteen days.

The Main Committee held its thirteenth meeting on 17 June 1948.

II. PLENARY MEETINGS OF THE COMMISSION

The following principal items of business were discussed during the fifty-ninth to the seventy-fifth meetings, inclusive.

1. Discussion of the communication from Mr. Rhee Syngman concerning the appointment of a Temporary Liaison Committee (Fifty-ninth and sixtieth meetings).

During the absence of the Commission from Seoul, a letter was received by the Secretariat from Mr. Rhee Syngman, Chairman of the Korean National Assembly*, informing the Commission of the establishment by the National Assembly of a Temporary Liaison Committee.

With regard to this communication the Commission adopted unanimously, after some discussion and amendments, a draft resolution submitted by the representative of the Philippine Republic stating that the Commission was now ready for such consultations as the elected representatives might request concerning the further implementation of the Commission's terms of reference as defined in the Resolutions of the General Assembly adopted on 14 November 1947**.

It was further decided that the Chairman, when acknowledging the receipt of Mr. Rhee's communication***, should enclose a copy of this resolution.

/ 2. Discussion

---

* Document A/AC.19/74.

** Document A/AC.19/77.

*** Document A/AC.19/74/Add.1.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

In accordance with the decision of the Commission at its twenty-sixth meeting (document A/AC.19/51), the representative of Canada served as Chairman during the period 31 May - 14 June 1948, inclusive; the representative of China served as Chairman during the period 15 - 29 June 1948, inclusive; the representative of El Salvador succeeded to the chairmanship on 30 June 1948 for a period of fifteen days.

The Main Committee held its thirteenth meeting on 17 June 1948.

II. PLENARY MEETINGS OF THE COMMISSION

The following principal items of business were discussed during the fifty-ninth to the seventy-fifth meetings, inclusive.

1. Discussion of the communication from Mr. Rhee Syngman concerning the appointment of a Temporary Liaison Committee (Fifty-ninth and sixtieth meetings).

During the absence of the Commission from Seoul, a letter was received by the Secretariat from Mr. Rhee Syngman, Chairman of the Korean National Assembly*, informing the Commission of the establishment by the National Assembly of a Temporary Liaison Committee.

With regard to this communication the Commission adopted unanimously, after some discussion and amendments, a draft resolution submitted by the representative of the Philippine Republic stating that the Commission was now ready for such consultations as the elected representatives might request concerning the further implementation of the Commission's terms of reference as defined in the Resolutions of the General Assembly adopted on 14 November 1947**.

It was further decided that the Chairman, when acknowledging the receipt of the communication***, should enclose a copy of this

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

2. Discussion of the communication from Mr. Rhee Syngman concerning the establishment of a Korean National Assembly (Sixty-first, sixty-third, sixty-fourth, sixty-fifth, sixty-eighth and sixty-ninth meetings).

At the sixty-first meeting, the representative of the Philippine Republic submitted to the Commission a draft resolution* in connexion with the consideration of the letter from the Chairman of the Korean National Assembly of 11 June 1948**.

This resolution stated that the Commission should place on record its opinion that the constitution of the Korean National Assembly by the elected representatives of the Korean people on 31 May 1948 was in accordance 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.

In this connexion, the Chinese delegation submitted to the Commission, at its sixty-fifth meeting, a draft memorandum (document A/AC.19/82) concerning the implementation of the Resolutions of the General Assembly.

After considerable and detailed discussion of the Philippine draft resolution and the Chinese memorandum, the debate on the Philippine draft resolution was adjourned at the sixty-fifth meeting.

At the sixty-ninth meeting, the Commission adopted unanimously, after some discussion and with minor modifications, a draft reply to Mr. Rhee Syngman's letter (document A/AC.19/78/Add.1), in accordance with the decision of the sixty-eighth meeting.

3. Resolution of El Salvador on the results of the ballot of 10 May 1948 (Sixty-ninth meeting).

At the sixty-ninth meeting, the Commission adopted unanimously, after some discussion and amendments, a draft resolution submitted by the representative of El Salvador on the results of the ballot of 10 May 1948. This resolution (document A/AC.19/84) stated that the Commission, having

/ previously

---

* Document A/AC.19/79.

** Document A/AC.19/78.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

previously declared (document A/AC.19/68) that there existed, in that part of Korea which was accessible to the Commission, a reasonable degree of free atmosphere wherein the democratic rights of freedom of speech, press and assembly, were recognized and respected, having taken into account the reports of its Observation Groups that such free atmosphere existed during the elections, having satisfied itself that the electoral procedures which it recommended had on the whole been correctly applied, resolved to record its opinion that the results of the ballot of 10 May 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 all Korea.

4. Invitation from Mr. Rhee Syngman to the Commission to attend a regular session of the Korean National Assembly (Sixty-sixth and seventieth meetings).

At the sixty-sixth meeting, an invitation was received, signed by Mr. Rhee Syngman, Chairman, Korean National Assembly, to attend a regular session of the Assembly.

It was decided that the invitation should be accepted and the Principal Secretary was authorized to discuss with the Temporary Liaison Committee the question of the date and text of any speeches to be made.

At the seventieth meeting, the text of the address of welcome to the Commission, to be given by the Chairman of the National Assembly, was discussed and no objection was raised. It was further decided that the resolution on the results of the ballot of 10 May 1948 (document A/AC.19/84) should be announced by the Chairman in his reply to the address of welcome of Mr. Rhee Syngman, on Wednesday, 30 June 1948, and that a press release should be issued that same day.

Accordingly, the full Commission attended the regular session of the Korean National Assembly on Wednesday 30 June 1948, and speeches were delivered by Mr. Rhee Syngman and Mr. Valle, Chairman of the Commission.

./ Press releases

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Press releases Nos. 69 and 70 were made on the same date.

5. Discussion on the draft of Chapter VI of the First Part of the Report of the Commission to the General Assembly (Sixty-first, sixty-second, sixty-third, sixty-fourth, sixty-fifth, sixty-sixth, sixty-seventh, sixty-ninth, seventieth, seventy-first, seventy-second, seventy-third, seventy-fourth and seventy-fifth meetings).

At the sixty-first meeting, it was decided that the Drafting Sub-Committee should revise the second draft of Chapter VI, taking into consideration the views expressed at the fifty-eighth and sixty-first meetings. The Indian representative joined the Drafting Sub-Committee in the absence of the French alternate representative.

At the sixty-third meeting, the Canadian representative submitted to the Commission a draft outline of Chapter VI. This outline was referred to the Drafting Sub-Committee with instruction to include the contents in the new draft of Chapter VI and to indicate where practicable whether the contents of an Australian memorandum, submitted to the Commission at its sixty-fourth meeting, agreed with or deviated from the new draft.

After detailed discussion, most of the paragraphs of the revised third draft of Chapter VI were referred to the Drafting Sub-Committee.

6. Discussion on the Provisional Outline of the Contents of the Report of the Commission to the General Assembly (Seventy-fifth meeting).

At its seventy-fifth meeting, the Commission considered a tentative outline of the contents of the Report of the Commission to the General Assembly, presented by the Rapporteur. No final decision was reached.

7. Discussion on the French draft resolution concerning consultation with the elected representatives and new terms of reference of the Main Committee (Seventieth and Seventy-first meetings).

At the seventieth meeting, the French delegation submitted a draft proposal (document A/AC.19/85) as a basis for discussion concerning consultation with the elected representatives and new terms of reference of the Main Committee, having in mind the necessity of giving to the Main Committee an elasticity concerning its membership and its field

/ of action.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

of action. It was the intention to leave to the Main Committee as wide a scope of activity as possible.

Some delegations were ready to adopt the French draft resolution, but wanted to put on record their reservations as to the nature and the terms of reference of a body to be left in Seoul. They emphasized that the adoption of the French draft resolution should not prejudice future decisions on that matter.

At the seventy-first meeting, the French draft resolution was adopted by four votes to one with one abstention, after some discussion and amendments, and with the reservations mentioned above (document A/AC.19/86).

III. MAIN COMMITTEE

1. Consideration of replies by the United States authorities to complaints submitted concerning the free atmosphere for elections* (Thirteenth meeting, 18 June 1948).

The Committee 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. With regard to Mr. Choi's latest communication to the Commission questioning the validity of the investigation, it was felt that the action of the Committee should be limited to acknowledging receipt and forwarding it to the proper United States authorities without any comment.

As to the replies by the United States authorities to some of the complaints submitted by a political or social organization, various individuals, and candidates or their campaign agents, the Committee / expressed

---

* Documents A/AC.19/SC.4/15/Add.9, A/AC.19/SC.4/15/Add.10, A/AC.19/SC.4/15/Add.11, A/AC.19/SC.4/23, A/AC.19/SC.4/23/Add.1-4, A/AC.19/SC.4/25, A/AC.19/SC.4/25/Add.1-6.
Further replies to complaints were received during the period from 19 June to 4 July 1948 (documents A/AC.19/SC.4/25/Add.7-9).
On 22 June 1948, the Commission was officially informed of the establishment of an Election Review Board to deal with complaints concerning the election (document A/AC.19/SC.4/27).

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

expressed its desire to have the opinion of the United States authorities on cases which had been only investigated by Korean authorities against whom the complaint was made.

In connexion with the discussion on numerous complaints contained in a further report of the National Democratic Front, it was decided that further specific complaints received should be dealt with in accordance with the usual procedure established by the Committee.

2. Examination of Results of the Election of 10 May 1948*:

The French representative felt strongly that statistical data on void ballots and the political affiliation of the independent members of the Assembly were important to the understanding of the meaning of the election. It was pointed out that the United States Liaison Officer had been requested to supply the Committee with full data on the void and blank ballots and that it would be most difficult, if not impossible, to provide any authoritative and precise information on the political affiliation of the independent members. The Committee decided to adjourn discussion on this subject until a later date.

---

* Documents : A/AC.19/66, A/AC.19/66/Add.1-4, A/AC.19/75, A/AC.19/75/Add.1.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

DOCUMENTS ATTACHED TO THE ELEVENTH INFORMATION REPORT

A/AC.19/SR.45	Summary Record of the 45th meeting.
A/AC.19/74	Communication from Mr. Rhee Syngman, concerning the appointment of a Temporary Liaison Committee.
A/AC.19/74/Add.1	Reply from the Chairman of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea to the communication from Mr. Rhee Syngman concerning the appointment of a Temporary Liaison Committee.
A/AC.19/77	Consultation with Elected Representatives - Resolution adopted at the sixtieth meeting, 10 June 1948.
A/AC.19/78	Establishment of a Korean National Assembly - Letter from the Chairman, Korean National Assembly.
A/AC.19/78/Add.1	Letter from the Chairman of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea to the Chairman, Korean National Assembly.
A/AC.19/79	Philippine Republic: Draft Resolution.
A/AC.19/82	Implementation of the Resolutions of the General Assembly of 14 November 1947 . China: Draft Memorandum.
A/AC.19/84	Elections of 10 May 1948 - Resolution adopted at the sixty-ninth meeting, 25 June 1948.
A/AC.19/85	Consultation with elected representatives. France: Draft Resolution.
A/AC.19/86	Consultation with elected representatives. Resolution adopted at the seventy-first meeting, 29 June 1948.
Press Release No. 69	Speech by the Chairman of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, Mr. Miguel A.P. Valle, on the occasion of a visit to the Korean National Assembly, Seoul, 30 June 1948.
Press Release No. 70	Resolution adopted at the sixty-ninth meeting of the Commission.
A/AC.19/SC.4/15/Add.9	Election in Tong-Dai-Mun A District, Seoul City. Statement by Mr. Daniel (Neung-Chin) Choi, 12 May 1948.

/ A/AC.19/SC.4/15/Add.10

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

A/AC.19/SC.4/15/Add.10	Election in Tong-Dai-Mun A District, Seoul City; Exchange of Communications with the United States Liaison Officer to the Commission.
A/AC.19/SC.4/15/Add.11	Election in Tong-Dai-Mun A District, Seoul City; Statement by Choi Neung-Chin concerning Investigation of Complaint against Cancellation of Candidacy.
A/AC.19/SC.4/25/Add.1/Corr.1	Complaints concerning the Free Atmosphere for Elections; Comment by the United States Authorities.
A/AC.19/SC.4/25/Add.2	Complaints concerning the Free Atmosphere for Elections; Comment by the United States Authorities.
A/AC.19/SC.4/25/Add.3	Complaints concerning the Free Atmosphere for Elections; Comment by the United States Authorities.
A/AC.19/SC.4/25/Add.4	Complaints concerning the Free Atmosphere for Elections; Comment by the United States Authorities.
A/AC.19/SC.4/25/Add.5	Complaints concerning the Free Atmosphere for Elections; Comment by the United States Authorities.
A/AC.19/SC.4/25/Add.6	Complaints concerning the Free Atmosphere for Elections; Comment by the United States Authorites.
A/AC.19/SC.4/25/Add.7	Complaints concerning the Free Atmosphere for Elections; Comment by the United States Authorities.
A/AC.19/SC.4/25/Add.8	Complaints concerning the Free Atmosphere for Elections; Comment by the United States Authorities.
A/AC.19/SC.4/25/Add.9	Complaints concerning the Free Atmosphere for Elections; Comment by the United States Authorities.
A/AC.19/SC.4/27	Establishment of Election Review Board; Communication from the United States Liaison Officer.

/ A/AC.19/66/Add.1

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

A/AC.19/66/Add.1	Official Registration Statistics. List of election candidates.
A/AC.19/66/Add.2	Official Registration Statistics.
A/AC.19/66/Add.3	Official Registration and Election Statistics.
A/AC.19/66/Add.4	Official Registration Statistics. Withdrawal of Candidates registered.
A/AC.19/75	Official Results of the Election.
A/AC.19/75/Add.1	Official Results of the Election. Postponement of By-Election in Electoral Districts A and B of Cheju-Do.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

United Nations | Nations Unies

GENERAL ASSEMBLY | ASSEMBLEE GENERALE

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/88
4 August 1948

ORIGINAL:ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

TWELFTH INFORMATION REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE COMMISSION

(Period 5 July - 31 July)

I. GENERAL

During the four week period covered by this report, thirteen plenary meetings of the Commission were held on the following dates:

Seventy-sixth	6 July 1948
Seventy-seventh	7 July 1948
Seventy-eighth	8 July 1948
Seventy-ninth	9 July 1948
Eightieth	12 July 1948
Eighty-first	13 July 1948
Eighty-second	14 July 1948
Eighty-third	16 July 1948
Eighty-fourth	17 July 1948
Eighty-fifth	20 July 1948
Eighty-sixth	21 July 1948
Eighty-seventh	23 July 1948
Eighty-eighth	27 July 1948

In accordance with the decision of the Commission at its twenty-sixth meeting (document A/AC.19/51), the representative of El Salvador served as Chairman during the period 30 June - 14 July 1948 inclusive; the representative of France served as Chairman during the period 15 - 29 July 1948 inclusive; the representative of India succeeded to the chairmanship on 30 July 1948 for a period of fifteen days.

The alternate representative of France, Mr. Olivier Manet left Seoul on 21 July 1948.

The Main Committee held five meetings, on the following dates:

Fourteenth	15 July 1948
Fifteenth	19 July 1948
Sixteenth	20 July 1948
Seventeenth	21 July 1948
Eighteenth	27 July 1948

/ II. PLENARY

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

II. PLENARY MEETINGS OF THE COMMISSION

1. Completion of the First Part of the Report to the General Assembly (seventy-seventh to eighty-sixth meetings inclusive)

Having completed its first reading of Chapter VI at its seventy-seventh meeting, the Commission began the second reading of this chapter at its seventy-eighth meeting. The seventy-ninth, eightieth, eighty-first and eighty-second meetings were devoted to this work. Final consideration of Chapter VI took place at the eighty-fourth, eighty-fifth and eighty-sixth meetings and it was unanimously adopted.

At its eighty-third meeting, the Commission considered the draft introduction to the First Part of the Report to the General Assembly and decided to refer it to the Drafting Sub-Committee. The revised draft of the introduction to the First Part of the Report was unanimously adopted at the eighty-sixth meeting. Copies of Chapter VI and Introduction of the First Part of the Report were duly transmitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations by letter dated 21 July 1948, signed by the Chairman and the Rapporteur.

2. Preparation of the Second Part of the Report to the General Assembly (seventy-sixth, eighty-seventh, and eighty-eighth meetings)

At its seventy-sixth meeting, the Commission discussed again the problems of preparing the Second Part of the Report. It was generally agreed to have a chapter dealing with the activities of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies from 25 May to sometime in August. As to the other chapters of the Second Part of the Report, the general opinion was that it would be better to defer the discussion to a later date.

At its eighty-eighth meeting, the Commission considered draft Chapter I prepared by the Secretariat and decided to refer it to the Rapporteur for further revisions.

Some delegations expressed the opinion that since Chapter I of the Second Part of the Report dealt only with the history of the Commission's work in a chronological order, it might not be advisable to forward this chapter to Lake Success before 15 August, unless followed by a more substantial Chapter II.

/ 3. Discussion

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

3. Discussion on the Invitations to attend the Ceremonies for signing the Constitution and inaugurating President and Vice-President of the Democratic Republic of Korea (eighty-third and eighty-seventh meetings)

The Chairman of the Temporary Liaison Committee informed the Chairman of the Commission of the ceremony to be held in connexion with the signing of the Constitution* on 17 July. The Commission at its eighty-third meeting decided that it should not be present on such an occasion and that each member should be left free to attend it individually.

The invitation to attend the ceremony of inauguration of the President** and Vice-President of the Korean Republic*** was brought to the attention of the members of the Commission, as individuals, at its eighty-seventh meeting. The Philippine representative hoped that the Commission would attend the ceremony as a body. He made it clear that in any case he would be present on that occasion as representative of the Philippine Republic. As no other opinions were expressed the Chairman stated that he would attend the meeting in his capacity of Chairman of the Commission and that he would like to have all his colleagues accompany him. Subsequently on 24 July 1948, all members of the Commission attended the inauguration ceremony.

III. MAIN COMMITTEE

Consultation with the Elected Representatives (Fourteenth to eighteenth meetings inclusive)

At its fourteenth meeting the Committee considered a letter of the Chairman of the Temporary Liaison Committee, Korean National Assembly, dated 12 July****, in which the Commission was requested: (1) to forward to the United Nations' Secretary-General for transmission to North Korea through

/ the USSR

---

* For the official translation of the Draft Constitution, see document A/AC.19/W.55. The official translation of the Constitution of the Democratic Republic of Korea promulgated on 17 July 1948 was not available yet.

** For the text of the inauguration address, see document A/AC.19/W.52/Add.1.

*** On 20 July 1948, the Korean National Assembly elected President and Vice-President of the Korean Republic. See document A/AC.19/SC.4/29.

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

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

the USSR Government a resolution* of the said Assembly appealing to the Koreans in the North to send duly elected representatives to the Assembly ; (2) to consult with the Temporary Liaison Committee regarding other ways and means for furthering the unification of Korea. It was decided: (1) to acknowledge receipt of the letter of 12 July indicating the impracticability of transmitting the Assembly resolution to North Korea through the United Nations' Secretary-General; (2) to transmit this resolution to Lake Success merely for information purposes; (3) to invite the members of the Temporary Liaison Committee for consultation on 19 July 1948. With regard to the question of an eventual delegation of the Korean National Assembly to the third session of the General Assembly, the Committee agreed that the Commission was not entitled to give any opinion on the matter.

At its fifteenth meeting, the Committee entered into consultation with the members of the Temporary Liaison Committee of the Korean National Assembly. Views were exchanged regarding the attitude of the Commission towards such questions as the constituting of the Korean National Assembly by the elected representatives and the responsibility in the formation of a government and the misinterpretation of the Commission's stand by the Korean press**. The Chairman of the Temporary Liaison Committee assured the Main Committee that no misunderstanding existed between these two bodies and that he would report to the Korean National Assembly on to-day's meeting in general terms.

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. The Committee decided to leave to the discretion of its Chairman and the Principal Secretary to take such steps as they deemed advisable to clarify the Commission's position. Subsequently, on 21 July 1948 the Chairman held a press conference and released the contents of his letter of 16 July 1948 to the Chairman of the Temporary Liaison Committee***.

At its seventeenth and eighteenth meetings, the Committee discussed its Chairman's report on his press conference and the press treatment of his statement to the foreign correspondents.

---

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

** Document A/AC.19/SC.4/28.

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

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

DOCUMENTS ATTACHED TO THE TWELFTH INFORMATION REPORT

A/AC.19/W.52/Add.1	Address delivered by Mr. Rhee Syngman at the Ceremony of Inauguration of the First President and Vice-President of the Democratic Republic of Korea, 24 July 1948.
A/AC.19/W.53	Resolution of the Korean National Assembly concerning North Korea.
A/AC.19/W.53/Add.1	Resolution of the Korean National Assembly concerning North Korea.
A/AC.19/W.53/Add.2	Reply from the Chairman of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea to the Communication from the Chairman of the Temporary Liaison Committee, Korean National Assembly.
A/AC.19/W.55	Draft Constitution of the Democratic Republic of Korea. Draft of the Committee for the Drafting of the Constitution.
A/AC.19/SC.4/28	Consultation with the Temporary Liaison Committee, Korean National Assembly. Communication from the Chairman of the Temporary Liaison Committee.
A/AC.19/SC.4/29	Election of President and Vice-President by the Korean National Assembly. Communication from the Chairman of the Temporary Liaison Committee, Korean National Assembly.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

Press release No. 3

Arrival of the U.N. Commission in Seoul

The SOUTHERN CROSS, a chartered Clipper of the Pan-American Airways, has arrived in Seoul with six representatives and alternates, together with twenty-six members of the Secretariat of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea.

These representatives are Dr. Zeki Djabi, Delegate of Syria, and his alternate, Mr. Yasin Mughir, and Mr. Olivier Manet, Alternate delegate for France, Ambassador K.P.S. Menon, representative for India, Mr. S.H. Jackson, Counsellor, representative for Australia.

The United Nations Temporary Commission was appointed by two Resolutions of the plenary meeting of the General Assembly held on 14 November 1947. These Resolutions deal with the problem of the independence of Korea, which had been placed on the Assembly's agenda at the request of the Government of the United States of America.

There was general recognition in the Assembly that the Korean question cannot be correctly and fairly resolved without the participation of representatives of the Korean people itself and that the national independence of Korea should be re-established and all occupying forces withdrawn at the earliest practicable date.

The above mentioned Resolutions of the General Assembly deal with a) consultation with the Korean people and b) measures for the attainment of the national independence of Korea.

These measures include:

1) the holding of elections not later than the 31st of March 1948 on the basis of adult suffrage and by secret ballot to chose representatives of the Korean people;

2) the representatives so elected should constitute a National Assembly which would establish a National Government of Korea.

3) the National Government should, in consultation with the United Nations Commission, a) constitute its own national

#3,

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

security forces and dissolve all military or semi-military formations not included therein; b) take over the functions of government from the military commands and civilian authorities of north and south Korea; and c) 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.

The United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea consists of representatives of Australia, Canada, China, El Salvador, France, India, Philippines, Syria, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

Its functions are primarily to observe that the Korean representatives are duly elected by the Korean people and not mere appointees of the military authorities in Korea, to consult with the representatives of the Korean people on all problems relating to the independence of Korea and to facilitate and expedite the fulfillment of the above mentioned measures for the prompt attainment of national independence for Korea.

The General Assembly also called upon the States concerned to afford every assistance to the Commission and called upon all members of the United Nations to refrain from interfering in the affairs of the Korean people during the period preparatory to the establishment of the Korean independence and thereafter from all acts derogatory to the independence and sovereignty of Korea.

The following representatives have already been appointed by their Governments to the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea:

Australia:	**6**.H. Jackson, Counsellor, Australian Mission in Tokio.
China:	Yu-Wan Liu, Consul-General in Seoul, with rank of Minister
France:	Jean-Louis Paul-Boncour, former Minister in Bucharest, Rumania
India:	K.P.S. Menon, Ambassador to China
Philippines:	Melecio Arranz, President Pro-Tempore of the Philippine Senate
Syria	Zeki Djabi, Minister Plenipotentiary

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

The Secretariat of the Commission, as designated by Secretary-General Trygve Lie, is headed by Assistant Secretary-General Victor Hoo and Mr. Petrus Schmidt, Principal Secretary.

The first meeting of the Commission will take place in Seoul on 12 January and will then elect its Chairman and decide on its procedure.

---

9 January 1948.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

Press release No. 4

Speech by

Dr. Zeki DJABI ,

at the opening meeting of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, held at DUK SOO Palace, Seoul on 12 January 1948, at 5:00 P.M.

Honorable delegates,

We, the members of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, who have gathered from different parts of the world and undergone so many difficulties in reaching this place must, I believe, make the interests of the Korean people our paramount concern, regardless of the interests of any other nation that might be involved in the question.

Most of us, have experienced similar conditions, and it is only logical that our experience will help in bringing about a fair and just solution to the situation in Korea.

I believe it is quite difficult and utopian to seek a solution that pleases everybody. Human nature is difficult and complex. And everyone is apt to follow a different pattern of life and thinking from that of others. Nevertheless, it is always within the reach of man to produce a solution which suits the majority and which by trial in time may command the acquiescence of the whole. It is with this aim in mind, that we come here to deal with a most complex international problem.

I am not trying to elaborate the details of our work. But I would like to mention briefly some preliminary steps which are, in my opinion, prerequisites for carrying out our mission. We must insist before doing anything, on listening to the true representatives of the Korean people such as the leaders of political parties whatever their ideologies might be, to the representatives of the press, the chambers of commerce, agriculture and industry and the Korean bar of lawyers and the leading popular figures. Of course it is desirable

..../

#9

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

to listen to everybody; but this, I am afraid, is beyond the possibilities of any group.

This step is closely related to, and the consequence of another preliminary step, namely to ask for a general amnesty for political prisoners in the American zone as well as the Russian zone of occupation. For how can we proceed in any fruitful work without listening to the opinion of some of these imprisoned people who might truly represent a considerable section of the people.

Moreover, I must declare that it is not our job to impose any form of government or any particular ideology on the Korean people. For the people will never consent to that and will ultimately create a type of government and a pattern of thinking of their own choice.

As soon as we have a fairly correct idea baout the attitudes of the Korean people, elections must be held for the purpose of forming a national government which in conjunction with the representative assembly will determine the type of rule. Evacuation of foreign troops will be effective as soon as this government establishes security forces of its own and conditions of peace.

Before I close I would like to express my best greetings for the warm welcome which we received from the great freedom-loving Korean People.

It is my wish as it is the wish of everyone of you that the people of Korea will realize their national aspirations for independence and sovereignty.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

Press release No. 5

Speech by

Dr. K.P.S. MENON ,

at the opening meeting of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, held at DUK SOO Palace, Seoul on 12 January 1948, at 5:00 P.M.

Gentlemen,

I am very grateful to you for the honour you have done me by electing me as your temporary Chairman. It will be a pleasure and a privilege to work with such distinguished colleagues. I shall do everything in my power to cooperate with you in carrying our work to a speedy and successful conclusion.

As my old friend, Dr.Victor Hoo, whom we are fortunate enough to have to advise and assist us, has remarked our mission is one of historical significance. It is not a mere mechanical mission of observing the elections and reporting to the General Assembly of the United Nations. We are here to assist in the establishment of a truly national government in Korea. It is our business to see that Korea attains independence in fact, and not merely in name, within the shortest possible period.

As we all know two wars were fought - one towards the end of the last century and the other at the beginning of this century - with the ostensible object of securing Korean independence. We also know what the result of those wars has been. The so-called independence which was secured for Korea turned out to be a mockery and a sham; in fact it was the very reverse of independence. Let it not be said by future historians that another war, a world war, was fought which also had Korean independence as one of its planks but which also betrayed the people of Korea.

I, as an Indian, am specially happy to be associated with this Committee. Among the nations represented at this Committee mine was the latest to obtain independence. Our independence is barely six months old. Its bitter-sweet taste is still fresh in our mouths.

..../

#5

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

We have had recent experience of the joy, the thrill, the virtue and also the dangers of independence. It is therefore a great honour for me, along with my colleagues, to be able to lend a helping hand to this great and ancient nation, Korea, in her ascent to the pinnacle of independence.

Just one word about the composition of our Commission. Korea in an Asian state and this is mainly an Asian Commission. And, with due respect to Mr. Jackson, I include Australia in Asia; for the last war showed that the Asian countries and Australia had many vital problems in common. Moreover, this Commission is essentially a Small-Power-Commission. Those giants, the United States and the Soviet Union, are not represented on it. In describing this Commission as a Small-Power-Commission I am not forgetting the fact that China and India are not exactly small. Between us we account for half the population of the globe. But we have not developed the strength of giants; and in any case we shall not use it like a giant. The Korean people may rest assured that a Commission, thus constituted, will view their problems with the utmost sympathy and realism and without fear or favour.

Some of us who arrived here on the 8th January were deeply touched by the spontaneous welcome given to us by the citizens of Korea. We know that the welcome was not given to us personnaly; it was just a demonstration of the joy of the Korean people at their approaching independence.

Much, Gentlemen, turns on the outcome of our Commission. On it hangs the independence of Korea. On it hangs also the dignity of the United Nations, the stability of Asia and to some extent the peace of the world. It is in the full consciousness of the importance of our task, and also of the consequences of our failure - a possibility which we refuse even to contemplate - that we shall embark on our high endeavour.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

Press Release No. 6

Speech by

MR. YU-WAN LIU

at the opening meeting of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, held at DUK SOO Palace, Seoul, on 12 January 1948, at 5:00 P.M.

Gentlemen:

The future of Korea is a matter of deep concern and vital interest to China.

Two and half years ago, at the eve of the Japanese surrender, General Chiang Kai-Shek, the President of the Chinese Republic, while addressing his National Supreme Defence Council in Chungking on the 24th of August, 1945, had the following on record:

> "We had three most important goals, and the attainment of these constituted our most urgent task. Firstly we had to regain our sovereign rights in the Northeastern Provinces and re-establish territorial and administrative integrity there. Secondly, we had to recover Formosa and the Pescadores Islands. Thirdly, we had to restore to Korea her independence and freedom. Should Korea not be given freedom, Formosa not be allowed to return to its Mother country, and the territorial and administrative integrity of the Northeastern Provinces not be restored, all talk of national independence and freedom would be useless, and the objectives of our armed resistance could not be achieved . . . . ."

These brief, studied words, Gentlemen, are from the lips of a man who has been directing the destiny of my people since the establishment of our National Government in Nanking. They express, in crystal-clear terms, the three objectives of our war against Japan. And one of them is: independence and freedom of Korea.

To attain these objectives, we fought Japan to the bitter end, and sacrificed millions and millions of lives. It grieves me to say, Gentlemen, after eight years of war and two and half years of the so-called peace, we have not attained all our objectives yet. Korea is not yet free and independent. We have not completely regained our sovereign rights in our Northeastern Provinces, popularly known as Manchuria. And freedom and independence of Korea is inevitably bound together with the territorial and administrative integrity of our Northeastern Provinces.

#6

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

This is frankly and exactly what we mean when we say: the future of Korea is a matter of deep concern and vital interest to China.

Since time immemorial, Korea has been a sister nation of China. For centuries and centuries, she lived happily with us in peace. Twice in a decade, Japan provoked war in order to gain control of her, once at our expense and once at the expense of Russia. But in both times, Korea suffered too. For, when the militarists of Japan and the Czarists of Russia sought to control her destiny, she became a pawn in the game of Power politics and lost her independence, not only to the great detriment of China's security, but to the peace of the Far East and of the world as a whole.

Forty years of Japanese domination have taught the Koreans one lesson: freedom and independence are something worth fighting for. They have taught the world a lesson too: a free and independent Korea is absolutely essential to the peace of the world.

With Japan out, the domination of one foreign Power is eliminated from Korea. The world must see to it that the domination of one foreign power be not substituted by the domination of another foreign power, whatever that power might be. So far as China is concerned, we cherist no design on Korea, be it political, economic, strategic, or idealogical. We have only one wish and one prayer: namely, the freedom and independence of a United Korea. We shall be happy to join all the nations of the world to make that one wish a reality, and have that one prayer answered, and answered to the satisfaction of all the Korean people!

Backed by the moral force of the world, Gentlemen, we are meeting today to initiate a new chapter in Korean history. The destiny of a great people is in the hands of the United Nations. Let us labour, and labour hard, so that the U.N. Temporary Commission on Korea shall not fail.

62

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

Press Release No. 7

Speech by

MR. VICTOR HOO

at the opening meeting of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, held at DUK SOO Palace, Seoul, on 12 January 1948, at 5:00 P.M.

Gentlemen:

Before you proceed to the election of your Chairman, it is my privilege, as personal representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, to open the first meeting of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea.

This Commission has been established by two Resolutions on the problem of the independence of Korea which were adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations at its 112th plenary meeting of November 14th last. The two resolutions, containing the terms of reference of this Commission, were inspired by the belief of the General Assembly that "the national independence of Korea should be re-established and all occupying forces then withdrawn at the earliest practicable date". The United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea was created for the purpose of facilitating and expediting the participation of representatives of the Korean people in the consideration of the Korean question and in the re-establishment of the freedom and independence of Korea. To this end, an immediate task assigned to the Commission by the General Assembly is the observation of elections to be held at an early date.

The importance and historical significance of your task, Gentlemen, will, I am confident, be deeply felt by every one of you. Korea, this old and peace-loving country, which was a sovereign country long before most of the United Nations had attained their national statehood, was the first victim of an aggression which went unchecked for half a century until it was brought to an end by the last world war. The re-establishment of Korean sovereignty, freedom and independence is therefore but an elementary act of justice towards Korea and will serve to promote international peace and security, the maintenance of

#7

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

which is one of the aims of the United Nations.

During the discussions of the Korean problem in the General Assembly, the 57 countries represented there, though not unanimous as to how this problem should best be solved, were, however, in complete agreement on the basic principles of the solution, namely that Korea should be independent, that all foreign troops should be withdrawn from Korea, and that representatives of the Korean people should participate in resolving this problem correctly and fairly.

We are all fully aware of the natural wish of the Korean people that these principles be carried out with the least possible delay. It is to meet this wish that the Commission is beginning its work as soon as it is physically possible to do so. Thus, we are holding our opening meeting today, although two representatives were able to reach Seoul only one hour ago. The members of the Commission have been selected by the General Assembly in such a way as to represent countries from various geographic regions. This will provide the Commission with that variety of outlook and background which is truly characteristic of an impartial international body.

During the first meetings of the Commission, the unavoidable routine matters as to what rules of procedure you are to adopt and how to organize your work will have to be considered.

The Commission will be assisted by an international Secretariat carefully chosen from among the staff of the Secretariat Headquarters at Lake Success. The members of the Secretariat will service the Commission to the best of their ability and, I am convinced, with unbiassed devotion and discretion. We have all here the same cause at heart, whether we belong to a Delegation or to the Secretariat, i.e., the success of the task of the Commission which would mean so much to the Korean people and would also contribute to the success of the United Nations and all that it stands for.

May I, in the name of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, wish you satisfactory progress in your important work.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

Press Release No. 8

Wilmeth

The United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea met for the second time Tuesday afternoon in closed session under the chairmanship of Ambassador Menon.

The Commission adopted unanimously the draft Rules of Procedure prepared by the Secretariat upon the proposal of the Philippine representative, with the proviso that amendments might be presented not later than Monday, 19 January, noon.

The Commission adopted during the meeting the agenda of the questions which will be taken up during its next meetings.

---

13 January 1948.

#8

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

Wilmeth

Press Release No.9

Speech of Mr. K. P. S. Menon at a mass meeting held in honour of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea under the auspices of the National Reception Committee, at Seoul Stadium, 14 January 1948.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is a great honour to be the Chairman of a Commission, but it is also a slight burden. One of the penalties which a Chairman has to pay is that he has to make speeches while his colleagues confortably, and perhaps critically, look on. This speech, however, I make with pleasure, for I am happy to be able to thank you, on behalf of my colleagues and myself, for the great reception you have given us and for the generous words with which you have welcomed us. I would also like to thank the public of Korea for the spontaneous welcome which they accorded us on our arrival in Seoul. We are aware that that welcome was not given to us as individuals. In fact, you did not even know what sort of individuals we were! But I hope that by the time we have completed our mission we shall have got to know one another better. I hope by that time those who took part in the welcome, and even those who did not take part, would admit that we, the members of the delegation, were at least men of goodwill. We do not expect any one of you to agree with every conclusion, formed by us, or every recommendation made by us. But we do expect you all, no matter to which party you may belong, to give us credit for the sincerity of our intentions and the impartiality of our outlook.

Our goal, as well as yours, is the consummation of the independence of Korea. For centuries Korea was an independent state. Unlike many other countries in Asia, Korea has had an unbroken tradition of independence. It was only during this century that independence was snatched away from her. Even during this period the lamp of independence was not altogether extinguished. It continued to flicker in the hearts of men. Occasionally, as in 1919, it flared out into a great conflagration. At other times the torch of independence was carried by your leaders to foreign lands and kept burning there. Among your leaders, both in South and North Korea, are men who have fought and suffered for the independence of your country. It is good to think that they have lived to see Korea freed from Japanese domination.

Independence, then, is your goal. But there is also another goal, which is not less important, namely, the unity of Korea. Without unity there can be no independence. Gentlemen, I, as an Indian, say this with feeling. As you

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

know, India achieved independence on the 15th August, be we had to pay a price for it. Certain portions of our country, comprising about one-fifth of the population of India, tore themselves away from India and have formed themselves into a separate state. That was a bitter blow to those of us who believed in Indian unity. That broke up the natural unity of India. You have only to look at the map of India in order to realise that nature meant India to be one. Bounded on one side by the mighty Himalaya Mountains, backed by the high plateau of Tibet and the deserts of Central Asia, and on the other three sides by the sea, India is a single geographical unit. She has also a historical unity, for since time immemorial India, like China, has shown a remarkable genius for assimilating diverse strains. Yet, when it appeared that the separatist feeling among a certain section of the people had been worked up to such a pitch of fanatical fervour that we were confronted with the alternatives of partition or civil war, we preferred the former. But we still hope that natural forces will operate and there will be some kind of union in India sooner or later.

In India there was at least a colourable pretext for those who advocated partition. Those who seceded from India claimed that they had a separate language and a separate culture. But in Korea there is not even this excuse. Nothing is more remarkable than the homogeinity of the people of Korea. You all belong to the same race; you speak the same language; and you have the same glorious traditions and the same culture. When one thinks of North and South Korea, one is inclined to quote the words of the Christian marriage service: Whom God hath joined together, let no man put asunder.

And the fact is that no man wants to put Korea asunder. Nor does any country want to do so. The 38th parallel was not meant to divide Korea forever. It arose as a minor military decision. It was considered to be a military necessity though in fact the necessity never arose. Yet this minor military expedient has so far continued to be a major political obstacle in the way of the unification of Korea. But if the Koreans themselves, and their foreign friends, make up their minds, this obstacle can be removed. The 38th parallel must be politically obliterated; it must be confined to the limbo of the past.

The Commission, of which I have the honour to be Chairman, will help you to the best of its ability to achieve your objectives. We have come here with no political prejudices, no ideological predilections. The States, which we represent, do not constitute a bloc nor are they attached to any bloc. Let me say a word or two about the States, represented on this Commission. Let me,

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

to use a diplomatic phrase, present our credentials to this mass meeting. I shall refer to the States on our Commission in the alphabetical order. Let me take Australia first. Two or three days ago, in my first speech as Chairman of the Commission, I took the liberty of including Australia in Asia. I did so in a material sense, in the sense that, as the last war showed, Asia and Australia must stand or fall together. But Australia also belongs to Asia in a more than material sense. Australia shares our international outlook on certain vital questions. Take, for instance, her attitude towards the Indonesian Republic. Recently, when there was a renewal of fighting in Indonesia, Australia and India took simultaneous action to bring the matter before the Security Council. That showed how both those countries were devoted to the principle of justice and fairplay in international affairs.

I now turn to Canada. Canada may be described as the most perfect example of a good neighbour, inthe international sense of the word. Canada and the United States have the longest land frontier in the world, and yet they live as perfectly good neighbours, even as China and India have done for centuries. And, to strike a personal note, Mr. Patterson, the Canadian representative on this Commission, has been a good neighbour of mine in Chungking, Nanking and now in Seoul.

Of China it will be impertinent for me to speak to a Korean audience. Korean civilisation is impregnated with Chinese elements. China and Korea furnish an ideal example of the relations which should exist between a large and a small state. It is like the relationship of a small, but hardy plant to a big tree, which gives spiritual shelter to it and yet never injures its existence or its individuality. "The history of China", a historian has said "is the history of an expanding civilization, not a conquering empire". This is abundantly confirmed by the history of Sino-Korean relations.

As for France one has only to remember that it was there that the magic cry of "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity" was first raised. The study of the French revolution had a prodigious effect on the movement for Indian independence, though under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, the apostle of non-violence, we have adopted somewhat different methods. Even today liberty, equality and fraternity are by no means idle words to a Frenchman. I realized this at the first meeting of the General Assembly of the United Nations, which I attended as a delegate for India. Then we brought up the question of the racial and social discrimination exercised against Indians, and indeed against all Asia Nationals

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

in South Africa. And in our fight for equality the French delegation gave us powerful support. It showed that France still stood for human brotherhood.

Next in alphabetical order comes India. But I shall not say much about India lest you should think that I amblowing our national trumpet. I shall only remind you that between India, China and Korea there is a spiritual bond, for it was from India that Buddhism travelled across the Roof of the World, and over inaccess ble mountains and deserts, to China and Korea.

There remain Syria and the Philippines. Much to my regret I have not visited those countries, nor do I know as much about them as the others. Having met the distinguished delegates of Syria and the Philippines, I hope to repair this defect. But we all know that they are Asian countries; they, like you and us, know what it is to lose one's freedom; and you may therefore safely count on them to view your problems with the utmost sympathy and understanding.

Such, Gentlemen, is our Commission. I hope you can derive some hope and comfort from the composition of our Commission. Equally you can derive hope and comfort by looking at the history and traditions of the two great countries which, though not on our Commission, are actually on your soil at present. The very origin of the United States which came into existence as a result of a revolt against colonial oppression, should dispel any fear that the United States might become imperialistic. And no one has ever given a better definition of democracy than a President of the United States: "government of the people, by the people, for the people". As for the Soviet Union, who can deny that that State has performed a colossal experiment in economic democracy? I do not think that the systems, represented by the United States and the Soviet Union, should or would always remain at war with each other. The world is large enough to contain them both. And I hope that Korea, which has had some experience of both those systems, will take whatever suits her from both and evolve a system of her own, in harmony with her own traditions and culture. In this way Korea, instead of remaining as a wedge, can become a golden bridge between the two. That, Gentlemen, is our vision.

You may perhaps dismiss this hope as purely visionary. But I belong to a land of visionaries. There lives in India today one of the greatest political visionaries the world has ever seen, Mahatma Gandhi. And this visionary has accomplished a practical task, which the so-called realists could not have been able to accomplish in so short a time. He has achieved the independence of a nation of 400 million without shedding a drop of British blood. That, Gentlemen,

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

is a miracle; and I hope that, with the goodwill of all concerned, Korea will achieve a similar miracle in the next few months. And in this task you shall have the cooperation, the assistance and the prayers of every member of our Commission.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

PRESS RELEASE No.10

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION

ON KOREA

PRESS COMMUNIQUE ADOPTED BY THE COMMISSION

IN ITS THIRD MEETING, JANUARY 15, 1948

At its second meeting, the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, after making a preliminary survey of the urgent tasks ahead, agreed that no time should be spent on formalities which are not absolutely necessary.

While again expressing appreciation of the welcome accorded by the people of Seoul and surrounding districts and of the efficient service and facilities provided by the local authorities, the Commission resolved that steps be taken to guard against any misconstruction being placed upon the initial presence of the Commission in South Korea or upon the acceptance by its members of courtesies that have been extended to them in Seoul.

The resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly constituting the Commission authorize it "to be present in Korea, with right to travel, observe and consult throughout Korea." The Commission desires to make it abundantly clear that in the fulfilment of its responsibilities it is concerned with Korea as a whole.

As soon as the normal courtesies with the Military Commanders of North and South Korea have been exchanged and the appropriate formalities observed, the Commission wishes to press on with its work with the least possible interruption. For this reason, the Commission desires that for the next few weeks social engagements be reduced to a minimum. Similarily it was agreed that the Commission or its members would attend public functions only when the Commission had had ample notice and the opportunity to decide whether the invitation should be accepted or declined.

The Commission feels it important to let the people of Korea know that this is the desire of the Commission.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Yvonne

Wilmeth
File

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

Press Release No.11

At its third meeting held under the Chairmanship of Ambassador K.P.S. Menon, the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea proceeded with the discussion of its agenda.

During the meeting, a communication from the headquarters of the United Nations at Lake Success, U.S.A., was received, stating that the representatives fromEl Salvador, Dr. Vallee and Dr. Lindo, were due to leave from San Francisco to Seoul as soon as possible.

Furthermore, the Commission adopted a communique to the Press drafted by a sub-committee composed of the representatives of Australia, Canada and China, and published as Press Release No.10.

The Commission agreed to hold a meeting every morning at 10:00 a.m.

The meeting adjourned at 12:30 p.m.

Jan 15

11

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

Press Release No.12

At its fourth meeting, the U.N. Temporary Commission on Korea approved the draft of a letter from the Chairman of the Commission to the military commanders in North and South Korea to be sent in pursuance of a resolution authorizing the Chairman accompanied by one member of the Secretariat to pay a courtesy call on those commanders.

The Commission also passed a resolution expressing regret at the absence of the Ukrainian SSR delegate, stressing the importance of the participation of the Ukrainian SSR in the work of the Commission and forwarding the resolution to the Secretary General of the United Nations for such further action he may think proper to take.

The Commission adjourned at 12:30 p.m. and will reconvene tomorrow, Saturday, at 10:00 a.m.

January 16, 1948.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

4 pages

Wilmeth

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

Press Release No. 13

The Fifth meeting of the U.N. Temporary Commission on Korea decided upon the creation of two sub-committees:

(1) A. A sub-committee composed of Canada, France and Syria, called sub-committee No. 1 will consider ways and means to insure free atmosphere for the elections.

(2) B. A sub-committee composed of Australia, China, France and the Philippine Republic, called sub-committee No. 2, will examine any documents already received or which may be received from Korean sources, and will also secure the statements from Korean personalities whose views may be helpful to the Commission.

The meeting adjourned at 12:45 and will reconvene Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

January 17, 1948.

13

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

Press Release No. 14

At the Sixth session of the U.N. Temporary Commission on Korea, following a resolution presented by the delegate of the Philippine Republic, a general and detailed discussion took place bearing upon the question of elections in Korea.

A resolution creating a sub-committee of four, called sub-committee No.3, was unanimously carried as follows:

"1. That sub-committee No. 3, composed of the representatives of the Philippine Republic, Canada, France and Syria, will examine the electoral laws and regulations at present in force in North and South Korea from the point of view of:

(a) their compatibility with the General Assembly's recommendations;

(b) their consistency with democratic practices generally accepted in elections held in territories of Members of the United Nations;

(c) particular requirements for Korea as they will appear from consultations which Sub-Committee 2 will hold with representatives of Korean public opinion;

and report its findings to the Commission.

2. that in the performance of these functions the sub-committee should acquaint itself with the views of Korean, Soviet and United States officials and experts."

The plenary session adjourned at 1.45 p.m. and will reconvene when summoned by its chairman.

Sub-Committee No. 2 will hold its first session to-morrow afternoon at 3. p.m. and the other sub-committee will also proceed with its work.

January 19, 1948.

64 /

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

Press Release No.15

BROADCAST BY AMBASSADOR K.P.S. MENON,
Chairman of United Nations Temporary
Commission on Korea, at Seoul, on
21 January 1948

The United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea has been at work for ten days. I feel you are entitled to have an estimate of the progress we have made. In one respect, at any rate, we have made abundant progress - namely in our affection for this beautiful land and its charming people.

The Commission may now be said to have completed the preparatory stage of its work. It has, for the time being, elected me as Chairman. It has authorized me to pay courtesy calls on the Military Commanders of North, as well as South, Korea. It has passed the rules of procedure without any fuss. It has shown, what some Committees in Lake Success have yet to learn, that sensible men can get on with their work without indulging in procedural wrangles. It has passed a self-denying ordinance, denying itself the luxury of attending public functions and enjoying your traditional hospitality, until we feel that we have earned it by dint of hard work.

As you are aware, seven out of the nine members of the Commission are now in Korea. The representative of El Salvador is expected at any moment. We have had no advice about a delegate from Ukraine. In our anxiety that the Commission should be as representative as possible, we have passed a resolution expressing our regret at the absence of the Ukrainian delegate and stressing the importance of his participation in the Commission. Speaking as the delegate for India I would welcome the presence of a delegate from Ukraine. In the General Assembly of the United Nations, India and Ukraine have fought many a noble battle against such evils as racial discrimination in South Africa.

Such, Gentlemen, are the preliminary steps which the Commission has

/taken

Jan 21

#15

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

taken. It has not yet plunged into its work, but is ready for the plunge. Or, to pass from a swimming to a wrestling metaphor, it has rolled up its sleeves and is ready to grapple with the problems of Korea.

It has, in fact, more than rolled up its sleeves. It has had a bout or two. The Commission has established three Committees - one to study ways and means for securing a free atmosphere for the ensuing elections; another to study Korean opinion; and still another to study the electoral system. Study, study, study, the more impatient among you might exclaim, but no action! I shall remind such critics of the wise saying of a great national leader, Dr. Sun Yat-Sen who said that "To act is easy; to know, difficult". This Commission is determined to know before it acts.

The Commission has made it clear that it is concerned with Korea as a whole. If ever there was a homogeneous nation, it was Korea. All of you belong to the same race; you speak the same language; you are proud of the same traditions. Our Commission does not recognize the 38° parallel. It is only interested in it as a political anomaly which must be removed. In our eyes, Korea is one and indivisible. And in saying this I am sure I am echoing a sentiment which lies at the core of every Korean heart.

The Committee which has been appointed to sound Korean opinion will shortly issue a statement regarding the procedure which it proposes to adopt. The Committee, which is to consider the mechanism for the elections, will scrutinize the existing electoral laws in North and South Korea and examine how far they are compatible with the General Assembly's recommendations, generally accepted democratic practices and local requirements. But more important than the mechanism is the spirit. Hence the creation of a separate Sub-Committee with the object of ensuring a free atmosphere for the ensuing elections. If the elections are to be of any value at all, they must be free and unfettered. They must faithfully reflect the will of the people. Not only must the electors be free to vote as they please at the time of the elections, but there must be freedom for the candidates of all parties - Parties of the Extreme Right, Right, Middle, Left and Extreme Left -

/ to put

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

to put their views before the electorate on a free and equal basis. The Commission will insist on the observance of this elementary principle, not only at the time of, but before the elections. We would rather pack up and go home than be idle spectators of a faked election.

It is the hope of this Commission that an election, thus conducted, will lead to the establishment of a National Government of Korea. And that will be followed by a complete withdrawal of all occupying forces from Korea. Foreign troops are, at the best of times, an irritant; at the worst, they are a menace. I do not think the foreign soldiers, now in Korea, wish to stay there a moment longer than they can help. All the members of the United Nations are agreed on the need for their early withdrawal. Indeed, the Soviet Union was prepared to withdraw its troops even before the elections took place, while the United States preferred that the withdrawal should take place after a stable government, with its own national security forces, had been formed. Whatever be the merits of a prior or a subsequent withdrawal, I can assure you that the presence of the troops is not meant to affect, and will not be allowed to affect, the course of the elections in the slightest degree. The average soldier is more interested, shall I say, in a football match in his own country than in an election [redacted] contest in a foreign land.

While foreign troops will be withdrawn without delay, it will take some time before Korea can shake off the effects of its foreign contacts. Nor am I certain that foreign influences should be rudely and peremptorily shaken off. The days when a country could be "a hermit nation" are gone. In this age of rapid communications no country can live in complete isolation. Isolation means stagnation, and the penalty of stagnation is death. Whether you like it or not, your country has had the impact of the might, and of something which is more mighty that might itself, the impact of ideas from two Great Powers, the United States and the Soviet Union. There is a good deal to be learned (though perhaps a little to be unlearned!) from both. Let me, in this connection, repeat the remarks which I made at the mammoth gathering

/which greeted

* 152

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

which greeted us at the Seoul Stadium on the 15th January. I then said:
"You can derive some hope and comfort from the composition of our Commission. Equally you can derive hope and comfort by looking at the history and traditions of the two great countries which, though not on our Commission, are actually on your soil at present. The very origin of the United States, which came into existence as the result of a revolt against colonial oppression, should dispel any fear that the United States might become imperialistic. And no one has ever given a better definition of democracy than a President of the United States: "government of the people, by the people, for the people". As for the Soviet Union, who can deny that that State has performed a colossal experiment in economic democracy? I do not think that the systems, represented by the United States and the Soviet Union, should or would always remain at war with each other. The world is large enough to contain them both. And I hope that Korea, which has had some experience of both those systems, will take whatever suits her from both and evolve a system of her own, in harmony with her own traditions and culture. In this way Korea, instead of remaining as a wedge, can become a golden bridge, between the two. That, Gentlemen, is our vision."

I assure you that every member of our Commission will do his best to translate this vision into reality. Our goal is nothing less than the attainment of the national independence of Korea. Five months ago, when my country attained independence, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who, together with Mahatma Gandhi, is the architect of our freedom, sent an inspiring message to me to be communicated to the Indians in China. "Today", the message began, "a new star rises on the Asian horizon, the star of freedom". My colleagues and I cherish the hope that, within the next few months, another star will rise over the Asian horizon, the star of a sovereign Korean Republic.

January 21, 1948.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Wilmeth

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

Press Release No.16

PRESS COMMUNIQUE

ISSUED BY SUB-COMMITTEE II

PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT ON HEARINGS OF KOREAN PERSONALITIES

In accordance with the resolution of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, Sub-Committee II proposes to consult with Koreans whose views will help towards a clear understanding of the situation in Korea and will assist in the preparation of the Commission's immediate work, namely, the observation of elections in Korea whereby Korean representatives are to be "in fact duly elected by the Korean people and not mere appointees by military authorities in Korea".

The Sub-Committee desires to hear all sections of Korean opinion but the urgency of completing its work will not permit personal discussion with every Korean who may wish to present his or her views.

It therefore invites individuals and organizations, religious, cultural and political, to express their views in writing and if they so desire to recommend a representative for personal interview. This should be done before 28 January.

In the meantime the Sub-Committee proposes to proceed with its discussions, without delay, and to request the attendance of Korean personalities selected by the Sub-Committee.

Jan 21

#16

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

Press Release No. 17

PRESS COMMUNIQUE ISSUED BY SUB-COMMITTEE 2

In pursuance of its plan to discuss Korean problems with as many Koreans as possible, Sub-Committee 2 of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea considers that it is of the greatest importance to hold discussions at the earliest possible date with political personalities of both North and South Korea.

As soon as the necessary arrangements can be made, this will be done.

Amongst those whom the Sub-Committee has in mind are such figures as Cho Man Sik, Huh Hun, Kim Doo Bong, Kim Koo, Kim Kyu Sik, Kim Il Sung, Kim Sung Soo, Pak Heun Young, Rhee Syng Man.

January 23, 1948.

#17

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

Press Release No.18

23 January 1948.

PRESS COMMUNIQUE ISSUED BY SUB-COMMITTEE 1

Sub-Committee No. 1 of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea has started its work with a study of the laws, regulations and ordinances in force in Korea bearing on the question of the ensuring a free atmosphere for elections.

It has furthermore made arrangements so that Korean personalities appearing before Sub-Committee 2 will be in a position to give their opinion on the conditions in Korea concerning the above question.

#18

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

E. Braithwaite

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

Press Release No.19

28 January 1948.

PRESS COMMUNIQUE ISSUED BY SUB-COMMITTEE 2

SUBMISSION OF WRITTEN STATEMENTS
AND REQUESTS FOR HEARING.

In its public announcement of 21 January, Sub-Committee two invited individuals and organizations, religious, cultural and political, to express their views in writing and, if they so desired, to recommend a representative for personal interview.

The response to the Sub-Committee's request that these statements and applications for interview be submitted by the date fixed, namely 28 January, has been gratifying and has greatly assisted the Sub-Committee in its work.

The Sub-Committee wishes to emphasize that it desires to continue to receive statements and requests for interview from those who have not yet been able to submit them.

#19

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Col Wilmeth

MEMORANDUM

Press Release #20, UNTCOK, is the result of the public statement issued by Dr. Syngman RHEE after his appearance before Subcommission II.

J.W.

ISSION ON KOREA

Press Release No.20

29 January 1948

PRESS COMMUNIQUE ISSUED BY SUB-COMMITTEE TWO

It has come to the attention of Sub-Committee 2 of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea that one of the persons invited to meet with the Sub-Committee is reported to have stated to the press that the views which he expressed to the Sub-Committee were in harmony with those held by the Sub-Committee and the members of the Commission present at the meeting.

Sub-Committee 2 desires to make it clear that the reported statement misrepresents the position of Sub-Committee members.

The purpose of the Sub-Committee's present confidential consultations is to learn the views of Korean personalities of every shade of opinion. The Sub-Committee has expressed no opinions of its own and responsibility for any statements made by persons invited to meet with the Sub-Committee rests solely with the persons concerned.

[redacted]

#20

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Col Wilmeth

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

Press Release No.20

29 January 1948

PRESS COMMUNIQUE ISSUED BY SUB-COMMITTEE TWO

It has come to the attention of Sub-Committee 2 of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea that one of the persons invited to meet with the Sub-Committee is reported to have stated to the press that the views which he expressed to the Sub-Committee were in harmony with those held by the Sub-Committee and the members of the Commission present at the meeting.

Sub-Committee 2 desires to make it clear that the reported statement misrepresents the position of Sub-Committee members.

The purpose of the Sub-Committee's present confidential consultations is to learn the views of Korean personalities of every shade of opinion. The Sub-Committee has expressed no opinions of its own and responsibility for any statements made by persons invited to meet with the Sub-Committee rests solely with the persons concerned.

#20

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

Press Release No.21

2 February 1948

RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE SEVENTH MEETING
FOLLOWING THE DEATH OF MAHATMA GANDHI

The United Nations Commission on Korea places on record its sense of the loss sustained by humanity on account of the death of Mahatma Gandhi. Humanity has suffered an irreparable loss in the death of one who was so redoubtable a champion of the cause of justice and freedom. The Commission pays its homage to a man who has not only steered his own country to independence but has pointed the way for the redemption of the world by strict adherence to the eternal principles of truth and non-violence.

#21

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Col Goldsmith

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

Press Release No. 22
3 February 1948

BROADCAST BY AMBASSADOR K.P.S. MENON,
Chairman of United Nations Temporary
Commission on Korea, at Seoul, on
3 February 1948.

All of you have heard of the death of Mahatma Gandhi. "How", as Dr. Syngman Rhee wrote to me, "any one could lay hand on that truly great leader of mankind we cannot imagine", Our first reaction on hearing the news was utter bewilderment. It was as if a great landmark had disappeared, as if a reservoir of spiritual power had burst, as if a perennial spring, from which men of peace in all nations had been drawing hope and joy and solace, had suddenly gone dry. Yet, bereaved India finds comfort in the thought that her sorrow is shared by the world. To quote from a message, received by me from Sir Ralph Stevenson, British Ambassador in China, "This great tragedy affects not only the people of India but all those who believe in the power of the spirit as opposed to the power of the sword". One also finds comfort in the hope, so well expressed by General Hodge in his message of condolence to me, that "the spirit of peace for which he lived and died may yet be fulfilled".

What are the principles for which Mahatma Gandhi stood? First and foremost, freedom. The freedom of all mankind. But universal freedom has to be particular in its application. Mahatma Gandhi found that his own people, who comprised one-fifth of the population of the globe, were not free; and he was determined to make them free. It would not be correct to say that he was the founder of the Indian independence movement. In one form or another the movement for Indian independence had existed since the second half of the 19th century. In 1885 it found expression in the form of the Indian National Congress which has ever since been the protagonist of Indian freedom. But it was Mahatma Gandhi who gave it life,

#22

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

made it dynamic. He turned a movement of the intelligentsia into a movement of the people. He roused the people to a sense of their dependence; and once the people were awake there was no way of doping or breaking them to sleep again. Mahatma Gandhi launched a number of civil disobedience movements on a nation-wide scale in furtherance of Indian independence. And, today, it is comforting to think that for five brief months he saw India, his India, the India of his dreams, the India of his making, free.

If Mahatma Gandhi stood for human freedom he also stood for human equality. It was as an opponent of racial inequality that he first appeared on the world's stage. In his twenties a lawyer's brief took him to South Africa. But soon he abandoned the profession of law for the profession of politics and, for something higher and nobler than both, the service of humanity. In South Africa he found that racial inequality had been scientifically reduced to a political system. For twenty five years he fought that system, body and soul. His body suffered; he was flogged, kicked, spat upon and thrown into prison, though nobler elements like Field Marshall Smuts appreciated his greatness; but nothing could break his spirit. He was a man of superb courage.

If Mahatma Gandhi had to fight racial inequality in South Africa he had to fight social inequality in India. The caste system, which was originally based on the principle of the division of labour, had resulted in various anomalies. One was the existence of a class of persons, known as untouchables, condemned to do the most menial jobs. Mahatma Gandhi did everything in his power to raise their status. He lived with the untouchables, mixed with the untouchables, took untouchables as his disciples. His ashram contained untouchables as well as high-caste Hindus; and he insisted that the high-caste Hindus should take their turn at the duties performed by untouchables, namely sweeping and scavenging. He even changed their name. They used to be called "the Depressed Classes". He coined a new name for them to denote their equality with all men, 'Harijans' or children of God. With Mahatma Gandhi as their leader, the Depressed

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Classes no longer felt depressed. Still, interested men tried to make political capital out of their existence. This, Mahatma Gandhi fought literally with his life. In 1932 he resorted to a fast unto death to prevent the Depressed Classes from being torn away, like a rotten limb, from the body of Hinduism. Not amputation, but moral transformation, was his method. His fast moved the heart of Hinduism, which was getting clogged with orthodoxy, and caused its life-giving blood to flow through every vein of society.

No man had greater compassion for the poor than Mahatma Gandhi. His heart was always with the underdog. To him India was not a land of Princes and industrialists but a land of the multitudinous poor, scattered over 700,000 villages, mostly unable to have two square meals a day, a prey to every evil wind that blew, disease, ignorance, superstition. It was their lot which he kept to the forefront of his programme. To him political freedom was not an end in itself, but a means to an end - national regeneration. And in order to identify himself with the common man, he adopted the life of a villager. His loin cloth was the symbol of India's poverty. His was a life of complete self-abnegation.

Mahatma Gandhi insisted on the supreme importance of following Truth. To him it was not a relative, but an absolute, quality. His thought, word and action ran in a straight line. He would not tolerate any underhand methods. He would not approve any underground movement. His cards were always on the table. Before he launched any movement against Government he would solemnly tell them the exact date, time and place where he would strike. It was therefore easy for the Government to crush the movement. But they knew that they could not crush the spirit behind it. They admited, respected and were sometimes scared of this little man who looked them in the face with eyes, entirely free from fear or hatred, and abounding with a love which extended even to his opponents.

History will rank Mahatma Gandhi as the prophet of non-violence. All his life he had been developing and applying the philosophy of non-violence. Early in his life two books, the Bible and the Gita, left an indelible

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

impression on his mind. The Sermon on the Mount had an electrifying effect on him. We have all read the Sermon on the Mount. We enjoy it as good literature or approve of its good sentiments. But we do not attempt to put its principles into practice. Not so, Mahatma Gandhi. For him, to believe was to act. His method of opposition to wrong has come to be known as non-violent non-cooperation. Sometimes it was called passive resistence. But there was nothing passive about it. It meant active opposition to iniquity - opposition with the whole strength of one's soul. But he insisted that violence should be eschewed altogether. Violence was the way of the brute. It would lead to the degradation of man, the extinction of humanity. And we, who are living in an atomic age, who know that whole cities can be destroyed in the twinkling of an eye, who have seen even the sun's energy converted for destructive purposes, are beginning to realize that ultimately Mahatma Gandhi's gospel is the only salvation for mankind.

Above all Mahatma Gandhi preached the gospel of universal love. In his eyes all humanity was one. He would not admit that any religion was superior to any other. In his daily prayer meetings - and it was while emerging out of one such meeting that he was foully done to death - he used to read the Gita, the Bible and the Quran. Once, when feelings between Hindus and Muslims were bitter, the Hindus in his congregation demanded that the Muhammadan scripture should not be recited. He thereupon abandoned prayer meetings altogether. He would rather not pray at all than pray to an exclusively Hindu God. All his life he stood for unity between Hindus and Muslims. The division of India was a bitter blow to him. It robbed him even of the joy of independence. Indeed on the memorable day of Indian independence, when great celebrations were held in the capital, Mahatma Gandhi, the architect of Indian independence, refused to attend them. He went to Calcutta, then a troubled spot, to preach communal harmony. And thanks to his influence Calcutta and the whole of Bengal remained peaceful while North-West India was shaken by communal riots. His last days were spent in an incessant and heroic attempt to persuade Hindus and Muslims to look upon each other as brothers. Two weeks ago he undertook another fast -

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

alas, his last fast - for the purpose of restoring communal amity. And, from the accounts we have received, it was a fanatic, enraged at this insistence on communal friendship, who killed him. Mahatma Gandhi has thus become a martyr in the cause of human brotherhood, even as President Lincoln was a martyr for national unity. One hopes that his funeral pyre, burning on the banks of the Jumna, may turn to be a cleansing flame, sweeping away mutual misunderstandings and hatred - a beacon proclaiming, on the death of Mahatma Gandhi, that simple, and still unattained, prayer, which was uttered on the birth of another great prophet nearly two thousand years ago: "Peace on earth, good will among men".

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Col Wilmuth

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

Press Release No. 23

4 February 1948

TELEGRAM RECEIVED FROM THE PRIME MINISTER OF INDIA
H.E. JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

Ambassador K.P.S. Menon, delegate for India, has conveyed to the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea the following telegram received from the Prime Minister of India, H.E. Jawaharlal Nehru:

"I AM MOST GRATEFUL FOR YOUR PERSONAL MESSAGE OF SYMPATHY. KINDLY CONVEY THE FOLLOWING TO THE COMMISSION: MY COLLEAGUES AND I ARE PROFOUNDLY GRATEFUL FOR THE COMMISSION'S MESSAGE OF SYMPATHY IN THE IRREPARABLE LOSS THAT INDIA HAS SUSTAINED BY THE TRAGIC DEATH OF MAHATMA GANDHI. IT IS SOME CONSOLATION TO US THAT THE WORLD REGARDS OUR LOSS AS ITS OWN. WE SHALL NOT FALTER IN OUR ENDEAVOUR TO REALIZE THE IDEAS FOR WHICH HE LIVED AND DIED. MANKING COULD PAY NO GREATER TRIBUTE TO HIS MEMORY THAN TO STRIVE STEADILY FOR THOSE IDEALS OF TRUTH AND PEACE."

#23

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Ted Wilmot

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

Press Release No. 24

4 February 1948

The Eighth meeting of the U.N. Temporary Commission on Korea elected Ambassador K.P.S. Menon representative for India as permanent chairman of the Commission

Mr. Yu-Wan Liu , representative for China was elected its Rapporteur.

The eighth meeting decided further that in the absence of the chairman of the Commission an acting chairman will fill the chair to be co-opted for a fortnight among the delegates by general consent.

The session then proceeded with a general discussion in the light of recent developments. The session which met at 10.30 a.m. adjourned at 1.00 p.m. and will reconvene tomorrow morning, Thursday at 10 to proceed with the general debate.

#24

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

Press Release No. 25

6 Febru ry 1948

The eleventh meeting of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, following a three days' debate on the subject of consultation with the Interim Committee of the General Assembly, adopted the following resolution:

"THE UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA,

HAVING CONSIDERED

THAT the negative attitude of the Soviet authorities with regard to the work of the Commission has made it clear that it will not be possible for the Commission to exercise, for the time being, the functions conferred upon it by the General Assembly under the Resolutions of 14 November 1947 in the part of Korea occupied by the armed forces of the USSR;

THAT the General Assembly, in Resolution II of 14 November 1947, paragraph 5, authorized the Commission to consult with the Interim Committee with respect to the application of this Resolution in the light of developments;

HAVING CONSIDERED

The preliminary results of the work of its Sub-Committees and in particular the consultations held up to date by Sub-Committee 2;

RESOLVES

1. TO CONSULT with the Interim Committee with respect to the application of the Resolutions of 14 November, in the light of developments;

2. THAT the Chairman, accompanied by the Assistant Secretary-General, shall represent the Commission during the consideration of this question by the Interim Committee;

3. THAT in the accomplishment of this mission the Chairman shall be guided by such directives as the Commission may formulate.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

PR

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

Press Release No. 26
10 February 1948

BROADCAST BY MR. SAMUEL H. JACKSON
Chairman of Sub-Committee No. II
of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea
over Station Seoul, Korea
on 9 February 1948

This is the Chairman of Sub-Committee II of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea.

I wish to speak to the ordinary people of Korea as well as to their leaders.

Wherever you are in Korea and whatever your work may be, I want you to listen carefully to what I have to say.

You already know that about three weeks ago the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea formed my Sub-Committee to do two things :

1. to examine all communications received by the Commission and,
2. to talk to Korean personalities and find their views on Korean problems.

I am speaking as Chairman of that Committee.

We have read all the communications received and have found in them a great deal of valuable information.

We have talked with a large number of Koreans of all political parties and religious, social and cultural groups throughout Korea.

So far, we have not been successful in getting much help from Northern Korea chiefly because we are not free to go there at present. We are not sure that our invitations have reached the Koreans to whom they were sent.

In South Korea, we have had valuable discussions with representatives of parties of the left as well as the right,

and we.../

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

"On 17 January, the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea resolved to establish a Sub-Committee, to be known as Sub-Committee Two, to secure statements from Korean personalities whose views concerning the question of elections may be helpful to the Commission in the discharge of its duties.

On behalf of the Sub-Committee I now have pleasure in inviting you to discuss your views with the Sub-Committee. The Sub-Committee suggests that it should meet with you on a date and at a time, to be arranged at your convenience, in the Conference Room of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, at the Duk Soo Palace, Seoul, or at such other place of meeting as you may suggest."

We now extend this invitation urgently and cordially to every one of you living in North Korea who wishes to give us his views.

My Sub-Committee has been told that a number of people on our list are in prison or are not prepared to meet us on account of police surveillance. We wish to talk to these Koreans wherever they are.

The Commission therefore addressed requests to the Commanding Generals of both the Russian and the United States military forces in Korea asking them to make it possible for members of this Sub-Committee to talk with Koreans whose names we will give them and to talk to them under conditions of complete freedom. This of course means only those who accept our written invitation to a discussion.

This is the text of the letter sent:

"The Sub-Committee engaged in interviewing Korean personalities (Sub-Committee 2) is using every endeavour to arrange free discussions with individuals of all shades of political opinion.

Amongst those .../

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Now, let me tell you about our actual talks. Each Korean attends as the honoured guest of the Sub-Committee. He knows that we will not tell what he says to anybody outside the Commission. He is quite free however to speak about it himself. Most Koreans interviewed at Duk Soo Palace have given free statements to the press immediately after their interviews.

My Sub-Committee does not express any opinion. Its duty is to obtain information through these interviews. Each guest is asked to talk to us about Korea and to tell us of matters we should know.

The most important questions we ask are about elections for all Korea.

Can a free atmosphere be secured so that each Korean may freely and safely name the man he would like to have elected to the government of his country or must he be compelled to vote for the man selected by a group which for the present controls any area in Korea. It may be North Korea or South Korea or a province or a town or even a village.

Can such free conditions be provided? If so what changes must first be made?

We ask concerning political prisoners. Are there any in North Korea? Are there any in South Korea? If so how many are there?

And we ask why they should not be set free before any election is considered?

To find out about these things we have asked many straight questions concerning government, administration, police, youth organizations and political parties of all kinds. We have received direct answers to most of our questions. We think that there are certain difficulties in the way of the attainment of the unified independence of Korea.

These difficulties can only be got over by the co-operation

of all ..../

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

PR

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

Press Release No. 26
10 February 1948

BROADCAST BY MR. SAMUEL H. JACKSON
Chairman of Sub-Committee No. II
of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea
over Station Seoul, Korea
on 9 February 1948

This is the Chairman of Sub-Committee II of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea.

I wish to speak to the ordinary people of Korea as well as to their leaders.

Wherever you are in Korea and whatever your work may be, I want you to listen carefully to what I have to say.

You already know that about three weeks ago the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea formed my Sub-Committee to do two things :

1. to examine all communications received by the Commission and,
2. to talk to Korean personalities and find their views on Korean problems.

I am speaking as Chairman of that Committee.

We have read all the communications received and have found in them a great deal of valuable information.

We have talked with a large number of Koreans of all political parties and religious, social and cultural groups throughout Korea.

So far, we have not been successful in getting much help from Northern Korea, chiefly because we are not free to go there at present. We are not sure that our invitations have reached the Koreans to whom they were sent.

In South Korea, we have had valuable discussions with representatives of parties of the left as well as the right,

and we.../

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

and we now think we understand the views and aims of those parties including the Korean Labour Party.

There are still a large number of Koreans on our list whom we wish to see. Among these are residents in North Korea as well as a few who are in prison or arounder police surveillance in North and South Korea.

Let me emphasise that this Sub-Committee is not at present concerned with the reasons for which these people have been imprisoned. They may be political prisoners. They may not. That is a question into which another Sub-Committee is inquiring.

We say only "they are Koreans and we think they have valuable views in Korean problems. We wish to hear these views".

I emphasise that we wish to talk to all parties on equal terms. To make this quite clear my Sub-Committee gave the following statement to the Korean Press:

"The United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea considers that it is of the greatest importance to hold discussions at the earliest possible date with political personalities in both North and South Korea. As soon as the necessary arrangements can be made this will be done. Amongst those in mind are such figures as CHO MAN SIK, HU HUN, LEE DOO BONG, LEE KOO, KIM KYUSIK, KIL IL DUNG, KIM SUNG SOO, PAK HUEN YOUNG, APEL SYNG MAN."

I want to tell you now that invitations have been sent to all of these and that most of those living in South Korea have already talked with us. Communications with North Korea are very difficult but two separate invitations have been sent to each person named there. To make quite sure they have been received I will read the invitation over the air. Here it is. Please listen carefully for you should know and remember what we have said.

"On 17 January.../

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

"On 17 January, the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea resolved to establish a Sub-Committee, to be known as Sub-Committee Two, to secure statements from Korean personalities whose views concerning the question of elections may be helpful to the Commission in the discharge of its duties.

On behalf of the Sub-Committee I now have pleasure in inviting you to discuss your views with the Sub-Committee. The Sub-Committee suggests that it should meet with you on a date and at a time, to be arranged at your convenience, in the Conference Room of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, at the Duk Soo Palace, Seoul, or at such other place of meeting as you may suggest."

We now extend this invitation urgently and cordially to every one of you living in North Korea who wishes to give us his views.

My Sub-Committee has been told that a number of people on our list are in prison or are not prepared to meet us on account of police surveillance. We wish to talk to these Koreans wherever they are.

The Commission therefore addressed requests to the Commanding Generals of both the Russian and the United States military forces in Korea asking them to make it possible for members of this Sub-Committee to talk with Koreans whose names we will give them and to talk to them under conditions of complete freedom. This of course means only those who accept our written invitation to a discussion.

This is the text of the latter part:

"The Sub-Committee engaged in interviewing Korean personalities (Sub-Committee 2) is using every endeavour to arrange free discussions with individuals of all shades of political opinion.

Amongst those .../

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Amongst those listed for hearing are persons who, according to the Sub-Committee's best information, are imprisoned, are under arrest or surveillance or are subject to arrest.

The United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea would like its Sub-Committee to have an early opportunity of interviewing these persons under conditions which would encourage them to give freer expression to their views.

The Commission has it in mind that such persons should have absolute freedom from restraint or surveillance for a period sufficient to enable them first to contact their organizations and then to interview the Sub-Committee.

In the case of those now in custody the Sub-Committee would wish to have invitations delivered by its own representative and, if accepted, to arrange for a hearing.

Those under surveillance or proscribed by the police might be granted immunity from police attention until further notice.

While the Commission has no intention of intervening in the administration of Korea, it is concerned to acquaint itself with the freely expressed views of all sections of Korean opinio

Your co-operation in assisting the Commission in this regard would be greatly appreciated."

We are still awaiting a reply from the Soviet Army Commander in the North and we ask him to accept this document as confirmation of our request to him.

The United States Army Commander has agreed to release for a suitable period any Korean persons who may be in prison. He has also instructed that no police action of any kind is to be taken against Koreans who return, who may now be under surveillance. We will now get in touch with the Koreans whom we have in mind and ask if they wish to talk with us under these new conditions of freedom.

Now, let me...../

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Now, let me tell you about our actual talks. Each Korean attends as the honoured guest of the Sub-Committee. He knows that we will not tell what he says to anybody outside the Commission. He is quite free however to speak about it himself. Most Koreans interviewed at Duk Soo Palace have given free statements to the press immediately after their interviews.

My Sub-Committee does not express any opinion. Its duty is to obtain information through these interviews. Each guest is asked to talk to us about Korea and to tell us of matters we should know.

The most important questions we ask are about elections for all Korea.

Can a free atmosphere be secured so that each Korean may freely and safely name the man he would like to have elected to the government of his country or must he be compelled to vote for the men selected by a group which for the present controls any area in Korea. It may be North Korea or South Korea or a province or a town or even a village.

Can such free conditions be provided? If so what changes must first be made?

We ask concerning political prisoners. Are there any in North Korea? Are there any in South Korea? If so how many are there?

And we ask why they should not be set free before any election is considered?

To find out about these things we have asked many straight questions concerning government, administration, police, youth organizations and political parties of all kinds. We have received direct answers to most of our questions. We think that there are certain difficulties in the way of the attainment of the unified independence of Korea.

These difficulties can only be got over by the co-operation

of all ..../

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

of all leaders and parties who keep the goal of a united Korea steadily before them.

We feel that we now have a very good idea of Korea's problems. For the information of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, we would like to hear more of how Koreans plan to solve these problems.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

Press Release No. 27

11 February 1948

BROADCAST BY AMBASSADOR K.P.S. MENON,
Chairman of United Nations Temporary
Commission on Korea, from Seoul, on
12 February 1948

As you are aware, the United Nations Commission on Korea has just taken an important decision. They have resolved to consult the Interim Committee in the light of certain developments and their own observations and consultations in Korea. And they have nominated me, as Chairman, together with Dr. Victor Hoo, Assistant Secretary-General, to represent the Commission before the Interim Committee. We leave for New York tomorrow morning. I am speaking to you on the eve of our departure, so that we may carry with us your good wishes and prayers for the success of our mission. At the same time, I shall tell you the circumstances which have necessitated this strenuous journey to New York. I shall also speak to you of the progress which the Commission has made since I spoke to you last.

It is exactly a month ago that the Commission met in Seoul, and it is exactly three weeks since I spoke to you last. Since then we have completed the organization of the Commission. The delegates from El Salvador have arrived. The Chinese delegation has been strengthened by the addition of an alternate delegate. To our regret the delegates from Ukraine have not arrived. The Ukrainian Government have stated that they adhere to their attitude towards the Commission which was explained by their delegates at the last meeting of the General Assembly.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

With the arrival of all the participating members, the Commission has completed the election of its officers. I have been promoted from temporary to permanent Chairman. It has been decided not to have a Vice-Chairman, but to leave the chairmanship to be filled, during my absence, by the other delegates in rotation. Dr. Liu, the distinguished delegate of China, has been elected Rapporteur.

In my last broadcast to you I mentioned that the Commission had appointed three sub-committees. These sub-committees have been at work throughout the period under report. Under the

I chairmanship of Dr. Djabi, delegate of Syria, who has had personal experience of what the deprivation of civil liberties means, Sub-Committee I has been considering proposals for ensuring a free atmosphere for elections. In my last broadcast, I stressed the paramount importance of having free elections. We are gratified to see that, even without a formal approach from the Commission, the Interim Government have issued instructions asking "that the democratic rights of freedom of speech, press and assembly be recognized, respected and safeguarded." Those instructions provide "for the granting of applications for all public meetings and for non-interference with the distribution of newspaper articles, handbills and posters unless they actually incite to riot or sedition." The instructions further "remind the members of the National Police that they have no right to engage in political activities except as a voter in the elections". I feel sure that if these instructions are carried out in letter and in spirit it will mean the dawn of a brighter day for Korea.

II Sub-Committee II was entrusted with the task of ascertaining current opinion on the problems before the Commission. The indefatigable Chairman of that Sub-Committee, Mr. Jackson, has

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

recently spoken to you of the work of that Committee. It has heard persons, holding various shades of opinion; and thanks to its labours, the Commission is now in a position fairly to assess the state of public opinion in Korea. Sub-Committee III which was charged with the task of examining the electoral regulations in North and South Korea has also completed its work.

While announcing the appointment of these sub-committees, I quoted the saying of Dr. Sun Yat Sen: "To act is easy, to know difficult". We have come to know a great deal. We do not, however, want to know everything. We are not an inquisitorial Commission. We are not a Commission with unrestricted terms of reference. We are not interested in your tangled party politics. Nor is it within our intention, or our power, to effect, or to suggest, a complete overhaul of the administration. But we shall not hesitate to make such recommendations and take such measures as are essential for the discharge of the duties assigned to us.

Our objective is to facilitate the attainment of the national independence of Korea. In this task we have met with a major hurdle. The 38th parallel still exists. In our facile optimism we had hoped that it could be obliterated from the political map of Korea. We now realize that this is not an easy task. The 38th parallel is still there, a blot on your map, a sword rending a living organism into two and making it bleed. It is still there, a sad commentary on the present state of international affairs.

You will remember that under the instructions of the Commission I wrote a letter to the military Commanders of North and South Korea intimating the desire of the Commission that I should pay them a courtesy call. The Commanding Officer in

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

the South promptly responded to this request. We have so far had no reply from the Commanding Officer in the North. The Soviet attitude towards this Commission, however, was reiterated by the Soviet representative to the United Nations, to whom a copy of my letter to the Commanding Officer in Penyang was sent to be transmitted to him through the Soviet Government. While acknowledging this letter, Mr. Gromyko reminded the United Nations Secretariat of "the negative attitude of the Soviet Government towards the United Nations Commission on Korea." Needless to say the Commission was disappointed with this reply. In fact, in the first flush of disappointment, we were, to misquote Kipling, almost inclined to exclaim:

The North is North and South is South
And never the twain shall meet.

Yet the twain must meet if Korea is to be free and safe. The possibility of taking steps to promote such a meeting is, under the active consideration of some of your leaders. In the meantime, we propose to make a reference to the Interim Committee of the United Nations regarding the next step to be taken. This has been necessitated by the attitude of the Soviet Government and also by certain obscurities in the Resolution of the United Nations, which is not exactly a masterpiece of draftsmanship. As soon as the decision of the Interim Committee is received, we shall announce our concrete plans. We shall do everything possible to expedite a decision by "the Little Assembly". Remember that "the Little Assembly" is not exactly little. It has behind it the power, the prestige and, above all, the conscience of the nations, comprising it. By this reference to the Interim Committee we can make sure of our ground before we proceed. A false step may have incalculable consequences. None of you wants Korea to be turned into a battle field, stained

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

with the blood of its own sons blindly fighting one another. That is a calamity to be avoided at all costs. Korea, to use a hackneyed phrase, is at the cross roads. Let us remember that we are building, not for today or tomorrow, but for the morro to come; not for this generation or the next generation, but for generations to come. not for this party or that, but for something which stands - or should stand - above all parties and individuals - something without which parties are meaningless and individuals will have to live in fear and trembling for their lives - namely a united, independent Korea.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Col Welsmith(?)

Press Release No.28
13 February 1948

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

The Friday morning plenary session met under the chairmanship of Mr. Jean PAUL-BONCOUR (France) who has been chosen the first acting Chairman for fifteen days of the U.N. Temporary Commission on Korea in the absence of Mr. K.P.S. Menon (India [redacted]

The Commission concluded today a three day debate dedicated to establishing a picture of the situation in Korea as the Commission sees it in the light of information so far collected by the Commission and its Sub-Committees, which will be exposed by Mr. K.P.S. Menon, Chairman of the Commission, at the Interim Committee at Lake Success in the course of next week.

Mr. Menon and Mr. Victor Hoo, Assistant Secretary General, will leave by air from Seoul Saturday morning for Lake Success.

The Commission decided that it will meet on Monday February 16 th, at 10 a.m. and later on such other days as it will choose and that Sub-Committees 1, 2 and 3 will be convened respectively by their Chairman to pursue their work.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

Press Release No.29

16 February 1948

THE FIFTEENTH MEETING OF THE U.N. TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

At its fifteenth plenary session, the U.N. Temporary Commission on Korea discussed the work of Sub-Committees 1,2,3 so far carried out.

Different ways and means to further and extend the field of activities of those Sub-Committees were suggested and approved by the Commission to be communicated to the Sub-Committees.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

Press Release No. 30

STATEMENT OF MR. K.P.S. MENON, CHAIRMAN OF THE UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA, AT THE INTERIM COMMITTEE, ON 19 FEBRUARY 1948.

Mr. Chairman:

As you are aware, the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea was created by a Resolution of the General Assembly dated the 14 November 1947. You are also familiar with the circumstances that led to the creation of the Commission. They are clearly stated in a Secretariat document called "Some basic facts concerning the problem of the independence of Korea". A study of that document is essential for the understanding of the background of the Korean situation.

In pursuance of the Resolution, mentioned above, the Commission has been at work for a little over a month in Korea - or, more correctly speaking, in South Korea. From the beginning the Commission had doubts whether they would be able adequately to discharge their mission if the cooperation of North Korea was not forthcoming. These doubts were intensified as a result of our observations and consultations in South Korea; and there came a point when we wondered whether it would not be detrimental to the ultimate interests of Korea, and indeed whether it would not be inconsistent with the terms of the Resolution itself, if we proceeded to carry out the programme, outlined in Resolution II, in South Korea alone. It was at that point that we decided to consult the Interim Committee in the light of developments as provided in paragraph 5 of Resolution II. A few days after that decision was taken,

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

the Commission defined the terms of reference to the Interim Committee as follows:

1. Is it open to, or incumbent upon, the Commission, under the terms of the General Assembly Resolutions of 14 November 1947, and in the light of developments in the situation with respect to Korea since that date, to implement the programme as outlined in Resolution II in that part of Korea which is occupied by the armed forces of the United States of America?

2. If not,

(a) should the Commission observe the election of Korean representatives to take part in the consideration of the Korean question, as outlined in Resolution I of 14 November 1947, provided that it has determined that elections can be held in a free atmosphere?

(b) and should the Commission consider such other measures as may be possible and advisable with a view to the attainment of its objectives?

Before explaining the terms of reference, and expressing our own views thereon, I would like to describe at some length the developments which necessitated this reference to the Interim Committee and, incidentally, to give a resumé of the work which the Commission has accomplished so far. All the members of the Commission, with the exception of the delegate from El Salvador (who joined us later) and the delegate from Ukraine (who has not joined us at all), arrived in Seoul in the second week of January; and we held our first meeting of the Commission on the 12th. We had an unforgettable reception on our arrival in Seoul. The entire twelve-mile road from the airfield to the city of Seoul was lined with cheering crowds, who had been waiting there in the bitter cold for several hours, and were

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

waving Korean flags and shouting slogans of welcome. A few days later we were given a great welcome at a mammoth meeting in the Seoul Stadium. We in India are used to such mass meetings; men like Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Nehru always draw large crowds; but I have never seen a spectacle like the great gathering which greeted us in the Seoul Stadium on a wintry, snowy day. It was a veritable sea of heads; and the number of spectators was estimated at about 200,000. Many had come from villages, near and distant, having trudged twenty miles or more in busses, in horse carts and on foot. I mention this not because I want to give a picturesque touch to this statement, but because it had a certain political significance.

Under the Resolution, we are concerned with the whole of Korea. Resolution I expressly gives us the right "to travel, observe and consult throughout Korea". Resolution II speaks of a "National Assembly" and a "National Government" which is to "take over the functions of Government from the Military Commands and civilian authorities of North and South Korea". We seized every opportunity to demonstrate in deeds as well as in words that our concern was with Korea as a whole and not with any part, or party, thereof. It was represented to us that the public functions in the Seoul Stadium, to which I have just referred, were organized - some even said, engineered - by a certain Party which was dominant in South Korea and occupied positions of vantage. That was an exaggeration; no one could mistake the spontaneity of the welcome given to us; still, when it appeared that the "National Reception Committee", under whose auspices the meeting was held, consisted largely of the leading members of a certain Party, and that the Chairman of the Committee was no other than the Director of the National Police, the Commission decided that thereafter they would restrict their social engagements to the minimum lest they

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

should be accused of any bias towards one party or other. It was not without a wrench that this decision was made; for the Koreans are naturally hospitable; and many of us, as individuals, accepted much hospitality from, and had private discussions with, men and women of all groups, cultural, political and official, Rightist, Leftist, and Middle-of-the-road.

Our initial concern was to secure, if at all possible, the co-operation of the authorities in North Korea. Early in our deliberations the Commission authorized me to pay a courtesy call on the Commanding Officer of the Soviet forces in North Korea as well as on the Commanding Officer of the American forces in South Korea. I sent a letter accordingly to General Hodge and General Korotkov; and in view of the difficulties of getting into touch with General Korotkov the contents of the letter were also cabled to the Secretary-General of the United Nations to be communicated to Mr. Gromyko with the request that it may be transmitted to General Korotkov through the Soviet Government. We also asked the Secretary-General of the United Nations if he could draw the attention of the Soviet Government to paragraph 6 of Resolution II calling upon the Member States concerned to afford every assistance and facility to the Commission in the fulfilment of its responsibilities. At the same time the Commission passed a resolution regretting the absence of the delegate from Ukraine and stressing the importance of his participation.

No reply has so far been received from General Korotkov to my letter intimating the desire of the Commission that I should pay him a courtesy call. Mr. Gromyko, however, in reply to the communication, made to him by the Secretary-General of the United Nations drew the attention of the latter to "the negative attitude of the Soviet Government towards the establishment of the United Nations Commission on Korea, as

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

already stated by the Soviet delegation during the second session of the General Assembly of the United Nations". The Ukrainian Government also reaffirmed their attitude which, they pointed out, was "the same as presented by the Ukrainian delegation at the second session of the General Assembly". No reply has been received from the Soviet Government to the Secretary-General's letter, drawing attention to paragraph 6 of the substantive part of the General Assembly Resolution. Moreover, the efforts made to deliver certain communications from the Commission to North Korea have proved fruitless; the Soviet officials in North Korea would not accept the communications transmitted by the Commission. From these facts, the Commission regretfully drew the conclusion that it would not be possible for them 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 U.S.S.R.

Pending the receipt of a reply from the Soviet authorities, the Commission resolved itself into three Sub-Committees - Sub-Committee 1 for investigating how far, and how, a free atmosphere could be secured for elections in Korea; Sub-Committee 2 for interviewing Korean personalities and ascertaining the trend of Korean opinion from their oral as well as written statements; and Sub-Committee 3 for scrutinizing electoral regulations in North and South Korea and reporting what modifications, if any, were necessary. These three Sub-Committees have done much spade work and I shall refer to them again. Suffice it to say for the present that, on weighing the evidence taken by these Sub-Committees, and in particular Sub-Committee 2, and the implications of the negative attitude of the Soviet authorities, the Commission felt that they could not proceed much farther unless those implications were fully explained to the Interim Committee and their advice obtained as to the

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

course to be followed.

Before explaining the various alternatives which are open - or not open - to the Commission, I would like to make three general observations on the political situation in Korea. Firstly, the Korean people have been hankering after their independence and will not brook any considerable delay in its consummation. For centuries Korea was an independent State. Few States, represented at this Committee, can boast of so long and unbroken a period of independence as Korea has enjoyed. History shows that Korea can fight for its independence. One recalls how, at the end of the sixteenth century, Korea defeated that forerunner of Japanese imperialism, Hideyoshi, and taught him - and the Japanese - a lesson which they could not forget for three centuries, for it was not until the advent of the twentieth century that Japan again dared to attack Korea and, indeed, to annex her. Even during this dark period, the lamp of independence was not altogether extinguished. It continued to flicker in the hearts of men. It was carried by Korean leaders to lands, near and distant, and kept burning in such countries as China and in the United States of America. Occasionally, as in 1919, the flame of independence burst into a huge conflagration. It is interesting to note that at one time the light of non-violence, for upholding which Mahatma Gandhi lived and died, penetrated even to Korea. In the great rising of 1919, the demonstrators throughout Korea were advised:

> Whatever you do
> Do not insult the Japanese;
> Do not throw stones;
> Do not hit with your fists;
> For these are the acts of barbarism -

words, reminiscent of Mahatma Gandhi's precepts.

If the Koreans are tenacious of independence, they are equally tenacious of their unity. Nothing is more remarkable than the homogeneity of the Korean nation. They belong to the

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

same race, speak the same language and are proud of the same traditions. We were told by a distinguished Korean who appeared before us that, until recently, the terms "North Korea" and "South Korea", or "North Korean" and "South Korean" were simply unknown. Providence meant Korea to be one. The North cannot live without the South, nor can the South without the North. The South is agricultural and the North is industrial; the South is the breadbasket of Asia, the North a reservoir of power. The South grows paddy; the North has iron, coal, timber and hydro-electric power. Korea is thus indivisible, whether you look at the problem from an economic, political or historical point of view. Deep down in the heart of every Korean, whether in the North or the South, is this longing for unity. I shall never forget the applause which issued from 200,000 persons when, in the course of my address in the Seoul Stadium on the 15th January, I referred to the need for preserving Korean unity and said: "Whom God hath joined together let no man put asunder".

Mr. Chairman, I crave your indulgence to make one more observation of a general nature before we pass on to the terms of reference to the Interim Committee. I do so because, in order to understand the Korean problem, a psychological as well as a political assessment of the situation is necessary. If Korea is keen on independence, she is also ready for it. I, as an Indian, should not use the phrase "ready for independence". Our own independence struggle was conducted on the principle that no country is fit to judge whether another country is fit for independence. Independence is a nation's birth-right; and Korea must have it. But even if there were any standards for a country's fitness for independence, I feel Korea would satisfy them. We have had different views expressed on this point. A high authority described Korea to us as "a decadent nation,

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

without the slightest conception of political life"; while, on the other hand, we were told that Korea had "as great leaders as any country in the world." The defects of Korean public life are mostly on the surface. They have scores of parties - the number was quoted to us as over 400 - with little discernible distinctions of political principles. There are bitter personal animosities between leaders who are comrades one day and rivals or opponents the next. Some of the leaders slide from left to right or right to left with remarkable agility. But these are not national characteristics, but rather the symptoms of an abnormal period when the people of Korea are not only uncertain of their independence but of their very survival as a unified nation. Moreover, the very multiplicity of parties shows that the Korean is an individual and cannot be dragooned, easily or for long, into any totalitarian pattern. I feel that, if only the Koreans are left to themselves - not merely in name but in reality - they will work out their own salvation and establish their own democratic government. They are certainly not less fitted to do so than the nation which lorded it over them for nearly half a century. That nation, too, is now being initiated into the principles of democracy under no less a personage than General MacArthur. But even a casual observer can notice a difference between Japan under General MacArthur and Korea under General Hodge. In Japan one senses a mechanical, monotonous and almost uncanny acquiescence in military occupation; in Korea there is a restless, intuitive and all pervasive rebelliousness against military occupation. And it is essentially this which has caused General Hodge, the Officer Commanding the American forces, to be a target of attack from all sides, Rightist as well as Leftist. Indeed he has even been denounced as a Communist! It is only one who knows General Hodge who can

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

appreciate the full irony of this remark. Hodge-baiting, in fact, is a fashionable hobby in Korea; and I, for one, feel that it is a more healthy sign of democracy than MacArthur-worship.

I have dealt with this aspect of the problem at some length, because I wish to make it clear that what has obstructed the progress of Korea to an independent state is not the existence of defects in the national temperament but rather the persistence of tension in the international situation. What has obstructed progress is the 38th parallel.

The division of Korea into two zones at the 38th parallel was originally a minor military decision. It has, however, continued to be a major political barrier in the way of the national independence of Korea. It has cut Korea into two and disrupted its economic existence. That is the reason why, despite "the negative attitude" of the Soviet Government which they announced at the last session of the General Assembly, the Commission made special efforts to obtain at least the partial co-operation of the Soviet authorities in North Korea. When, as explained above, these efforts produced a negative result, the Commission took stock of the situation, in the light of the evidence which its Sub-Committees had gathered, in a three-day debate which took place on the 4th, 5th and 6th February. We considered the various alternatives open to us; and as none of them seemed altogether satisfactory to all the delegates we decided to make this reference to the Interim Committee for their advice and guidance.

What are the alternatives open to us? Firstly, to go ahead with the programme outlined in Resolution II in South Korea alone, that is to say, to observe elections, which will necessarily be confined to South Korea, and to facilitate the setting up of a Government in South Korea, to be recognized as

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

the national Government of Korea. The second alternative is to observe elections for the limited purpose mentioned in Resolution I, that is, for the purpose of consultation with the elected representatives of the people. The third alternative, which presented itself during the consultations of Sub-Committee 2, was to explore, or at least to take note of, other possibilities of establishing the national independence of Korea, such as a meeting of the leaders of the North and the South. And finally, there was still another alternative, namely to express our inability to carry out our mission in the present circumstances and to return our mandate to the General Assembly.

The Commission was unanimous on one point, namely, in discarding the last of the above alternatives. We simply do not have the heart to throw up our hands or, to mix metaphors, to shake the dust - or the snow - of Korea off our feet. As one member of the Commission put it, the United Nations Commission was established "to right a great wrong". Or, to pass from an ethical to a commercial metaphor, Korea has had a raw deal. Over two years have passed since the war, in which the independence of Korea was one of the objectives, ended. But Korea still finds herself not only not independent, but divided. Even that administrative unity which she had possessed - or endured - under the Japanese regime is now gone. Distracted and disillusioned, Koreans of all shades of opinion have been approaching us and telling us that "The United Nations is our last hope". If this last hope, too, is shattered, Korea may blow up; and it may be the beginning of a vaster cataclysm in Asia and the world.

What, then, can the Commission do? To carry out the programme, laid down in Resolution II, in South Korea alone? The central objective of that Resolution is the establishment of a National Government. National elections are the means to this end; and the withdrawal of foreign troops "within ninety days,

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

if possible" is to be the sequel. The kind of National Government, contemplated by the Resolution, is one which should "take over the functions of Government from Military Commands and civilian authorities of North and South Korea". The Commission is of the view that such a Government cannot be established in the present circumstances.

The Commission sought to ascertain, through its 2nd Sub-Committee, the attitude of the public towards the establishment of a separate government in South Korea, which might form the nucleus of a national Government. Judging from the broadcasts from Pyongang, which certainly have not been lacking in vigour, the vocal sections in North Korea are against such a step and, indeed, against all the activities of the United Nations Commission. We had no other means of ascertaining the trends of public opinion in North Korea. In South Korea, the position is more complicated. Before proceeding to describe the position in South Korea, I must crave your indulgence to give an account of the principal parties and leaders in the South.

As I mentioned, it is not easy to give a clear picture of political life in South Korea because of its shifting character. New political parties and movements emerge, and re-alignments of political forces occur frequently, and at times abruptly. We ourselves witnessed, during the last few days, the spectacle of a number of Leftist leaders, the middle-of-the-road group leader and an important Rightist leader standing together and advocating a common course of action. For the sake of convenience, however, the parties in the South may be divided into three groups - the Rightists, the Moderates, and the Leftists. Among the Rightists, there are three main parties - the National Association for the Rapid Realization of Korean Independence, of which the Chairman is Dr. Rhee Syngman; the Korean Independence Party under Mr. Kim Koo; and

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

the Hankook Democratic Party under Mr. Kim Seung Soo, Of those parties, the National Association for the Rapid Realization of Korean Independence is not so much a political party as a combination of various societies and individuals, pledged to the early attainment of political independence under the magic leadership of Dr. Rhee Syngman. The Korean Independence Party derives its strength for the most part from the personal magnetism of Mr. Kim Koo, another veteran leader, who helped to form the 1919 provisional government in Shanghai and continued to act as its head after Dr. Rhee went to the United States. He is credited with some notable exploits, such as the strangling with his bare hands of Captain Tsuchiba, the Japanese who murdered the Korean queen, and the bombing in Shanghai's Hongkew park in 1932, as a result of which the Japanese Commander-in-Chief, General Shiragawa, lost his life, Admiral Nomura, later Japan's ambassador to Washington at the time of Pearl Harbour, lost an eye, and Mamouru Shigemitsu, who signed the surrender of Japan aboard the MISSOURI, lost a leg. Mr. Kim's political influence is re-enforced by his connections with certain Youth organizations of the Right which have strongly and, on occasion, violently championed his cause. Of the Rightist parties, the Hankook Democratic Party, of which Mr. Kim Seung Soo is the Chairman, has the most effective organization. It has the support of some of the largest land owners in Korea and, through its connections in rural areas, has been able to develop, particularly in recent months, a wide-spread network of organization. Although denied by the party leaders, allegations were made before Sub-Committee 2 that, in the provinces especially, the party's activities were directly or indirectly aided by members of the Korean police.

Of the Middle-of-the-Road groups, the most important is the National Independence Federation, organized by that

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

scholar-statesman, Dr. Kim Kyu Sic, generally regarded as one of "the trinity" - the others being Dr. Rhee and Mr. Kim Koo - who have championed the cause of Korean independence all their lives. This Federation, which consists of fourteen political parties and 51 social organizations, has, as its objective, "the bringing together of all political parties, organizations and individuals in order to obtain democratic national unity both in name and in reality". Latterly, this objective has taken the form of advocating the unification of North and South Korea.

The major parties of the Left are the South Korea Labour Party (formerly the Communist Party), the Democratic National Peoples' Front, the Peoples' Republican Party, and the Labouring Peoples Party. Of these, the Democratic National Front is a broad federation of political parties, trade unions, farmers and women's associations, and cultural societies. Communist ideology has undoubtedly penetrated some of these parties but it would be unfair to dismiss them all, as some have roundly done, as tools for communist domination.

Of the parties described above, there are two which advocate the immediate setting up of a government in South Korea, to be recognized by the United Nations as the national government of Korea. These are the Society for the Rapid Realization of Independence, under Dr. Rhee Syngman, and the Hankook Democratic Party, under Mr. Kim Seung Soo. Whether or not they reflect the opinion of the majority of the people in South Korea on this point it is difficult to say with certainty. But it may safely be said that they represent a substantial section of organized public opinion in South Korea. These parties have one immensurable asset, the prestige of Dr. Rhee Syngman. His is a name to conjure with in South Korea. By his age, his scholarship, his social charm, his friendship with President Wilson and his

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

consistent and life-long championship of the cause of Korean freedom, he could have been the national leader of Korea in the sense in which Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is India's national leader. Pandit Nehru occupies, in every sense of the word, a central position in India's political life. Dr. Rhee, however, has been swung to what is known as the extreme right by the sudden intrusion of the Right-Left tussle into Korea of which the 38th parallel is the sinister symbol. Dr. Rhee is too great a patriot to advocate, or to contemplate, the eternal division of Korea; but, as a realist, he feels that, in view of the adamant attitude of the Soviet authorities, the unification of Korea is impossible in the foreseeable future and that, for the present, it can only be achieved by the setting up of a separate government in South Korea, which should be recognized by the United Nations as the national government of Korea. He thinks that, backed by the prestige and the support of the United Nations and by the power of at least a "token force" of the United States, such a government in South Korea will act as a magnet, rallying to its support all those elements, not only in South but in North Korea, which are not prepared to abandon Korea to the position of a Soviet satelite.

In one word, Dr. Rhee and his followers stand for a national government in South Korea. Yet there are many parties and individuals who consider that "a national government in South Korea" is a contradiction in terms. They think that a national government set up in South Korea cannot be national in any recognized sense of the word. Geographically, it will exercise authority over

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

less than half the area and about two-thirds of the population of Korea. Politically, it will inadequately reflect the general will as the elections, leading to the formation of such a government, are likely to be boycotted not only in the North but by certain parties in the South as well. It was contended before Sub-Committee 2 that most of the loyal elements - that is, elements loyal to Korea - have migrated to the South. To think so, however, is to accept unequivocally the proposition that all Leftist elements are anti-national. There may be Leftists who are anti-national, but, in Korea as elsewhere, the term "communist" and "leftist" includes a number of persons who are dissatisfied with the existing administration and the existing anomalies in such fields as land tenure.

If a government in South Korea cannot be national in a geographical or political sense, it cannot be national in a military sense, that is, in the sense that it can normally defend itself against aggression without foreign assistance. Dr. Rhee Syngman, however, takes a more optimistic view. As already stated, he has the burning conviction that the government in South Korea, recognized by the United Nations as the legal government of the country, will draw all reasonable elements, even in the North, to its support.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

It has been suggested to the Commission that considerable opposition exists to the regime in North Korea. But it has not been possible for the Commission to gauge the possible extent of any such opposition. There is considerable disparity in the military strength of North and South Korea. No accurate figures are available of the North Korean army; estimates varied from 50,000, which was the figure mentioned by General MacArthur, to 500,000, mentioned by Dr. Kim Kiu Sic. General Hodge himself, than whom there can be no more competent person to express an opinion on this point, thinks that the number is round about 200,000. Compared to this the military strength in the South is negligible; it consists of a few armed constabulary and a few Coast Guards. It has, however, been suggested that certain Youth Groups, operating in the South, can form the basis on which an army can be built up in South Korea. Dr. Rhee's own opinion is that the military strength of the North is not as formidable as it sounds and that, once a National Government is established in South Korea, there will be large-scale desertions from the North Korean Army. In any case, he admits that the Government of Korea will need at least "a token force" of the United States to support it for some time to come. If that is so, the withdrawal of foreign troops, which is to be the final stage in the programme laid down in paragraph 4 of Resolution II, cannot take place within anything like the time contemplated by the General Assembly. In any case, doubts have been expressed whether the formation of a separate Government in South Korea, even if that Government is invested with the prestige of a National Government, will result in the unified independence of Korea; it is more likely to harden and perpetuate the existing division of Korea. This view was expressed by Dr. Kim Kiu Sic, the leader of a Moderate group, as follows:

> "Any Korean who talks about a South Korean unilateral government will go down in history as a 'bad egg' because once that term is used, the Communists in the North under the direction of the Soviet Union will establish what is called 'The People's Republic', or the 'People's Committee'. Then you will have two unilateral governments in this little space of something over 85,000 square miles. Not only that, but once such a thing occurs in history, it will go down forever, and it will be perpetuated; and then you are responsible, and we are responsible for perpetuating the division of Korea into a Northern half and into a Southern half."

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

On the whole, the general feeling of the Commission is that the formation of a separate Government in South Korea will not facilitate the twin objectives laid down in paragraph 5 of the Resolution, namely, the attainment of the national independence of Korea and the withdrawal of the occupying troops. In other words, the Commission finds itself unable to implement Resolution II.

I now pass to the question of elections. The second question which has been put to the Interim Committee is: "Should the Commission observe the election of Korean representatives to take part in the consideration of the Korean question, as outlined in Resolution I of the 14th November 1947, provided it has determined that elections can be held in a free atmosphere"?

Opinion in South Korea is by no means unanimous on this point. During the hearings of Sub-Committee II the distinction between a separate election, leading to the formation of a National Government under Resolution II, and an election in South Korea for purely consultative purposes in accordance with Resolution I, was not raised. It may generally be stated that those parties and leaders, who are in favour of the establishment of a National Government in South Korea, are anxious that elections should be carried out as soon as possible; while those who are opposed to the formation of a separate Government in South Korea are also opposed to any elections which may result in such a Government being formed. Before Sub-Committee 2 not only the Leftist leaders, but the Moderate leader, Dr. Kim Kiu Sic, and even that Rightist leader, Mr. Kim Koo, voiced their unmistakable opposition to elections in South Korea. However, on the Korean New Year's Day, i.e., on the 10th February 1948, at a convivial dinner party given by Dr. Victor Hoo, the Assistant Secretary-General, and attended by me, "the Trinity" - Dr. Rhee Syngman, Mr. Kim Koo and Dr. Kim Kiu Sic - met - which meeting was itself a phenomenal event - and Mr. Kim Koo and Dr. Kim Kiu Sic agreed that they would not object to separate elections in the South, in case the proposed conference or a meeting of the leaders of the North and South for the solution of the Korean problem, failed to materialise or did not succeed. I shall refer at greater length to this projected Conference

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

while discussing the second part of the second term of reference to the Interim Committee. How far Mr. Kim Koo and Dr. Kim Kiu Sic have committed their followers to the abandonment of their previous objections to separate elections in the South it is difficult to say.

The Commission is not unanimous on the advisability of holding separate elections in the South. Two members of the Commission are of the view that there is no real distinction between elections under Resolution I and under Resolution II, and that elections could be held in South Korea alone, though the Commission must pause before they proceed to the next step, namely, the setting up of a separate Government as a result of these elections. The delegates, of course, realized that, under the present circumstances, the Commission cannot "observe" elections in North Korea. They argued, however, that, "by a legal fiction", the elections, though in practice confined to South Korea, could be treated as "national elections". One of the members of the Commission put forward the idea that an election scheme, applicable to the whole of Korea, should be devised, that it should be applied in that zone where it is possible to do so, and that it should be left to the other zone to come into the scheme at its own will and pleasure. His argument ran as follows: Suppose there were "an act of God", an earthquake or a flood, which prevented elections from taking place in a certain district; would the elections in the rest of the State be therefore regarded as invalid? The answer is that the non-cooperation of the Northern authorities cannot be called an act of God. The essence of "an act of God" is its unpredictability. In the present case the attitude of the North towards any scheme of elections, prepared under the present circumstances, can be foretold with precision. Many would regard the non-cooperation of the Northern authorities not as an act of God but as an act of Godlessness. Such an act cannot be met by a legal fiction; it can only be met by further political or diplomatic pressure or by force. The majority of the Commission hold the view that it will be unrealistic to treat any scheme of elections in South Korea, even though that scheme may apply theoretically to the whole of Korea, as national,

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

If, then, it is not possible to hold national elections under Resolution II, would it be at least possible to hold elections in South Korea for consultative purposes under Resolution I? This question was examined in all its aspects by the United Nations Commission. One view was that such elections would serve no useful purpose, that they might raise false hopes regarding the possibility of establishing a National Government and that they might stand in the way of a possible solution of the problem by means of a conference of the leaders between the North and the South. The other view was that elections had been promised in the South for a long time, that they were postponed, at first in view of the meetings of the Joint Soviet-United States Commission, and afterwards in view of the arrival of the United Nations Commission, that the opposition to the elections, emanating from certain Rightist and Middle-of-the-road groups, was a recent development, that public opinion had for some time past been keyed up to the holding of elections, and that if elections were further postponed the local authorities would be faced with an awkward situation which they would find it difficult to contro. It is, of course, open to the United States authorities to hold elections under their own steam without the observation of the United Nations Commission; but if the Commission was to continue functioning in Korea it would be awkward for the Commission to stand idly by when elections were being held.

The Commission also considered the probable effects of such an election on the relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. One member was of the opinion that in view of the paramount importance of improving, at any rate not worsening, those relations, the Commission should take no positive step, but merely consult, observe, and study the situation through its Sub-Committees. Until such time as a change in the relationship between the two great Powers occupying Korea, would make further action desirable either through elections throughout Korea or in a part of Korea only. Another member felt that, in view of the impossibility of the Commission to consult the representatives of public opinion in North Korea, the Commission should consider its mission as terminated,

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

and clearly indicate that the moral and historical responsibilities of its failure should be attributed to those Powers which prevented the legitimate realization of the aspirations of the Korean people. A contrary view was expressed by another member, who pointed out that the proposed election for the purpose of consulting "the elected representatives of the Korean people" was in accordance with Resolution I, the idea behind which was sponsored by the Soviet delegation themselves, and that the emergence of elected representatives in the South would facilitate, rather than hinder, consultations between them and the representatives of the Northern zone and thus help the formation of a unified Government. The Commission was divided over the question of observing elections in South Korea under Resolution I for consultative purposes. Three delegates were in favour of elections, three against, and two were non-committal. If the Interim Committee recommends that elections may be held under the observation of the Commission, the Commission would insist that it should be made clear that such elections are purely for consultative purposes, and are not to be construed as the kind of elections which were contemplated in Resolution II and were meant to be a forerunner of a National Assembly and a National Government.

It will be noticed from the first part of the second term of reference to the Interim Committee, that it contains an important proviso. The Commission is willing to observe elections, "provided that it has determined that elections can be held in a free atmosphere". This is a point to which the Commission attaches the greatest importance. In this connection I may be permitted to quote a passage from my broadcast to the Korean people on the 21st January 1948. "If the elections are to be of any value at all, they must be free and unfettered. They must faithfully reflect the will of the people. Not only must the electors be free to vote as they please at the elections, but there must be freedom for the candidates of all parties - parties of the extreme Right, Right, Middle, Left, and extreme Left - to put their views before the electorate on a free and equal basis. The Commission will insist on the observance of this

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

elementary principle before, and at the time of, the elections. We would rather pack up and go home than be idle spectators of a faked election".

The whole question of ensuring a free atmosphere for the elections is now under the consideration of Sub-Committee I. The Commission is helpless in respect of North Korea where, it was alleged, civil liberties were severely curtailed. In South Korea, too, a mass of evidence was produced regarding restrictions on, or deprivation of, civil liberties. According to General Hodge, such restrictions as there were in South Korea were necessary, and inevitable precautions against a continually recurring conspiracy to subvert law and order in the South and to establish a Communist regime. Unfortunately we were unable to meet any important Leftist leaders. The North was barred to us; and in the South they were mostly underground. However, General Hodge has agreed to afford protection to any one who may care to appear before the Commission. The extreme Leftists who are hardly distinguishable from the Communists, would have nothing to do with the Commission. They even staged a strike to demonstrate their dissatisfaction with the Commission of the United Nations. Other Leftist parties have been watching our activities with interest, not unmixed with hopes for a united Korea. During our own stay in Korea, a general strike was declared for three days, from the 7th February, by the so-called "South Korean Committee against the United Nations Commission on Korea". Among the demands presented to General Hodge by the Communists were the immediate withdrawal of the United Nations Commission on Korea, the simultaneous withdrawal of the United States and the Soviet troops, the confiscation of land without payment and its free distribution, the elimination of pro-Japanese traitors from the administration, the release of political prisoners, and the redress of certain economic grievances. General Hodge informed me that during the general strike attacks were made on railways, power stations and telephone and telegraph lines. Fifty locomotives were damaged, six railway lines cut, and one train derailed and overturned. Eleven policemen were murdered and seven injured. In addition, 36 civilians were killed and 17 injured. According to General

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Hodge these strikes fizzled out because the people of South Korea had little sympathy with the Communists and because the authorities took adequate precautions.

The Commission is not directly concerned with the problem of internal security. They fully realize that the first duty of any Government must be the preservation of law and order. What does concern the Commission is that all political parties, whatever their views, should have freedom to carry on their legitimate political activities, especially before and during the elections if elections are to be held at all. Fears were expressed, not by the Leftists alone, that elections in the South would be manipulated in the interests of a certain party and that, unless remedial measures were taken, there would soon arise in the South the same situation as that said to be prevailing in the North. To some extent these apprehensions were supported even by the official witnesses, who appeared before Sub-Committee 2. While General Hodge dismissed the charge that South Korea is "a police State" as "sheer nonsense", the Chief Justice admitted the non-existence of habeas corpus in South Korea and the retention of Japanese laws, permitting arrest without warrant, and their possible effects on elections. "If you want to see a free election", said the Chief Justice, "in Korea, this system should be corrected. If you leave this system as it is, a free election may be hindered. For instance, the police may want to interfere with a certain political party and they may violate the election rules, but they make charges, for their own purposes, of suspicion of fraud, embezzlement, or larceny. They may arrest or detain a person three to five months, and it may not be only one person but a thousand people. They may even arrest ten thousand or fifty thousand people, and this may interfere with a free election. Since the Korean people are aware of this kind of system, it should be corrected and a court writ should be required". The Chief Justice said that such a provision should easily be furnished by means of a Military Government ordinance. He described as "exactly right" the following interpretation of the existing state of civil liberties: "...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

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

for indefinite periods of time and without any law providing how his imprisonment can be reviewed by the court". This is a state of affairs which calls for redress; and I am glad to say that the military authorities and the Interim Government of South Korea have expressed their readiness to adopt all possible methods of ensuring free elections and have, in fact, issued preliminary instructions to that effect. Whether these instructions can be carried out without a change in the existing machinery is a matter which is engaging the serious attention of our Sub-Committee 1.

It should not be imagined that elections for consultative purposes would be a meaningless formality. It is true that the Commission has already held consultations with a number of important individuals and a great deal of information has been gathered. But elected representatives will have an authority and prestige, derived from the very fact that they were freely - I emphasize the word freely - elected by the people. The existence of an elected body may facilitate a meeting with a similar elected body in North Korea for the purpose of the unification of Korea. It will also be of great assistance to the next, or, if necessary, a special session of the General Assembly, in case the Assembly finds it necessary to modify the Resolution, adopted last year, and devise a more practicable method of achieving the national independence of Korea. Moreover, these elections may be of help to the United States authorities in making any changes in the administration of South Korea in order to bring it more into harmony with the will of the people, freely expressed - I again emphasize the word freely - at the elections. Thus, though the elections contemplated in Part II(A) of the term of reference to the Interim Committee, cannot result in the immediate establishment of a National Government, as contemplated in Resolution II, still they can pave the way towards the establishment of such a Government, either through a conference between the North and the South, or, if such a conference is wilfully blocked by interested parties or Powers, through such other measures as the Commission may recommend or/and the General Assembly may adopt.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

I have so far discussed two alternatives on which the Commission has asked for the advice of the Interim Committee. A third alternative is whether the Commission should explore, or at least observe, certain other proposals which may conduce to the unified independence of Korea. Since the arrival of the Commission in Korea, and perhaps as a result of their insistence on unity, there has been an increasing realization among the leaders of Korea of the need for securing the unity, as well as the independence, of Korea, or, at any rate, of doing nothing which may jeopardize the ultimate unification of Korea. This realization has taken the shape of a joint conference of North and South political leaders with a view to the establishment of national unity and an independent Government for Korea. When such a proposal was first raised before Sub-Committee 2, its practical aspects were not elaborated upon. The plan, however, has since assumed shape and its terms are as follows:

(a) A political conference of selected representatives of North and South political parties;

(b) Restoration of civil rights for political offenders in North and South Korea;

(c) Cancellation or suspension of arrest warrants for political leaders;

(d) Freedom of speech, press, assembly, and association to be made effective;

(e) Agreement to be reached by the two occupying powers concerning the conditions and time of evacuation of troops.

This plan has received a large measure of support from many Leftist groups, from the Moderate group, headed by Dr. Kim Kiu Sic, and from an influential Rightist group headed by Mr. Kim Koo. In fact, the only parties which were opposed to it were those known as the extreme Rightists, headed by Dr. Rhee Syngman and Mr. Kim Seung Soo. But at a private meeting of the three leaders on Korean New Year's Day, to which I have already referred, even Dr. Rhee said that he would not oppose this plan, providied it did not stand in the way of the elections for which, he said, the people of

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

South Korea were anxious. In case this plan of a conference between the leaders of the North and the South proves successful, elections in South Korea alone will prove unnecessary. If, however, the plan failed, Dr. Rhee was anxious that the elections should be held as early as possible and, in any case, not later than the first week of May, which was the last convenient date from the point of view of the agriculturists of Korea.

The Commission is unable to affirm positively that the plan will prove successful, but they have no hesitation in saying that it is well worth trying. Whether the holding of separate elections in South Korea will facilitate, or jeopardize, this plan is also a point on which the Commission is unable to express a definite opinion; much, of course, will depend on whether the elections are going to be held in a free atmosphere or not. If the fears entertained in various quarters regarding police intervention in the elections can be allayed, certain groups now sceptical about elections, may reconsider their attitude and decide to participate in them; and a body may emerge from these elections, may find it possible and desirable to enter into a conference with the representatives of the North, even though those representatives may not have been elected under the observation of the Commission. Thus it may be possible to pursue alternatives 2(a) and (b) on parallel lines, namely, to proceed with the proposal for a North-South conference and with preparations for the holding of elections which may prove unnecessary, if the conference agrees on a scheme for nation-wide elections and the setting up of a National Government. And this may yet result in a unified Government for all Korea. But this will require a spirit of restraint, generosity, and statesmanship not only on the part of the leaders of local parties, but on the part of the Great Powers, squatting on both sides of the 38th parallel. If this spirit is not forthcoming, the outlook is bleak not only for Korea but for the Great Powers themselves and for the world.

Before I conclude, I should try to sum up what I have said. I have tried to give a picture of the political situation in Korea in the light of our observations and consultations. I have also indicated the

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Commission's own views on the points on which they have asked for the advice of the Interim Committee. The Commission is unanimous in thinking that they must go on functioning as long as there is a shred of hope that a unified Government of Korea can be established with the good-will of all concerned. The United Nations cannot afford to leave Korea in the air. The Commission is also all but unanimous in thinking that a separate Government which may be established in South Korea cannot be a National Government as defined in the Resolution of the General Assembly. On the question of elections the Commission is divided. One or two members feel that the Commission could have gone on with the elections even without reference to the Interim Committee; others are opposed to any election under the observation of the United Nations Commission. The majority are in favour of election for consultative purposes. Though such elections cannot result in the immediate setting up of a National Government, it will be politically expedient and administratively advantageous to hold elections in South Korea provided they can be held in a free atmosphere. The Commission also thinks that they should be entitled to take note of any move for the unification of Korea by such means as a conference between leaders of the North and the South before or after the proposed election in South Korea.

With these words I submit the Korean problem for the consideration of the Interim Committee. More than the fate of Korea hangs on it. If the Korean problem could be localized and solved in the light of one criterion and one only, namely, the good of the Korean people as a whole, not only would the United Nations earn the eternal gratitude of thirty million Koreans - a hermit nation who have been suddenly thrust into the play of international forces - but the Great Powers themselves, on whom the solution would finally rest, would emerge out of this drama with enhanced prestige in the eyes of the world and, in particular, in the eyes of those great Asian countries which are represented on our Commission. It was only recently that three of those countries attained independence. Mine was the last to do so, and it is my fervent hope, both as an Indian

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

and as Chairman of the United Nations Commission, that this Committee may indicate a solution which will lead, at no distant date, to the emergence of another independent Asian republic, Korea.

- - - - - - -

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

Press Release No. 31

19 February 1948

PRESS COMMUNIQUE ISSUED BY SUB-COMMITTEE TWO

In accordance with its policy of hearing all shades of Korean opinion, Sub-Committee 2 of the United Nations Temporary Commission desires to hear the views of the following persons:

HAW, Sawng Taik
HUH, Hun
KIM, Won Bong
PAIK, Yong Hi
YOO, Yawng Choon

In order to facilitate a hearing with the above persons, the Sub-Committee has requested assurances for the personal safety of any of the above who may accept invitation to a hearing. The assurances asked for from the United States authorities were:

(a) That the order of arrest against Mr. Huh Hun be suspended for a sufficient period to permit the Sub-Committee to arrange with him;

(b) That no order of arrest exists or is contemplated in respect of any other person above-named;

(c) That no action would be taken by the police which would interfere with the freedom of movement and personal liberty of the persons above-named;

(d) That every effort would be made to ensure that no retaliatory action is taken by political opponents against any of the persons concerned.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

In accordance with this request the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, Lieut. Gen. Hodge, has announced that:

(a) The authorities will suspend the order of arrest against Mr. Huh Hun for a period from 19 to 28 February inclusive to permit his appearance before Sub-Committee 2.

(b) No order of arrest exists or is contemplated at present in the cases of Mrs. Yoo, Mr. Paik, or Mr. Kim.

(c) Arrangements will be made for the Sub-Committee to interview Mr. Haw, if he so desires, following his release from Seoul prison on 19 February.

(d) That every effort would be made by all concerned to ensure that no retaliatory action is taken by political opponents against any of the above persons.

Letters of invitation have been or will be delivered in the immediate future to the above persons, suggesting that they discuss their views with the Sub-Committee at a time convenient to themselves and under conditions which will ensure complete freedom of expression.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

27 February 1948

Press Release No.32

The following cable, containing the text of the Resolution adopted by the Interim Committee, was received today.

"The Interim Committee adopted today the following United States resolution by 31 votes to 2 with 11 abstentions:

WHEREAS the Chairman of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea accompanied by the Assistant Secretary-General have consulted the Interim Committee on the following questions:

1. Is it open to or incumbent upon the Commission under the terms of the General Assembly Resolutions of 14 November 1947, and in the light of developments in the situation with respect to Korea since that date, to implement the programme as outlined in Resolution II in that part of Korea which is occupied by the armed forces of the United States of America?

2. If not,

   a) should the Commission observe the election of Korean representatives to take part in the consideration of the Korean question, as outlined in Resolution I of 14 November 1947, provided that it has determined that elections can be held in a free atmosphere?

   b) and should the Commission consider such other measures as may be possible and advisable with a view to the attainment of its objectives?

THE INTERIM COMMITTEE BEARING IN MIND the views expressed by the Chairman of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea,

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

DEEMING IT NECESSARY that the programme set forth in the General Assembly Resolutions of 14 November 1947 be carried out and as a necessary step therein that the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea proceed with the observance of elections in all Korea and if that is impossible in as much of Korea as is accessible to it; and

CONSIDERING it important that elections be held 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;

RESOLVES THAT;

in its view it is incumbent upon the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, under the terms of the General Assembly Resolution of 14 November 1947 and in the light of developments in the situation with respect to Korea since that date, to implement the programme as outlined in Resolution II in such parts of Korea as are accessible to the Commission."

The Committee also adopted the following explanatory note presented by the United States:

"The Interim Committee decided to answer in the affirmative the first question propounded to the Interim Committee by the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, having in mind the following considerations in addition to those stated in the Resolution whereby it expressed its views:

that elections to be observed by the United Nations

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Temporary Commission on Korea should be held in a free atmosphere wherein democratic rights of freedom of speech, press and assembly would be recognized and respected. In this connection, the Interim Committee took note of the assurance given by the representative of the United States that the authorities of the United States in Korea would co-operate to the fullest extent to that end. The National Assembly to which representatives are to be elected would be a stage in the formation of a Korean Government, the form of which is to be determined by the Korean people themselves. In reaching this conclusion, the Interim Committee noted that the representatives constituting a National Assembly would be entirely free to consult with the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea and carry such negotiations as they wishes 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 groups therein. The Interim Committee entertained the hope that in these consultations and negotiations, Korean representatives in the National Assembly would be able to secure through their efforts full co-operation in their government of all Koreans. The Interim Committee was confident that all peaceful methods of persuasion would thus be used to the greatest possible extent for the attainment of Korean unity. The Interim Committee recognized that the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea itself has the authority and discretion to discharge its duties in Korea wherever and to the extent that circumstances permit."

The official reply of the Interim Committee, including the above resolution and note will be handed over to Mr. Menon

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

together with summary records of the meetings.

It should be noted that, among others, France, United Kingdom, El Salvador, Philippine Republic, India and China voted for; Australia and Canada voted against; Syria abstained.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

Press Release No. 33

29 February 1948.

STATEMENT

In conformity with the views expressed by the Interim Committee of the General Assembly in its Resolution adopted on 27 February 1948, the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea will discharge its duties, that is to say, observe elections in such parts of Korea as are accessible to the Commission, not later than 10 May 1948, according to the terms of reference of the Resolutions of the General Assembly, and taking into account the recommendations made by the Interim Committee as to the conditions to be fulfilled for such elections, namely "that the elections be held on the basis of adult suffrage and by secret ballot", and in "a free atmosphere wherein democratic rights of freedom of speech, press and assembly would be recognized and respected".

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

Press Release No. 34

1 March 1948

SPEECH BY DR. LIU YU-WAN, DELEGATE FOR CHINA,
DELIVERED AT THE SEOUL STADIUM, ON MONDAY
1 MARCH 1948 at 11 A.M.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Seven weeks ago, we came to Korea. We were charged with the solemn duty of assisting and expediting the re-establishment of the national independence of Korea. We were given the right to travel, observe and consult throughout the length and breadth of this beautiful Korean peninsula.

After one month of general observation, limited consultation, and very much restricted travel, our activities were called to a halt by the "negative attitude" of a great, friendly Power. So much so, that, for a little while, we didn't know whether we should satisfy ourselves by just sitting pretty in the magnificent Duk Soo Palace of Seoul, or we should pack up our troubles in a kitbag and "scram". To be faithful to our job, and to be loyal to our Korean friends, we did neither of the two. We decided on consultation with the Interim Committee of the United Nations.

Ladies and Gentlemen: The result of our consultation is, by this time, known all over the world. We asked the Interim Committee whether "under the terms of the General Assembly Resolution of 14 November 1947 and in the light of developments in the situation with respect to Korea since that date", it is incumbent upon us "to implement the programme as outlined in Resolution II in such parts of Korea as are accessible to the Commission". And the answer, Ladies and Gentlemen, is a big, affirmative "YES"! By a vote of 31 to 2, with 11 abstentions,

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

the Interim Committee has given us the order to proceed.

In giving us this "green light", the Interim Committee has chosen to emphasize a few points which are so fundamental in nature that although they are embodied in a so-called "explanatory note", they should be regarded as an official appendix to the Resolution. With your permission, then, I shall enumerate them to you today with the hope that you will bear them in mind especially in the few months to come, which will mean so much to the national life of the Korean people. Here they are:

1. The elections to be observed by the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea should be held in a free atmosphere wherein democratic rights of freedom of speech, press, and assembly would be recognized and respected.

2. The form of a Korean government is to be determined by the Korean people themselves.

3. The Korean representatives constituting a National Assembly would be entirely free to consult with the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea.

4. These representatives would be free to carry on such negotiations as they wish 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 groups therein.

5. All peaceful methods of persuasion would be used to the greatest possible extent for the attainment of Korean unity.

6. The United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea itself has the authority and the discretion to discharge its duties in Korea wherever and to the extent that circumstances permit.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

It is true that, so far as we know, the people of Korea have never conducted a general election for the selection of national representatives under elective procedures commonly accepted by most parts of the world as democratic. Personally, I share the great faith of General Hodge, commanding the United States Forces in Korea, when he said recently in a public statement that Koreans today have a genuine regard for democratic processes. Ladies and Gentlemen, when we get down to the business of election, as we shall soon do so, let us one and all strive to put in motion the election laws, regulations and electoral mechanism, as well as the spirit that lies behind them, and to conduct an election so that the representatives thus chosen will be "in fact duly elected by the Korean people and not mere appointees by military authorities in Korea."

Today is March 1, 1948. Twenty-nine years ago, Korean patriots launched their first attack against their alien masters. It was the beginning of the movement to regain independence for Korea. For a time the job looked hopeless. The alien masters were too tough a nut for them to crack. But the Korean leaders didn't think so. Every life that was lost in the movement became a seed for the beautiful flower of Korean patriotism. Every drop of blood that was shed became the fertilizing dew which nurtured the patriotic blossoms springing up everywhere, some in China, some in the United States of America, and some in Korea itself under the very noses of the alien masters. The movement has become so strong, so deep, and so wide-spread that within a generation the day of March 1 has become a day dear to every Korean heart, whether that little heart is beating in Pyongyang in the North, or in Pusan in the South, or in the tiny little island of Ulung in the midst of the Japan Sea!

Like July 4 for the Americans, August 15 for the Indians, October 10 for the Chinese, July 14 for the French, and November 7 for the Russians, March 1 will be forever a day of joy for the Koreans!

Ladies and Gentlemen: As acting Chairman of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, I have the honour and extreme pleasure of presenting to you and good Koreans everywhere the following statement:

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

"In conformity with the views expressed by the Interim Committee of the General Assembly in its Resolution adopted on 27 February 1948, the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea will discharge its duties, that is to say, observe elections in such parts of Korea as are accessible to the Commission, not later than 10 May 1948, according to the terms of reference of the Resolutions of the General Assembly, and taking into account the recommendations made by the Interim Committee as to the conditions to be fulfilled for such elections, namely, 'that the elections be held on the basis of adult suffrage and by secret ballot', and in 'a free atmosphere wherein democratic rights of freedom of speech, press and assembly would be recognized and respected.'"

Before I sit down, Ladies and Gentlemen, let me express, on behalf of my colleagues on the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, as well as all the staff members of our able Secretariat, our best wishes for the immediate independence of a United Korea! Ladies and Gentlemen, Long Live Korea!

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

Press Release No. 35

5 March 1948.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED BY SUB-COMMITTEE 2

During the past ten days certain persons seeking to deliver communications to the offices of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea 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.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

Press Release No.36

5 March 1948.

SECOND PUBLIC MEETING OF
UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

The second public meeting of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea will be held on Monday 8 March 1948.

A limited number of seats will be made available to the public.

The session will begin at 3 p.m. and the public will be admitted from 2.45 p.m. No special passes or cards will be issued.

The ordinary security measures will be enforced by the American military police.

———

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

Press Release No.37

8 March 1948.

SUMMARY OF THE SPEECH BY MR. K.P.S. MENON, CHAIRMAN OF THE UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA, AT THE SIXTEENTH MEETING, DUK SOO PALACE, MONDAY 8 MARCH 1948, AT 3 P.M.

At the opening session of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, held on the 8th March, Mr. Menon, Chairman of the Commission, made a statement on his consultations with the Interim Committee in New York. At the outset a letter which was addressed to Mr. Menon by the Chairman at the Interim Committee, embodying the decision of the Committee, and the considerations on which it was based, was read out. Mr. Menon characterized the decision of the Committee as "somewhat bald". It merely expressed the view that the Commission could go ahead with its work wherever it could. But the considerations on which the decision was based were important and were detailed in the Chairman's letter to Mr. Menon's, the Chairman declared. Firstly, it stresses the necessity for free elections, wherein the democratic rights of freedom of speech, press and assembly would be respected. Secondly, it underlines the fact that the form of the National Government in Korea was to be decided by the Koreans themselves; and, for this purpose it expresses the hope that all peaceful methods of pursuasion and consultation would be used for the attainment of Korean unity. And thirdly, the Chairman's letter made it clear that the Commission had full discretion to carry out its work wherever, and to the extent that circumstances permitted,

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Mr. Menon underlined that the statement which he made on behalf of the Commission at the opening of the Interim Committee was received with great warmth and enthusiasm by all delegates. Whatever the Commission may or may not accomplish, said Mr. Menon, it had convinced the world of Korea's right to independence and its readiness to exercise it. "The Commission had placed the issue of Korean independence on a pedestal from which no power could dislodge it", Mr. Menon declared.

Mr. Menon then analyzed the main trends of the debate in the Interim Committee. He pointed out that the United States and Canada took diametrically opposite stands. The U.S.A. thought that the negative attitude of the Soviet Government, which was abundantly clear when the Resolution of the General Assembly was passed, should not prevent the implementation of that Resolution, wherever it was possible to do so. Canada, on the other hand, took the view that it would be a clear violation of the Resolution of the General Assembly to hold elections, which would in practice be confined to South Korea, and to set up a National Government on the basis of those elections, Mr. Menon said. The Canadian delegate said that the Interim Committee had no power to give directions to the Commission or even to interpret the Resolution of the General Assembly. Australia generally supported Canada, but thought that elections for consultative purposes would be permissible. New Zealand, differing from Canada and Australia, supported the position of the United States. South Africa, said Mr.Menon, kept stonily silent but voted with the United States. Thus, stated Mr. Menon, the British Commonwealth showed that it did not act as a single bloc.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

The United States Resolution received support from various quarters. Mr. Menon described in some detail the attitude of the Governments of the States represented on the Korean Commission. China, the Philippines and El Salvador thought that the proposed elections would encourage, rather than discourage, the unification of Korea. France recognized the difficulties of the Commission in carrying out its task; but those difficulties were of an illegal character and resulted from the obstruction of one Power. To abandon the task of the Commission because of those difficulties would be to uphold their illegality. Syria, said Mr. Menon, abstained from speaking or voting at the Interim Committee. India was represented by Dr. Pillai, her permanent delegate of the United Nations, and not by Mr. Menon, whosaid that he wanted to preserve his integrity as Chairman of the Commission. The Indian delegate drew a comparison between North Korea where a regime had been set up as a result of elections and South Korea where elections had twice been postponed. He thought that these elections could not be postponed any longer and that they should be used not merely for consultative but for constructive purposes, namely the constitution of a National Government. Dr. Pillai hoped that every effort would be made before, during and after the elections to see that the Government was supported by the whole nation.

Mr. Menon also referred to the attitude of the States which were unable to support the United States Resolution. The entire Arab bloc, with the exception of Lebanon, abstained from voting. The Arab States had experience of partition in Palestine and did not want history to repeat itself in Korea. Moreover, their attitude perhaps reflected their chagrin at the conduct of the United States over the partition of Palestine, added Mr. Menon.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

The Scandinavian States also found it impossible to support the United States. To some extent their attitude was dictated by their geographical situation, said Mr. Menon. Norway pointed out that the only hope of a lasting solution lay in continued negotiations with and co-operation of the Soviet Union. The Interim Committee in which the Soviet Union was not represented was acting in an unreal atmosphere; nor had the Committee the legal right to give any decision. Norway supported by Sweden and Denmark therefore suggested that a special session of the General Assembly should be summoned to consider the whole question.

Mr. Menon pointed out that one overriding consideration which weighed at Lake Success was the prestige of the United Nations. Many members thought that it would be fatal to the prestige of the United Nations if decisions, taken by large majorities, were set at nought by the negative attitude of one Power or one group of Powers.

Local and international developments since Mr. Menon and Dr. Hoo left for New York also had an effect on the Committee's decision, said Mr. Menon. The reported move on the part of the North Korean authorities to set up a Government for the whole of Korea, explained Mr. Menon, with Seoul as the permanent capital and Pyongyang as the temporary capital, and with a distinctive flag was noted with concern by the Committee. Another factor which influenced the Committee's decision was the recent coup in Czechoslovakia where a Coalition Government was superseded by a Communist regime. The adamant attitude of the Soviet Government, added Mr. Menon, of which these were examples, convinced many members of the Interim Committee that the proposed consultations with the leaders in the South and the North zones would not prove fruitful.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Finally, Mr. Menon dwelt on the significance of the voting. The Resolution was carried by 31 to 2 with 11 abstentions. It was satisfactory, said Mr. Menon, that the proposed action in South Korea was backed by so substantial a majority. On the other hand, the significance of the large abstentions should not be overlooked, said Mr. Menon. They indicated the doubts and fears in the minds of some members regarding the legality and the wisdom of the course adopted by the United States. Mr. Menon concluded by saying that he prayed that every step taken by the Commission and by the Korean leaders may confirm the hopes of the majority of the Commission rather than the doubts and fears of the minority.

Mr. Menon ended his remarks on a personal note that the time had come for him to go back to his own country to take up an important post. He said it was a wrench to part with his colleagues on the Commission; equally it was a wrench to leave Korea where he had made some lasting friendships. But the work of the Commission would go on; and by God's grace Korea would become a united and independent State.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

Press Release No.38

8 March 1948.

LETTER FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE INTERIM COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA.

" 1 March 1948

Sir,

As Chairman of the Interim Committee of the General Assembly and in accordance with the instructions of the Committee, I have the honour to bring the following to your attention:

As you are aware, upon receipt of the resolution by which the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea decided on 6 February 1948 to consult with the Committee with respect to the application of the resolutions of the General Assembly of 14 November 1947 in the light of developments, the Interim Committee opened its consideration of the matter on 19 February 1948.

At this meeting the Interim Committee had before it the resolution adopted on 11 February 1948 by the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea embodying the questions on which the Interim Committee was to be consulted and which you transmitted to me on behalf of the Commission. At the same meeting the Committee heard the comprehensive statement which you made on the development of the situation in Korea and on the work accomplished by the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea since its establishment by the General Assembly. The documents

His Excellency,
Dr. K.P.S. Menon,
Chairman of the United Nations
Temporary Commission on Korea.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

mentioned in your statement were also communicated to the Committee.

After a short adjournment to allow for a careful study by its members of all the facts brought to their notice, the Committee, during its sixth, seventh and eighth meetings, on 24, 25 and 26 February respectively, engaged in a detailed examination of the application of the General Assembly resolution of 14 November 1947 in the light of developments. The views expressed in the Committee are set forth in the summary records of the debates, (documents A/AC.18/SR.5 to SR.10 inclusive).

At the close of its eighth meeting on 26 February 1948, the Committee adopted the following resolution:

"WHEREAS the Chairman of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, accompanied by the Assistant Secretary-General, consulted the Interim Committee on the following questions:

'1. Is it open to or incumbent upon the Commission, under the terms of the General Assembly resolutions of 14 November 1947, and in the light of developments in the situation with respect to Korea since that date, to implement the programme as outlined in resolution II in that part of Korea which is occupied by the armed forces of the United States of America?

2. If not,

(a) Should the Commission observe the election of Korean representatives to take part in the consideration of the Korean question, as outlined in resolution I of 14 November 1947, provided that it has determined that elections can be held in a free atmosphere? and

(b) Should the Commission consider such other measures as may be possible and advisable with a view to the attainment of its objectives?'

THE INTERIM COMMITTEE,

BEARING in mind the views expressed by the Chairman of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea;

DEEMING it necessary that the programme set forth in the General Assembly resolutions of 14 November 1947 be carried out and as a necessary step therein that the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea proceed with the observance of elections in all Korea, and if that is impossible, in as much of Korea as is accessible to it; and

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

CONSIDERING it important that the elections be held 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;

RESOLVES

That in its view it is incumbent upon the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, under the terms of the General Assembly resolution of 14 November 1947, and in the light of developments in the situation with respect to Korea since that date, to implement the programme as outlined in Resolution II, in such parts of Korea as are accessible to the Commission."

At its following and last meeting devoted to this consultation, on 27 February 1948, the Committee recognized that the advice sought by the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea was fully covered by the definite answer given in the above resolution. However, in order to bring to the notice of the members of the Temporary Commission the relevant considerations it had in mind when reaching its conclusion, the Committee agreed that this information should be summarized in the present letter, which should be accompanied by the summary records of the consultation to which reference has been made above.

In deciding to answer in the affirmative the first question asked by the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, the Interim Committee had in mind the following principal considerations in addition to those stated in the resolution:

1. The elections to be observed by the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea should be held in a free atmosphere wherein the democratic rights of freedom of speech, press, and assembly would be recognized and respected. In this connection the Interim Committee took note of the assurance given by the representative of the United States that authorities of the United States in Korea would co-operate to the fullest extent

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

to that end.

2. The National Assembly to which representatives are to be elected would be a stage in the formation of a Korean Government, the form of which is to be determined by the Korean people themselves. In reaching this conclusion, the Interim Committee noted that the representatives constituting the National Assembly would be entirely free to consult with the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea 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 efforts the full co-operation in the government of all Koreans. The Interim Committee was confident that all peaceful methods of persuasion would thus be used to the greatest possible extent for the attainment of Korean unity.

3. The Interim Committee recognized that the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea itself has the authority and discretion to discharge its duties in Korea wherever and to the extent that circumstances permit.

In conclusion, it is my duty to inform you and, through your good offices, all the members of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, that the advice of the Interim Committee contained in the resolution has been given with a view to securing the fullest possible compliance with the

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

General Assembly resolutions and to acting wholly within the intent and spirit of the resolutions.

Moreover, it is the firm belief of the Committee that it has reached its conclusion with a real understanding of the complexities involved in the problem. It was animated by the spirit of the United Nations Charter and its sole desire was to help the Korean people toward the achievement of their national independence and unity. It was fully cognizant of the legitimate aspirations and the noble qualities of the Korean people and hoped, that its advice would contribute to the realization, at the earliest possible date, of a free, united and democratic Korea.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

s/ Dr. Luis Padilla Nervo
Chairman
Interim Committee
of the
General Assembly "

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

Press Release No. 39

8 March 1948

SPEECH BY MR. LIU YU-WAN ON THE WORK OF THE SUB-COMMITTEES AT THE SIXTEENTH MEETING OF THE COMMISSION ON 8 MARCH 1948

Mr. Chairman:

With your permission, I will say a few words on the work of our Commission, especially on the work of our Sub-Committees during the period between 15 February and 6 March 1948. In doing this, I am perfectly aware of the fact that practically all of our Commission members, as well as their alternates, are serving in one capacity or another in one or the other of our three Sub-Committees. I shall run the risk of either trying to elucidate what is obvious or attempting to acquaint the Commission with something you all have already known. Believing, however, that we are entering upon a stage of our work when we shall soon be called upon to implement the provisions of the Resolution of the United Nations Interim Committee, it is incumbent on us to refresh our minds on what we have done so far in the way of preliminary work, so that starting perhaps from tomorrow, we might be able to formulate some of the requirements that we must recommend to the Korean people, as well as to the United States authorities in South Korea. For the sake of convenience, I shall report to you now the work of our three Sub-Committees, one by one:

Sub-Committee 1, which had the duty to devise ways and means "to ensure a free atmosphere for elections", has held eleven meetings.

The Sub-Committee's meetings were divided into regular business meetings and hearings of officials and experts. The following persons were heard: Lieutenant General John R. Hodge, Commanding General; Major General William F. Dean, Military Governor; Brigadier General John Weckerling, Dean Charles

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Pergler, special adviser to the Military Governor; and Dr. Ernest Fraenkel, adviser to the Department of Justice.

The Sub-Committee also decided to hear in due time the following Korean officials: Mr. Kim Bong No, Director of the Department of Justice; Mr. Lee Sang Ki, Justice of the Supreme Court; Mr. Sin Tai Ik, lawyer; and Mrs. Pahk Seung Ho, member of the KILA, educator, and politician.

The work of the Sub-Committee has further consisted of drafting recommendations for a free atmosphere for elections. As has already been stated, the Interim Committee of the United Nations adopted, in addition to the Resolution, an "explanatory note", reading in part as follows:

> "That elections to be observed by the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea should be held in a free atmosphere wherein democratic rights of freedom of speech, press and assembly would be recognized and respected."

It was therefore incumbent on Sub-Committee 1 to formulate the requirements to be recommended by the Commission to the United States authorities in South Korea, on the understanding that these recommendations are acted upon by the authorities in a way and to an extent satisfactory to the Commission.

With this object in view, the Secretariat was charged with preparing a first draft of recommendations which served as a basis of the report of the Sub-Committee which has now been submitted for the consideration of the Commission. This report covers four main points essential for the attainment of a free atmosphere, namely:

(a) the question of law;

(b) the question of enforcement;

(c) the question of information and education;

(d) the question of political prisoners.

On each of these points the Sub-Committee has suggested to the Commission a number of recommendations which the Commission will take up in its meeting tomorrow.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Sub-Committee 2, which was charged with the hearings of Korean personalities, has held eight meetings during the period 15 February until 6 March 1948. Three of these meetings have been concerned with discussion of the Sub-Committee's work and five with hearings of Korean personalities. In these hearings, the Sub-Committee has heard the views not only of representatives of political parties, but of important religious, educational, commercial and financial groups and institutions. The hearing of such persons is in keeping with the Sub-Committee's policy of seeking a balanced expression of Korean opinion from both political and non-political sources.

In accordance with a decision made at the twenty-second meeting, some members of the Sub-Committee on 2 March made a visit to a village in Yang P'Yong-Gun in the neighbourhood of Seoul, and interviewed the village Headman. The interview was in the nature of an experiment and useful information was gathered concerning the attitude of the village people towards the elections and electoral procedures.

In order to secure a balanced representation of Korean opinion, the Sub-Committee decided to invite to a hearing the following persons representing left-wing opinion:

Mr. HAW Dawng Taik (Chairman, Federation of Korean Trade Unions)

Mr. HUH Hun (Chairman, South Korea Labour Party)

Mr. KIM Won Bong (Chairman, People's Republic Party)

Mr. PAIK Yong Hi (Chairman, All Korea Farmers' Union)

Mrs. YOO Yawng Choon (Chairman, Women's Democratic Federation).

Since these persons were either in prison, under order of arrest, or considered themselves under some form of police surveillance, the Sub-Committee requested the United States authorities to grant them appropriate immunity in order that they might come before the Sub-Committee. On 18 February, the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, made a public announcement to this end.

None of the above-mentioned persons has accepted the invitation of the Sub-Committee to a hearing, and from statements made by some of them

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

in the Korean press, it appears that they are unwilling to accept the Sub-Committee's invitation. The reasons stated are objections on political grounds to the functions of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea and lack of confidence in the assurances given by the authorities regarding their immunity from police attention. The Sub-Committee held a brief interview with the Chairman of the Federation of Korean Trade Unions following his release from Seoul prison on 19 February, during which he declared that he would decide whether to accept the Sub-Committee's invitation after he satisfied himself that conditions prevailing would permit him freely to consult with his organization.

Although the Sub-Committee has not heard the views of extreme left representatives, it has examined written statements of these views communicated to the Commission by a number of leftist organizations, including the Federation of Korean Trade Unions, the People's Republic Party, the Democratic Women's Alliance, the All Korea Farmers' Union, the Democratic People's Front, and the South Korea Labour Party.

Under its terms of reference the Sub-Committee has responsibility for examining "any documents already received or which might be received from Korean sources by the Secretariat", and it has publicly invited Koreans of every shade of opinion to submit their views in writing for its consideration. It came to the attention of the Sub-Committee that on 24 February, and again on or about 27 February, certain Koreans bearing communications addressed to the Commission, were arrested by the police and the communications confiscated. Information concerning these incidents were obtained from the United States authorities and the communications were subsequently delivered to the Commission's Secretariat. On 5 March the Sub-Committee issued a press communiqué indicating its concern that there should 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". With the cooperation of the United States authorities, measures have now been taken to ensure such freedom of communication with the Sub-

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Committee.

In accordance with its terms of reference, the Sub-Committee has received and examined a considerable number of communications addressed to the Commission from individuals and organizations, political and social. The communications reflect all political viewpoints, from right to extreme left, and include the expression of views both appreciative and critical of the Commission's work. The views expressed have been analyzed and studied by the Sub-Committee and the more important communications included in the records of the Commission.

Sub-Committee 3, which was charged with the examination of election laws and regulations, has held seven meetings during the period under consideration.

During these meetings, the Sub-Committee undertook a thorough and detailed examination of the reports and studies which had been prepared by the Secretariat on the election laws and regulations in force in North and South Korea.

It considered in succession problems relating to the electoral franchise, the conditions under which candidates can be presented, the division of the country into electoral districts, and the representation of each electoral district in the National Assembly, the methods of appointment and functions of election agencies, problems relating to the registration of voters, the electoral campaign and voting procedure, as well as the counting of ballots and the declaration of election results, contestations concerning electoral matters and penal provisions.

The announcement of the fixing of the date of elections on 9 May meant for Sub-Committee 3 an increased effort. It was only after serious effort by all members of the Sub-Committee and the Secretariat during the last few days that it has been possible for the Sub-Committee to present to the Commission the full and detailed report which was distributed to members of the Commission the day before yesterday.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

As the members of the Commission have seen, the Sub-Committee has prepared a full set of draft recommendations which the Commission, after consideration, can transmit to the authorities in Korea.

The purpose of these recommendations is to bring the electoral provisions which will govern the election to be held under the observation of the Commission into greater conformity with the General Assembly's Resolutions concerning adult suffrage, the secrecy of the ballot and the representation of the Korean people in each area or zone proportionate to the population and, in general, to promote as complete and free an expression of the popular will as will be possible.

Members of the Commission will have noted the statement by the Sub-Committee that the latter is quite aware that even the best legal provisions are not sufficient by themselves to achieve these aims. An honest and sincere application of the texts in the spirit in which they were conceived and a free atmosphere during the election period are essential. The opinion of the Sub-Committee is, however, that if the recommendations included in the Sub-Committee's report were fully implemented, the electoral texts would constitute a sufficient basis for the fulfilment of the General Assembly's Resolutions with respect to the elections.

It is quite obvious that if elections are to be held on May 9th, it is of the utmost urgency that the exact provisions of the electoral law which will govern this election should be known and promulgated as early as possible.

The consideration of the report of Sub-Committee 3 has, therefore, been very rightly put by the Secretariat on the agenda of the Commission as a matter of particular priority.

Mr. Chairman:

This is, roughly, the record so far of our three Sub-Committees. Perhaps we have not done all the things that we are supposed to have done. But I am sure you will agree with me when I say: whatever we have done, we have done it pretty well. We have done it in a way that is both fair and

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

sympathetic. The "esprit de corps" existing among all our Commission members and their alternates is most commendable. From all the people we have been thrown into contact with, we can't get better cooperation - American leaders as well as Korean personalities, experts as well as laymen, military as well as civilian personnel. Last, but not the least, I must pay a tribute to the loyalty and efficiency of all the staff members of our able Secretariat. They have amply shown us what the highly trained personnel of the United Nations can do for the world. I wish they will find reward in the grateful hearts of the Korean people for whose benefit we have all come to serve and to strive.

- - - - - - -

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

Press Release No. 40

8 March 1948

The United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea held its sixteenth plenary session, which was open to the public, on 8 March 1948.

Mr. Menon, Chairman of the Commission, gave a full account of the debate which took place at the Interim Committee at Lake Success on the Korean question.

The representatives of Canada, El Salvador, the Philippines, Syria, France, China and Australia thanked the Chairman for his exposé before the Interim Committee and stated their attitude.

Mr. Liu, representative of China, then reported the work of the three sub-committees which had been holding numerous meetings during the absence of the permanent chairman.

Mr. Patterson, representative of Canada, expressed the view that the resolution adopted by the Interim Committee did not bind the Commission which had to take its own decisions.

The representatives of El Salvador, the Philippines, and France gave their full approval to the resolution adopted by the Interim Committee and the representative of Syria explained the reason for the abstention of his country in the voting at Lake Success.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

Press Release No.41

9 March 1948

The United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea held its seventeenth and eighteenth meetings on 9 March 1948 and discussed questions arising out of the resolution adopted on 27 February 1948 by the Interim Committee of the General Assembly.

On the initiative of the representative of Canada, the Commission has taken note of certain statements made by General Hodge while announcing the date of the elections on 9 May; these statements were to the effect that the Commission would observe the elections. They were made on the basis of conclusions unanimously reached by the members of the Commission present at an informal meeting on 28 February. [The whole question of observing elections and implementing the resolution of the Interim Committee is now under consideration by the Commission.]

- - - - - -

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

Press Release No.42

10 March 1948

TWENTIETH MEETING OF THE UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

The twentieth meeting of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea approved with minor amendments the recommendations submitted by Sub-Committee 3 dealing with the electoral provisions and regulations.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

Press Release No. 43

12 March 1948.

TWENTY SECOND MEETING OF THE
UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

The twenty-second meeting of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea adopted on 12 March 1948 a resolution implementing the resolution of the Interim Committee, that is to say: "To observe the elections announced by the Commanding General of the United States Army Forces in Korea, to be held on 9 May 1948, provided the Commission has ascertained that the elections will be held in a free atmosphere wherein the democratic rights of freedom of speech, press and assembly would be recognized and respected."

During a three day debate which preceded the adoption of this resolution the members of the Commission stated their views which can be summarized as follows:

Australia

Not only did Australia adhere to the stand which she took in the Interim Committee in opposition to the holding of elections in South Korea, but she opposed the resolution on the additional grounds that a vital development has occurred which might have altered the views of the Interim Committee had it appeared earlier.

Mr. Jackson stated:"It appears that the elections will be boycotted by all parties in Korea except the extreme right group. Latest information is that Kim Koo and Kim Kyu Sick will not take part in the elections."

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

He pointed out that the Interim Committee had realized that there might be developments which would alter the situation as they knew it and that very wisely they had provided for such a contingency by emphasizing that the Commission itself "has the authority and discretion to discharge its duties in Korea wherever and to the extent that circumstances permit."

The Australian delegate recommended an alternate plan. The basis of this was that the Commission withdraw at an early date after first having made recommendations to the military authorities and that it return at a later date to re-examine the situation and if advisable to carry on with its task.

Canada

The Canadian representative voted against the resolution because it is believed that the advice from the Interim Committee is unwise and unconstitutional. It is not believed that observance of the proposed elections can be brought within the terms of the Resolution of the General Assembly of 14 November 1947 which are binding on the Commission. This vote should not be interpreted to suggest that the Canadian Government are not anxious to see a free, united and democratic Korea brought into being at the earliest possible date. They still strongly support that objective.

China

China views the Commission's resolution as a concrete step forward in the direction of realizing Korean independence and unity. Implemented by the concerted efforts of all parties concerned, it should help to bring about a better prospect for the fulfilment of Korean aspirations.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

El Salvador

The Salvadorian delegation thinks that the advice and recommendations made by the Interim Committee are effective steps towards the attainment of liberty and independence for the Korean people.

The resolution adopted by the said Interim Committee was based on a clear interpretation of the resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 14 November 1947, and if necessary, to say it clearer, the Korean problem not only has a legal aspect, but also aspects in the political, social and above all in the human fields.

In consequence, in order to solve the problem, it is necessary to interpret the living spirit of the resolution itself and its human bearings.

France

The French delegation having stressed that, in its view, since a majority in the Commission had considered that a consultation with the Interim Committee of the General Assembly was advisable and since that Committee had given its advice, the Commission could but follow it, presented the following draft resolution:

THE UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA,

CONSIDERING the Resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations of 14 November 1947;

CONSIDERING that, in view of the difficulties encountered in implementing its mission north of the thirty-eighth parallel, it has requested from the Interim Committee of the General Assembly the advice provided for in Resolution II, paragraph 5, of 14 November 1947;

CONSIDERING both the resolution of the Interim Committee of the General Assembly dated 26 February 1948 and the annexed

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

note adopted under the same conditions;

HAVING RECORDED that under the terms of this resolution it is incumbent upon the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea to implement in such parts of Korea as are accessible to the Commission, the programme outlined in Resolution II;

DECIDES:

TO OBSERVE the elections announced by the Commanding General of the American forces, to be held on 9 May 1948;

EXPRESSES its firm hope that, taking into account the recommendations it has formulated or will formulate to that effect, these elections will be held "in a free atmosphere wherein democratic rights of freedom of speech, press and assembly would be recognized and respected".

India

Mr. Menon, speaking as delegate for India, observed that all the members of the Commission had genuine doubts whether it was legally open to them to implement the Resolution of the General Assembly in one part of Korea only. Now that the Interim Committee had expressed the view that it was open to the Commission to do so, Mr. Menon felt that the Commission should abide by that decision. Members of the Commission were also concerned about the possibility of having free elections and establishing a truly national government. Mr. Menon stated that his view was that the Commission should try to implement the Resolution of the General Assembly on the understanding that the Commission has authority and discretion to discharge its duties wherever and to the extent that circumstances permit.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By [redacted]

Philippine Republic

The Philippine Delegation stands unreservedly for the immediate unification of Korea and the speedy realization of her independence. The holding of election in parts of Korea accessible to the Commission to choose Korean representatives to the National Assembly is an urgent step towards this direction. This National Assembly, the members of which are to be elected on the "basis of adult suffrage and by secret ballot from each voting area or zone proportionate to the population" "would be a stage in the formation of a Korean Government, the form of which is to be determined by the Korean people themselves," and has the full power to "carry such negotiations as they wish 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 groups therein". No nation, not even the Commission, should interfere in their exercise of these prerogatives.

Syria

Syria abstained from voting to avoid any possible interpretation that she endorses implementing the General Assembly's Resolutions or rejecting them. As there is no third alternative, Syria is going to co-operate with the Commission on the condition that conditions in the South will be corrected so as to guarantee a free election. The Syrian representative is glad that this provision, originally his proposal, was accepted and embodied in the text of the resolution of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea. The Syrian delegation will reject any elections if and when it deems that a free atmosphere is not secured or that elections are fettered and unfree.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Following the adoption of the resolution, the representative for Canada stated that he would have to await instructions from his Government regarding further participation in the work of the Commission.

Mr. Yasin Mughir, alternate delegate for Syria, informed the Secretariat that he has been appointed representative for Syria to replace Dr. Zeki Djabi who is not returning to Seoul.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

Press Release No. 44

15 March 1948

SUMMARY OF VIEWS EXPRESSED BY MR. K.P.S. MENON, CHAIRMAN OF UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA, AT A PRESS CONFERENCE HELD ON 15 MARCH, 1948, AT DUK SOO PALACE, SEOUL, DEALING WITH THE QUESTION OF ELECTIONS IN KOREA.

There is some misunderstanding about the nature of the impending elections. It is not correct to say that they are purely for consultative purposes. On the other hand, the fact that elections are to take place will not bar consultations between Korean leaders, whether in the North or in the South. In fact, the Interim Committee hopes that such consultations will continue even after the elections have taken place and a National Assembly has been formed. As the Chairman of the Interim Committee has mentioned in his letter to me, the National Assembly is a stage in the formation of a National Government; and the form of that Government is to be determined by the Koreans themselves. The letter further states the considerations on which the Interim Committee's decision is based and the hopes entertained by the Committee for "a free, united and democratic Korea". I hope that letter will be carefully studied by all concerned and it will remove all misunderstandings.

———

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

Press Release No.45

15 March 1948.

At its twenty-fourth meeting, the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea began the study of the recommendations of Sub-Committee 1 charged "to devise ways and means to ensure a free atmosphere for elections".

The four main divisions of this report are:

(a) The question of law and ordinances;

(b) the question of enforcement, under which heading comes the question of the police and the Youth organizations;

(c) the question of freedom of information;

(d) the question of political prisoners.

The study of the report of Sub-Committee 1 will continue tomorrow.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

Press Release No.46

16 March 1948

46 ma 16

At its twenty-fifth meeting, the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea continued its study of the report of Sub-Committee 1, which embodies recommendations for a free atmosphere for elections in Korea.

The Commission further studied the methods of observation of the elections and decided the creation of a new Sub-Committee known as Sub-Committee 4 composed of the representatives of China, France, the Philippine Republic and Syria, which has been charged to prepare a comprehensive report on the subject for the Commission.

The Commission decided also that a sub-committee should continue the hearings of Korean personalities and organizations on the question of elections. The composition of this sub-committee will be announced later.

LIU
WANG
SETO

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

Press Release No. 47

17 March 1948

FAREWELL BROADCAST BY MR. K.P.S. MENON,
CHAIRMAN OF THE UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY
COMMISSION ON KOREA, THURSDAY 18 MARCH, 1948

47

Of all the courtesies which have been extended to me by the local authorities during the last ten weeks - courtesies for which I cannot be sufficiently grateful - there is one which I appreciate more than any other. That is the privilege of addressing you directly over the radio. In this, my last message to you, I had thought of saying nothing more than a word of farewell. But circumstances compell me to dwell briefly on the present political situation in Korea.

Last week one of your leaders - for whom I have much respect, for he has stood for the independence of Korea all his life - remarked that I, who had so often and so earnestly pleaded for the unity of Korea, had now brought division into your country. Well, what are the facts? In words and in deeds, in Seoul and in New York, in public and in private, in season and out of season, I have been advocating the unity of Korea. Indeed, in my statement before the Interim Committee I placed Korean unity on the same pedestal as Korean independence. In that statement I did not conceal the fears of my colleagues on the Commission that the setting up of a separate Government in South Korea might not conduce to the unified independence of Korea. Yet the Interim Committee took the view that it was incumbent upon the Commission to discharge its duties in whichever portion of Korea was accessible to it. It was a political decision, taken by a political body on the basis of political

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

considerations of which that body is the best judge. And, after four days of tense and occasionally dramatic debate the Commission decided to accept the view of the Interim Committee.

Why has this decision been taken? Firstly, because it would have been odd if, having sought the advice of the Interim Committee, the Commission proceeded to reject it. Secondly, because there was no practicable alternative. The trend of recent international events indicated that certain alternative courses, on which some of you had pinned hopes, were not likely to produce any result. And thirdly, the Interim Committee and the Commission believed that elections, under the observation of the United Nations, might be a step towards the attainment of the unified independence of Korea. The Committee was certainly not unmindful of the need for maintaining - or, rather, restoring - unity in Korea. Indeed the Committee felt that a Government in that part of Korea, which contains two-thirds of the people of Korea, might rally to its support the rest - or most of the rest - of the people, provided that that Government was truly representative and was the offspring of truly free elections. And in a letter which the Chairman of the Committee addressed to me as Chairman of the Commission, he has expressed the fervent hope that consultations and negotiations would proceed between Korean leaders, not only before, but after the elections, so that, in the words of the Chairman, "a free, united and democratic Korea" might be established.

Such, Gentlemen, are the circumstances which have led to the present political situation. I ask you to judge whether, in these circumstances, I - or the Commission - can be accused of bringing division into Korea. That division is of course a reflection and an offshoot of the existing tension in the international sphere. The Interim Committee sincerely believes that the adoption of this plan, recommended by them, might lead to the

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

unified independence of Korea. This requires the full co-operation of your leaders. If the plan fails, theirs will largely be the responsibility; theirs, too, will be the glory if Korea marches smoothly to independence under the eye of the United Nations.

I am very sorry indeed that I am compelled to leave Korea within the next few hours. It is, I assure you, due to circumstances over which neither I nor even the Government of India have control. My own country is confronted with problems, formidable problems which every country has to face in the teething period of independence; and I must get back without further delay and be by the side of our beloved leader, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

My departure, however, will make no appreciable difference to the work of the Commission. By this time you must have realized that the Commission consists of a band of able, sincere and selfless men whose one thought is the good of the people of Korea; all I have done during the last two months is to act as their mouthpiece. And I am happy to inform you that my place, as Indian delegate, on the Commission will be taken by a very able member of our Foreign Service, on whose sympathy and understanding you can always count.

In my past utterances over the radio, my eyes were fastened on the future. But now my thoughts are with the past. I can never forget the kindness we have received in Korea during the last two months. When we came to Seoul on the 8th January we did not know that we would feel so completely at home in Korea. But as soon as we landed here we knew that we were in the midst of a kindly, friendly and warm-hearted people. I shall never forget the hours we spent not only with your politicians and your administrators but with your artists, poets, singers, authors and educationists who after all constitute the backbone of a nation. I shall never forget the ardour and the passion with which your

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

leaders put forward the case for Korean independence and Korean unity. Nor shall I forget those rarer hours which one whiled away with one's friends, talking of such elemental things as the sun and the moon and the stars, and joy and grief and love-things which after all constitute life. A Chinese poet has described life as "parting and meeting and being happy and being sad". I can assure you that nowhere has meeting been happier and parting sadder than in Korea.

I must take leave of you with the good old English word 'farewell". May Korea and her people fare well! When Pathans say good-bye on the North West Frontier of India they say Pa Makha Dekha, which means: May there be no obstacles in your path! I cannot honestly say this to you, for I know there <u>are</u> obstacles in your path. But I can at least wish you: May the obstacles in your path to independence be speedily removed! The Arabs have a graceful benediction, Salar alaikum: Peace be on you! There is little peace in the world today. And Korea has been caught up in the turmoil of a peaceless world. Still let me say: Peace be on Korea! Let some miracle happen; and let peace descend like a dove into your midst so that you may once more follow that graceful way of life which your ancestors had pursued through centuries. After the nights of tribulation through which you have passed since the beginning of this turbulent century, may you see the dawn of freedom gently break in on this ancient land! And through the help of the United Nations as well as your own united efforts, may Chosun once more become what it literally means, "the land of morning calm".

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

Press Release No. 48

17 March 1948

48
Mar 17

At its twenty-sixth meeting, the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea approved a set of recommendations submitted by Sub-Committee 1 for a free atmosphere for elections.

The recommendations as revised by the Commission following three days of debate will be forwarded to the Military Government.

In view of the impending departure of the Chairman, Mr. K.P.S. Menon, it was decided that the chairmanship of the Commission be assumed by rotation in alphabetical order for a period of fifteen days starting on 17 March.

Upon the proposal of the representative of the Philippine Republic, the first chairman was drawn by lots and Mr. Paul-Boncour was thus designated as chairman. Mr. Paul-Boncour took the Chair presiding over the second half of the session.

The next plenary session will be held on Saturday, 20 March, at 10.30 a.m.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

Press Release No. 49

20 March 1948

OBSERVATION OF ELECTIONS

At its twenty-seventh meeting, the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea adopted the report of its ad hoc Sub-Committee on methods of observation of elections, which include, inter alia, "the examining of complaints concerning the conduct of the election in any area". The Commission decided (subject to the terms of its resolution adopted at the twenty-second meeting, 12 March 1948), to observe the elections (a) centrally, by permanent liaison with the National Election Committee, and (b) in the provinces, through field observer groups.

The Commission decided further that an "appropriate liaison be established between the Commission's own agencies of observation and those of the United States authorities".

The following important successive stages of the elections will be under observation:

(a) the period of registration of voters (30 March - 8 April);

(b) the period during which poll registers may be examined (14 - 20 April), appeals made, and candidates registered;

(c) polling day;

(d) the post-election period.

The Commission decided to create a "Main Committee", the functions of which are:

(a) Maintenance of permanent liaison with the National Election Committee in Seoul;

(b) General observation of the work of the election committees;

(c) The receiving and examination of complaints and general information concerning the conduct of the elections;

(d) The analysis of reports received from the Commission's

.../...

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

observer groups;

(e) The obtaining and analyzing of information concerning attitudes of Koreans towards participation in the elections;

(f) The examining of and reporting to the Commission on conditions relating to a free atmosphere for the holding of elections;

(g) The planning and co-ordination of the activities of the field observer groups in accordance with the general directions of the Commission.

The Main Committee is composed of members of each delegation represented on the Commission.

The Commission created "field observer groups" which will act according to a coordinated plan. These groups may number three and will be composed of representatives, together with appropriate Secretariat staff.

- - - - - - -

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

~~Ex Ghormley Hoyt~~ Tsgen Wakeling Joyce

A STATEMENT
ISSUED TO THE PRESS CONFERENCE
HELD ON MARCH 24, 1948

"In pursuance of the recommendations made to the Commanding General by the U.N. Temporary Commission on Korea, and in order to create a free atmosphere, the Department of Police will hold a round table conference of the leaders of all the youth organizations at 1400, 26 March 1948, for the purpose of reminding them of the importance of controlling their activities within the bound of peace and order."

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS

gw

May File

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

Press Release No.50

31 March 1948.

FIELD OBSERVATION GROUPS
NO SOCIAL ENGAGEMENTS

In pursuance of its decision to observe the conduct of the elections in selected areas in each of the provinces, the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, through its Field Observation Groups, will visit all the provincial capitals during April 1948.

The Commission wishes to point out that it has very limited time at its disposal in which to carry out these functions. Therefore in accordance with its previous decision regarding social engagements, the Commission would like it to be understood that, while appreciating the good intentions of welcoming parties, it regrets that it must decline to take part in social gatherings, dinners or luncheon parties, or any official welcome organized by groups of citizens, political parties or organizations of any kind, as well as by private citizens.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

Press Release No.51

31 March 1948.

TRAVEL ITINERARY FOR UNITED NATIONS OBSERVATION GROUPS
(Period 5-10 April 1948)

GROUP I

1. City of Seoul . . . . . .Monday 5 April
2. Kaesong - Kyonggi-Do. . . . . .Tuesday 6 April
3. Inchon - Kyonggi-Do . . . . . .Wednesday 7 April
4. Chunchong - Kangwon-Do. . . . . .Thursday 8 April
5. Cheju - Cheju-do. . . . . .Friday 9 April

GROUP II

1. Chongju . . . . . .Monday 5 April
2. Taejon . . . . . .Tuesday 6 April
3. Chonju . . . . . .Wednesday 7 April
4. Kwangju . . . . . .Thursday 8 April

GROUP III

1. Taegu . . . . . .Monday 5 April
   Tuesday 6 April
2. Pusan . . . . . .Wednesday 7 April
   Thursday 8 April
   Friday 9 April

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

my file

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

Press Release No. 52

1 April 1948.

DECISION OF THE UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA CONCERNING A REQUEST FOR POSTPONEMENT OF ELECTION DAY.

The United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea having considered a suggested postponement until 24 May of the elections previously fixed for 9 May 1948, decided that it is the wish of the Commission that the elections should still be held on the date of 9 May 1948 as adopted in its Resolution of 12 March 1948.

A Main Committee has been established in Seoul and authorized to receive, examine and discuss such considerations or requests as may be submitted to it with regard to the implementation of electoral procedure.

The United States military authorities will have the opportunity to present their views for the consideration of this Committee.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Wilmeth File P.R.

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

Press Release No. 53

6 April 1948.

At its thirty-first meeting held on 3 April, the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, after considering the issues raised in a letter from the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, decided to concur in the proposal of the Commanding General to postpone the date of elections from 9 to 10 May 1948.

In making this decision the Commission presumed that any legal implications affecting electoral procedures which might arise from the postponement would be taken into account by the responsible authorities.

53
Apr. 6

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Wilmoth
PR File

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

Press Release No. 54

9 April 1948.

WORK OF OBSERVATION GROUP I

Observation Group I, consisting of representatives of Australia, China, El Salvador, France, India and the Philippine Republic, commenced its work on 5 April when it held a meeting with the Chairman and representatives of the Seoul City Election Committee. During the afternoon of 5 April the Group visited selected voting districts in several areas of the city in order to observe the conduct of registration.

On the 6, 7 and 8 April Group I visited Kaesong, Inchon and Chunchong respectively. In each of these places the Group met with the local Election Committees and made inquiries concerning the methods and results of registration. Members of the Group then visited voting districts selected by them and obtained useful information concerning the methods and progress of the registration of voters in the areas observed.

On Friday 9 April members of the Group left by plane for Cheju-Do in order to carry out similar observations in that area.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Wilkenson file

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

Press Release No. 55
13 April 1948

WORK OF THE FIELD OBSERVATION GROUPS

Observation Groups I, II and III commenced their work on 5 April and concluded their first week of observation on 10 April. They observed the conduct of registration and inquired into conditions connected with a free at osphere.

Observation Group I, consisting of representatives of Australia, China, El Salvador, France, India and the Philippine Republic visited Seoul, Kaesong, Inchon, Chunchon and the island of Cheju-do. On the island of Cheju-do, the group visited two of the three voting areas and interviewed representatives of the election committees. The group also held conferences with the governor of the province, the local chief of police and the American military authorities in connection with the disturbances which began on 3 April.

55 Apr. 13

Observation Group II, consisting of the representatives of Canada and Syria, visited Chongju, Taejon, Iri, Chonju and Kwang ju.

Observation Group III, consisting of the representatives of China, El Salvador and France, visited Taegu and Pusan. Both groups were able to conduct tours into the country with the purpose of ascertaining the conditions of registration of voters in the villages and of observing the conditions in the provincial capitals through conferences held with Korean and American authorities.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

Press Release No. 56

17 April 1948

RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE THIRTY-SECOND MEETING FOLLOWING THE DEATH OF MANUEL ACUNA ROXAS, PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINE REPUBLIC

THE UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

PLACES ON RECORD its sense of the loss sustained by the world on account of the death of Manuel Acuna Roxas, the first President of the Republic of the Philippines. In the death of one who has not only steered his country to independence but has also undertaken the stupendous task of its rehabilitation and reconstruction after the tragic ravages of a cruel war, the Philippine Republic and the Phillipine people have suffered an irreparable loss. The Commission, too, mourns the loss, to the world, of a distinguished jurist, a brave soldier, and a great statesman;

RESOLVES to stand for one minute in silence, and to cable immediately a copy of this resolution to the Government and people of the Republic of the Philippines as a fitting homage to a man whose death is mourned by all freedom-loving people of the world.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

Press Release No. 57

28 April 1948

At its thirty-third meeting held 28 April 1948, the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea adopted the following resolution:

"In order to comply with the provisions of the resolution passed at its twenty-second meeting on 12 March 1948,

Having satisfied itself as a result of its extensive field observations in various key districts in South Korea that there exists in South Korea a reasonable degree of free atmosphere wherein the democratic rights of freedom of speech, press and assembly are recognized and respected, the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea

RESOLVES

to confirm that it will observe the elections announced by the Commanding General of the United States Army Forces in Korea to be held on 10 May 1948."

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/69
30 April 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COJMISSION ON KOREA

PREPARATION OF THE FIRST PART OF THE REPORT TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, RESOLUTION ADOPTED IN THE THIRTY-SIXTH MEETING, 30 APRIL 1948

THE UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA,

HAVING RESOLVED to observe the elections on 10 May 1948;

HAVING RECALLED the responsibility placed upon it by the General Assembly not only to observe elections of representatives of the Korean people, but to facilitate the participation of such representatives in the consideration of the question of Korean freedom and independence and, in particular, its responsibility to be available for consultation with such representatives;

HAVING DECIDED that it would be advisable at this time to reach certain preliminary conclusions, and to prepare the first part of its report to the General Assembly to cover the period up to and including the elections;

HAVING TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT the advantages to be gained through concentration on this phase of its task in some center removed from Seoul;

RESOLVES:

THAT it proceed from Seoul to Tokyo on 15 May 1948 for the purpose of preparing its report on the work covered so far;

THAT it return to Seoul during the first week of June, and that during the period of its absence, a liaison group of its representatives remain in Seoul to receive all necessary information.

- - - -

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

Press Release No. 58

5 May 1948

At its thirty-seventh meeting the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea constituted a liaison group to remain in Seoul during the absence of the Commission in Tokyo. This liaison group is composed of representatives of France and China and is assisted by an appropriate staff from the Secretariat to receive all necessary information.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

Press Release No. 59

13 May 1948

PRESS STATEMENT BY THE CHAIRMAN, MR. YASIN MUGHIR (SYRIA),
13 MAY 1948

1. The Commission had resolved to observe the elections in the south of Korea provided it ascertained that fundamental freedoms of speech, assembly and press were respected and guaranteed. On 29 April, the Commission decided by a unanimous vote to observe the elections announced by the Commanding General of the United States Army in Korea, noting its satisfaction with the assistance and good-will of the military authorities towards the achievement of these objectives.

2. The Commission is well aware of the fact that these elections are not nation-wide elections in the sense that they do not comprise the South and the North of Korea, and that they do not include all, or most of the existing political parties and organizations. While the members of the Commission have been always unanimous in their concern about the Korean problem, they nevertheless show certain divergences in their appraisal of these elections. Some of them doubt whether the very outcome of these elections will contribute to the solution of the Korean problem, and even if they do not entertain such doubts, they do not want to regard the elections in the South nation-wide. With perhaps some reservation as to the terminology they want to call them "decidedly rightist elections". Other members of the Commission, while not completely satisfied with the achievements of the Commission, are inclined to think that these elections may be one step towards the unification and sovereignty of Korea. They certainly do not like to call these elections rightist elections, and if they do so, they believe that non-rightist elements, or rather those factions of the people which opposed the elections, are a very small minority.

/Still

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Still other members are not yet ready to express a final opinion on the situation.

3. With regard to the way in which these elections were conducted, some representatives have noted certain violations of the electoral law and the recommendations of the Commission. For instance, we have observed the presence of members of National Defence Corps in and around ~~the~~ some polling places. These corps were organized by the police to assist them in keeping peace and order. They may have constituted a certain degree of restriction on the freedom of the voters. In some places the police were inside the polling place. Members of youth organizations, sometimes in uniform, were also in and around some voting offices. Some of us noted lack of privacy and secrecy in some places. On the whole, however, the elections were conducted very smoothly and on a fairly good level of organization and efficiency. In fact the efficiency was so remarkable that the figure of the voting reached a very high percentage in a few hours. This, in my mind, should give rise to a certain degree of caution and reservation in our appraisal of that efficiency. However, a final conclusion about the result of these observations will be made later and will be included in our report to the General Assembly.

4. The Commission is well aware of the fact that observing the election completes only one stage of its mission. It has not yet committed itself to advise the elected representatives to immediately establish a national government. It is our hope that these representatives make all efforts before forming a government to get the support of those elements which opposed the elections, in order to achieve unity for Korea.

5. The Commission regards the observation of the elections as one distinct and clear stage of its work, and it decided, therefore, to write the first part of its report to the General Assembly covering the elections. It decided to write this report somewhere outside Korea in order to be able to concentrate on this phase of its task. At the same time, it has decided to leave a liaison group in Seoul during its absence. The Commission chose Japan,

/but

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

but General MacArthur had objections to the presence of the Commission in Japan. Nevertheless, the Commission has reaffirmed its decision to write the first part of its report outside Korea as soon as possible. With regard to the statements made by General MacArthur, the Commission wishes to emphasize that it will give serious attention to the matter through official channels.

- - - - - - -

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

Press Release No. 60

13 May 1948

At its seventh meeting, the Main Committee of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, heard Mr. Kim Koo. The purpose of this hearing was to ascertain his views on the Pyongyang Conference.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

Press Release No. 61

14 May 1948

The eighth meeting of the Main Committee heard Mr. Kimm Ki-sic and Mr. Lyu Wong Hong, in order to ascertain their views on the Pyongyang Conference.

Proceeding with its task to enquire into the political situation in Korea, the Main Committee has decided to hear Mr. Rhee Syngman and Mr. Kim Sung Soo before leaving Seoul temporarily.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

Press Release No. 62

DEPARTURE OF MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION AND OF THE SECRETARIAT TO SHANGHAI

At the thirty-ninth meeting, on 12 May 1948, the Commission decided:

1. To proceed from Seoul to Shanghai not later than 18 May 1948 for the purpose of preparing the first part of its report; and

2. To return to Seoul during the first week of June and to appoint a liaison group of its representatives to remain in Seoul during the period of its absence, for the purpose of receiving all necessary information.

As a consequence of this decision, the following members of the Commission and of the Secretariat will proceed to Shanghai on 16 May 1948: The Chairman, Mr. S. H. Jackson (Australia); Mr. Liu Yu-Wan (China); Mr. I. J. Bahadur Singh (India); Mr. Yasin Mughir (Syria); Mr. Petrus J. Schmidt, Principal Secretary; and Mr. Robert S. Hausner, Administrative Officer. The other representatives and members of the Secretariat will follow within a few days.

- - - - - - -

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

Press Release No. 63

14 May 1948

PRESS RELEASE ADOPTED AT THE FORTY-FIRST MEETING, HELD 14 MAY 1948

After an exchange of views among the members of the Commission concerning Press Release No. 59, Mr. Mughir, Representative of Syria, now Chairman of the Commission, declared that it was never his intention to commit the Commission in any manner and that he made it clear to the Press that he was only expressing his own views.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

Press Release No. 64

16 May 1948

SOCIAL ENGAGEMENTS AND PUBLIC STATEMENTS

The Commission, at its thirty-ninth meeting on 12 May 1948, decided to proceed from Seoul to Shanghai for the purpose of preparing the first part of its report to the General Assembly. Since the Commission at the same time decided to return to Seoul during the first week of June, only a comparatively short period of time will be available to complete this important part of its work. It is obvious that the Commission has to press on with this task with the least possible interruption.

Therefore, in accordance with its previous decision regarding social engagements, the Commission would like it to be understood that while appreciating the good intentions, it regrets that it must decline to take part in social gatherings, dinners, luncheon parties or any official welcome organized by whatever persons, groups or organizations.

Finally, no press statements, interviews, or other public announcements concerning the work of the Commission will be made by members of the Commission or of the Secretariat during their absence from Seoul, unless and until the Commission formally decides to do so.

- - - - - - -

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

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.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

Seoul, Korea

Press Release No. 66

7 June 1948

The United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, in accordance with its decision, returned to Seoul on 7 June.

The United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea completed the first five chapters of its Report to the General Assembly on 5 June, having met twice daily since 21 May in the United Nations Building in Shanghai.

This part of its Report to the General Assembly which has been adopted by the Commission, consists of a review of the political situation in Korea, the work of the Commission since its arrival in Seoul on 8 January 1948, and the Commission's observation of the election of 10 May 1948.

The Commission returned to Seoul, Korea, in order to consider the further implementation of its terms of reference as defined in the Resolutions of the General Assembly on 14 November 1947.

Having as its objective the prompt attainment of the freedom and independence of the Korean people, the Commission will proceed to a study of the political situation in Korea in the light of developments following the elections.

The delegate for Syria, Mr. Yasin Mughir, will temporarily not be able to attend the meetings of the Commission, having returned for urgent consultation with his delegation in Washington.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

Press Release No. 67
10 June 1948

At its sixtieth meeting held on 10 June 1948, the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea adopted the following resolution concerning consultation with the representatives elected on 10 May 1948:

"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 adopted on 14 November 1947."

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

Seoul, Korea

Press Release No. 68

22 June 1948

At its sixty-fourth meeting held on 21 June 1948, the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea received notification that the representative of Australia on the Commission, Mr. S.H. Jackson, would leave Seoul for Australia on 24 June for consultations with his Government.

In his absence, Australia will be represented on the Commission by the Alternate Representative, Mr. A.B. Jamieson, at present on the staff of the Australia Mission in Japan and of the British Commonwealth Representative on the Allied Control Council for Japan.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

Press Release No. 69
30 June 1948.

SPEECH BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA, MR. MIGUEL A.P. VALLE, ON THE OCCASION OF A VISIT TO THE KOREAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY,
SEOUL, 30 JUNE 1948

MR. CHAIRMAN OF THE KOREAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY,

GENTLEMEN:

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

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

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 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 1948, 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.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

Press Release No. 70
30 June 1948.

At its sixty-ninth meeting on 25 June 1948, the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea adopted a resolution concerning the elections of 10 May 1948 which it was decided should be announced by the Chairman, Mr. Miguel A.P. Valle, on the occasion of a visit by the members of the Commission to the Korean National Assembly, Seoul, on 30 June 1948.

Following is the text of the resolution:

"THE UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA,

HAVING OBSERVED, in accordance with the terms of the Resolution of 14 November 1948 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."

At its sixty-ninth meeting, the Commission also approved the text of a reply to a letter received from the Chairman of the Korean National Assembly formally notifying the Commission of the establishment of a Korean National

/ Assembly

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Assembly on 31 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 reply by the Chairman of the Commission included the following statement:

> "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."

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

Press Release No. 71

15 August 1948

(For release 11.00 a.m., 15 August 1948, local time)

SPEECH BY DR. RUFINO LUNA, CHAIRMAN OF THE UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA, ON THE OCCASION OF THE CELEBRATION OF THE FORMATION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA, HELD IN THE CAPITAL CITY OF SEOUL, ON AUGUST 15, 1948

Mr. President, Mr. Speaker of the National Assembly,

Mr. Chief Justice, Ladies and Gentlemen:

No nation in the Far East has received more generous attention to her national survival than Korea. Even on those dark days of World War II, her political aspiration to become free and independent could not and was not forgotten by the Allies.

On November 22-26, 1943, at the Cairo Conference, President Roosevelt of the United States, Prime Minister Churchill of Britain, and Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek of China conceived and issued the famous Cairo Declaration which states, among other things, that "the aforesaid three great powers, mindful of the enslavement of the people of Korea, are determined that in due course Korea shall become free and independent."

On July 26, 1945, this declaration was confirmed at the Potsdam Conference and on August 8, 1945, the Russians accepted it by declaring that "true to its duty to the Allies, the Soviet Government has accepted the proposals and has associated itself with the Allied declaration of July 26."

/ These

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

These were inspiring commitments that bolstered the nationalistic morale of the subjugated Koreans. They constituted general principles of policy, workable only by supplying the necessary details for its successful execution, which details were embodied in the Moscow Decision agreed at Moscow by the Council of Foreign Ministers on December 27, 1945.

A Soviet-American Joint Commission was formed, in accordance with this agreement, to assist in the formation of a provisional government. The world knows why that Commission ended most lamentably its work. But the democratic countries did not let the Koreans down. They did not forsake them. They did not abandon their cause.

On the floor of the General Assembly of the United Nations, their problem was presented and after conscientious deliberation, the resolutions of November 14, 1947, creating the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, were approved. The Commission lost no time in coming to Korea to organize itself and implement the resolutions.

On May 10, 1948, it observed the Korean elections, but the Commission was not alone in observing them. The whole world watched with keen interest your elections, and the results were most gratifying. They were in the opinion of the Commission "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."

These were the major steps taken by the Allies and the United Nations to solve the Korean problem. They were actions of magnanimous assistance, not empty words of promised help. They were practical measures designed to leave Korea for the Koreans.

To-day, we are gathered here to celebrate the formation of your new government, organized by Koreans and run by the Koreans. This is a glorious occasion for you. It is a milestone on your road to becoming full member of the family of nations.

/ To-morrow

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

To-morrow, you will hoist your Korean national flag at your Capitol Building. Keep your national flag flying by unshakeable national unity, and let it remain hoisted by the unwavering patriotism of every Korean.

As Chairman of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, I extend to you the sincere congratulations of the Commission on the establishment of your government; and as Representative of the Philippines, I assure you that it is far better that you have organized your own government than never to have established it at all.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

PRESS RELEASE

The Commanding General USAFIK is as deeply shocked and concerned by the reports of the casualties resulting from bombings at Tok Island as are the Korean people. The first information which this headquarters received of such an incident came from news accounts in the Korean press.

Immediately, Headquarters USAFIK instituted a careful investigation which is still continuing. It must be remembered that the tragedy took place at a distance of about 140 miles from the Korean coast, and therefore much time must elapse before a thorough investigation can be completed.

This Headquarters early established, however, that no US planes based on or assigned to units in Korea were in the area, or bombed, or had any part whatsoever in this affair.

An investigating and relief team, including a medical officer, was dispatched to the scene at once to obtain the facts and to render all aid possible. They have not yet returned.

Further investigation including the possibility of involvement of American planes based on Japan is being conducted by the Far East Air Force and the Far East Command. As soon as that investigation is completed a full report will be made.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

The Korean people can be assured that if it is found that American planes were responsible, the American authorities will be everything that can be done to compensate and to comfort the bereaved for the loss of life and property.

If it is discovered that United States forces are to blame, the responsibility will not be shirked. Koreans are urged to suspend judgment until all the facts are clarified and a full report can be made.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE
HEADQUARTERS XXIV CORPS
Seoul, Korea

SPECIAL PRESS RELEASE 27 August 1948

STATEMENT BY MAJOR GENERAL JOHN B. COULTER

For quite some time before my arrival in Korea on January 15, 1948, and particularly since, I have made a studious effort to know and appreciate the history and the culture of the Korean people. I have observed with intense interest and growing admiration the divers incidents concerned with the daily living of the Korean people. I have learned much; I sincerely admire and respect the Koreans and their philosophy of life.

In spite of long subjection to autocratic and ruthless rule, the nationalistic spirit of the Korean people has not been in the slightest stifled. To the contrary, their nationalistic spirit has indeed reached such bounds it could well serve as a heralded example to all freedom loving and democratic people everywhere. It shall be my earnest endeavor to be as helpful as is possible in the establishment of a democratic government cherished by them so fervently.

My government has no motive other than to further the friendship and well being of the Korean people as exemplified in all her past efforts. This policy shall be my guide.

I am aware of the great responsibilities heretofore borne by General Hodge which now have been entrusted to my care. It is my earnest desire that with the assistance of all men and women, both in uniform and in civilian clothes, of the United States Army Forces in Korea, and with the good will and understanding of the government of the Republic of Korea and her people, I shall fulfill my mission successfully and further cement the long standing friendship between Korea and the United States.

-30-

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

SECRET
COPY

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

17 September 1947.

SUBJECT: Tentative Plans Prepared by American Delegation of the US - USSR Joint Commission.

THRU : Commanding General,
United States Army Forces in Korea,
APO 235.

TO : The Joint Chiefs of Staff,
The Pentagon,
Washington, 25, D.C.

1. In connection with the objective of establishing a provisional government over a united Korea, the sub-commissions of the American Delegation of the US - USSR Joint Commission have prepared the plans which are forwarded as inclosures to this letter. The Russian members of the subcommissions concerned did not participate in the preparation of these plans. Before they could be used by the US - USSR Joint Commission, it would be necessary to obtain Russian agreement and to have the approval of the US - USSR Joint Commission. In view of the fact that the tentative plans may be of value to the working committee of the State Department responsible for the implementation of "Decision on SWNCC 176/30", they are being forwarded at this time in their present tentative nature.

2. The future freedom of negotiations of the US - USSR Joint Commission should not in any way be restricted by the incorporation of any important provision of these tentative plans in an over-all directive to the American Delegation.

ALBERT E. BROWN,
Major General, U. S. Army,
Chief Commissioner.

SECRET

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

SECRET

COPY

SUBJ: Tentative Plans Prepared by American Delegation of the US - USSR Joint Commission.

17 September 1947

7 Inclsoures - (5 copies each)

1. "Propposed Charter of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government" (Short Title: AMD 2/5).
2. "Draft Laws for Provincial and Local Elections, and for Election of Delegates to the National Assembly of Korea" (Short Title: AMD 8).
3. "Plan for National Elections in Korea" (Short Title: AMD 8/2).
4. "Procedure for the Assumption of Powers by the Provisional Korean Democratic Government" (Short Title: AMD 9).
5. "Proposed Political Platform Provisional Korean Democratic Government" (Short Title: AMD 6/1).
6. "Probable Position of the Soviet Delegation Regarding the Selection of Personnel for the Provisional Korean Democratic Government" (Short Title: AMD 7).
7. "Data Concerning Korean Political Parties and Social Organizations Applying for Consultation."

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Secret

APPENDIX A

Summary of Korean political parties and social organizations applying for consultation in South Korea, North Korea, and in all Korea, by size and political orientation.

1) SOUTH KOREA

(a) Political orientation and size of political parties and social organizations applying for consultation in South Korea.

Membership Categories	Political Orientation of Groups					TOTAL	Percentage
	Right	Moderate Right	Moderate	Moderate Left	People's Front		
1,000,000 & over	7	2	1	1	2	13	3.1
100,000 - 999,999	16	9	1	3	10	39	9.2
10,000 - 99,999	41	11	7	3	29	91	21.6
5,000 - 9,999	30	0	2	0	9	41	9.7
1,000 - 4,999	119	8	7	3	38	175	41.5
less than 1,000	39	4	8	2	10	63	14.9
Total Number	252	34	26	12	98	422 *	----
Percentage:	59.7	8.1	6.	2.8	23.2		100.0

* Excluding the following three applicants, which both delegation have agreed are fraudulent:

Acc. Nos.

19 Korea Civil Engineers' & Architects' League
154 Korean Democratic Young Men's League
212 Chosun Federation of Youth

(b) Claimed membership of groups applying for consultation in South Korea.

Membership Categories	Political Orientation (in 1,000)					TOTAL MEMBERSHIP
	Right	Moderate Right	Moderate	Moderate Left	People's Front	
1,000,000 & over	17,693	4,390	2,125	4,064	8,358	36,630,000
100,000 - 999,999	5,692	1,895	499	1,117	4,688	13,890,000
10,000 - 99,999	1,082	249	259	129	782	2,501,000
5,000 - 9,999	190	---	11	---	64	265,000
1,000 - 4,999	253	20	18	5	71	367,000
less than 1,000	11	.8	3	.6	+	19,000
Total Number	24,921	6,554.8	2,915	5,315.6	13,967	53,673,400

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

SECRET

APPENDIX A - #2

2) NORTH KOREA

Political parties and social organizations of North Korea whose applications for consultation were submitted by the Soviet Delegation (all are members of the Democratic People's Front).

Membership Categories	Orientation: People's Front — Number of Groups	TOTAL MEMBERSHIP
1,000,000 & over	5	9,192,665
100,000 - 999,999	7	3,608,837
10,000 - 99,999	16	477,268
5,000 - 9,999	5	31,152
1,000 - 4,999	5	19,595
less than 1,000	--	--
Total Number	38	13,329,517

3) ALL KOREA

(a) Political orientation and size of groups applying for consultation in all Korea.

Membership Categories	Political Orientation of Groups: Right	M.Right	Moderate	M.Left	P.Front	TOTAL	Percentage
1,000,000 & over	7	2	1	1	7	18	3.9
100,000 - 999,999	16	9	1	3	17	46	10.0
10,000 - 99,999	41	11	7	3	45	107	23.3
5,000 - 9,999	30	0	2	0	14	46	10.0
1,000 - 4,999	119	8	7	3	43	180	39.1
less than 1,000	39	4	8	2	10	63	13.7
Total Number	252	34	26	12	136	460	----
Percentage:	54.8	7.4	5.7	2.6	29.5		100.0

(b) Claimed membership of groups applying for consultation in all Korea.

Membership Categories	Political Orientation (in 1,000): Right	M.Right	Moderate	M.Left	P.Front	TOTAL MEMBERSHIP
1,000,000 & over	17,693	4,390	2,125	4,064	17,551	45,823,000
100,000 - 999,999	5,692	1,895	189	1,117	8,297	17,500,000
10,000 - 99,999	1,082	249	259	129	1,259	2,978,000
5,000 - 9,999	190	---	11	---	95	296,000
1,000 - 4,999	253	20	18	5	91	387,000
less than 1,000	11	.8	3	.6	4	19,400
Total Number	24,921	6,554.8	2,915	5,315.6	27,297	67,003,400

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

SECRET

Secret

APPENDIX B

List of all Korean political parties and social organizations applying for consultation in South and North Korea: by name, claimed membership, and political orientation. Those twenty-eight parties marked by an asterisk applied for consultation but did not submit answers of the questionnaires.

SOUTH KOREA:

Acc. Nos.	Full Name of Party or Social Organization	Declared Number of Members	Classified by Political Orientatio
1	Korean Law & Political Institute	2,000	Right
2	General Union of Entire Country Buddhist Assn.	1,585,708	Right
3	People's Republican Party	127,500	People's Front
4	Humanity Institute	8,000	Right
5	United eople's Party	14,000	Mod. Right
6	Sungdong Young Men's League	1,600	People's Fr.
7	Korean Popular Party	23,350	Right
8	North-South Friendship Association	1,840	Right
9	Hq. War Refugee Relief Association	2,500,000	Mod. Right
10	Chosun Renovation Party	20,431	Right
11	New Korea Young Men's Federation	2,400	Right
12	Korea Economic Association	2,756	Right
13 *	Korean Political & Economical Society	125	Right
14	Korean Esperanto Society	5,000	Moderate
15	Association for a Christian Nation	5,000	Right
16	Democratic Independence Front	498,647	Moderate
17	War Refugees Association	20,000	Right
18	New Progressive Racial Association	30,200	Right
19	Korea Civil Engineers & Architects' League	1,220,000	Moderate
20	Whang Hai Christian Friendship Association	567	Right
21	University Club (Global Comrades Society)	2,500	Mod. Right
22	Assn. of People from North Hamgyong Province	1,000	Right
23	Democratic Korean Independence Party	176,590	Mod. Right
24	Relief Assn. for Koreans in China	550	Right
25	Oriental Cultural Promotion Society	13,570	Right
26	Industrial Patriotic Party	13,475	Right
27	Western and Northern Friendship Assn.	1,028	Right
28	Korean Red Cross (charter members:	300)	Mod. Right
29	Society for Making Korea Wealthy & Strong	17,580	Right
30	Committee Promoting Korean Independent Dem.Govt.	22,000	Right
31	Assn. of Descendants of Tan (Founder of Korea)	31,560	Right
32	Whole National Patriotic Assn.	129	Mod. Right
33	Korean Renaissance Political Party	35,000	Mod. Right
34	Alliance for Independence Movement	20,000	Mod. Right
35	Reconstruction Alliance of Korean Druggists	6,029	Right
36 *	Korean Young Men's Esperanto League	300	People's Fr.
37	Young Korean Party	1,889,600	Mod. Right
38	Popular Party of Korea	24,178	Right
39	Institute for China Affairs	1,200	Mod. Right
40	Self-Realization Institute	2,709	Right

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

APPENDIX B - #2

Acc. Nos.	Full Name of Party or Social Organization	Declared Number of Members	Classified by Political Orientation
41	Oriental Idea Association	9,000	Right
42	Korean Civil Engineers Assn.	1,490	People's Front
43	Korean Transportation Society	5,000	Right
44	Korean Civil Engineers & Architects Assn.	195,183	Right
45	Society for the Study of the Korean Language	1,200	Right
46	North Korea Farmers' Union	3,000	Right
47	Korean Electric Engineers' Assn.	1,250	People's Fr.
48	Korean Patriots' Relief Assn.	22	Right
49	Patriotic Association	1,500	Right
50	Korean Manufacturing Chemists' Assn.	1,280	People's Fr.
51	Korean Chamber of Commerce	14,500	Right
52	Seoul Chamber of Commerce	5,553	Right
53 *	Korean Diligence and Saving Fraternity	250	Right
54	Democratic Women's Alliance of South Korea	857,287	People's Fr.
55	Christian Democratic Union	6,740	People's Fr.
56	Kwangju Chamber of Commerce	1,400	Right
57	Korean Fruit Growers Assn.	11,793	Mod. Right
58	Chundokyo Women's Assn.	42,843	Right
59	Central Hq. of Korean Buddhists	4,250,120	Right
60	Feder. of S. Chulla Prov. Commodity Dealers' Union	23,000	Right
61	Idealistic Korean Buddhist Institute	5,512	Right
62	All Korea Confucians' Union	18,635	People's Fr.
63	League of National Free Labor	6,000	Right
64	Korean Metallic Workers' Trade Union	16,596	People's Fr.
65	Korean Communication Labor Union	8,096	People's Fr.
66	Korean Tailor Workers' Union	4,479	People's Fr.
67	Korean Salary Men's Union	40,142	People's Fr.
68	National Congress of Specified Trade Union	8,657	People's Fr.
69	Korean Carpenters' Trade Union	3,752	People's Fr.
70	Korean Food Trade Union	8,384	People's Fr.
71	Korean Industrial Medical Institute	500	People's Fr.
72	Cooperative Association of Korea	554,080	People's Fr.
73	Korean Printing Workers' Trade Union	11,771	People's Fr.
74	Korean Fishery Workers' Trade Union	17,328	People's Fr.
75	Korean Textile Workers' Trade Union	23,252	People's Fr.
76	Chosun Pharmacist Society	560	People's Fr.
77	The Union of Korean Musicians	1,122	People's Fr.
78	Society of Tan Mountain (Tan, founder of Korea)	1,020	Right
79	League of Korean Art	1,624	People's Fr.
80	Great Mutual Society	28,363	Right
81	Toiling Masses Party	47,868	Mod. Left
82	Korean Accountants' Assn.	27	Right
83	Korean Public Opinion Assn.	1,500	Right
84	Chosun Political Economic Study Society	14,100	Mod. Right
85	Korean Wrestlers' Institute	26,531	Mod. Right

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

SECRET

Secret

APPENDIX B - #3

Acc. Nos.	Full Name of Party or Social Organization	Declared Number of Members	Classified by Political Orientation
86	Chosun Healthy People's Society	23,755	Mod. Right
87	1919 Independence Declaration Memorial Assn.	26,400	Right
88	Korean Educators' Association	9,210	People's Front
89	Seoul War Refugees' Street Vendors' As .	6,225	Right
90	Dong Hak Party	5,674	Right
91	Korean National Academy	570	People's Fr.
92	Race Culture StudySociety	500	Right
93	Korean Revolutionist Self-Governing Assn.	1,769	Right
94	Korean Mechanical Engineers' Assn.	1,210	People's Fr.
95	Politics and Economics Institute	25	Moderate
96	Korean Modern Garments' Research Assn.	1,300	Right
97	Central Hq. of National Cooperative Assns.	20,000	Right
98	Neighborhood Comrades Assn.	18,372	Right
99 *	Philanthropist Institute	505	Right
100	Chosun Theatre League	2,080	People's Fr.
101	Korean Democratic & Patriotic Young Men's Assn.	781,239	People's Fr.
102	Korean Independence Promoting Assn.	1,500	Right
103	Korean Language Institute	3,392	Mod. Right
104	Drafted (during the war) Union of Workers	11,050	People's Fr.
105	National Music Institute	1,042	People's Fr.
106	Korean Literary Men's Assn.	3,512	People's Fr.
107	Seoul Student Unification Acceleration Society	39,478	People's Fr.
108	Southeastern Section of Korea Club	1,400	Right
109	Korean Mining Technicians' Assn.	1,500	People's Fr.
110	Council of Korean Industry Construction	185,900	Mod. Left
111	Korean Trading Association	1,389	Right
112	Korean Farm Labor Party	58,600	Right
113	Union of Korean Scientists & Technician	6,820	People's Fr.
114	Korean Agricultural Technicians' Assn.	1,270	People's Fr.
115	Chosun Movie Association	1,560	People's Fr.
116	Council of Committee (located in Korea) of Union of Korean Scientists & Technicians in Japan	1,100	People's Fr.
117	Korean Industrial Technicians Union	11,796	People's Fr.
118	Korean Architecture Assn.	1,475	People's Fr.
119	Chosun Coal Manufacturers' Assn.	3,000	Right
120	Korean Forestry Assn.	3,253	Right
121	Peace and Light Institute	4,160	Right
122	Great Korea Patriotic Society	5,200	Right
123	Korean Farmers' Party	42,159	Mod. Right
124	Suwon Chamber of Commerce	110	Right
125	National Socialist Party	61,552	Right
126	Union of Sacred Korean Construction	72,000	Right
127	Union of New Literature	1,200	People's Fr.
128	Korean People's Relief Society	207,316	People's Fr.
129	Korean Music Reconstruction League	707	People's Fr.
130	Korean Photographers' Union	1,240	People's Fr.

Secret

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

SECRET

Secret

APPENDIX B - #4

Acc. Nos.	Full Name of Party or Social Organization	Declared Number of Members	Classified by Political Orientation
131	Union of All Korean Farmers' Committee	2,140,505	People's Front
132 *	Pusan Central Head Office of Korean Young Men's Association in Japan	2,500	People's Fr.
133 *	Pusan Economic Institute	37	Moderate
134	8th February Friendship Assn.	1,637	Right
135	Women's Work Patrons' Assn.	215	Right
136	Self-Supporting Students' Mutual Aid Assn.	21,930	People's Fr.
137	Eugenic Association of Korean Nation	453	Right
138	Korean Industrial Assn.	3,000	Right
139	Women's Scientist Assn.	1,500	People's Fr.
140	Korean Kwangpok Students Ex-Soldiers Assn.	8,470	Right
141	Pusan Chamber of Commerce & Industry	2,341	Right
142	South Kyongsang Province Commodity Assn.	1,231	Right
143	Pusan Property Custodian's Assn.	249	Right
144	Assn. of Korea Federation of Distribution	15,570	Right
145 *	Construction Young Men's Assn.	2,900	Right
146	Korean Opera Union	1,153	People's Fr.
147	Korean-American Assn.	1,300	Right
148	Central Friendly Assn.	3,000	Right
149	Seoul Committee of Residents in Japan Korean Assn.	15,240	People's Fr.
150	South Korea Labor Party	750,900	People's Fr.
151	Great Korea Young Men's Assn.	1,303	Right
152	Young Friends Party of Chon Do Kyo	61,695	Mod: Left
153	Hq. of Chon Do Kyo Religion	4,064,300	Mod. Left
154	Korean Democratic Young Men's League	830,000	People's Fr.
155	Chosun Marine Transportation Assn.	10,670	Moderate
156	Chosun Dancing Art Assn.	1,247	People's Fr.
157	Central People's Committee	20,207	People's Fr.
158	United Labor Committee	58,860	People's Fr.
159	Chosun Chemical Labor Union	18,013	People's Fr.
160	Transit Labor Union	38,311	People's Fr.
161	Union of Korean Civil Engineering Workers	21,025	People's Fr.
162	Korean Barber Workers Trade Union	2,317	People's Fr.
163	Korean Mine Workers Trade Union	15,648	People's Fr.
164	Korean Shoe Workers' Trade Union	2,539	People's Fr.
165	Korean Marine Trade Union	12,579	People's Fr.
166	Korean Electrical Workers' Trade Union	11,687	People's Fr.
167	Assn. for Rapid Realization of United Political /	1,500	Right
168	Righteous Friends Assn.	2,000	Right
169	Soviet-Korean Cultural Assn.	1,500	People's Fr.
170	Korean Mutual Relief Assn.	4,000	Right
171	Movement Assn. Anti-Japanese Relief	505,506	People's Fr.
172	Korean Assn. for Liberal Arts & Sciences	5,150	People's Fr.
173	Korean Drug Manufacturing Laborers' Assn.	2,112	Right
174	Korean Inventors' Assn.	963	Moderate
175	Korean War Refugee Unemployed Assn.	25,510	People's Fr.

Right

Secret

B-4

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS

SECRET

APPENDIX B - #5

Secret

Acc. Nos.	Full Name of Party or Social Organization	Declared Number of Members	Classified by Political Orientation
176	Korean Holy Political Society (Confucian)	16,000	Right
177	Korean Student Soldiers League	1,370	People's Front
178	Korean Railway Workers' Trade Union	30,981	People's Fr.
179	Korean Patriotic Women's Union	10,642	Right
180	League of Legal Scholars	1,030	People's Fr.
181	Taichung Music Assn.	1,200	Right
182	Ryesoo Nation Construction Young Men's Assn.	2,100	Right
183	Ryesoo Young Men's Christian Assn.	3,500	Right
184	Kimhai Newspaper Assn.	1,863	Right
185	Diamond Mountain Society	104,583	Right
186 *	Kyongsong (Seoul) Lawyers' Society	120	People's Fr.
187	Student Soldier Refusers' Assn.	2,783	Right
188	Council of Korean Labor Union	354,417	People's Fr.
189	Yongsan Social Work Assn.	1,500	Right
190	Korean General Farmers' Alliance	216,548	Mod. Right
191	Right & Left Unification Promotion Assn.	2,700	Moderate
192	Korean Dentists' Assn.	1,100	Right
193	Yosu Chamber of Commerce	480	Right
194	Korean People's Society	1,800	Right
195	Oriental Youth Assn.	4,900	Right
196	Kum Nung Friends' Society	525	Right
197	Korean Peace-Time Policy Committee	130,000	Right
198	Korean Public Health & Welfare Assn.	1,645	Right
199	Korean Democratic Union	31,600	Moderate
200	Pohang Chamber of Commerce	1,357	Right
201	Anti-Fascist Fighting Committee	25,000	People's Fr.
202	Christian Youth Federation in Soon Chon	1,100	Right
203	State Formation of Women's Society in Soon Chon	6,800	Right
204	Korean Moving Picture Technicians' Assn.	1,101	Right
205	Asiatic Democratic League	12,032	Right
206 *	Similar Righteous Ideas Institute	3,000	Moderate
207	Farmers-Laborers Cooperative Assn.	5,000	People's Fr.
208	Farm Laborers' Assn.	6,000	People's Fr.
209	Korea Welfare Society	20,000	Moderate
210	New Korea Nationalist Party	291,150	Mod. Right
211 *	Chamber of Commerce in Kunsan	1,100	Right
212	Chosun Federation of Youth	651,000	People's Fr.
213	Korean Revolutionary Labor Party	4,350	Mod. Right
214 *	Central Council of Korean Social Problems	27,500	Right
215	Korean-Chinese Cultural Assn.	1,300	Right
216	Central Food Dealers' Union	11,400	Moderate
217	Chun Do Kyo ("Worshipping Heaven," religious sect)	64,360	Moderate
218	Federation of Korean Cultural Assn.	68,493	People's Fr.
219	New Life Society	2,550	Moderate
220	Korean Agricultural Tools Assn.	1,277	Right

Secret

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

APPENDIX B - #6

Acc. Nos.	Full Name of Party or Social Organization	Declared Number of Members	Classified by Political Orientation
221	Full Moon Meeting Society	1,430	Right
222	Research Assn. on Problems of Koreans Residing --- Abroad -/	1,800	Right
223	Righteous Young Men's Assn.	400	Right
224	All Korea Anti-Trusteeship Assn.	3,450	Right
225	Anti-Trusteeship Fellowship Assn.	3,500	Right
226	Anam Revolutionary Young Men's Assn.	1,254	Right
227	Repatriated Koreans from Manchuria Assn.	1,600	Right
228	Great Korean Young Men's League	6,702	Right
229	North Mountain Comrades Assn.	1,185	Right
230	Korean Bamboo Lake Unit	2,763	Right
231	Morning Sun Comrades Assn.	16,613	Right
232	Korean Young Men's Assn.	1,800	Moderate Left
233	General Alliance of Revolutionary Buddhists	1,300	Right
234	Federation of Buddhist Women's Union	20,070	Right
235 *	Great East Gate Market Merchants' Union	270	Right
236	Returned Countrymen's Assn.	37,680	Mod. Right
237	League of Returners from South Sea Islands	3,673	Moderate
238	Great Korean Patriotic Young Men's Assn.	2,000	Right
239 *	Taegu Oriental Herb Business Assn.	158	Right
240	Korea Industrial Assn. in Japan	10,900	People's Front
241	Revolutionary Young Men's Union	12,000	Mod. Right
242 *	Renters' Assn.	20,100	People's Fr.
243	Korean Civil Liberty Union	500	Mod. Left
244	Korean Legal Research	102	Mod. Right
245	White-Clad People's Assn.	200	Right
246	Korea Tailors' Union	3,530	Right
247	Korea Civil Engineers & Architects Assn.	8,200	Right
248	North Kangwon People's Society	100,137	Right
249	Tongchun People's Society	5,080	Right
250	March- 1st Establishing Country Assn.	1,200	Mod. Right
251	Mutual Cooperative Original Society	2,600	Moderate
252	National Cultural Assn.	45	Right
253	General League of Young Men of Korea	533,200	Right
254	Korean Scientists Assn.	22,000	Right
255	Political Comrades Assn.	9,546	Right
256	Central Committee for Sea Transportation	2,116	Mod. Left
257	Soon Chun Chamber of Commerce	450	Right
258	Mokpo Chamber of Commerce	1,050	Right
259	March 1st Christian Friendship Assn.	16,736	Right
260	Korean Mining Assn.	37,015	Right
261	Popular Party	90,618	Right
262 *	Chamber of Commerce & Industry in Inchon	1,056	Right
263	People's Alliance	135,702	Mod. Right
264	Chamber of Commerce of Chonju	700	Right
265	Chamber of Commerce of Iri	500	Right

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

APPENDIX B - #7

Acc. Nos.	Full Name of Party or Social Organization	Declared Number of Members	Classified by Political Orientation
266	Kangwon Province Commodity Assn	5,300	Right
267	Kangwon Province Chamber of Commerce & Industry	15,000	Right
268	Federation of Catholic Young Women's Assn.	2,110	Right
269	Federation of Catholic Young Men's Assn.	1,400	Right
270	Roman Catholic Church	198,811	Right
271	Working People's Party	220,520	Mod. Left
272 *	Seoul Midwife's Assn.	300	Moderate
273	Kyonggi Girls' School Alumnae Assn.	3,500	Right
274	Democratic People's Front	6,217,819	People's Front
275	Korean Livelihood Assn.	31,620	People's Fr.
276	Democratic Students' League	73,974	Moderate
277	Elementary Science Assn. of Korea	1,120	Mod. Left
278	Oriental Medical Society	6,800	Right
279	Korean Reporters' Assn.	1,500	People's Fr.
280	Tong Yong Chamber of Commerce & Industry	1,773	Right
281	Seoul Lawyers' Assn.	199	People's Fr.
282	Eastern Country Culture Assn.	42,535	Right
283	Social Democratic Party	71,059	Mod. Left
284	The Korean-China Docotrs' Assn.	1,811	People's Fr.
285	Yong San Truck Business Assn.	1,517	Right
286	Kyonggi Province Steam Engine Assn.	2,150	Right
287	South Korea Farmers' Society	19,679	Mod. Left
288	Kyonggi Province Education Assn.	5,033	Right
289	Korean Young Men's Assn.	102,300	Mod. Right
290	North Kyong Sang Province Chamber of Com. & Ind.	2,600	Right
291	South Cholla Province Chamber of Commerce & Ind.	2,570	Right
292 *	Metropolitan Transportation Cooperative Assn.	3,500	Right
293 *	Kyonggi Province Midwife's Assn.	110	Right
294	Chung Nam Commodity Assn.	1,200	Right
295	South Chung Chong Province Chamber of Commerce	1,200	Right
296	Buddhist Young Men's Party	21,915	Right
297	Inyi Self-Guarding Troop	226	Right
298	Great Law Buddhist Society	200,000	People's Fr.
299	Heung San Laborers Self-Aid Assn.	5,215	Right
300	Korean Renters' Assn.	45,800	People's Fr.
301 *	Merchant Assn. of Great South Gate Market of Seoul	226	Right
302	Sam Ri Self-Strengthening Assn.	10,000	Right
303 *	Great Korean Popular Socialist Party for the Redistribution of the National Land	200	Right
304	National Federation of Confectionary Unions	3,000	Right
305	New Progressive Party	12,332	Mod. Right
306	Dukryang Friendship Assn.	2,300	Right
307	Dukryang Christian Young Men's Mission	1,500	Right
308	Democratic Educational Society	25,581	People's Fr.
309	Korean Legal Clerk's Assn.	1,310	Right
310	War Refugees League	74,326	People's Fr.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By

SECRET
Secret

APPENDIX B - #8

Acc. Nos.	Full Name of Party or Social Organization	Declared Number of Members	Classified by Political Orientation
311	Keunwoo Association	1,300	Right
312	Korea Patriotic Friends Assn.	1,050	Right
313	Hai Yang Gun (County) People's Assn.	3,000	Right
314	Democratic Youth United Front	46,988	Moderate
315	Korean Industrial Club	1,500	People's Front
316	Torch Club	86	Right
317	Sinhomism Korea Society	357	Moderate
318	Korean Patriotic Comrades Assn.	5,800	Right
319	Patriotic Young Men's Assn.	2,611	Right
320	Medical Doctors' Assn.	706	Moderate
321	Korean Medical Doctors' Assn.	2,711	Right
322	Christian Assn. of North Kyongsang Province	3,562	Right
323	Taegu Christian Young Men's Assn.	2,800	Right
324	Street Merchants' Policy Committee	3,495	People's Fr.
325	Coalition Committee	65	Moderate
326	Korean National Reconstruction Youth Assn.	387,000	Mod. Right
327	Korean Textile Assn.	3,380	Right
328	Assn. of Council Against Illegal Actions	2,000	Right
329	Union of Art Assn.	3,080	Right
330 *	Korean Authors' Assn.	730	Right
331	Assn. of People from South Hamgyong Province	125,000	Mod. Right
332 *	Printing Committee of Left-Wing Books	143	People's Fr.
333	Kyongsang Province Natives Friendship Society	5,000	Right
334	North Chungchong Prov. Chamber of Com. & Ind.	3,830	Right
335	North Chungchong Province Commodity Assn.	1,032	Right
336	Christian New People's Assn.	4,462	Mod. Right
337	Korean Horse Assn.	3,000	Right
338	Tongnam Young Men's Assn.	1,050	Right
339 *	Korean Medical Suppliers' Assn.	1,800	Moderate
340	Institute for Nations Program	5,600	Moderate
341	The Legal & Political Assn.	583	Right
342	Kyongsang (N.) Province Medical Doctors' Assn.	309	Mod. Right
343	National Construction Oratory Assn.	1,750	Right
344	Anam Young Men's Assn.	1,100	Right
345	Korea Republican Party	173,500	Mod. Right
346	North Mountain Assn.	300	Right
347	Seoul Nurses' Assn.	250	Right
348	Korean Sericulture Assn.	451,365	Right
349	Hwang Hai Society	5,000	Right
350	Korean Social Education Assn.	15,080	Right
351	Korean Publishers' Cultural Assn.	150	Mod. Left
352	Korean Youth Union	287,500	Mod. Right
353	Federation of Korean Irrigation Assn.	500,000	Right
354	Democratic Party of Korea	865,706	Right
355	Council for Establishing Provisional Government	150	Right

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

SECRET

Acc. Nos.	Full Name of Party or Social Organization	Declared Number of Members	Classified by Political Orientation
356	Union of All Women's Assns. in Korea	4,525,150	Right
357	Independent Laborers Federation of Korea	1,001,790	Right
358	Korean Alphabet Comrades Assn.	1,200	Right
359	National Art Society	1,050	Right
360	Spring and Autumn Assn.	1,800	Right
361	Young Friends' Assn.	1,200	Right
362	Committee for Importation of Korean Property from Japan	20,000	Right
363	Patriotic League	7,164	Right
364	Philanthropical Society	2,800	Right
365	Masan Chamber of Commerce & Industry	3,319	Right
366	Mutual People's Society	1,600	Right
367	Confucian Association	3,000	Right
368	Great Korea Patriotic Assn.	1,800	Mod. Right
369	Light Revival Society	12,550	Right
370	Korean Printing Cultural Assn.	270	People's Front
371	Korean Military Affairs Assn.	300,000	Right
372	Chosun Democratic Party	225,212	Right
373	Korean Public Opinion Society	1,775	People's Fr.
374	Fatherland Culture Society	2,000	Right
375 *	Korean-American Cultural Society	200	Right
376	General Council for National Fishery Industry	105,000	Right
377	Anti-Trusteeship Establishing Country Comrades Assn.	5,300	Right
378	Korean Confucianists Unification Assn.	3,300	People's Fr.
379	Korean Industrial Labor Investigation Institute	2,489	People's Fr.
380	Korean Liberty Party (Korean Free Youth Party)	150,000	Right
381	International Politics & Diplomatic Assn.	230	People's Fr.
382	General Hq. of Self-Guarding Corps	1,200	Moderate
383	Korean Fertilizer Society	7,415	Right
384	Korean Aviation Development Assn.	1,200	Right
385	People's Assn. of Sunchon County (N. Pyongan Prov.)	365	Right
386	Spinners & Weavers Assn. of Korea	30,000	Right
387	Korean Historical Society	2,103	People's Fr.
388	Central Livestock Breeding Assn.	2,462	Right
389	Korean Restoration Youth Assn.	879,050	Right
390	Central Culture Assn.	40	Right
391	Same Voice Association	3,108	Right
392	Korean Medical Supply Industry Assn.	4,700	Right
393	New Life Association	1,500	Right
394	Oriental Politics Institute	1,300	Mod. Right
395	Korean Race Assn.	662,282	Right
396 *	Korean Musicians' Assn.	35	Right
397	Korean Patriots' Union	280	Right
398	Korean Veterinarians' Assn.	925	Moderate
399	Federation of Korean Property Custodians	2,500	Right
400 *	Korea Agricultural Assn.	1,655,650	Right

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Secret

APPENDIX B - #10

Acc. Nos.	Full Name of Party or Social Organization	Declared Number of Members	Classified by Political Orientation
401	People's Livelihood Society	1,038	Peoples Front
402	Korean Christian Good-Will Mission Society	3,003	Right
403	General Assn. of Blind in Korea	20,000	Right
404	Chang Dong Church Women's Assn.	110	Right
405 *	Tankoo Fine Art Institute	30	Right
406	Korean Christian Fellowship Missionary Assn.	1,000	Right
407	New Korea Party	5,500	Right
408	Butchers' Union	350,000	People's Fr.
409	Korean Youth Literature Assn. (Youth Writers')	1,350	Right
410	Clean Friends Club	1,500	Right
411	National Club	28,000	Right
412	National Patriotic Party of Chun Do Kyo	1,393,065	Right
413	Women's Assn. for Rapid Realization of Korean Independence	3,281,724	Right
414	Central Union Federation	100,000	Right
415	Korea Laborers' Athletic League	3,710	Right
416	Korean Agricultural Science Assn.	2,253	Right
417	Reformation Comrade Assn.	5,200	Right
418	Republic Club	3,200	Right
419	Evolution Association	2,000	Right
420	Construction League	3,200	Right
421	National Constructing Club	2,500	Right
422	Youth Loving Comrades Assn.	3,451	Right
423	Korea Young Women's Christian Assn. (Y.W.C.A.)	9,280	Right
424	All-Korea Political Parties & Social Organizations League for U.S.-U.S.S.R. Joint Commission	2,125,055	Moderate
425	Seoul City & Town Young Men's Assn.	3,000	People's Fr.

Secret

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By

SECRET
Secret

APPENDIX B - #11

NORTH KOREA:

Acc. Nos.	Full Name of Party or Social Organization	Declared Number of Members	Classified by Political Orientation
1	North Korea Labor Party	652,077	People's Front
2	North Korea Democratic Party	247,972	" "
3	North Korea Chun Do Kyo Young Friends	414,964	" "
4	North Korea Miners' Union	50,976	" "
5	North Korea Metal Workers' Union	22,250	" "
6	North Korea Construction Workers' Union	16,096	" "
7	North Korea Automobile & Land-Carriage Workers' Union	14,177	" "
8	North Korea Chemical Workers' Union	41,773	" "
9	North Korea Textile Workers' Union	20,190	" "
10	North/Food Industries Workers' Union Korea	11,362	" "
11	North Korea Printers' Union	3,584	" "
12	North Korea Lumber Workers' Union	30,435	" "
13	North Korea Fishing Industries Union	22,681	" "
14	North Korea Communications Employees' Union	5,169	" "
15	North Korea Public Health Employees' Union	4,234	" "
16	North Korea Office Workers' Union	64,249	" "
17	North Korea Teachers' & Cultural Workers' Union	29,461	" "
18	North Korea Municipal Employees' Union	14,177	" "
19	North Korea Railroad Workers' Union	30,319	" "
20	North Korea Electrical Workers' Union	7,163	" "
21	North Korea Peasants' Alliance	2,572,714	" "
22	North Korea Democratic Women's Alliance	1,050,103	" "
23	North Korea Democratic Youth Alliance	1,248,574	" "
24	North Korea Consumers' Cooperative Alliance	2,751,798	" "
25	North Korea Society for Aid to Korean Fighters & Patriots	752,514	" "
26	North Korea Society of Public Health Employees	2,976	" "
27	North Korea Soc. of Engineers & Technical Employees	33,038	" "
28	North Korea Red Cross Society	54,000	" "
29	North Korea Society for the Encouragement of People's Education and Culture	1,569,478	" "
30	North Korea Writers' Society	6,302	" "
31	North Korea Musicians' Society	5,604	" "
32	North Korea Actors' & Singers' Society	6,914	" "
33	North Korea Artists' Society	4,719	" "
34	North Korea Society of Specialists in Agriculture, Forestry & Marine Products' Industries	4,082	" "
35	North Korea United Buddhists' Society	375,762	" "
36	North Korea Society of People's Air Fleet	201,865	" "
37	North Korea Protestant Society	22,084	" "
38	North Korea Chun Do Kyo Religious Society	963,683	" "

Secret

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

APPENDIX C

List of South Korea political parties and social organizations applying for consultation which are considered ineligible because of fraud (including inactivity, rendering the organization, in effect, defunct).

Acc. Nos.	Name of Party or Social Organization	Membership	Reason
11	New Korea Young Men's Federation	2,400	Inactive
19	Korea Civil Engineers Union	1,220,000	Fraudulent
29	Society for Making Korea Wealthy & Strong	17,500	Fraudulent
104	Union of Conscription Workers	11,050	Inactive
154	Korean Democratic Young Men's Union	830,000	Fraudulent *
157	Central People's Committee	20,207	Inactive
169	Soviet-Korean Cultural Association	1,500	Inactive
175	Korean War Refugees Unemployed Association	25,510	Inactive
177	Korean Student Soldiers' League	1,370	Inactive
187	Student Soldiers' Refusers' Association	2,783	Inactive
201	Anti-Fascist Fighting Committee	15 parties	Inactive
212	Chosun Federation of Youth	651,000	Fraudulent *
214	Central Council for Korean Social Problems	27,500	Inactive
359	National Art Society	1,050	Inactive
373	Korean Public Opinion Society	1,775	Inactive

* Also registered under another name.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

APPENDIX D

List of Korean political parties and social organizations applying for consultation which may be considered for exclusion on the basis of duplication of membership. (Each of the following organizations is a federation of organization whose individual members have also applied for consultation; therefore each is a direct duplication.)

Acc. Nos.	Name of Party or Social Organization	Membership
16	Democratic Independence Front	498,647
117	Korean Industrial Technicians' Union	11,796
188	Council of All Korean Labor Union	354,417
201	Anti-Fascist Fighting Committee (federation of groups in Democratic Front)	none given
218	Federation of Korean Cultural Associations	68,493
274	Democratic People's Front	6,217,819
356	Union of All Women's Associations in Korea	4,525,150
424	All Korea Political Parties & Social Organizations League for U.S.-U.S.S.R. Joint Commission	2,125,055

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Secret

APPENDIX E

Additional political parties and social organizations which the American delegation suggested for exclusion from oral consultation included:

1) Applicants with a claimed membership of 1,000 or less, which number 63. (For names of groups with less than 1,000 claimed membership, see Appendix B).

2) Applicants for consultation from South Korea of over 1,000 claimed membership which may be considered local in nature and interest as follows:

Acc. Nos.	Name of Party or Social Organization	Membership
6	Sungdong (part of Seoul) Young Men's League	1,600
182	Ryesoo Nation Construction Young Men's Assn.	2,100
183	Ryesoo Young Men's Christian Assn. (Y.M.C.A.)	3,500
184	Kimhai Newspaper Association	1,863
189	Yongsan Social Work Assn.	1,500
202	Christian Youth Federation in Soon Chon	1,100
203	State Formation Women's Society in Soon Chon	6,800
207	Farmers'-Laborers' Cooperative Assn.	5,000
208	Farm Laborers' Assn.	6,000
226	Anam Revolutionary Young Men's Assn.	1,254
230	Korean Bamboo Lake Unit	2,763
273	Kyonggi Girls' School Alumnae Assn.	3,500
285	Yong San Truck Business Assn.	1,517
306	Dukryang Friendship Assn.	2,300
307	Dukryang Christian Young Men's Assn.	1,500
313	Hai Yang County (Gun) People's Assn.	3,000
323	Taegu Christian Young Men's Assn.	2,800
338	Tongnam Young Men's Assn.	1,050
344	Anam Young Men's Assn. (part of Seoul)	1,100
425	Seoul City & Town Young Men's Assn.	3,000

20 51,734

3) Applicants for consultation from South Korea whose membership is located almost entirely in Japan (since Korean organizations whose headquarters are located in Manchuria, Siberia, Hawaii, the United States, and China are not included for consultation, it does not seem necessary to consult orally with organizations of Koreans located primarily in Japan).

Acc. Nos.	Name of Party or Social Organization	Membership
116	Council of Committee Located in Korea of Union of Korean Scientists & Technicians in Japan	1,100
132	Pusan Central Head Office of Korean Young Men's Assn. in Japan	2,500
149	Seoul Committee of Residents in Japan Korean Assn. (all but 15,240 in Japan)	625,581
240	Korean Industrial Assn. in Japan (all but 10,900 in Japan)	38,900

4 668,081

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

APPENDIX E - #2

4) Applications for consultation from South Korea not otherwise excluded which may be termed "non-social" within a limited definition of the expression: "social organizations."

Acc. Nos.	Name of Party or Social Organization	Membership
14	Korean Esperanto Society	5,000
45	Society for the Study of the Korean Language	1,200
50	Korean Manufacturing Chemists' Assn.	1,280
85	Korean Wrestlers' Institute	26,531
103	Korean Language Institute	3,392
105	National Music Institute	1,042
121	Peace & Light Institute	4,160
242	Renters' Association	20,100
286	Kyonggi Province Steam Engine Assn.	2,150
300	Korean Renters' Assn.	45,800
315	Korean Industrial Club	1,500
324	Street Merchants' Policy Committee	3,495
337	Korean Horse Assn.	3,000
379	Korean Industrial Labor Investigation Institute	2,489
383	Korean Fertilizer Society	7,415
384	Korean Aviation Development Assn.	1,200
388	Central Livestock Breeding Assn.	2,462
399	Federation of Korean Property Custodians	2,500

14

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

SECRET

Secret

APPENDIX F

List of twenty-four parties of over 10,000 members which the Soviet delegation insists must be excluded from consultation because of membership in the Anti-Trusteeship Committee (those with known membership in the Anti-Trusteeship Committee are marked with an asterisk).

Acc. Nos.	Name of Party or Social Organization	Membership	Political Orientation
7	Korean Popular Party	23,350	Right
31	Assn. of Descendants of Tan (founder of Korea)	31,560	Right
37 *	Young Korea Party	1,889,000	Mod. Right
38	Popular Party of Korea	24,178	Right
60	Commodity Dealers' Union of South Cholla Prov.	23,000	Right
80	Great Mutual Society	28,363	Right
87	1919 Independence Declaration Memorial Assn.	26,400	Right
144	Assn. of Korea Federation of Distribution	15,570	Right
179	Korean Patriotic Women's Union	10,642	Right
261	Popular Party	90,618	Right
289 *	Korean Young Men's Assn.	102,300	Mod. Right
302	Sam Ri Self-Strengthening Assn.	10,000	Right
326	Korean National Reconstruction Youth Assn.	387,000	Right
331	Assn. of People from South Hamgyong Province	125,000	Mod. Right
350	Korean Social Education Assn.	15,080	Right
354 *	Democratic Party of Korea	865,706	Right
356 *	Union of All Women's Assns. in Korea	4,525,150	Right
357 *	Independent Laborers' Federation of Korea	1,001,790	Right
369	Light Revival Society	12,550	Right
371	Korean Military Affairs Assn.	300,000	Right
372 *	Chosun Democratic Party	225,212	Right
389 *	Korean Restoration Youth Assn.	879,050	Right
412 *	Natl. Patriotic Party of Chun Do Kyo	1,393,065	Right
413 *	Women's Assn. for Rapid Realization of Korean Independence	3,281,724	Right

SECRET

Secret

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

COPY

file

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

2 February 1948

Lt. General John R. Hodge
Commanding General
United States Armed Forces In Korea

Dear General Hodge:

The Sub-committee engaged in interviewing Korean personalities (Sub-committee II) is using every endeavor to arrange free discussion with individuals of all shades of political opinion.

Amongst those listed for hearing are persons who, according to the Subcommittee's best information, are imprisoned, or under arrest or surveillance or are subject to arrest.

The United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea would like its Subcommittee to have an early opportunity of interviewing these persons under conditions which would encourage them to give free expression to their views.

The Commission has too in mind, that such persons should have absolute freedom from restraint or surveillance for a period sufficient to enable them first to contact their organizations and then to interview the Subcommittee.

In the case of those now in custody of Subcommittee would wish to have invitations delivered by its own representatives and if accepted to arrange for a hearing.

Those under surveillance or proscribed by the police might be granted immunity from police attention until further notice.

While the Commission has no intention of intervening in the administration of Korea it is concerned to acquaint itself with the freely expressed views of all section of Korean opinion.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 76[illegible]70
By NARS, Date

C O P Y

Your cooperation in assisting the Commission in this regard would be greatly appreciated. I or the chairman of the Subcommittee would be glad to discuss with you any aspect of the above request.

Yours sincerely,

/s/ K. P. S. Menon

K. P. S. MENON

C O P Y

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Gen Wickersham

5 February 1948

Honorable K. P. S. Menon
Chairman
United Nations Temporary
Commission on Korea

Dear Dr. Menon:

I received your letter of 2 February late yesterday in which you discussed matter of interviewing Korean personalities.

I am in full agreement with the desire of the Commission to interview all shades of political beliefs in Korea and record my willingness to do everything I can to assist in this effort insofar as consistent with the necessity for maintenance of peace and order in the United States zone.

I shall be delighted to confer with you and/or with the Sub-Committee chairman, with the full Sub-Committee or even the entire Commission, at any convenient time, on steps we can take to carry out our mutual aims in this respect.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN R. HODGE
Lieutenant General, U. S. Army
Commanding

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

File

5 February 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SCHMIDT:

There is attached a copy of a letter from General Hodge to Ambassador Menon agreeing to his suggestion of a meeting in connection with the matter of interviewing certain Korean personalities.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

Att.

cc: Mr. Milner
Mr. Engers
Mr. Schreiber

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

File

DRAFT

Date

Mr. Jean-Louis Paul-Boncour
Chairman, United Nations Temporary
Commission on Korea
Duk Soo Palace
Seoul, Korea

I acknowledge receipt of the letter of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea dated 17 March 1948 signed by Mr. Menon, Chairman of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea.

I wish to assure you that the United States will cooperate to the fullest extent in assisting the task of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea in accordance with its commitments.

I note that the "principal considerations the Interim Committee had in mind" were those relating to the observation of elections "in a free atmosphere wherein democratic rights of freedom of speech, press and assembly would be recognized and respected....." I wish to point out that the commitments of the United States as expressed in the Cairo, Potsdam and Moscow Declarations have all envisioned the early establishment of a unified, independent Korean government by the freely expressed will of the Korean people. Furthermore, in the military proclamations under which the United States Forces occupied southern Korea (Proclamation No. 1 ("To the People of Korea") issued by General of the Army Douglas MacArthur on 7 September 1945) and my Field Order No. 55 dated 29 August 1945, both insured to the people of Korea that the basic freedoms of speech, press, religion and assembly as well as the rights of property would be respected to the extent that the safety of the occupation troops were not involved. These guarantees have been repeated publicly by me on numerous other occasions. Copies of all my statements to Koreans have been made available to your Commission.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

These fair promises have not lagged behind actuality. The United States has vigorously supported and still supports as free a press as exists in most countries. It is not composed of government-controlled house organs such as that of Communist or Communist-controlled countries which parrot the Communist line. It is not controlled by prior censorship--that is, newspaper, magazine and periodical material being submitted in advance for approval. The press, rightist or leftist alike, freely and openly comment on the United States and Military Government policies, sometimes critically, without fear of reprisals. The rights of free speech, religion and assembly have been equally respected and protected.

I would not be entirely frank, however, if I did not point out certain facts:

(1) South Korea is military occupied by the forces of the United States with all the powers that accrue through recognized international law. The attached (Inclosure No. 1) delineates in some detail the normally recognized restrictions on the civilian populace of military zones. The United States does not wish to occupy South Korea for military or other puposes. Its forces are solely here because of the arbitrary, intransigent attitude of the Soviet Union and its failure to work out the Moscow Decision except on a basis of suppression of all of the freedoms that the U.S. guarantees. Neither has the U.S. established nor wishes to maintain the 38° parallel boundary between zones which, on the United States Side, was merely a temporary delineation for accepting the surrender of the Japanese troops in Korea after the close of World War II. But while the U.S. forces are in South Korea, every step necessary to protect those forces and its citizens will be taken. This consideration is and must always be paramount in the mind of the Military Commander.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

(2) Forces inimical to the United States are at work to destroy that country and its standing abroad and indeed these forces do not even stop at world domination. The plans of these groups are easily discernible in South Korea, including murder, arson, riots, sedition, and overthrow of the existing government. The authorities have shown extreme forbearance and patience toward these groups. Unpatriotic Koreans have been permitted, considering their murderous intent and faithful adherence to the plans of an outside power, the widest latitude. When the limits of tolerance are reached, which is often, these people are punished, despite the maudlin pleas of the misguided, including some American citizens. When the authorities have yielded to pleas for release of some of these people and granted commutation, they have been repaid by greater crimes on the part of those released.

(3) The Orient is difficult to know. Long residence and considerable experience is essential to a reasonable understanding. The Occidental is too often confused by devious and ingenuous approaches of self-seeking individuals with axes to grind and objectives to gain. In this respect it does not differ materially from other areas. In Korea a woeful lack of unity must be apparent to all. In this historic and vital moment for Korea, we have various factions refusing for selfish reasons to take part in an election to choose Korean representatives which will later form a Korean government. No less than six important groups, ranging from the Communists to those on the so-called "Extreme Right" have announced that they will boycott the elections. It is apparent to anyone who is familiar with the Korean scene that they are boycotting the elections because they either (1) cannot win or (2) cannot get some particular concession favorable to their group.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

(4) The terms "free atmosphere", "free elections", etc. are relative ones. There never was such a thing as an entirely free or honest election, even in the enlightened countries represented by the delegates of UNTCOK. What standard is Korea to be judged by? The public statements of UNTCOK, the myriad guarantees and assurances sought of the authorities and the highly complicated election law and procedures favored by UNTCOK leave the impression that it will be an extremely ~~gh~~ high one. Should this be so? We must remember that the Koreans have only a short time ago been released from 40 years of complete Japanese domination. We should also remember that this domination was acquiesced in by most western nations. Before the Japanese domination, the Koreans were practically serfs of a decadent fuedal kingdom.
I cannot impress too strongly the fact that this is the first election to be held in Korea under recognized democratic procedures. To carry out an election of the standards envisioned by the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea requires considerable patience with and understanding of the Korean situation. Hasty judgment and preconceived idea of various factors are fatal to a ~~complete~~ sympathetic understanding.

(5) The political situation in Korea is a changeable one and often influenced by outside factors. Many Koreans cannot and will never understand why it was necessary to refer back to Lake Success a problem that was clear to them in the establishment of a Korean government in the shortest possible time. They could not understand why the feelings of a nation that has arbitarily established the 38° parallel ipon curtain and refused to ~~establish~~ form anything but a Communist government in Korea should be entitled to any special consideration. These people fail to see what to them is appeasement of Russia in the recent consideration of the Korean problem and lastly the obstructionist

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

tactics of some while giving lip service to early Korean independence is utterly beyond their comprehension.

The following are replies and comment on your specific recommendations and conclusions:

A. <u>The question of law</u>

1. Considerable time has been spent with the legal staff, Subcommittee 3 and Secretariat of UNTCOK by Korean and U.S. experts in explaining the laws of South Korea. If further explanation is required, I shall be glad to put additional legal assistance at the disposal of UNTCOK.

2. Ordinance entitled "Changed in Criminal Procedure" was promulgated on __ March. (Copy attached as Inclosure 2).

3. a. Compilation of existing laws, ordinances, proclamations of the executive power (U.S. occupation zone) and other orders having the force of law, is being prepared and will be made available to UNTCOK as soon as completed.

b. The "proclamation of the United States authorities" on this subject is under study. Concerning this matter, it is expedient to call your attention to the following factors:

(1) The "proclamation" as desired is actually a declaration of a "Bill of Rights" or Constitution and as such is more properly the province of a permanent Korean government.

(2) Proclamation of a comprehensive "Bill of Rights" in this occupation zone has been made by proclamations (see page___above), ordinances and laws at various times.

(3) In actual practice the people of South Korea have had all the benefits of the democratic freedoms usually known to and enjoyed by the greater part of the world.

4. (5) Noted. It is agreed that freedom includes the right "not to vote" but ~~calls~~ attention is called to the fact that failure to exercise the privilege of the ballot is not

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

considered good citizenship nor does it give good ground for later criticism of the elected government.

5. (S) Noted. A strong Police Force is considered both desirable and essential under present circumstances.

6. (S) The authorities are not so much concerned about the "possible" role of the police as they are about the probable efforts of Communists and leftists under orders from outside of South Korea, to attempt to disrupt the elections and prevent honest Koreans from voting by threats. It is noted with some surprise that no factor other than the police was under consideration in "determining whether it (UNTCOK) is able to report to the U.N. that the elections were held in a free atmosphere". In this connection, it is advisable to call the attention of UNTCOK to the fact that lack of a "free atmosphere" may be easily confused with boycotting of elections by certain Korean groups. The authorities will assist the UNTCOK in every way possible in the accomplishment of its task of observing the attitude of the police during the elections or at any other time.

7. (S) Instructions have been given by the Military Governor delineating the role of the National Police in general elections (Inclosure 3).

8. (S) Noted.

9. (S) The recommendation of the Commission has been carried into effect.

10. (S) See 9 above. Unlawful efforts or activities on the part of youth groups or any others will not only not be tolerated but be subjected to punishment by law. It is desired to call attention to the fact that a strong police force is the only means of "strictly controlling the behavior of the youth organizations" (Inclosure No. 4)

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

11. (IN) I am fully cognizant of the importance of the attitude and actions of youth organizations in the elections picture. Current regulations require that all groups of this kind be registered. Additional instructions are being given to insure that this has been carried out in the case of some of the newly formed groups. The Military Governor and the head of the Police Department have already held meetings with various groups and have received pledges from them concerning proper activity during this critical period.

12. (IN) See replies to 9 and 10 above.

[redacted]

B. Freedom of information

13. The authorities have prepared and are already carrying out a comprehensive educational informational program in South Korea, including the use of moving pictures, radio, press, leaflets, etc. (See Inclosure No. 6) A more detailed and comprehensive program will be furnished UNTCOK. The execution of this program was delayed until 13 March when the recommendations for the Election Law were received from UNTCOK. Even then, a week was required for further coordination of details of the law with UNTCOK, the National Election Committee and Military Government as well as for the completion of translation, checking, mimeographing, etc. Advance copies of the Law were not completed until 17 March. The sentence "an educational campaign oh a non-partisan basis would be extremely desirable" is not completely understood. For your information, no other basis was ever considered.

14. (IN) The authorities will make every effort to comply with the recommendations of the Commission consistent with the

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

supply of paper. Reference is made to the statement: "the ability of certain groups to buy out the market." This is interpreted to include the Communist party affiliates which receive considerable sums of money from North Korea which is available for political purposes at present.

15. (15) No radio time will be made available to political candidates for the following reasons:

a. The announced boycott of most of the important political groups would result in granting time to only the few who will participate.

b. Granting time to boycotting groups might result in further stimulating the charged atmosphere prevailing.

c. Technical facilities are such that allotment of time to candidates, particularly those in the provinces would result in inequalities.

d. The informational program and the normal demands are so pressing that time cannot be granted without serious dislocation of essential services.

C. <u>The question of political prisoners</u>

16. (16) The opinion of the Commission is noted.

17. (17) Noted.

18. (18) The SKIG authorities have been at work for some time on a list of prisoners found guilty of relatively minor infactions of occupation and SKIG regulations who could be released after serving a certain protion of their time. This

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

survey is undertaken periodically and you will be informed of the names of those who will be released.

19. (19) This recommendation will be given the most serious consideration at the time the list mentioned in 18 above is completed.

Concerning the recommendations made by the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea in paragraph 18 and 19, I will be delighted to discuss with you or any member or members of the Commission, the entire subjects under consideration.

I again avail myself of the opportunity of assuring you that I stand always ready and willing to assist the Commission to the utmost in the fulfillment of the tasks imposed by the United Nations, I am

Yours very sincerely,

JOHN R. HODGE
Lieutenant General, U. S. A.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

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

16 March 1948

Rev. Yi Yun Yung
Vice Chairman
Chosun Democratic Party
Seoul, Korea

Dear Reverend Yi:

Reference is made to your visit to me yesterday on behalf of special representation in elections to provide special representatives for former residents of North Korea who now live in South Korea.

The Korean Interim Legislature worked out the law for election solely from the standpoint of providing an elected legislature for an Interim South Korean Government without any thought of providing a constituent assembly representing South Korea as the first step toward establishing a Korean National Government. Careful study of the original Resolution No. II passed by the General Assembly on 14 November 1947, and the subsequent Resolution passed by the Little Assembly on 27 February, 1948 with its addenda, however, reveals that the United Nations Organization desires that its representatives here, the UNTCOK, proceed on a basis of observing National elections in those areas where they can operate. It is also clear that the aim of the United Nations is not to establish a separate government of South Korea, but to proceed by all peaceful steps to establish a National Government of all Korea. The addenda to the 27 February Little Assembly resolution, which must be taken as carrying the full force of the "Little Assembly" decision, specifically provides that the constituent assembly selected by the Korean people who have the great privilege of the ballot in a general election shall be free to carry on negotiations with Korean groups who may not be directly represented in the Assembly and to consult with the UNTCOK in regard to further steps to be taken. It should be noted particularly that all nations represented in the Little Assembly and UNTCOK as well as the United States have reiterated the necessity for establishing an independent United Korea to solve the problem and that the current plan is one step in this solution.

When the UNTCOK arrived in Korea it established one sub-committee to propound a suitable election law for a National election on a nationwide basis. Among the laws studied in this connection was Public Law No. 5, passed by the KILA. It was specially presented to the Committee as representing the best thought of able Koreans. The final decision of the entire UNTCOK after exhaustive study was to adopt the general provisions of the Korean election law, with certain changes needed to make it suitable for use in a national election as differentiated from a sectional election. Fullest

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

consideration was given to the matter of special representations for this or that group, and decision was made to follow the generally accepted practice in democratic nations of electing representatives by area rather than as representing special groups. In this connection it is pointed out that if the principle of special representation based on the various groups in Korea were adopted as a basis for election, it would create an impossible situation. Under this principle if it were adopted innumerable large groups could properly demand special consideration, including Koreans from North Korea, Koreans from Manchuria, Koreans from Japan, Korean farmers, Korean laborers, Koreans from China, Korean former armed service men, Korean Christians, etc., etc., ad infinitum. Each group could present what to them would be valid reasons for special representation.

The good people who have fled the Communist regime in North Korea have scattered and settled all over South Korea, amalgamated with Koreans of many other groups as citizens of the areas where they reside. Under the modified election law, they vote for candidates to represent the wishes of the community wherein they live, which is the kind of representation most needed in this first great step toward a national government formed by the people. If Koreans continue to insist on special group representations bringing pressure to get such group representation at the expense of the future of the Korean Nation as a whole, then they will worsen a condition that threatens right now to destroy their country, eventually giving it to the Communist control which the North Korean refugees, of all people, would not wish. If this first great step toward the formation of a Korean National Government is to succeed, the non-Communist Koreans must go solidly and in unity to the registration booths and to the polls, to elect good solid citizens from their various communities to act as a Korean Constituent Assembly representing all the areas in which the people live where elections can be held. These true representatives of Korea then will determine the next step in the development of the future state, acting patriotically and in good faith for the nation. Assuredly this assembly, according to the spirit of the United Nations resolutions, will give fullest consideration to the problem of uniting Korea from the standpoint of all Koreans both south and north of 38°.

I am sure that your case has been fully and fairly presented to the UNTCOK and that in view of all the conditions existing, the decision made is in the best interests of the Korean nation as a whole. The fact that there are not special voting districts to provide special group representations will, I believe, operate for greater unity of the Korean people which is so greatly needed at this time. Continued cleavage into pressure groups and blocs for this or against that, with an attitude that "I won't play unless you adopt my rules for the game" can only lead to failure of the Korean national desire for independence. It will play into the hands of the Communists. It is the patriotic duty of all Koreans to take full advantage of this opportunity to have representative Koreans of all the communities start the solution of Korea's national problems.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Rev. Yi Yun Yung

18 March 1948

My urgent advice is that we postpone the operation of all pressure groups until we get the greater problems of national existence partially solved through getting an elected constituent assembly. Let every adult Korean take an active interest in and participate in the ballot selection of the best citizen in each electoral district to represent and work in the interest of all citizens of the Korean nation, as well as of his district. Only in this way can true representation based on population and equality of citizenship be attained. The time for recognition of special groups such as you represent might more properly come after freely elected Korean representatives meet to solve the problems before them in the best interests of the entire nation.

It is the strong belief of all nations of the UN and of all friends of Korea that every eligible voter should go to the polls in this first democratic election in the nation's history and they should fully back up the elected representatives.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN R. HODGE
Lieutenant General, U. S. Army
Commanding

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/53/Add.1
24 March 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

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 UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

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

24 March 1948

M. Jean-Louis Paul-Boncour
Chairman, United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea
Seoul, Korea

Dear M. Paul-Boncour:

I acknowledge receipt of letter 17 March 1948 from the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea signed by Mr. Menon as Chairman, containing recommendations from the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea in connection with the conduct of the elections in South Korea with particular reference to the questions of law, enforcement, freedom of information and political prisoners.

Permit me to make appropriate comments on the recommendations by paragraph to inform you of steps that have been taken, are being taken or will be taken to carry out the recommendations of the Commission. References are to numbered paragraphs of the Chairman's letter.

With reference to paragraphs 1 and 3, tabulations are being made and will shortly be furnished to the Commission covering laws, regulations and operation of government pertaining to democratic rights. In this connection, however, allow me to emphasize again that the regime in South Korea has been that of a Military Government under an occupation temporarily replacing Japanese government in Korea until a Korean government can be established and not that of a constitutional and sovereign government of Koreans. Because of the international agreements predicated on an early establishment of Korean independence this government was operated on a month to month basis, in order to allow for ready amalgamation of Korea under rule of its own choice. Of necessity such an occupational government is in effect a government of application to meet existing transitional conditions rather than government based on constitutional law.

In the application and operation of Military Government in South Korea, the United States Command has made every effort to apply democratic freedoms as generally understood, and to educate the Korean people as to their own responsibility thereunder. It is my opinion that when the Commission studies the compilations of directives, regulations and public policy

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

statements having the effect of regulations, you will see that considerable freedom has been allowed the Korean people even in face of the continuing warfare waged against law and order by the powerful Communist elements in South Korea, with strong aid and direction from outside the United States zone.

In connection with paragraph 2, the Military Governor has already signed and promulgated a codifying ordinance that has been under preparation for more than one year entitled "Changes in Criminal Procedure" which defines specific regulations covering the assurance of civil liberties. This ordinance is in effect the activating instrument for a general summarizing and publicizing proclamation by the U. S. Command on this subject which is now being drafted and will soon be issued. Copies will be furnished to the Commission.

With reference to paragraph 4 on the subject of the right to vote or not to vote and to advocate either point of view by peaceful and legal means, I discussed this matter with members of the Commission to some extent on 3 March. However, in facing realities and actualities in this respect I feel that for clear and mutual understanding as to what the members of the Commission expect as to the extent such action shall be allowed to sabotage the elections, and for recognition by the Commission of the actual rather than theoretical problems surrounding this matter, there is need for an additional conference between the Commander and the Commissioners on the subject. With current local developments as a result of publicized divided opinions among members of the Commission I can foresee a definite possibility or even probability that the freedom to oppose any and all elections, if carried to the point of license by organized pressure and terrorism now developing, may act to nullify completely the effort to hold any effective elections, free or otherwise.

With reference to paragraphs 5, 6 and 7, every effort is being made and will be made to exercise proper control over and direct the activities of the police toward free elections. I have already met with the police heads, provincial governors and key American personnel on this subject and instructed them as per my statement on 12 March. Under the present circumstances of realistic operation I see no other course than to continue the police force as a strong centralized element of government and use it under careful guidance without disrupting it, since it is the one effective agency I have for law enforcement and for maintenance of law and order that are so essential to keep any vestige of a free atmosphere for elections.

With reference to paragraphs 8, 9 and 10, I am fully cognizant of the importance of the attitude and actions of youth organizations in the election picture. Current regulations require that all groups of this kind be registered. A follow-up is being made to insure that this has been carried out, particularly in the case of some of the newer groups. The Military Governor and the head of the Police Department have already held meetings with various youth group leaders and have received pledges from them concerning their activities during this critical period. These have also been informed that they will be under scrutiny of the UN Commission and that their attitude will be an important factor in the report the Commission will make to the General Assembly concerning Korean elections. The police will be required to prevent youth organizations from congregating in the vicinity of the polling places.

With reference to paragraph 13, I have directed the Chief of the Office of Civil Information to present to the Commission through my liaison officer the latest revised plans for the dissemination of information about the elections. It is planned that all possible aids for dissemination of information will be used to the fullest. I will welcome any assistance or suggestions from members of the Commission in this line.

With reference to paragraph 14, every effort will be made to insure that any newsprint that may become available will be distributed on an equitable basis. In this connection, however, it must be recognized that at present, newsprint under control of the governmental authorities is no more than that needed for the official dissemination of information and

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

official uses in connection with the elections. It is pointed out that under the current economic system there is some newsprint in the free market over which I have no control since we have not destroyed a free market in South Korea. In view of past performance and the fact that they have vast sums of money available following the North Korean currency conversion, it may be expected that much if not most of this will be purchased and used by the Communists in their campaign to oppose the elections and discredit the UN Commission.

With reference to paragraph 15, I have directed that any time on the radio that is to be made available to political candidates and parties will be equitably divided among various political groups.

With reference to paragraphs 16, 17, 18 and 19 there is a survey under way now in the Department of Justice, taking up by individual case the cases of all prisoners who might by any stretch of the imagination be considered as political prisoners. The approach under which this survey is being made is with a view to release of the maximum number of prisoners that can be made without endangering public safety. In this connection I will be only too happy to discuss further with the Commission the entire matter of political prisoners in an effort to arrive at a mutual definition of such prisoners that is so clearly stated that no misunderstandings will arise.

I note with regret that the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea in subject letter has chosen completely to ignore any recognition of or make recommendations pertaining to the most dangerous element to the holding of free elections in South Korea. This element is the Kremlin directed Communist effort to force the UN Commission out of Korea and to destroy all chance of holding elections or maintaining any other democratic processes in South Korea. In view of the fact that the degree of success of the already announced Communist intent will be in direct proportion to the extent to which abuses of civil liberties are allowed, I feel it essential that the Commission recognize the true situation in connection with communist effort in South Korea and take this into consideration in their expectations, their observation of elections and their recommendations to the General Assembly. I feel it incombent upon me as the responsible commander in this zone to suggest to the Commission now and for the record that in their private and public statements it is essential that they recognize the grave danger of communist activity, the aims of which have already been clearly outlined and announced by the communist press, radio, wall posters and hand bills and to avoid giving this subversive group and their fellow travelers any additional ammunition with which to sabotage the minds of an already badly confused Korean electorate.

In closing, I wish to reiterate my often stated attitude that I stand ready to do everything in my power to meet the required standards of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea for the conduct of the elections, as well as to assist further in acquainting them with local conditions.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed)

JOHN R. HODGE
Lieutenant General, U. S. Army
Commanding

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/58
25 March 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

LETTER FROM THE NATIONAL ELECTION COMMITTEE
TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE
UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

Seoul, Korea
25 March 1948

M. Jean-Louis Paul-Boncour
Chairman, United Nations Temporary
Commission on Korea
Seoul, Korea

Dear Mr. Paul-Boncour:

The National Election Committee, realizing the sincere craving of all Koreans for Independence and for their own Government has been working wholeheartedly, day and night to insure a free Election on May 9, 1948.

In spite of our efforts and the thorough cooperation of Military Government we feel, with sorrow in our hearts, that a short postponement of the election will be necessary for reasons stated hereafter.

All concerned realize the acute necessity for proper information to reach the most remote villages. The National Election Committee, after much work and serious thought, regrets to report the following schedule:

Printing of Election Law and Regulations completed	March 25
Breakdown and packaging for distribution - 2 days	March 27
Laws and Regulations delivered to all places (remote villages) - 10 days	April 6
Local Committees to get familiar with Law, etc. and insure correct information to the public - minimum 3 days	April 9
Start of Registration	April 10
Based on law setting registration as 40 days before election - - - - - - - - - - - - - -Election Day	May 20

In view of the above facts and with due consideration to printing and distribution difficulties actually encountered to date plus forseeable practical difficulties in the future, a period of grace should be added to the above schedule.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

With much regret we ask your generous assistance in obtaining a change of Election Day from May 9, 1948 to May 24, 1948.

Sincerely yours,

Ro Chin Sul
Chairman,
National Election Committee

Copy to:
Major General W.F. Dean,
Military Governor

- - - -

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Gen Hodge

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/58/Add.1
27 March 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

REQUEST FOR THE POSTPONEMENT OF THE ELECTION DATE
BY THE NATIONAL ELECTION COMMITTEE

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

27 March 1948

Dear General Hodge:

On Thursday, 25 March 1948, I received a letter from the Chairman of the National Election Committee, Mr. Ro Chin Sul, asking the assistance of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea in obtaining a short postponement of the Election Day. You will find a copy of the letter enclosed herewith.

I have orally informed the Chairman of the National Election Committee that, as the election date has been fixed by the Commanding General of the United States Army Forces in Korea, any request for such a postponement, should be addressed to you for your attention.

In the meantime, copies of this letter and of the letter of the Chairman of the National Election Committee have been distributed to members of the Commission for their information and consideration, if they wish to do so.

Yours very sincerely,

Jean-Louis Paul-Boncour
Chairman
United Nations Temporary
Commission on Korea

Lieutenant General John R. Hodge
Commanding General
United States Army Forces in Korea
SEOUL

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

DRAFT

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

27 March 1948

Honorable RO, Chin Sul
Chairman, National Election Committee
Seoul, Korea

Dear Justice Ro:

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 25 March 1948 in which you voiced the view of the National Election Committee that the Election Day be postponed from 9 May to 24 May 1948, because of practical difficulties, actually encountered or foreseen, and the absolute necessity of insuring sufficient time to inform Koreans fully of the election and election procedures.

The Military Governor has also indicated to me the administrative and technical reasons that make a very short postponement of the elections desirable and advisable. These reasons were generally as listed in your letter.

After very careful consideration of all factors and with the overall interests of the Korean people and the eventual new Korean nation uppermost in mind, I will today, in my capacity as representative of the United States Government, announce a postponement of the elections from 9 May to 24 May 1948.

A copy of my letter to the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea to this effect is enclosed for your information.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN R. HODGE
Lieutenant General, U.S.A.
Commanding

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Extra

DRAFT

27 March 1948

Mr. Jean-Louis Paul-Boncour
Chairman, United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea
Duk Soo Palace
Seoul, Korea

My dear Mr. Paul-Boncour:

Because of compelling reasons I find it urgently necessary to change the date of the forthcoming election of representatives of the Korean people, to be held under the observation of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea. Among the more important reasons which necessitate this step the following should be emphasized:

1. From the very beginning it was foreseen by this Command that at least 80 days would be required between announcement of the date set for an election and the election itself to complete essential arrangements, based on the assumption that Public Act No. 5 of 3 September 1947 would be used as the framework for the necessary election legislation. In a letter addressed to the Principal Secretary on 27 February 1948, my Liaison Officer, Brigadier General Weckerling, stated that, "I would suggest that in order to accelerate completion of preparation for elections in South Korea that 20 May be established as the election date."

On 1 March 1948 Brigadier General Weckerling called attention to the necessity of going forward with certain technical preparations immediately, for otherwise the entire election program would be vitiated, and emphasis was again laid on the assumption that the KILA Law would be applied to the election. However, there was an unexpectedly long delay in approving an election law.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

So many changes of the election law were recommended by the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea that required what is in effect a new law. The discussions of the last of these changes between my Liaison Officer and the Legal Counsellor of UNTCOK took place as late as 18 March 1948, the evening before Mr. Marc Schreiber's departure from Korea. During these 18 days most of the essential technical preparations could not go forward prior to enactment of the law by the Military Governor.

To quote only one example: As a result of the recommendations of UNTCOK, writing-in ballots are replaced by printed ballots. The printing of the ballots now prescribed cannot be undertaken until after the nomination of the candidates has become final. Taking into consideration that in accordance with the changed election law, each electoral district will have its own ballot and the limited printing facilities of this country, there is danger that a proper distribution of the ballots could not be accomplished in time if the original date were adhered to.

2. It is vital in the interests of the new Korean nation that the largest possible number of voters cast their ballots. This requires an extensive education campaign as well as opportunities for the various groups of the population to nominate candidates and for the candidates to present their case to their constituents. In the time now allowed these opportunities would be greatly curtailed, thus detracting from the democratic nature of the election. Instructions to the various election committees, including the voting district election committees on the village level, would reach these committees too late to enable them to familiarize themselves with the important details concerning functions which are entirely new to them. In order

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

to avoid unfairness due to lack of knowledge, this fact alone makes imperative a reasonable postponement.

3. One of the reasons advanced for an earlier date was the consideration for opportunities for the rural population. But it now develops that the planting season is quite advanced and that the postponement will not interfere to any considerable extent with agricultural labors. The winter of 1947 in its latter stages was the mildest winter in the last 30 years and I am informed by the agricultural authorities that it will enable farmers to complete preparations sooner than usual.

4. The Military Governor and the National Election Committee after preparing the necessary schedule of activities and preparations, both urgently recommended a change in the date of election from 9 May 1948 to 24 May 1948. I attach hereto a copy of the recommendation made to me by the National Election Committee on 25 March 1948.

5. 9 May is a Sunday and many Christian groups of the population feel that voting on Sunday would be a violation of their religious convictions.

6. I am aware, of course, that the Chinese Delegate, Dr. LIU Yu-Wan on 1 March 1948 at a meeting at the Seoul Stadium, announced that elections were to be held not later than 10 May 1948, after consultation between the Commission and this Command. However, I must recall to you that this date was only reluctantly agreed to because of Mr. Menon's statement in the United States (heard in Korea on 28 February) suggesting that elections be held during the first week in May.

I am convinced that the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea will see the wisdom of the short postponement and will realize that the postponement was decided upon only for the most

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

urgent reasons and only after its necessity became apparent and in the interest of the Korean people as a whole in the first democratic election in its history.

I will, therefore, announce today, as the representative of the United States, that the elections originally scheduled to be held on 9 May 1948, will be postponed until 24 May 1948.

Sincerely,

JOHN R. HODGE
Lieutenant General, U. S. A.
Commanding

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/58/Add.2
29 March 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

CHANGE OF THE ELECTION DATE.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMANDING GENERAL, UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES IN KOREA TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMISSION.

M. Jean-Louis Paul-Boncour
Chairman, United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea
Duk Soo Palace
Seoul, Korea.

My dear M. Paul-Boncour:

With reference to your letter of 27 March 1948, I find it urgently necessary, for reasons indicated below, to change the date of the forthcoming election of representatives of the Korean people, to be held under the observation of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea.

1. From the very beginning it was believed by this Command that at least 80 days would be required between announcement of the date set for an election and the election itself to complete essential arrangements, based on the assumption that Public Act No.5 of 3 September 1947 would be used as the framework for the necessary election legislation. In a letter addressed to the Principal Secretary of the Commission on 27 February 1948, my Liaison Officer, Brigadier General Weckerling, anticipating announcement of election on 1 March, stated that "I would suggest that in order to accelerate completion of preparation for elections in South Korea that 20 May be established as the election date."

After the announcement of the date of 1 March 1948, General Weckerling called attention to the necessity of going forward

.../...

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

with certain technical preparations immediately, for otherwise the entire election program would be vitiated, and emphasis was again laid on the assumption that the KILA would be applied to the election.

However, there was an unexpectedly long delay in approving an election law. So many changes were recommended by the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea that the complete redrafting of the law was necessary. The discussions of the last of these changes between my Liaison Officer and the Legal Counsellor of UNTCOK took place as late as 18 March 1948, the evening before Mr. Marc Schreiber's departure from Korea. During these 18 days most of the essential technical preparations could not go forward prior to announcement of the final details of the law by the Military Governor.

To quote only one example: As a result of the recommendations of UNTCOK, writing-in ballots are replaced by printed ballots. The printing of the ballots now prescribed cannot be undertaken until after the nomination of the candidates has become final. Taking into consideration that in accordance with the changed election law, each electoral district will have its own ballot and the limited printing facilities of this country, the distribution of the ballots could not be accomplished in time if the original date of May 9th were adhered to.

2. It is vital to the interest of the new Korean nation that the largest possible number of voters cast their ballots. This requires an extensive education campaign as well as the opportunities for the various groups of the population to nominate candidates and for the candidates to present their case to their constituents. In the time now allowed these opportunities would be greatly curtailed, thus detracting from the democratic nature of the election. Since the revised law and election regulations

.../...

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

have just been promulgated, the instructions to the various election committees, including the voting district election committees on the village level, would reach these committees too late to enable them to familiarize themselves with the important details concerning functions which are entirely new to them. In order to avoid unfairness due to lack of knowledge, this fact alone makes imperative a reasonable postponement.

3. One of the reasons previously advanced for the date of May 9 was the desirability of holding the election before rice planting season. It now develops that the planting season is so advanced that a postponement will not interfere to any considerable extent with agricultural labors. The winter of 1947 in its latter stages was the mildest in the last 30 years and I am informed by the agricultural authorities that it will enable farmers to complete preparations sooner than usual.

4. The National Election Committee and the Military Governor after preparing the necessary schedule of activities and preparations, both urgently recommended a change in the date of election from 9 May 1948 to 24 May 1948. The reasons given by the National Election Committee were made known to you in the letter dated 25 March 1948, addressed to you by the Chairman of that Committee.

5. Although the Chinese Delegate, Dr. Liu, Yu-Wan on 1 March 1948 at a meeting at the Seoul Stadium, announced, after consultation between the Commission and this Command, that elections were to be held not later than 10 May 1948, I must recall to you that this date was only reluctantly agreed to by me because of Mr. Menon's statement in the United States (heard in Korea on 28 February) suggesting that elections be held during the first week in May. Also, my agreement was given before we

.../...

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

encountered the delay in obtaining the recommendations of the Commission on the Election Law.

I am convinced that the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea will see the wisdom of the short postponement and will realize that such postponement is being suggested only for the most compelling reasons and only after its necessity became apparent in the interest of ensuring that the first democratic election in the history of Korea is a success.

In view of the foregoing, I request that the Commission advise me at an early date as to its attitude in this matter, in order that I may adjust my final decision to the realities of the situation while at the same time be coordinated with the desires of the Commission.

Sincerely,

JOHN R. HODGE
Lieutenant-General, U.S. Army

- - - - - - -

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/58/Add.3
31 March 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

POSTPONEMENT OF THE ELECTION DATE

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

30 March 1948

Dear General Hodge:

I have duly submitted to the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea the considerations outlined in your letter dated 29 March, concerning the suggested postponement until 24 May of the elections previously fixed for 9 May 1948.

Inasmuch as some of the considerations for the postponement involve retrospectively the responsibility of our Commission or of its Secretariat, you will find a clarifying statement annexed to this letter.

I am instructed to inform you that it is the wish of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea that the elections should still be held on the date of 9 May 1948 as adopted in its Resolution of 12 March 1948.

Generally speaking, our Commission does not intend, at the present stage of the preparations for elections, to reconsider its previous recommendations, resolutions or decisions. The Commission, however, has decided to establish technical organs for purposes of observation, particularly the implementation of its recommendations. A Main Committee has been established in Seoul and authorized to receive, examine and discuss such considerations or requests as may be submitted to it with regard to the implementation of electoral procedures. The United States Military Authorities will therefore have the opportunity to present their views for the consideration of the Committee.

On the recommendations of this Main Committee, the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea will eventually take such new decisions as the existing circumstances warrant.

Yours very sincerely,

Jean-Louis Paul-Boncour
Chairman,
United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea

Lieutenant General John R. Hodge
Commanding General
United States Army Forces in Korea
SEOUL

Wilmeth P.S. Inc. 75

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

ANNEX TO THE LETTER TO
LIEUTENANT GENERAL
JOHN R. HODGE

30 March 1948

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

STATEMENT OF FACTS

CONCERNING THE CONTENTS OF THE COMMUNICATION
FROM THE COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES
ARMY FORCES IN KOREA TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMISSION

1. In the first paragraph of General Hodge's letter of 29 March 1948, it is stated that "from the very beginning it was believed by this Command that at least 80 days would be required between announcement of the date set for an election and the election itself". It is correct that this term of 80 days has been mentioned, but it is also correct to say that references were made repeatedly to the possibility of reducing these 80 days to 70 or 60 days. In the meeting of Sub-Committee 1 of 24 February 1948, Mr. Wang (China) put the following question: ..."What is your opinion regarding the length of time required for the dissemination of such information? How long will it take to sufficiently satisfy us that the average voter will know his rights and know how to vote?" To this question, General Dean replied, according to the verbatim record, as follows: "Any answer on that would be relative because, naturally, the more time you have, the better education you can give. I feel that 60 days would be the time, and when I say 60 days, I take into account the fact that that education started before the United Nations Commission came over here."

2. At the end of paragraph 1 of General Hodge's letter, it is stated that a letter was addressed to the Principal Secretary of the Commission on 27 February 1948 by the Liaison Officer, Brigadier General Weckerling, anticipating announcement of election on 1 March, and saying that, "I would suggest that in order to accelerate completion of preparation for elections in South Korea, that 20 May be established as the election date". However, in that same memorandum of General Weckerling,

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

the following sentence is included, which is omitted from the letter of General Hodge: "If you should see fit to shorten this period by about ten days, I could see no great objection to that procedure."

3. General Hodge stated on page 3, paragraph 5, that he "only reluctantly agreed" to the formula "not later than 10 May 1948" because of Mr. Menon's statement in the United States, "suggesting that elections be held during the first week in May". It should, in this connection, be pointed out that on 2 February, the Commission received a document from the United States Liaison Officer concerning the "Korean Spring Agricultural Calendar and its Bearing on the Election Date", of which the last paragraph runs as follows:

> "It is suggested from the viewpoint of agriculture that the first week in May is the very latest period during which the election should be held. A specified time earlier than that would be even better; the earlier the better."

It was, among other things, on that statement on which Mr. Menon's suggestion of the first week in May was made. Since the Agricultural Calendar was issued, on 2 February, there has never been any indication whatever that a change in this agricultural situation was possible. It is only in the letter from General Hodge, dated 29 March 1948, that for the first time facts are given with regard to more favourable conditions concerning farm labour.

4. Page 2 of the letter from General Hodge might create the impression that the Commission and the Secretariat are, to a certain extent, responsible for the request to postpone the election day by recommending changes in the election law, and it is stated "that the discussions of these changes between the United States Liaison Officer and the Legal Counsellor of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea took place as late as 18 March 1948 on the evening before Mr. Schreiber's departure from Korea".

5. It should be noted, firstly, that neither Mr. Schreiber, nor the Principal Secretary, nor any other officer of the Secretariat had any indication from the United States authorities, either before or after Mr. Schreiber's departure, that the discussion on the recommendations

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

would cause a postponement of the election day; and secondly, that the reference solely to 18 March tends to give an entirely wrong impression of the way in which the Commission and Sub-Committee 3 dealt with the matter. The facts are as follows:

6. On 1 March 1948, the United States Liaison Officer to the Commission drew the attention of the Principal Secretary of the Commission to certain provisions of the election law, the application of which involved technical preparations which were to be started immediately, in view of the fixing of the election date on 9 May 1948.

7. Since he requested an expression of views as early as possible, the Sub-Committee considered these questions on 2 March and the Chairman of Sub-Committee 3 authorized the Secretariat to transmit the substance of the decisions of the Sub-Committee as to the recommendations it would make to the Commission on the points mentioned in the United States Liaison Officer's memorandum.

8. Accordingly, on 3 March, the Principal Secretary transmitted the recommendations of Sub-Committee 3 to the United States Liaison Officer.

9. This Officer replied to the memorandum of the Principal Secretary on 4 March, in which he pointed out that the United States authorities, while accepting most of the recommendations of the Sub-Committee, requested the reconsideration of three of its recommendations, namely, (1) the elimination of provincial election committees; (2) the appointment by the National Election Committee of the members of lower echelon election committees on the basis of lists of personalities recommended by the administrative head of the district concerned and the president of the highest tribunal located in or having jurisdiction over the district; and (3) the establishment of voting districts of not more than 2,000 inhabitants.

10. The Sub-Committee, on 7 March, agreed with the first two points presented by the United States authorities, but felt unable to change its recommendation on the last point. This information was immediately communicated to the United States Liaison Officer on 8 March, and on that date, the negotiations between the United States authorities and the Commission on the electoral provisions were virtually completed.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

11. The Commission gave formal consideration to this matter on 10 and 11 March, and approved with only one important amendment, namely, a change in voting age from twenty to twenty-one years, the recommendations of the Sub-Committee. The recommendations of the Commission with respect to the election law were transmitted by the Chairman to the United States Liaison Officer on 12 March. Furthermore, the Commission believed this matter to be of such vital importance that it was taken up prior to consideration of the question of the implementation of the Interim Committee's Resolution of 26 February.

12. From the above facts, it is quite clear that the Commission, by accepting the formula "not later than 10 May 1948", based its action entirely on information given by the United States authorities themselves, and the Commission and the Secretariat, in arranging their time-table accordingly, can in no way be made responsible for bringing about the request for a postponement of the election day.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Gen Hodge

Gen Weckerling

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

2 April 1948

Honorable Rahadur 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 May 9 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,

JOHN R. HODGE
Lieutenant General, U. S. Army
Commanding

3 April 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

The original of above letter was delivered by Lt Col James D. Wilmeth to Mr. Singh at the Kookje Hotel at about 9:30 a.m. Mr. Singh said that he foresaw no difficulty in the Commission.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

that the matter would be taken up at the plenary session today and that he would notify me personally of the Commission's decision at about 1100 hours.

J.W.

3 April

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD:

At about 1145 Mr. Bahadur Singh, Chairman of the United States Temporary Commission on Korea, accompanied by Mr. Mughir, the Syrian delegate, called on me and stated that the Commission would send General Hodge a letter today saying that, in reply to his letter of 2 April, that "the Commission had no objection to the proposed postponement of the election to 10 May". The reply would go on to say that the Commission expected the U.S. Command to adjust the legal difficulties which result from the postponement.

The vote was unanimous in favoring the postponement.

J.W.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

RESTRICTED

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

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

RESTRICTED

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

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

POSTPONEMENT OF THE ELECTION DATE

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

3 April 1948

Dear General Hodge,

I desire to refer to your letter of 2 April 1948 and to advise you that the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, after consideration of the issues raised, decided at its thirty-first meeting this morning to concur in your proposal for a one-day postponement of the election, i.e. from 9 to 10 May 1948.

In making this decision the Commission presumes that any legal implications affecting electoral procedures which may arise from the postponement will be taken into account by the responsible authorities.

Yours very sincerely,

I.J. Bahadur Singh
Chairman
United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea

Lieutenant General John R. Hodge
Commanding General
United States Army Forces in Korea
SEOUL

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

DRAFT

8 April 1948

Mr. I. J. Bahadur Singh
Chairman
United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea
Seoul, Korea

Dear Mr. Singh:

In its communication to me of 17 March 1948 the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea recommended that certain types of socalled political prisoners be released without reservation. The Commission also recommended that in cases of "political activity accompanied by crime" such as arson, counterfeiting, etc. that a pardon be extended to these persons, provided their release will 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 which was taking up individually the cases of all prisoners who might by any stretch of imagination be considered as political prisoners. The approach to the survey was determined by a desire to release the maximum number of prisoners without endangering public safety, the latter consideration being of significance in view of the fact that certain elements even now are endeavoring to sabotage the election by violence and force.

The survey referred to has recently been completed.

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. However there is also attached to this letter official copies of the pardons mentioned above for your information.

The 3,140 pardons issued affect (1) persons at present serving prison sentences, (2) persons who are awaiting trial, (3) persons on parole. In the three categories 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

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

slander and obstruction of public business.

All cases were reviewed in which there was a possibility of exercising clemency under the conditions stated. In all these cases extracts were made from the original court records and it was determined that from the total that 3,140 might be extended executive clemency. Obviously a good many of these 3,140 cases are marginal ones, to say the very least. However, I decided to pardon them all in the interest of assuring to the maximum extent possible that every citizen of South Korea shall have the opportunity of casting his ballot for the candidate of his choice in a fair and honest election and in the best democratic traditions and procedures.

I again take this opportunity to assure you and through you, the members of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea that I, as representative of the United States, will do anything in my power to meet the wishes of the Commission in the interests of the holding of the forthcoming elections in a manner that will reflect the greatest credit on all concerned, particularly the Korean people.

Sincerely,

JOHN R. HODGE
Lieutenant General, U. S. A.
Commanding

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.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Weckerling

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.

All cases were reviewed in which there was a possibility of exercising clemency under the conditions stated. Obviously a large number of these 3,140 cases are marginal ones and may result in strengthening elements inclined to violence. However, I decided to pardon every possible case in the interest of securing that every possible citizen of South Korea may have the opportunity of casting his ballot for the candidate of his choice in a fair and honest election.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Mr. I. J. S. Singh 8 April 1946

Address orders and permits for all of these 5,140 prisoners were dispatched by courier to the various provinces for distribution to prisons and police jails in ample time for the prisoners to proceed to their respective places of residence and register as voters or as candidates if they are otherwise eligible to register for these purposes.

Sincerely,

JOHN R. HODGE
Lieutenant General, U. S. Army
Commanding

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/62
9 April 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

PROCLAMATION OF THE RIGHTS OF THE KOREAN PEOPLE

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
Duk Soo Palace
Seoul, Korea

Dear Mr. Singh:

Reference is made to paragraph 3, Section A of the letter of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea dated 17 March signed by Mr. K. P. S. Menon as Chairman, and my reply thereto addressed to M. Jean-Louis Paul-Boncour dated 24 March 1948.

I forward to you a "Proclamation of the Rights of the Korean People" which was issued by me on 5 April, 1948. This proclamation is, in general, the publication of a summary or compilation of proclamations, official statements, policies, ordinances, etc., affecting civil liberties in South Korea; the substance of which was submitted to the Commission by my Liaison Officer, Brigadier General John Weckerling, on 24 March 1948.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed)

JOHN R. HODGE
Lieutenant General, U. S. Army
Commanding

..../..

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

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 by 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 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.

..../..

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

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.

/s/ John R. Hodge

/t/ JOHN R. HODGE
Lieutenant General, U. S. Army
Commanding

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

SECRET

DRAFT
15 April

The release, on April 21, of a letter from Secretary Marshall to Soviet Minister Molotov calling for a speedy reconvention of the Joint Commission, brings into focus the problem of Soviet political strategy in Korea. It should be as evident now as it was last June that the Soviet plan, openly presented, of assuring Moscow-line parties in Korea with controlling interest in consultations and in any future government of Korea, which the Soviets read into the Moscow Decision, will never be acceptable to the three Allied Powers who would have to ratify any final agreement. The nature of guarantees of "democratic freedoms" demonstrated during 1946 by United Front parties, wherever they have been set up in power with the help of the Soviet arms is no longer a matter for conjecture. It would be surprising indeed if, after a long series of protests by the United States Government regarding the abrogation of political freedoms in such countries as Bulgaria and Poland, the Soviets would expect ~~anything resembling~~ acquiescence on the part of the other Great Powers in the establishment of leftist absolutism in Korea. Every indication shows that this particular method of guaranteeing security to the boundaries of the USSR is particularly abhorent to US foreign policy, and that any attempts to extend its application will be actively opposed. In substance this would mean that unless the Soviet Delegation to the Joint Commission abandoned its avowed objective, namely the formation of a United Front (i.e. Communist) controlled provisional government, there would be a certain deadlock between the two occupying powers in Korea, even if a mutually-acceptable verbal formula for reopening were found. The presumption is that the Soviets are as fully aware of the situation as the Americans. The question arises: Is the Soviet Union prepared to scale down its demands, to arrive at a compromise solution within the framework of the Moscow Decision; and if not, what are the alternatives and the tactics implicit in them?

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

There have been no indications, here or anywhere else, before or after President Truman's speech on aid to Greece and Turkey, of any softening in the Soviet stand on any matter whatsoever pertaining to Soviet security. Barring an unexpected reversal of the basic pattern of the Soviet foreign policy since Potsdam, a compromise on Korea, where the Soviets frankly admit that their security interest is paramount, should be regarded as very unlikely at this time. This would be particularly true with reference to the current conditions in ~~the Far East~~ China, where Soviet interests are evidently threatened by the American abandonment of attempts to mediate between the Nationalists and the Communists.

The alternatives which would arise before the Soviets should the Joint Commission fail to reconvene this summer, or if should it ~~arrive at~~ result in another stalemate, would be: (a) Continued division of Korea, with separate governments in each; (b) Compromise solution, outside the framework of the Moscow Decision, either by direct negotiation between the USSR and the US, or by all four signatories of the Decision; (c) Solution through the intermediacy of the United Nations.

A. Continued division of Korea.

The fundamantal assumption here is that this cannot be a permanent solution, for a variety of good reasons, such as the weight of the world's public opinion and strong U.S. commitments toward a unified Korea. In substance, this solution is based on the ability of one side to outwait the other, in such a way as to be in position to force eventually a more favorable agreement for unification. Most of the indications here seem to favor the United States, with its indicated readiness and ability to finance major reconstruction of industry and agriculture, and to provide needed food and commodities. In the face of continuing shortages of food and materials in Russia, the cost of keeping up with America would be ~~nearly~~ prohibitive if the Soviets wanted to maintain their prestige in East Asia and avoid aggravation of

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

~~growing~~ discontent in Northern Korea. Any building up of America's prestige in Korea would be a very undesirable development from the Soviet point of view, and attempts to combat it would inevitably lead to further unwanted friction between the US and the USSR. It would seem, accordingly, that if any plan of a separate, Communistic Northern Korea has been ever entertained by the Soviets (which is doubtful) it would have been given up under the impact of a positive US policy of aid and assistance in South Korea. It is further probable that in the particular instance of Korea, the Soviets are not in a position to wait, if only because of the economic and political cost involved in waiting.

B. Compromise Solution.

Such a solution can be assumed to entail a departure from the Moscow Decision formula in such a way as to speed up the establishment of a unified Korean government. The stumbling blocks in the Decision are evidently the trusteeship provision and the determination of proper groups to be consulted in the establishment of a Provisional Government. As it should be fairly clear by now, in the Soviet view the cost of trusteeship (i.e., of participation by other powers in the reconstruction of Korea) is the acceptance by other powers of the proposition that only the United Front, party-line groups, should be considered as "democratic." In this connection it may be well to recall the Soviet efforts to credit the United States with originating the trusteeship provision in the Moscow Decision (TASS release, issued to the Korean press in Seoul by General Shtikov on 26 January 1946). The obvious compromise might well consist of bypassing the trusteeship provision altogether, as a great Soviet concession, and of agreeing to the election of a Constituent Assembly which would establish a Korean government. Such a solution would have the virtue of bypassing the difficult problem of whom to consult. An inevitable corollary to it would be an agreement on troop withdrawal at an early date, following the carefully supervised general election.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Evidence is at hand that some such scheme has been already contemplated by the Soviets, and may still form the real core of a long-range strategy for Korea.

The scheme is reflected in the CIC document known as the "Joint Soviet Communist Master Plan on Korea" which is based on two separate outlines of party's long-term strategy, communicated at various times by highly-rated informers. One is based on confidential statements by KIM Il Sung as of December 1945; another, on similar statements by a highly placed communist leader in Seoul in June 1946. In substance, the plan provides for the military training of a large contingent of Koreans in the North within the period of two to three years; simultaneously, in the South, the way is prepared for the troop-withdrawal demand by the Soviets through gradual submergence in the underground of the Communists, and setting up of a coalition government based on cooperation between the Rightists and well-camouflaged communist auxiliaries. The withdrawal demand would come at the time when the Communist influence in the South becomes, ostensibly, so weak, that the American forces will be unafraid to withdraw. The withdrawal would be followed by seizure of power by the Leftists, who in the meantime will have infiltrated South Korea constabulary and police.

The overall pattern is closely reminiscent of the Soviet tactics in the early 1920's (Armenia)(Georgia) and more recent ones (Iranian Azerbaijan) Assuming that because of its high evaluation, the Master Plan is genuine, and granting that many recent developments in the two Koreas seem to be consistent with the outline,[1/] the following limitations must be noted in order to determine its current validity:

1/ In the North: The training of armed contingents has been intensified, and a People's Army is reported in existence since February. In the South: Following the emergence of the South Korean Labor Party, the Communists have gone underground; the leadership in it and auxilliaries has been assumed by moderates like HO, Hun; there has been an intensification of infiltration of leftists in the ranks of police and the constabulary.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

a. The plan reflects only the Korean share of information, and is stated in terms of the Communist Party objective.

b. The knowledge of the plan has been publicized by the Americans, and may have influenced local American policies.

c. Some of the tactics implicit in the plan have been vitiated in part through the establishment of the Coalition Committee, the Legislative Assembly, preparations for the general elections, and extensive loss of prestige by the Communist Party.

d. World picture has sharply changed since mid-1946, with America openly on the warpath against Communist expansion.

e. Far Eastern picture has likewise changed, with the American withdrawal from China, evidence of closer ties with the Nationalists (Sino-American Commercial Treaty), and emergence of Manchuria as a relatively invulnerable stronghold of Sino-Communism. This last development minimizes the immediate strategic value of Korea to Russia.

The adjustments in the hypothetical revision of the Master Plan may be roughly charted from the recent developments in Northern Korea. They seem to reflect the changing political scene, and suggest that although the old master plan is no longer fully applicable, there is currently less hope than ever of reuniting Korea on the basis of the Moscow Decision in its present form:

a. Dropping the word "Interim" from the name of the North Korean legislative body following a popular election.

b. Elements of de facto recognition by the Soviets of a North Korean government, implicit in Molotov's congratulatory message to the newly elected executive/legislative body, and also in the Soviet insistence that the American Command deal directly with its chairman, KIM, Il Sung.

(Implications from a and b: Americans would have to deal, in any unification parleys, with an established North Korean Government, something not anticipated in the Moscow Decision.)

(Implications: Americans and [illegible] have to

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

c. Overt consolidation of power in both the executive/legislative body and in its executive committee in the hands of the North Korean Labor Party and of the group of "independents" (Implications: Americans and South Koreans would have to deal with a typical Soviet "bloc of party members and non-party bolsheviks")

d. Large scale withdrawal of Soviet units from North Korea, and transfer of security functions, including border control, to Korean security forces)

e. Establishment of a People's Army armed with Russian weapons including tanks; existence of large officer-candidates' training schools.

(Implications from c and e: The demand for simultaneous troop withdrawal may come much sooner than anticipated in the "Master Plan"; such a demand may be predicated on a prior complete Soviet withdrawal)

f. Persistent reports of close military cooperation between the North Korean armed forces and the Sino-Communist forces in Manchuria, including the use of Korean transport, bases, and training facilities by the latter. Reports of participation of North Korean units in military operations in Manchuria.

g. Persistent reports of extension of North Korean authority over the Korean-populated border province of Kando in Manchuria. (Implications: Master-plan, as amended, may be closely tied to a projected Chinese settlement, based on the recognition of an autonomous Communistic Manchuria allied with North Korea.)

C. SOLUTION IN THE UNITED NATIONS.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

C. SOLUTION IN THE UNITED NATIONS.

Because of the evident connection between a Korean solution and the problem of a Chinese settlement, and probable (and understandable) Soviet unwillingness to admit the Chinese to a quadilatteral discussion of the Moscow Decision on Korea, the Soviets may well attempt to present the Korean problem before the Security Council. The Soviet hope for a mistrial or a favorable judgement would depend on the composition of the Council and of any special commission set up for the investigation of the Korean problem. Veto power wielded by the USSR and influence over individual members of the Council and the Commission would provide adequate safeguards against a completely unfavorable decision. Prior troop withdrawal by the Soviets may well be utilized as an argument for a similar action by the U.S. The desired net result would look toward the eventual application of the "Master Plan, amended."

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Unless a thorough reorientation of the Soviet policy toward the small nations lying within the Soviet security zone takes place as a result of vigorous pressure by the United States, the USSR will persist in demanding an "independent, friendly Korea which could not become a springboard for an attack on the USSR." Under the Soviet definition this would mean a Korean People's Republic, based on the People's committee form of government, controlled by a United Front coalition under a Communist leadership. The Soviet tactics seem to consist of two lines of defense:

a. An attempt to force the implementation of the Moscow Decision on Korea in such a way as to safeguard Communist control by the insistence on a unilateral definition of the word "democratic" to include only those parties and leaders who unquestionangly abide by the Communist Party line. The failure on this line would inevitable lead to the line

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

b, based on "defense in depth", and consisting in prearranged conditions for the conversion of Korea into a Soviet sattelite by means of an internal revolution. Such a development is to be preceded by the establishment of a bone fide unified Korean government, by either renegotiation of the Moscow Decision by the signatories or through the intermediacy of the United Nations. The formation of such a government would be predicated on the abandonment of the trusteeship provisions and agreement on simultaneous troop withdrawal. The subsequent conversion of Korea into a "People's Republic" on the pattern of Outer Mongolia would be accomplished through the use of force by local Communists after both American and Soviet troops are withdrawn.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

File

12 April 1948

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

MEMORANDUM

TO: Members of the Commission

FROM: Principal Secretary

SUBJECT: Letter to General Hodge on Incident concerning Observation Group I

The following letter and annex, signed by the Chairman and the Principal Secretary, concerning an incident in which members of Observation Group I were involved on 9 April, was sent to Lieutenant General John R. Hodge today:

"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,

s/
Petrus J. Schmidt
Principal Secretary

s/
Bahadur Singh
Chairman

Enclosure

Lieutenant General John R. Hodge
Commanding General
United States Army Forces in Korea
SEOUL".

/ANNEX

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

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 d ided to remain behind.

2. The party consisted of Mr. Manet, 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 United Nations flags attached to the right front fender.

3. Approximately 1/4 mile past the entrance to Camp Yong Dong Po, a military police jeep of the 31st Field Artillery signalled both sedans to pull to the curb. As we stopped, a second United States 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 28 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 travelling 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."

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

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

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." 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

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

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 appraently 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 Lieutenant Colonel 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, Lieutenant Colonel Quinlan. A captain of the Air Force, apparently sensing a disagreeable situation, asked the group to

/please

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

please step inside to the Passengers' 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.

- - - - - - - - - -

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

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

14 April 1948

Messers. Bahadur Singh, Chairman
Petrus J. Schmidt, Principal Secretary
United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea
Seoul, Korea

Sirs:

I am in receipt of your note of 12 April, with enclosure, concerning the traffic violation incident on 9 April in Yong Dung Po area.

I regret very much that such an incident should have occurred and assure you that beyond the initial stopping the vehicle and warning occupants of excessive speed, the events definitely were not in accord with my orders and wishes. I am making a thorough investigation of the affair with a view to eliminating any such occasions in the future.

With warmest personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

JOHN R. HODGE
Lieutenant General, U. S. Army
Commanding

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Gen Hodge

Gen. Weckerling

C
O
P
Y

UNITED NATIONS
TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

15 April 1948

Dear General Hodge:

The Main Committee of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea wishes to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 8 April 1948 concerning the release of 3,140 prisoners as from 31 March 1948.

The Committee desires to express its gratification that you have taken these steps as a consequence of the recommendations made by the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea under Section D of its letter addressed to you on 17 March 1948.

Yours very sincerely,

Petrus J. Schmidt
Principal Secretary

I. J. Bahadur Singh
Chairman

Lieutenant General John R. Hodge
Commanding General
United States Army Forces in Korea
SEOUL

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Gen. Weckerling

COPY

UNITED NATIONS
TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

15 April 1948

Dear General Hodge:

The Main Committee of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea wishes to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 8 April 1948 referring to paragraph 3, Section A, of the letter of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea dated 17 March 1948, and concerning a "Proclamation of the Rights of the Korean People",

The Committee has taken note of this Proclamation and wishes to express the hope that steps will be taken to ensure the implementation of the rights contained in the Proclamation in all parts of Korea.

Yours very sincerely,

Petrus J. Schmidt
Principal Secretary

I. J. Bahadur Singh
Chairman

Lieutenant General John R. Hodge
Commanding General
United States Army Forces in Korea
SEOUL

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

File

Poland.

GENERAL ELECTION PROPULSION COMMITTEE
UNION OF ALL KOREA PATRIOTIC BODIES

April 18, 1948.

The Honorable

Lt. Gen. John R. Hodge,

Commanding General,

USAFIK.

Dear Sir:

We have the honor to submit to you the following message adopted today by the National Mass Meeting for celebration of the overwhelming registration for the coming general election sponsored by the headed committee.

May 10th is the long cherished day of Korean restoration of lost national rights in the past 40 years. We express our sincere thanks for your great efforts for our independence and the peace of the world by which we shall have an independent government in the very near future.

As you have repeatedly indicated and as we are all well aware of, Korean communists have exerted their efforts to obstruct the general election in South Korea; they are obviously acting under the instruction of certain nation and are planning to make Korea a puppet satelite state of that specific nation. Inspite of all their obstructive works the number of registrants for election is 9,17%. This figure proves how eager are the Koreans to have their

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

own government and how empty and groundless is the communists' barking. Taking adventage of the free admosphere in connection with the registration, they are fabricating false facts to blind the public eyes and to obstruct the general election they do not hesitate to resolt to such means as murder, incendiarism, threatening, attacking election houses and destroying various things. Moreover, a segment of Korean politicians have been unconsciously fell into the communists' tricks and plots and are talking about the so-called South-North Korea negotiation, and in cooperation with the communists they are opposing the general election. They disregard the people's desire to satisfy their own personal feelings.

We are however fortunate to have Dr. RHEE SYNG MAN as our great leader who does not mind his personal fame or honor but only the Korean welfare and restoration of national rights, and at the same time we are all confident in your esteemed works for Korean independence. The day of Korean government inauguration will be your memorable day and your name will be remembered forever by all Koreans now and in the future.

Very respectfully yours,

Myong Jae-Sae

MYONG JAE SAE
CHAIRMAN

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

April 18, 1948.

R E S O L U T I O N

1. We resolve that in so far as the only way to obtain the restoration of national rights, the right of speaking in the international affairs and the unification of North and South Korea is to set up a Korean central government through general election, all the patriotic Koreans are desired to exercise their holy right of voting so that they might perform their highest duties in national construction.
2. We resolve that we strongly repulse the plots of communists who want Korea become a puppet and satelite state of certain nation, obstruct the construction of Korean government, and oppose the general election; at the same time we also repulse the plots of delaying our independence by those who have been succumbed to the tricks and plots of the communists.
3. The reactionary elements who have been so strongly opposing the general election which ordinary Koreans are eagerly yearning for are now actually support it and are running for it. We should root out their plots for they are going to destroy our national construction works by occupying seats in the holy congress. We resolve that we shall make strict precaution against such non-conscientious elements and the profiteerers who have never cooperated with independence movements. We cannot regard them as our object of election.

NATIONAL MASS MEETING
FOR CELEBRATION OF THE OVERWHELMING
REGISTRATION FOR THE GENERAL ELECTION

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Mr. Prosteo

(Text of letter from Molotov on Korea dated April 19.)

Dear Mr. Marshall:

In reply to your letter of April 8 on the question of Korea, I am communicating the following: At the Moscow meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the Soviet Union, the United States of America and the United Kingdom in December 1945, an agreement was reached which determined the policy of the 3 powers with respect to Korea. A basis for this agreement were the proposals of the Soviet Government, to which the Government of the U.S.A. also agreed, having consequently abandoned its first intention not to establish a National Korean Government in Korea.

The Moscow Agreement held the establishment of a Provisional Democratic Korean Government which could take all the necessary measures for the development of Korean industry, transport, agriculture and the national culture of the Korean people, to be a problem of primary importance. Having made these proposals, the Soviet Government deemed that the unification of Korea under the leadership for the Korean National Government was the most important prerequisite for the restoration of Korea as an independent state and the establishment of bases for the development of the country on democratic principles. The Soviet Government continues to adhere to this point of view and insists on a steadfast implementation of the Moscow Agreement on Korea, being certain that, on the basis of the execution of this agreement, Korea could be successfully developed along democratic principles and would become an independent and prosperous state and an equal member of the United Nations. However, the legislative program provided for Korea by the Moscow Agreement has not yet been carried out. A Provisional Democratic Government has not been established. The work of the Joint Soviet-American Commission, established for the purpose of collaborating in the establishment of a Provisional Democratic Korean Government was suspended as a result of the fact that the American Delegation on this Commission took a stand

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

contrary to the Moscow Agreement on Korea. Furthermore, the American Command in Southern Korea did not agree to a serious consideration of the proposals by the Soviet Command in Northern Korea on the question of an economic exchange between the two zones, which made it impossible to reach an agreement on this question.

In the course of the work of the Joint Soviet-American Commission during the period from March to May, 1946 the Soviet Delegation made every effort to effect the execution of the aforementioned agreement on Korea and first of all, provide for a prompt establishment of a Provisional Democratic Korean Government and for the unification of Korea under its leadership. However, the Soviet Delegation met with not only difficulties in this connection, but also with direct counter-action on the part of the American Delegation, basing itself on the agreement of Korea, which provides that the Joint Commission, in formulating its proposals, should consult Korean democratic parties and social organizations. The Soviet Delegation insisted on a wide-scale attraction of such parties and organizations to consultation with the Commission. The American Delegation excluded participation by a whole series of large democratic organizations in Southern Korea and insisted on consultation with groups which had taken a stand in opposition to the Moscow Agreement, consultation with which, naturally could not facilitate the execution of this Agreement. The American Delegation included in the list of parties and organizations submitted by it for the consultation with the Joint Commission, 17 political parties and social groups of Southern Korea which took a stand against the Moscow Agreement, and only 3 democratic parties which supported the agreement. The American Delegation excluded such large democratic parties and social organizations as the All-Korean Labor Confederation, the All-Korean Peasant Union, the Korea National Revolutionary Party,

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

The All-Korean Youth Union, etc., from participation in consultations. Deeming it impossible to agree to this position of the American Delegation, the Soviet Delegation nevertheless did its utmost to find a way to reach an agreed decision. This, however, appeared impossible and the work of the Commission, on the suggestion of the American Delegation, was curtailed.

The intolerance of the resulting situation is evident. As a result of this, as you know, it was necessary to take new measures in endeavoring to find a way out of such a situation. The Soviet Commander in his relations with the American Commander endeavored to find a basis for the renewal of the work of the Joint Commission. As a result of an exchange of letters, there has been a considerable reapproachment of the points of view of both sides, which fact was noted by both Commanders. It was expected that an agreement would soon be reached and the Joint Commission would begin its work very shortly. However, no reply has been received to date from the American Commander to the last letter of February 28, from the Soviet Commander and the proposed agreement was not reached. Disagreement of action was a serious obstacle for the opportune fulfillment of the program of measures proposed in the Moscow Agreement of Korea as a whole.

In connection with Northern Korea, during the period beginning with the capitulation of Japan, considerable progress was made in the field of democratic action, and also with respect to the restoration of national economy and culture. Wide democratic reforms have been made which guarantee political freedom and raise the standard of living of the population. I have in mind, first of all, the introduction of an over-all electoral right; a law on equal rights for women; the establishment of local authority agencies and the peoples committee of Northern Korea on the basis of free democratic elections; land reform, as a result of which 725,000 landless peasant farmers and those having little land received more than 1,000,000 hectares of free land, which

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

formerly belonged to Japanese colonists and their accomplices in Korea; the nationalization of former Japanese industries, the 8-hour work day, safeguarding of labor and social insurance; CIC educational reform, as a result of which the Korean language has been reestablished, the network of schools was increased and the number of students was increased, etc. However, such wide democratic reforms have been carried out only in Northern Korea, where there is only two-fifths of the population of Korea.

The Soviet Government, closely adhering their policy toward Korea to the program planned in the Moscow Agreement, believed the following to be points of primary importance:

Part 1. The establishment of Provisional Democratic Korean Government on the basis of a wide-scale of participation of Korean democratic parties and social organizations, in order to expedite the political and economic unification of Korea as a self-supporting state independent of foreign interference, which would do away with the division of the country into two zones.

Part 2. The establishment of democratic authority agencies throughout Korea by means of free elections on the basis of a general and equal electoral right.

Part 3. The aiding of Korean people in the restoration of Korea as an independent democratic state and in the development of its national economy and national culture.

In connection with the steadfast aspiration on the part of the Soviet Government for the prompt restoration of Korea as a united sovereign state and elimination of difficulties arising from the fact that Korea to date had not been unified and does not have a national government, I propose that the Joint Soviet-American Commission resume its work on May 20 of the current year in the City of Seoul on the basis of an exact execution of the Moscow Agreement on Korea, and that the Commission present the result of its work on the elaboration of recommendations with respect to the establishment of a Provisional Democratic Korean Government for consideration by the two governments in July

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

and August 1947.

I am sending copies of the present letter to Mr. Bevin and to the Chinese Ambassador in Moscow.

I beg you, Mr. Secretary of State, to accept the assurance of my very highest consideration.

V. MOLOTOV

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

FAST

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED			
FOREIGN		DOMESTIC	
FULL RATE		FULL RATE	
CDE		DAY LETTER	
DEFERRED		SERIAL SERVICE	
RADIO LETTER		NIGHT MESSAGE	
PRESS		NIGHT LETTER	

DIRECT

TO OBTAIN THE BENEFIT OF RCA DIRECT SERVICE THE VIA "RCA" **MUST** BE INSERTED BY THE **SENDER** OF THE MESSAGE

RADIOGRAM

RCA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

A SERVICE OF RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA
TO ALL THE WORLD - BETWEEN IMPORTANT U. S. CITIES - TO SHIPS AT SEA

Send the following Radiogram subject to the conditions, regulations and rates as set forth in the applicable tariff of RCA Communications, Inc., and on file with the regulatory authorities.

Government collect
Seestate Washington

"Via RCA"

Eightyseven twentyeighth Unnumbered deptel April 22 repeating Moscows 1296 stated Soviet press same day published full texts Marshalls letter April 8 and Molotovs reply thereto on Korean question Although press services have carried numerous summaries excerpts and comments we have not yet seen text Molotovs reply Please radio same earliest

Langdon

cc Lt. Wrinkley

FULL-RATE MESSAGE UNLESS MARKED OTHERWISE

Sender's Name and Address
(Not to be transmitted)
Form 100-50-TA 134 S

Wm. R. Langdon, Political Adviser, HQ XXIV Corps
No. 87, April 28, 1947

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

8 8

COPY

TEXT OF MARSHALL'S LETTER TO MOLOTOV

Dear Mr. Molotov:

I have considered your letter of April 19, 1947, in which you accept our proposal to reconvene the US-USSR Joint Commission and suggest that the commission resume its work on May 20 of this year. I have also noted your statement that resumption of the commissions work shall be on the basis of an exact execution of the Moscow Agreement on Korea.

In order to avoid any future misunderstanding with respect to the phrase "exact execution" I wish to make clear my interpretation of the phrase. In my letter to you of April 8, I stated that the Joint Commission should be charged with expediting its work under the terms of the Moscow Agreement on a basis of respect for the democratic right of freedom of opinion. In making this statement I had and have in mind thewell known position of the government of the United States and Korean representatives of Democratic parties and social organizations shall not be excluded from consultation with the commission on the formation of a Provisional Korean Government, because of opinions they might hold or may have expressed in the past concerning the future government of their country, provided they are prepared to cooperate with the commission.

You mention three points which the Soviet Government believes to be of primary importance in its policy towards Korea. Your statement concerning the importance of establishing a provisional Democratic Korean Government on the basis of wide scale participation of Korean Democratic parties and social organizations has from the beginning been accepted by the United States government as a basis to its policy of assisting in the establishment of a self governing sovereign Korea, independent of foreign control and eligible for membership in the United Nations.

I interpret your second point with respect to the establishment of "Democratic Authority Agencies" throughout Korea as referring to local, provincial and national government agencies chosen, as you state, by means of free elections on the basis of a general and equal electorial right.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

I welcome the assurance contained in your third point with regard to the importance you attach to aiding in the restoration of Korea as an independent democratic state and in the development of its national economy and national culture. The United States government has under consideration a constructive program for the rehabilitation of the economy of Korea and for its educational and political development.

In order that I may direct the United States Commander in Korea to make preparations for opening the sessions of the Joint Commission in Seoul on May 20, 1947, may I receive an early confirmation that we are mutually agreed as to the basis on which the commission shall resume its important work? I am furnishing copies of this letter to the governments of China and the United Kingdom.

Please accept, Mr. Minister, assurance of my highest esteem.

GEORGE C. MARSHALL

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

COPY 8 8 HOW RECD

RATT

CITE

WCL 21358 (291801Z)

FROM: WAR (WESCA GO)

TO: CINCFE: USAFIK

REURAD URC 4433. FOL IS STATE DEPT NBR 800 TO CG USAFIK FOR POLAD DTD 12 MAY REPEATED FOR YOUR INFO

MY DEAR MR MOLOTOV

"I HAVE RECD YOUR LETTER OF MAY 7, 47 AND AM PLEASED TO NOTE THE AGREEMENT OF YOUR GOVT TO THE RECONVENING OF A JOINT COMMISSION ON THE BASIS OF THE PROPOSALS MADE IN THE AMERICAN'S COMMANDER'S LETTER OF 24 DEC 46 TO THE SOVIET COMMANDER IN KOREA. THOSE PROPOSALS WERE AUTH BY THIS GOVT AND ARE IDENTICAL IN PURPOSE TO THE STATEMENT CONTAINED IN THE SECOND PARA OF MY LETTER OF 2 MAY 47.

"I AM INSTRUCTING THE COMMANDER IN KOREA TO MAKE IMMEDIATE PREPARATIONS FOR RECONVENING THE COMMISSION IN SEOUL. A COPY OF THIS LETTER HAS BEEN SENT TO THE GOVTS OF THE UNITED KINGDON AND CHINA.

"I CONVEY RENEWED ASSURANCES OF MY HIGHEST CONSIDERATION."

STATE DEPT ADVISES THAT EXCHANGE OF CORRESPONDENCE REFERRED TO IN YOUR CABLE IS UNCLASSIFIED.

Molotov's Reply to Marshall on Korea

LONDON, April 22 (AP).—The complete text of Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov's letter to Secretary of State George C. Marshall about Korea, as transmitted by Tass in English from Moscow:

May I inform you of the following in reply to your letter of April 8 regarding Korea:

At the Moscow Conference of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Union, the United States of America and the United Kingdom in December, 1945, agreement had been reached defining the policy of the three powers toward Korea. The proposals of the Soviet government were laid down as the basis of this agreement, with which the government of the U. S. A. also agreed, which (sic) subsequently renounced its initial intentions not to create a national Korean government in Korea within the next few years.

The Moscow agreement envisaged as the primary task the establishment of a provisional Korean democratic government that could take all necessary steps toward developing industry, transport and agriculture of Korea and the national culture of the Korean people. When making those proposals the Soviet government believed that the amalgamation of Korea under the leadership of a national Korean government was the most important premise of restoring Korea as an independent state and providing the conditions for that country's development on democratic principles.

The Soviet government continues to maintain this standpoint and defends undeviating implementation of the Moscow agreement pertaining to Korea, being certain that Korea, on the basis of the fulfillment of that agreement, will successfully develop along a democratic path, become an independent and nourishing state, and join as an equal member of the United Nations organization.

Blames Americans

However, the program of measures outlined in the Moscow agreement on Korea has not been fulfilled thus far. A provisional Korean democratic government has not been established. The work of the joint U. S. S. R. - U. S. A. commission, formed for the purpose of promoting the establishment of a provisional Korean democratic government, was interrupted as a result of the American delegation on that commission taking up a stand contradictory to the Moscow agreement pertaining to Korea.

Neither did the American command in southern Korea agree to businesslike discussion of the suggestions of the the Soviet command in northern Korea regarding economic exchange between the two zones, and this made agreement on that question impossible.

In the course of the work of the joint U.S.S.R.-U.S.A. commission in March-May, 1946, the Soviet delegation exerted every effort to secure implementation of the above agreement pertaining to Korea, and in the first place to secure the earliest establishment of a provisional Korean democratic government and the amalgamation of Korea under its leadership. However, the Soviet delegation has met along this course not only difficulties but direct opposition on the part of the American delegation.

Guided by the agreement pertaining to Korea providing for the joint commission, the Soviet delegation, when elaborating its proposals for consultation with Korean democratic parties and social organizations, demanded a broad invitation to such parties and organizations to consultation with the commission. But the American delegation precluded the participation of a series of major democratic organizations of southern Korea and insisted that invitations to consultation be sent to groups which were opposing the Moscow agreement, consulting with

Groups Eliminated

[illegible] Korea which opposed the Moscow agreement and only three democratic parties accepted the invitation. The American delegation eliminated from participation in consultation such large democratic parties and social organizations as the All-Korea Confederation of Labor, the All-Korea Peasant Union, the Korean National Revolutionary party, the All-Korea Union of Youth and others.

Deeming it impossible to agree with this attitude of the American delegation, the Soviet delegation nevertheless exerted every effort to find a way toward an agreed decision. This however, proved impossible, and the work of the commission upon the American delegation's suggestion, was discontinued.

The intolerable character of such a situation is obvious. As a result, as you are aware, steps had to be taken again in order to find a way out of this situation. The Soviet commander in his notes to the American commander endeavored to find a basis for resumption of the joint commission's work. As a result of an exchange of letters, the standpoints of the parties concerned came considerably closer together, and this was noted by both commanders. It was expected that agreement would soon be reached and that the joint commission would resume work at the earliest date. There followed, however, no reply from the American commander to the latest letter of the

[illegible] to appear has not been reached.

The lack of consultation of Korean [illegible] has been a grave impediment to the timely fulfillment of the program of measures outlined in the Moscow agreement with regard to Korea as a whole.

Northern Korea

As regards northern Korea, considerable progress has been achieved in the field of democratization as well as in restoring the national economy and culture since Japan's surrender. Broad democratic reforms assuring political liberties and raising the living standard of the population have been carried through. I am referring primarily to the inauguration of general suffrage; the law on equal rights of women; the [illegible] Korean [illegible] of Japanese colonizers and their accomplices in Korea; the nationalization of former Japanese industry; the law on the eight-hour working day, system of labor and social insurance; the reform of national education, as a result of which the Korean language has been instituted in the schools, the school network extended and the enrollment of students enlarged etc.

However, such broad democratic reforms have been implemented only in northern Korea, where two-fifths of the Korean population reside.

Program Suggested

Strictly abiding by the program outlined in the Moscow agreement in its policy toward Korea, the Soviet government regards the following tasks as primary:

1. The establishment of a provisional Korean democratic government on the basis of broad participation by Korean democratic parties and social organizations, in order to expedite the political and economic amalgamation of Korea as a self-governed state independent of foreign interference, which fact would eliminate the division of the country into two zones.

2. The establishment of democratic bodies of power throughout Korea by free elections on the basis of general and equal suffrage.

3. Aid to the Korean nation in restoring Korea as an inde-

[illegible]

In conformity with the constant desire of the Soviet government for the speediest restoration of Korea as a united sovereign state, and for the elimination of the difficulties caused by the fact that Korea to this day is not united and has no national government of her own, I suggest that the joint U. S. S. R.-U. S. A. commission resume its work on May 20 this year in the city of Seoul, on the basis of precise implementation of the Moscow agreement pertaining to Korea, and that in July-August, 1947, the commission submit to the two governments for consideration the results of its work in elaborating recommendations in respect to the establishment of a provisional Korean democratic government.

U. S. of Europe Seen a Reality Within 2 Years

Coudenhove-Kalergi Says It Will Begin on Economic Lines, at Fall Parley

Richard Coudenhove-Kalergi, visiting professor of public affairs and regional studies at New York University, who has been working for a federation of European states for more than twenty years, said yesterday he believed that project would be a reality within two years. It has "ceased to be utopian," he said, "and has become a question of practical policy."

Mr. Coudenhove-Kalergi, who will leave Saturday on the Queen Elizabeth to assist in organizing a congress of representatives from European parliaments to meet in September or October in Montreux, Switzerland, to organize such a federation, discussed its possibilities in a press conference at the New York University Faculty Club, 22 Washington Square North.

Although he made it clear he would have no voice in that meeting, Mr. Coudenhove-Kalergi envisioned its result as a "loose federation something like that of the United States before its Constitution," with eventual incorporation of "some kind of bill of rights," a common European currency, a federal court, and police force—the latter three elements might not, he confided, be immediate. "The first practical step," he said, "will be the economic field. I think that will start, probably in next year."

He polled 3,913 members of parliaments of Belgium, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland last year. Of 660 who replied, only fourteen opposed federation. On the basis of those who favored the plan, Mr. Coudenhove-Kalergi said it was apparently a revolution of the younger group against the older.

"Those who may have fought in the foxholes of this war," he said, "apparently think more of being spared another world war than of national sovereignty."

The delegates to the Montreux Congress, one for each million people in the nation they represent, would determine what other European parliaments would be invited to join, draft a charter, recommend to the European governments practical steps to bring about political and economic union, and elect a Council of Europe to serve as a permanent advisory body to the governments and the United Nations.

While in Europe, Mr. Coudenhove-Kalergi will also attend the five hundredth anniversary ceremonies of the University of Bordeaux, France, as a representative of New York University.

Berlin to Have Women Police

BERLIN, April 22 (UP).— Allied officials announced tonight that 500 German women will be incorporated into the Berlin police department. A British military spokesman, asked if "the ladies will be armed," replied fervently, "no, thank God."

Molotov Agrees

(Continued from page one)

of 1947 be fixed for a review by the two governments of the progress made by the commission.

In his reply, dated April 19, the Soviet Foreign Minister accepted Mr. Marshall's two suggestions, and [illegible] of the joint commission and for its report to the two governments.

Mr. Molotov's letter rejected Mr. Marshall's attempt to blame Russia for the breakdown of the joint commission last year. He said the United States, and not Russia, had failed to live up to the 1945 Moscow agreement to establish an independent democratic state in Korea. He pointed out that it was the American and not the Soviet commander who suspended the work of the commission almost a year ago.

The letters exchanged by the Soviet Foreign Minister and the American Secretary of State indicate the two countries are no closer than before on a definition of "democratic." However, revival of the joint commission reopens the possibility of negotiating some agreement for unification of Korea and its restoration as an independent country.

Russia Is Called A Huge Spender On Propaganda

Benton Says Cost to Soviets May Be Greater Than to Rest of World Combined

WASHINGTON, April 22 (UP).—Assistant Secretary of State William Benton told Congress today that Russia is spending "enormous sums" on foreign propaganda, possibly more than the rest of the world combined.

He made the statement in defending his office of international information and cultural affairs in testimony before a House executive expenditures committee as it opened an inquiry into "cultural diplomacy."

Mr. Benton said the giving of "ideas" or "propaganda" to other countries has become the "fourth arm" of foreign policy.

In contrast to the United States, where Congress and even the State Department do not fully appreciate its value, he said, Russia in less than a century has become one of the world's greatest nations by "using its fourth arm alone."

"The heroes of the Russians are not the generals, but the propagandists," he said.

Mr. Benton said the $25,000,000 asked for his office next year was "too small" to do an adequate job and that Congress could do well to increase the sum.

Deferring a detailed discussion of the international phase of the agency's operations until tomorrow, the assistant secretary dwelt at length on domestic problems.

He denied flatly that he has any "propagandists" on the staff preparing information for individuals, organizations and public officials explaining such things as the United Nations, Bretton Woods and other international activities.

The committee chairman, Representative Edgar L. Chenoweth, Republican, of Colorado, and Representative Fred E. Busbey, Republican, of Illinois, contended that most of the information was "slanted" to favor the department's views and thus constituted a "ministry of propaganda."

Mr. Benton replied that everything that emerged from his office was "straight information"; that any "slanted or one-sided information" always gives the source, which removes it from the "propaganda classification."

Representative Chenoweth asked why Mr. Benton's office has more employees—3,000—than the entire State Department had in 1943.

The witness explained that he had been given the job of consolidating the Office of Latin-American Relations, the Office of Inter-American Affairs and the old independent Office of War Information. Furthermore, he said, the State Department rarely received requests for information during 1943 but now gets an average of 34,000 a month.

DECLASSIFIED 10 CFR NARS, Date

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Just received in PRO Office.

UP Washington

A State Department spokesman said today that Secretary of State, George C. Marshall, a few hours ago instructed the American Embassy in Moscow to present a new note to the Soviet Government on Korea. The spokesman declined to comment on the text pending notification of its delivery.

Noted by
Commissioner

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Edwards
2021

100305 / May

RESTRICTED

Restricted

FROM: STATE DEPARTMENT

TO : CG USAFIK (ATTN POLITICAL ADVISOR)

INFO: WAR CHIEF OF STATE

Molotov's reply received from Soviet Embassy today following:

Dear Mr. Marshall:

I acknowledge receipt of your letter of May 2 concerning the resumption of the work of the Joint Soviet-American Commission on Korea. Your proposal, as I understandit, is to the effect that before the resumption of the work of the Joint Commission and agreement should be reached concerning the conditions for consultation with Korean democratic parties and social organizations. This question was the subject of my exchange of correspondence between the Soviet and American Commanders in Korea as a result of which, as I already answered in my previous letter, the points of view of the two sides were brought considerably closer. The Soviet Commander in his letter on Nov 26, 1946, advanced the following proposals as a basis for the resumption of the work of the Joint Commission:

1. The Joint Commission must consult those democratic parties and organizations which uphold fully the Moscow Decision on Korea.

2. Parties or social organizations invited for consultation with the Joint Commission must not nominate for consultation those representatives who have compromised themselves by actively voicing opposition to the Moscow Decision.

3. Parties and social organizations invited for consultation with Joint Commission must not and will not voice opposition nor will they incite others to voice opposition to Moscow Decision and the work of the Joint Commission. If such be the case, such parties and social organizations by mutual agreement of both delegations will be excluded from further consultation with the Joint Commission.

The American Commander in his letter of Dec. 24, 46, agreed to accept these proposals of the Soviet Commander with the following changes as the basis for the resumption of the work of the Joint Commission:

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

"Proposal Number 1 to be interpreted as follows:

Signing the declaration in Communique Number 5 will be accepted as declaration of good faith with respect to upholding fully the Moscow Decision and will make the signatory party or organization eligible for signing consultation.

Proposal Number 2 - I consider it the right of a declarant party or organization to appoint the representative which it believes will best present to the Joint Commission its views on the implementation of the Moscow Decision. However, should such representative for good reason be believed to be ~~any~~ antagonistic to the implementation of the Moscow Decision or to either of the Allied Powers, the Joint Commission may, after mutual agreement, require the declarant party to name a substitute spokesman.

Proposal Number 3 - It is suggested that it be reworded as follows: Individuals, parties and social organiz tions invited for the consultation with the Joint Commission should not after signing the declaration contained in Communique Number 5 foment or instigate active opposition to the work of the Joint Commission or to either of the Allied Powers or to the fulfillment of the Moscow Decision. Those individuals, parties and social organizations which after signing the declaration contained in Communique Number 5 do foment or instigate active opposition to the work of the Joint Commission or to either of the Allied Powers or to the fulfillment of the Moscow Decision shall be excluded from further consultation with the Joint Commission. The decision excluding such individuals, parties and social organizations shall be by agreement of the Joint Commission."

With a view to expediting the resumption of the work of the Joint Commission and the creation of a temporary Korean democratic govern ent, I am prepared to accept the amendments set forth above proposed by the American Commander. I hope (?) that there will thus exist no further reasons for postponing the convocation of the Joint Commission. In your letter you state that the Government of the United States is at the present time considering a constructive

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

program for the reconstruction of Korean economy and its cultural and political development. I presume that the Joint Commission, in accordance with the Moscow Agreement on Korea, after the completion of the work connected with the formation of a Provisional Korean Democratic Government should consider with the participation of this government proposals from the American and Soviet sides concerning measure s of aid and assistance for the political, economic, and social progress of the Korean people, the development of the democratic autonomy, and the establishment of the state independence of Korea and present agreed recommendations on these questioned. I am sending a copy of this letter to the Governments of the United Kingdom and China. Please accept, Mr. Secretary of State, the assurance of my highest consideration.

V. Molotov.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

May 11, 1947

To: Lt. Gen, John R. Hodge,
Commanding General, USAFIK

From: Stanley Rich
United Press

LONDON, May 10--(UP)--Radio Moscow has announced the text of Molotov's reply to Marshall regardking Korea and revealing that Molotov has agreed to the participation of all democratic parties in a Korean provisional government.

Molotov wrote: "Your proposal, as I understand it, amounts to settling conditions for consultations with Korean democratic parties and social organizations before resumption of the work of the Joint Committee. This question was the subject of correspondence between the Soviet and American commanders of Korea, as a result whereof.....the points of view of both parties were brought considerably nearer."

Molotov listed the points established in the Soviet Commander's letter of Oct. 26, 1946, as the basis for resumption of the Commission's work. Molotov said he was ready to accept the mentioned amendments proposed byy the American commander. These were, in effect, the same as those proposed b y Marshall. He said Russia was ready to accept these amendments to the conditions for resumption of negotiations proposed by Marshall, and added: "I hope, therefore, there no longer exist any reasons for postponing work of the Joint Commission."

Marshall, in a note delivered to Moscow on May 2, agreed to reconvene the Joint American-Soviet Commission on Korea on May 20, provided the Soviets abandoned their position that only pro-Communist factions could participate in a Korean provisional government. Molotov's reply, as disclosed in the Moscow broadcast, agreed completely to this condition. The reply had been received earlier today in Washington, but the State Department withheld the contents.

(more)

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

ADD MOLOTOV'S REPLY, LONDON (RICH) x x x the contents.

The original breakdown of the Russo-American negotiations in Korea resulted from a dispute over Korean groups to be consulted and possibly brought into a government. The Soviet Commander of Korea, Col. Gen. Ivan Chistiakov, proposed that the Joint Commission consult all democratic parties and organizations that uphold fully the Moscow Decision on Korea, but bar those who had opposed it. The Moscow Decision (agreed) on by the Big Three, called for a temporary trusteeship leading to eventual self-government. Most Koreans, excppt the Communists, objected to trusteeship.

American Commander Lt. Gen. John R. Hodge replied to Chistiakov on Dec. 24 that the Russian and American pssitions could be reconciled if the Russians would accept signed declarations by the Koreans that they presently uphold the Moscow Decision. Actually, it was this proposal which Molotov accepted.

The broadcast said that both Marshall and Molotov had sent copies of their letters to the governments of Britain and China.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

SECRET

JOINT COMMISSION

S

COPY OF RADIO GIVEN MR. LANDON ABOUT 1600
MAY 11 WITH REQUEST BE DISPATCHED WASHINGTON

Reference radio Moscow report transmitted by UP under London date line May eleven indicating that Molotov has accepted proposals contained in General Hodges letter to General Chistiakov of December 24 as basis for reconvening Joint Commission. In his reply of February 28, 1947 to General Hodges letter of December 24 1946, General Chistiakov repudiated his apparent prior partial acceptance of the principle of freedom of expression as contained in his letter to General Hodge of November 26th, 1946, and as commented on in the third paragraph of General Hodges letter to General Chistiakov of December 24 by insisting in his proposal number two that those be accepted for consultation quote who has not compromised himself by actively voicing opposition to that decision end quote. There may be other points to give vent to possible confusion. Unless and until a simple clear definite and specific agreement can be reached with the Russians to accord freedom of expression of opinion to Koreans regardless of their vocal expression of non agreement with certain principles of the Moscow Decision no concrete results can be expected by reconvening the Commission. Should the Joint Commission be reconvened without a definite and specific guarantee of freedom of expression, local conditions indicate a large exclusion of rightist leaders and political parties which will result largely in leftist consultation and may interfere with the work of the Joint Commission by creating local disturbances. In view of the differences in viewpoint contained in the several letters exchanged with the Russians and the necessity to avoid farther opportunity for misunderstanding recommend that the basis of reconvening Joint Commission be as stated in para two of reply by Secretary of State to Mr. Molotovs letter of April 19, 1947 and that the agreement be specifically worded and transmitted by both governments for guidance of the Joint Commission thus avoiding polemic reference to prior correspondence

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

COPY

CONFIDENTIAL

Confidential

MOLOTOV LETTER TO SECRETARY DATED May 16:

Dear Mr. Marshall:

I acknowledge receipt of your letter of reply dated May 13, 1947. Your statement that you are instructing the American Commander in Korea to make immediate preparations for reconvening the Commission in Seoul, I regard as your agreement to my proposal to resume the work of the Commission on May 20, 1947.

For my part, I inform you that the Soviet Delegation to the Joint Commission is prepared to arrive in Seoul by that date.

I am sending a copy of this letter to the Govts of UK and the Chinese Republic.

Accept, Mr. Secretary of State, the assurances of my highest consideration.

V. M. MOLOTOV.

(From State Dept 171135/Z)

Confidential

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760070
By NARS, Date

OY

SYNGMAN RHEE

Copland
G-2
Noble
Weckerling

Seoul, Korea
June 5, 1948

Lt. General John R. Hodge
Commanding General
U. S. Army Forces in Korea
Seoul, Korea

My dear General Hodge:

I wish to express, on behalf of the Korean National Assembly, most heartfelt thanks for your honored presence and encouraging speech at its opening ceremonies.

I take occasion to note that in this momentous stage of Korean Independence, we cannot help recalling how strenuously and ceaselessly you have worked for the freedom of the Korean people, under all circumstances and through all difficulties. The very existence of the Korean National Assembly is, in a sense, a monument to your worthy efforts. Its growth, its entrenchment, its assumption of full powers will be watched with pride, I believe, by the people of our two countries.

Again appreciating how greatly your participation helped make the occasion a success, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

Syngman Rhee

SYNGMAN RHEE
Chairman
Korean National Assembly

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Mr. Adair

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES IN KOREA
Office of the Commanding General
APO 235

7 June 1948

MEMO FOR: Military Governor

POLAD

Economic Adviser

General Weckerling

Dr. Noble

1. The connotation of the word "adviser" to Koreans is considerably different from our concept, and when we mention American "advisers" for the new Korean Government, we are going to strike sparks among all Koreans in every case.

2. I believe we can get just as far in our own thinking and a lot further in dealing with Koreans, if we talk in terms of American "technical assistants" or "technicians" for the new Government. What we want, of course, is to get Americans in the set up to help keep the structure from falling to pieces. We can do more with the Koreans in getting what we want through using terms acceptable to them.

3. I suggest that in all conversations and conferences with Koreans we stay away from the word "advisers."

JRH

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

HEADQUARTERS
Soviet Forces in North Korea
Pyongyang, Korea

15 June 1948

Lieutenant General John R. Hodge
Commanding General
United States Army Forces in Korea
Seoul, Korea

Dear General Hodge:

In answer to your letter of 17 May 1948 addressed to the Commanding General of Soviet Forces in North Korea, I inform you of the following:

The stopping of the flow of electric energy to South Korea which was provoked by failure of the American Command to fulfill the payment agreement, has no relation with the question of the separate elections in South Korea and there is no basis for merging these two questions.

It is known to me that the Peoples Committee for the past three months has repeatedly warned the American Command of the necessity of paying its indebtedness for the electric energy and drawing up an agreement for the future delivery of the electric energy.

The Peoples Committee also warned that otherwise they would be forced to cut the flow of electric energy to South Korea.

In relation to the question of responsibility of the Soviet Command, General Korotkov on 16 March 1948 informed you that the Soviet Command cannot fulfill the functions as an intermediary between the American Command and the Peoples Committee of North Korea in the case of delivery of electric energy to South Korea. And all the future negotiations on this question will have (ought) to be conducted directly with the Peoples Committee to whom belongs the authority in North Korea and under whose administration in particular the nationalized industry, including electric stations, comes.

Contained in your letter of 27 April 1948 is the statement that you do not recognize the Peoples Committee. This statement cannot be accepted convincingly as the explanation for the nonpayment of the balance, for the use of the electric energy.

As a result of the above mentioned, I must decline your stated protest as being without foundation.

Respectfully,

/s/ S.P. MERKULOV
Guard General-Maier
Commanding General
Soviet Forces in North Korea

(Received from Lt. Col. Sinitsin 151645 June)

DECLASSIFIED
NND 76[illegible]70
By NARS, Date

11 August 1948

Sir:

The enclosed copy of a letter is transmitted for your information. The original, addressed to Dr. Syngman Rhee, President of the Republic of Korea, was dispatched this date.

Although it is expected that this letter eventually will be made public, you are requested to treat it as a privileged communication until that time. Meanwhile, the contents of this letter have been described in a press statement released simultaneously with transmittal of the letter. A copy of this press statement also is enclosed.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN R. HODGE
Lieutenant General, U. S. Army
Commanding

Honorable Bahador Singh
Chairman
United Nations Temporary Commission
on Korea
Duk Soo Palace
Seoul

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

CONFIDENTIAL

Confidential

File

11 August 1948

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge Your Excellency's Note of August 9, 1948, in which you informed me of the fact that, in accordance with the United Nations General Assembly Resolution II of November 14, 1947, the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea was notified on August 6, 1948, of the formation of the Government of the Republic of Korea, and in which you requested my cooperation and assistance in transferring to that government the functions of government now exercised by me as Commanding General of the United States Army Forces in Korea.

I am pleased to note that the Government of the Republic of Korea recognizes that it will be necessary for me to retain control over areas and facilities of vital importance (such as ports, camps, railways, lines of communication, airfields, etc.) as I deem necessary in order to accomplish the transfer of authority to the Government of the Republic of Korea and the withdrawal of United States occupation forces from Korea in accordance with the United Nations General Assembly Resolutions on Korea. Furthermore, I note that the Government of the Republic of Korea recognizes my exclusive jurisdiction over the personnel of my Command, both military and civilian, including their dependents.

I shall be pleased to cooperate with you in arranging a progressive and orderly transfer of governmental functions, including the assumption of responsibilities for the direction of all Police, Coast Guard and Constabulary units now in being, leading to the withdrawal of United States forces from Korea and the termination of the United States occupation. To this end, and for the purpose of facilitating arrangements for the withdrawal of the forces under my Command, I have appointed Major General L. C. Helmick and Mr. Everett F. Drumright to consult with Your Excellency's representatives: Mr. Lee Bum Suk, Mr. Yun Tchi Young and Mr. [illegible]. Chang.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

JOHN R. HODGE
Lieutenant General, U. S. Army
Commanding

His Excellency
Syngman Rhee
President of the Republic of Korea
Seoul

CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Following is text of letter sent by Acting Secretary of State, Robert A. Lovett, to Mr. Molotov on 26 August 1947.

Dear Mr. Molotov:

In your letter of August 23, 1947, to Secretary Marshall, the position of the Soviet Delegation to the Joint Commission has been set forth in terms which corroborate a recent report received by this Government from the US Delegation to the Joint Commission. The report of the United States Delegation was in compliance with the desire of Secretary Marshall as set forth in his letter to you of August 12 that a report from the Joint Commission should be submitted by August 21 in order that our governments might immediately consider what further steps may be useful to achieve the long delayed unification and independence of Korea.

The report of the United States Delegation makes it clear that the Joint Commission has been unable to reach agreement regarding the basis on which representatives of democratic Korean parties and social organizations shall be consulted by the Joint Commission. The U. S. Delegation also reports that it has been unable to obtain the agreement of the Soviet Delegation to any alternative method of completing the task of the Joint Commission.

As pointed out in your letter it was agreed in the interchange of correspondence inMay of this year that the "Joint Commission should consult with those democratic parties and social organizations which fully support the Moscow Decision on Korea." You will, however, recall that in your letter of May 7 you expressly agreed to the interpretation of the above phrase as proposed by the US Commander in Korea that "signing the declaration in Communique No. 5 will be accepted as declaration of good faith with respect to upholding fully the Moscow Decision and will make the signatory party or organization eligible for initial consultation." The parties and organizations mentioned by you as belonging to the Anti-Trusteeship committee did sign Communique No. 5 and are, in the opinion of the US Government, eligible for initial consultations.

Your letters of May 7 also provided that any decision excluding individuals, parties and social organizations for active opposition to the

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

work of the Joint Commission "shall be by agreement of the Joint Commission." Accordingly, the US Delegation has repeatedly, but without success, attempted to obtain from the Soviet Delegation agreement to criteria for consultation with Korean parties and social organizations applying for such consultation in accordance with the terms embodied in your letter. The Soviet Delegation has insisted on the unilateral right to exclude parties which have expressed distaste for "Trusteeship," even though such parties have declared and reiterated their intention fully to support the Joint Commission andhave in fact, since signing the declaration not instigated active opposition to the work of the Commission.

The Soviet position is not only contrary to the specific terms of the agreement between you and Secretary Marshall, it is also contrary to the democratic principle of freedom of opinion. In Secretary Marshall's letter to you of August 11, 1947, reference was made to the fact that the United States Delegation has several times offered to limit oral consultations to parties and organizations with membership in excess of 1,000 or any other reasonable figure proposed by theSoviet Delegation. The U.S. Delegation reports, however, that when the Soviet Delegation proposed limiting consultation to parties of 10,000 or more, the Soviet Delegation submitted a list which omitted 24 such parties which claimed total membership of 15,200,000 and refused to consider any other list or alternative proposal.

The U. S. Government denies categorically that there has been oppression or persecution of Korean parties or individuals in the US zone as charged in your letter. The arrests which you mention have been necessary to control subversive activities aimed at the destruction of constituted government and law and order in the American zone. United States forces are charged with the responsibility for maintaining law and order in South Korea without interference with democratic rights. That they have done so successfully is amply proven by the freedom with which all shades of political opinion are expressed and respected in the United States zone.

It is noted that you have no objection to the proposal that the Joint Commission furnish an agreed report to our two governments. The United States

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Delegation has accordingly been instructed to take immediate steps to reach agreement on a joint report of the status of the deliberations of the Joint Commission. In view of the position set forth in your letter and the report already rendered by the United States Delegation, however, it is apparent that a joint report can accomplish little other than a formal delineation of the issues which have prevented the fulfillment of the Moscow Agreement. For almost two years the Government of the UnitedStates has devoted its utmost efforts to carrying out the terms of the Moscow Agreement on Korea.

The present stalemate in the Joint Commission negotiations and the failure of thatcommission to accomplish even the first task of its mission have made it abundantly clear to all that bilateral negotiations on the subject of consultation with Korean political parties and organizations will only serve to delay the implementation of this agreement and defeat its announced purposes of bringing about early independence for Korea. The United States Government cannot in good conscience be a party to any such delay in the fulfillment of its commitment to the Korean independence and proposed that the Four Powers adhering to the Moscow Agreement meet to consider how that agreement may be speedily carried out. The United States Government therefore submits for the consideration of your government the enclosed outline of proposals designed to achieve the aims of the Moscow Agreement on Korea. The United States government proposes thatthese suggestions be considered at an early date by the powers adhering to that agreement.

It is therefore hoped that the Soviet Charge D'Affaires at Washington or an authorized deputy may be designated to participate in Four Power conversations on this problem at Washington beginning on September 8, 1947. It is believed that the Joint Commission's report on the status of its deliberations might be helpful in consideration of the United States proposals during these Four Power conversations. The U.S. Delegation has accordingly been instructed to endeavor to reach agreement with the Soviet Delegation on a joint report to be submitted not later than September 5, 1947.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Copies of this letter are being transmitted to the Foreign Ministers of the UK and China together with invitations to participate in the Four Power conversations referred to above.

Please accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

(signed) ROBERT A. LOVETT

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Soviet-American Joint Commission
Soviet Delegation
Seoul, Korea

TO: Chief Commissioner of U. S. Delegation,
Major General Albert E. Brown

25 August 1947

Dear General Brown:

I am forwarding to you a copy of the answer by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, V. M. Molotov, dated 22 August 1947, to the letter of the Secretary of State of the United States, George C. Marshall, of 12 August 1947, regarding Korea.

ANNEX: Copy of letter on two sheets.

Respectfully yours,

Chief Commissioner of Soviet
Delegation of the Joint
Soviet-American Commission
Colonel General T. F. Shtikov

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

DRAFT TRANSLATION

Dear Mr. Marshall:

I acknowledge receipt of your letter 12-8-47 regarding the work of the Joint Soviet-American Commission.

As it is known the work of the Joint Commission was renewed on the basis of the three conditions of consultation with Korean democratic parties and social organizations cited in full in my letter of 7 May 1947 and accepted by you in your letter of 13 May. The Soviet Delegation had been instructed to be guided by these very conditions in the questions relating to consultation.

According to these conditions the Joint Commission should consult with those democratic parties and social organizations which fully uphold the Moscow Decision on Korea.

Nevertheless, in order to participate in consultation parties and organizations affiliated with the Committee for Struggle against the Moscow Decision Regarding Trusteeship had also filed applications.

The Soviet government considers that such parties and organizations could be admitted to consultation only provided that such parties and organizations would officially sever their relations with the aforementioned Committee, and would declare that they would withdraw from that committee, without which no consultation should effected with them.

The Soviet government, which upholds the position of broad consultation with Korean democratic parties and organizations, does not feel that the Joint Commission should consult with such organizations which have in their ranks merely tens or hundreds of individuals. A great number of such organizations is present and the consultation with them could not be effective because of their non-authoritative character; furthermore, the consultation with such small groups would have delayed the work of the Joint Commission by many months and would lead to the deferment, by a long period of time, of the creation of the government of Korea.

The Soviet government considers that consultation may take place with such parties and organizations whose membership exceeds

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

10,000 members.

As regards your reminder stating that no limitation of any kind of the freedom of word and opinion should obtain in the course of consultation, this must extend in the first place to the parties and organizations which cooperate with the realization of the Moscow Decision.

In the meantime currently the parties and organizations of South Korea which maintain the position of upholding the Moscow Decision are subjected on the part of American authorities in Korea to most severe limitations and harsh persecutions, which contradicts democratic principles and completely does not correspond to the decisions of the Moscow conference. The premises of such parties and organizations are seized by the police authorities, their leaders and members are being arrested and their printed organs are being suppressed.

The Soviet government feels such a state of affairs to be abnormal and inadmissible and to exclude the possibility of a correct fulfillment of the decision of the Moscow conference of the three ministers on Korea, if such persecution of the democratic organizations and leaders of South Korea should not be immediately and fully discontinued. The Soviet government deems necessary that the delegation of the U.S.A. in the Joint Commission should receive appropriate instructions for the fulfillment of the agreement reached by the governments of the US and USSR during April of the present year and it does not object to your proposal that the Joint Commission should report regarding the status of its work in order that each government could immediately consider what steps it would be expedient to take in order to fulfil the aims of the Moscow Decision.

The Soviet Delegation had been given instructions in accordance with the aforementioned.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Copies of this letter are being simultaneously forwarded by me to the governments of Great Britain and China.

I beg, Mr. Secretary of State to receive assurance of my very high respect,

Signed: V. Molotov

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

СОВМЕСТНАЯ СОВЕТСКО-АМЕРИКАНСКАЯ КОМИССИЯ
СОВЕТСКАЯ ДЕЛЕГАЦИЯ
Сеул, Корея.

ГЕНЕРАЛ-МАЙОРУ
Альберт Е. Б Р А У Н
ГЛАВЕ АМЕРИКАНСКОЙ ДЕЛЕГАЦИИ.

25 августа 1947 года.

Уважаемый генерал БРАУН !

Направляю Вам копию ответного письма Министра Иностранных Дел СССР В.М.МОЛОТОВА от 22 августа 1947 года на письмо Государственного Секретаря США Д.МАРШАЛЛА от 12 августа 1947 г. по вопросу о Корее.

ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ: копия письма на 2-х листах.

С почтением

ГЛАВА СОВЕТСКОЙ ДЕЛЕГАЦИИ
СОВМЕСТНОЙ СОВЕТСКО-АМЕРИКАНСКОЙ КОМИССИИ
ГЕНЕРАЛ-ПОЛКОВНИК

Т.Ф.ШТЫКОВ.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

22 august 47 -
Molotov to Marshall

Уважаемый господин МАРШАЛЛ,

Подтверждаю получение Вашего письма от 12.8.47 года по вопросу о работе Совместной Советско-Американской Комиссии.

Как известно, работа Совместной Комиссии была возобновлена на основе трех условий консультации с корейскими демократическими партиями и общественными организациями, приведенных текстуально в моем письме от 7 мая 1947 г. и принятых Вами в письме от 13 мая. Советской делегации было дано указание в вопросах консультации руководствоваться именно этими условиями.

Согласно этим условиям, Совместная Комиссия должна консультироваться с теми демократическими партиями и общественными организациями, которые полностью поддерживают Московское решение о Корее.

Однако, для участия в консультации подали заявления также партии и организации, входящие в Комитет борьбы против Московского решения об опеке.

Советское Правительство считает, что допуск таких партий и организаций к консультации мог бы иметь место лишь в том случае, если бы эти партии и организации официально порвали с указанным Комитетом, заявили о своем выходе из Комитета, без чего консультация с ними не должна проводиться.

Советское Правительство, стоящее на позиции широкой консультации с корейскими демократическими партиями и организациями, не считает, что Совместная Комиссия должна консультироваться с такими организациями, которые в своих рядах имеют лишь десятки или сотни человек. Такие организации имеются в большом количестве и консультация с ними не была бы эффективна ввиду их неавторитетности ; кроме того, консультация с такими небольшими группами затянула бы работу Совместной Комиссии на многие месяцы и повела бы к откладыванию на долгое время создание Правительства Кореи.

Советское Правительство считает, что консультация может быть с такими партиями и организациями, количество членов которых превышает 10.000 человек.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Что касается Вашего упоминания, что при проведении консультации не должно быть никакого ограничения свободы слова и мнения, то это должно быть распространено прежде всего на партии и организации, способствующие реализации Московского решения.

Между тем, в последнее время партии и организации Южной Кореи, стоящие на позиции поддержки Московского решения, подвергаются со стороны американских властей в Южной Корее самым суровым ограничениям и жестоким преследованиям, что противоречит демократическим принципам и совершенно не соответствует решениям Московского Совещания. Помещения таких партий и организаций захватываются полицейскими властями, их руководители и члены арестовываются ; органы печати закрываются.

Советское Правительство считает такое положение ненормальным и недопустимым, исключающим возможности правильного выполнения решения Московского Совещания трех Министров о Корее, если эти преследования демократических организаций и деятелей Южной Кореи не будут немедленно и полностью отменены. Советское Правительство считает необходимым, чтобы делегация США в Совместной Комиссии получила соответствующие указания для выполнения достигнутого между Правительствами США и СССР соглашения в апреле сего года и не возражает против Вашего предложения, чтобы Совместная Комиссия доложила о состоянии работы с тем, чтобы каждое правительство смогло немедленно обсудить, какие шаги полезно было бы предпринять для выполнения целей Московского решения.

Советской делегации даны указания в соответствии с вышеизложенным.

Копии этого письма одновременно мною направляются Правительствам Великобритании и Китая.

Прошу Вас, господин Государственный Секретарь, принять уверения в моем весьма высоком уважении

В. МОЛОТОВ

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN KOREA
APO 235

For use in all Inter-Office correspondence. Separate each Memorandum by aline and initial. Memorandum will perforably be typewritten.

INTER-STAFF ROUTING SLIP

SUBJECT: Status of Joint Commission Building.

Memo No	Date	From	To	Memorandum AR/lss
1	28 March 1947	Office of Property Custody	Military Governor	1. The present site of the Joint Commission was acquired through an oral agreement. There is no written contract. Those present at the selection of the site were as follows: General Hodge General Lerch General Arnold Lt. Col. Lapsley (Property Custodian) Dr. Yoon Hong Sub 2. The agreement called for the use of the one building. All other buildings and the grounds were to remain under the control of the Yi Household. 3. The responsibility for the building used by Joint Commission rests with Buildings & Grounds Div., Office of Administration, National Government (Military Government). All other buildings and the grounds are maintained at the Yi families expense. At present these buildings yield ¥ 1,000,000 per year to the Yi family and this money is used for the maintenance of the family. 4. Military Government evidently is charged with the maintenance of this building as approximately 3½ million yen was authorized for this purpose. a. April 1946 - Duk Soo Palace Special Account. b. Later changed to National Government Account 02-02 5. Forwarded for your information. Harry D. Bishop HARRY D. BISHOP Lt Col FA Property Custodian
2.	3/29	MG	Sovt. Am Commssin	ARCHER L. LERCH Major General, U.S.Army 3/29/47

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN KOREA
APO 235

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:

Memo. No.	Date	From	To	Memorandum
1.	1 Apr. 1947	Off. of Adm.	Amer. Delegation, U.S. Soviet Joint Commission (Atten: Lt.Col. Wm. H. Edwards)	1. The Duk-Soo Palace was acquired by oral agreement made early in 1946 between Gen. Hodge, Gen. Arnold, Gen. Lerch, Lt. Col. Lapsley, and Dr. Ywon, Hang Sup. Lt. Col. Lapsley was National Property Custodian at that time and Dr. Ywon was the Custodian of the Prince Lee Properties. 2. The palace grounds and buildings belong to the Prince Lee Properties which are administered by the National Property Custodian. 3. When it was decided to use the building for the Joint Commission purposes, the matter of the operation and maintenance of this building was made the responsibility of the Office of Administration. A National Government Account was set up under a purpose No. 02-02 and ¥3,500,000 were allotted to that account for the purpose of maintenance and operation. That money has now been expended. 4. Considerable furniture and fixtures have been furnished for use in the building by the Office of Administration. 5. All other buildings are still under the control of the National Property Custodian who is responsible for the maintenance, operation and up-keep of these buildings. A. W. Melchior A. W. Melchior Lt. Col. Inf. Advisor, Off. of Adm.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

American Delegation
U.S. - SOVIET JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea

25 March 1947

SUBJECT: Acquisition of Duk-Soo Palace

TO: The Military Governor in Korea, APO 235-2

Request is made for definition of the terms under which the Duk-Soo Palace was acquired and the extent of responsibility for buildings, grounds and other property located therein which should be assumed by the US-Soviet Joint Commission.

FOR THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER:

WILLIAM H. EDWARDS
Lt. Col., AGD
Secretary

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

SUBJECT: Administrating matters concerning Duk Soo Palace. AR/lss

Memo No	Date	From	To	Memorandum
1	15 April 1947	Property Custodian	American Delegation US-USSR Joint Commission Attn: Capt. Jones	The space at the Duk Soo Palace occupied by the Joint Commission is furnished rent free. This property is considered "Korean owned" and in accordance with existing policies rental should be charged. However, the Li Household, the present owner, has consented to the use of this building at no charge to the occupants. On the basis of the above facts the opinion of this office is that the Joint Commission should pay the entire water bill. In the case of the "museum's" water expenses, it should not exceed 4000 yen per year which is relatively small in comparison with the rent that could be charged for the Joint Commission building.

HARRY D. BISHOP
Lt. Col., FA
Property Custodian

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

American Delegation
U.S. - U.S.S.R. JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

12 April 1947

MEMORANDUM TO: Lt. Col. Edwards

RE: Water Bill, Duk-Soo Palace

1. Up until 1 April 1947, money used by Joint Commission was National Government Funds and came from the Account of Building and Grounds, USAMGIK. Building and Grounds, USAMGIK, was in charge of the maintenance, upkeep, etc. of the Joint Commission Building.

2. Effective 1 April 1947 our funds allotted by budget bureau, are Occupation funds and have been authorized for use by the Joint Commission.

3. Mr. Yun (Administrative assistant) tells me that last summer by arrangement with Capt. Douglas (then here at the Commission), the museum was able to have the Joint Commission pay the total water bill for water consumed within the palace grounds.

4. During the time the Joint Commission was using National Government funds for maintenance, upkeep, etc. the water bill was apparently paid from public sources.

5. Recommendation is made for the Museum to pay for water used by the Museum. According to the best information I can secure the Museum has money enough to pay their water bill. Mr. Yun tells me that effective 15 April, Koreans are charged the following rates for entrance into the Palace grounds:

Adult -- 5 Yen
Child -- 3 Yen

This charge is made by the head of the Museum

James P. Jones
JAMES P. JONES
Capt., Inf
Supply Officer

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

AMERICAN DELEGATION
U. S. - SOVIET JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea

11 April 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR LIEUT. COLONEL EDWARDS:

SUBJECT: Requests of Lee Household in re Duk Soo Palace

1. Mr. LEE, Ki Yong, representing the Lee Household, requested an interview on 10 April, and presented the views of the Household on three topics relating to the Duk Soo Palace.

2. The report was given that baseball playing in the Palace park is causing great damage to lightwood grill work, glass, and irreplaceable tiles of the Palace structures. (I have confirmed this by personal observation.)

3. The second point raised concerned the Household's watchman in the Palace grounds who fears that he may sustain injury from the guards who may believe him to be an intruder. Mr. Lee specifically inquired whether some form of identification could be agreed upon for his protection.

4. The Household has also received information from "the Palace" that they must start paying the water bill for water used at the museum. (Upon questioning, I find that they do not seem to know the source of this information.) They raise the point that the maintenance of the museum actually does them no personal good and is treated more or less as a trust for the people, and they believe it would be more equitable for the water bills to be continued to be paid from public sources.

LEONARD M. BERTSCH
1st Lieutenant, CMP

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

file

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea.

15 April 1947.

Mr. YI, Ki Yong,
Seoul, Korea.

Respected Sir:

I have taken up with General Weckerling and Colonel Edwards the matters which we discussed in our session of last week.

Pursuant to their action, I am pleased to inform you that an order has been issued terminating the destructive playing in the park, and arrangements have been made for the water bill for the Museum to be borne out of government funds instead of Household resources.

Arrangements are at present under way for your watchman to be issued an identification card through the office of Colonel Edwards.

With every assurance of my continued affection and regard, I am

Very truly yours,

L. M. BERTSCH,
1st Lt., CMP.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

files
WSC

Assignment of Members of US - USSR Joint Commission.

1 24 Apr 1947 Jt. Comm. C.G., USAFIK

1. The present membership of the US - USSR Joint Commission is:

Major General A. E. Brown,
Brig. General John Weckerling,
Dr. A. C. Bunce,
Mr. Clyde Sargent,
Colonel L. J. Lincoln.

Of the above, Dr. Bunce is scheduled to return to his permanent post in the Federal Reserve Board in Washington in June. Colonel Lincoln is in Hawaii.

2. Mr. Charles W. Thayer of the State Department, formerly chairman of the Political Subcommittee, returned to the U.S. on 5 July 1946. The State Department agreed to "do its best" to return Mr. Thayer when the Commission reconvened. His prior experience with the Commission and knowledge of the Russian language, psychology and general political situation is indispensable. (See Enclosure "A")

3. The return of Colonel Lincoln has already been decided upon. Request for his services should be made promptly upon receipt of official word of reconvening.

4. Among other persons available for assignment as members of the Commission or the Subcommittees are:

Mr. Owen T. Jones,
Mr. R. A. Kinney,
Mr. Clyde Sargent,
Mr. Calvin Joyner.

Enclosures "B", "C", "D" and "E" are brief summaries of their former service and civilian occupations.

(over)

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

1 - Cont'd.

5. Recommendations. It is recommended that:

(a) Message as drafted be sent to War Department requesting services of Mr. Thayer. (Enclosure "F")

(b) Colonel Lincoln's services be requested as early as practicable. (G-1 routine action)

(c) Consideration of final determination of membership of American Delegation be deferred temporarily until action on Mr. Thayer's case is concluded.

JOHN WECKERLING,
Brigadier General, U.S.A.,
Acting Chief Commissioner.

Enclosures:
"A"
"B"
"C"
"D"
"E"
"F"

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

PARTIAL CONTENT OF INCOMING MESSAGE

FROM: WASHINGTON (WDSCA) CITE: W09693 090752/Z AUGUST

TO : CINCAFPAC (PASS PERSONAL TO HODGE) (KHYF PASSES TO XXIV CORPS)

VERY CAREFUL CONSIDERATION HAS BEEN GIVEN YOUR DESIRE THAT THAYER RETURN BUT REGRET TO TELL YOU THAT STATE DEPT HAS REACHED DECISION TO KEEP HIM HERE AT LEAST FOR TIME BEING. HE IS BEING CONSIDERED FOR TEMPORARY DETAIL TO ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION AND SUBSEQUENTLY TO NATIONAL WAR COLLEGE FOR 3 MONTHS ENDING DEC . (YOU WILL RECALL THAT THAYERS ORIGINAL ASGMT TO SEOUL WAS MADE IN ORDER TO HAVE HIM SERVE ON JOINT US-SOVIET COMMISSION. IF AT TIME COMMISSION RECONVENES YOU DESIRE HIS RETURN, STATE SHALL DO ITS BEST TO HAVE HIM SENT TO YOU) THAYER, WHO IS ANXIOUS TO REMAIN IN US FOR SOME MONTHS IS SENDING YOU PERSONAL TELEGRAM EXPLAINING POSITION.

Confidential

End. "A"

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

PERSONAL HISTORY

OWEN T. JONES:

Present Position:	Chairman, National Economic Board and Assoc. Chief, State Dept. Mission inKorea.
Past Experience:	Business experience as executive (finance) trouble shooter (Industrial), New York City, 1932-41.
	Chief, Management and Planning Section, Navy Bureau of Ordnance, Washington, D. C., 1941-44 (Officer in Navy)
	Detailed to Army, 1944-46. Served in Manila on Gen. MacArthur's Planning Staff; Asst. Director, Material Control Corp., Korea; Chairman, National Economic Board; Director, Dept. of Commerce. (Returned to U.S. and was discharged from the Navy.) Attained rank of Captain.
Education:	A.B., Oberlin College (Journalism), 1929.
	M.B.A., Harvard University (Business Administration, Finance), 1932.
Publications:	Contributions to HARVARD BUSINESS REVIEW and to case material prepared by research personnel at Harvard University.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

PERSONAL HISTORY

ROBERT A. KINNEY:

Present Position: Member State Dept. Mission in Korea, attached to American Delegation, Joint Commission.

Past Experience:

Teacher and Acting Principal, Seoul Foreign School, Seoul Korea 1935 - 1937,

Teacher and Acting Principal, Peking American School, Peking China 1939 - 1941,

Research Analyst, War Department, Military Intelligence Division, Washington, D. C. 1942 - Feb. 1946
Received Civilian Meritorious Service Award, fall of 1945.

Education: AB, University of Akron - 1933 (Magna cum Laude); Grad. study for PH.D. degree - U. of Akron 1933-34; U of Chicago, 1938-39 and 1941-42. Requirements for PH.D. largely completed.

Publications: A number of magazine articles.

End, "C"

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

4 copies

SARGENT, Clyde

Education:

Graduate of Central High, Washington, D. C.
Attended Denison University, Granville, Ohio from 1926 to 1930, Major in Political Science, AB degree.
Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., Major in English, MA degree. From 1931 to 1932.
College of Chinese Studies, Peiping, China, Major in Chinese language. Attended from 1932 to 1937 and received MA degree.
Columbia University, New York City, Major in Chinese language. Attended Columbia from 1938 to 1940 and received Ph. D. degree.

Employment History:

From 8 April 1947 to the present Mr. Sargent has been employed with the Office of the Commanding General as Political Advisor, CAF-14
From 29 March 1946 to March 16, 1947 Sargent was Chief, UNRRA Mission to Korea and his duties were both performed in Korea as well as Washington, D. C.
17 April 1944 to 7 May 1946 in the military service as Captain and then Major as Staff Intelligence Officer. Duties were performed in Washington, D. C. as well as China.
From June 1943 to 17 April 1944 was Intelligence Officer with the Office of Strategic Services. Duties were performed in Washington, D. C.
From May 1942 to June 1943 with the Department of State (OSS) as Special Assistant to the Ambassador in China.
From September 1933 to February 1942 Sargent was Professor and Chairman, Department of Foreign Languages with "Cheetoo" University.

Talents:

Has written several articles for publication on Chinese political history.
Member Explorers Club, American Oriental Society, Royal Asiatic Society, and West Border (China) Research Society.

Language Talents:

Reads, Speaks, and Understands Chinese - Good.
Reads Japanese - Fair.

Encl. "D"

DECLASSIFIED
NND 76[illegible]70
By NARS, Date

Date of Birth:

21 February 1909

Nationality:

American - descension not given on WD Form 57.

Foriegn Serivce:

Korea - as Chief, UNRRA Mission to Korea.
China - as an officer of the Army as Staff Intelligence Officer. Also as Special Assistant to the Ambassador to China from 42 to 43.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

JOYNER, Calvin

Education:

Attended Tulane University and University of Louisiana from 1916 to 1921, Major in Civil Engineering with BE degree conferred in 1921.

Employment History:

From 23 September 1946 to present Mr. Joyner has been Director, Department of Commerce (actually the Advisor).
From 3 July 1946 to 23 September 1946 Joyner was employed as Industrial Engineer with the National Economic Board.
From May 1943 to December 1945 subject was with the Lend-Lease Administration as Chief of Lend Lease Mission to China and subsequently as Special Representative of FEA in China, and concurrently on staff of Generals Stilwell and Wedemeyer of China Theater.
From May 1941 to May 1943 Joyner was with the War Production Board with supervision of factories producing Liberty ship engines, control of anchor chain industry, and expediting steel for Maritime Commission and Navy.
From February 1940 to December 1940 was Consulting Engineer with T. L. James & Company, Ruston, Louisiana.
From October 1925 to May 1939 was employed as Municipal Engineer with British Municipal Council in Tientsin, China.
From 1923 to 1925 Mr. Joyner was employed as Director of Agricultural and Industrial Institute with the Southern Methodist Church.

Talents, etc.:

Holds liscense as Civil Engineer, State of Louisiana, 1946-47.

Language Talents:

Mandarin - Reads fair; speaks good; and understands good.
Spanish - Reads good; speaks fair; and understands fair.
French - Reads and understands fair.

Date of Birth:

11 February 1899.

Foreign Service:

October 25 to May 39 with British Municipal Council in Tientsin, China.

Nationality:
American - no indication of descension on Form 57. Encl. "E"

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

(Restricted)

CLASSIFICATION RESTRICTED PRECEDENCE ROUTINE

ZURC ____ 24 APRIL 1947

ACTION: WAR DEPARTMENT PERSONAL HODGE TO EISENHOWER

INFO : CINCFE

ANTICIPATING EARLY RECONVENING OF JOINT US DASH USSR JOINT COMMISSION CMA URGENTLY REQUIRE SERVICES OF MR CHARLES W THAYER CMA STATE DEPARTMENT CMA FORMERLY MEMBER OF JOINT COMMISSION PD STRONGLY URGE CLEARANCE BE SOUGHT ON HIGHEST LEVEL IF NECESSARY PD PARA IN THIS CONNECTION SEE MESSAGE WO NINE SIX NINE THREE CMA ZERO NINE ZERO SEVEN FIVE TWO SLANT ZEBRA AUGUST NINETEEN FORTY SIX WHEREIN STATE DEPARTMENT AGREED TO CONSIDER RETURNING HIM WHEN COMMISSION RECONVENED PD THAYER IS THOROUGHLY CONVERSANT WITH RUSSIAN PSYCHOLOGY AND TACTICS AND IS CAPABLE AND TENACIOUS IN CONFERENCE PD HE IS SLATED TO ASSUME THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF THE POLITICAL SUBCOMMITTEE OF JOINT COMMISSION IN WHICH FIELD HE HAS HAD BROAD PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE AND TRAINING PD NO OTHER PERSON KNOWN TO THIS COMMAND MEETS THESE REQUIREMENTS AS WELL AS THAYER PD CONSIDER HIS ASSIGNMENT OF THE GREATEST IMPORTANCE PD IT APPEARS THAT RUSSIANS WILL BRING DOWN AT LEAST TWO AND PROBABLY THREE MEMBERS OF FORMER USSR DELEGATION AND WITH EARLY SCHEDULED DEPARTURE OF DR BUNCE CMA HEAD OF ECONOMIC SUBCOMMITTEE CMA NONE OF ORIGINAL AMERICAN DELEGATION WILL REMAIN PD THAYER SHOULD ARRIVE IN KOREA NOT LATER THAN

OFFICIAL DESIGNATION OF SENDER:

CG USAFIK

DIST: C/S AG JC

247

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

American Delegation
U.S. - U.S.S.R. JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

7 May 1947

The following military and civilian personnel are assigned to the American Delegation, US-USSR Joint Commission:

Maj Gen Albert E. Brown	Chief Commissioner
Brig Gen John Weckerling	D/C Commissioner
Lt Colonel William H. Edwards	Secretary
Major Luke Kirillin	Russian Interpreter
Captain John Bojus	Executive Secretary
Captain James.P. Jones	Supply Secretary
1st Lt Kenneth G. Althaus Jr.	ADC
1st Lt Leonard M. Bertsch	Political Advisor
CWO Rodney B. Hopkins	Admin. Secretary
M/Sgt Francis P. Donnelly	Administative NCO
T/4 Harry C. Scantling	File Clerk
T/5 Richard R. Braun	Clerk Typist
T/5 Leon C. Johns	Clerk Typist
T/5 Dennis C. Latham	Supply Clerk
T/5 Stewart G. Lynn	General Weckerling's residence
T/5 Kenneth R. Pickett	General Brown's cook
T/5 Harold B. Stone	Clerk Typist
PFC Zygmunt R. Babicz	File Clerk
Anne S. Anderson	Stenographer
Dorothy F. Cascioni	Stenographer
Helen K. Helser	Stenographer
Boris Brajnikoff	Russian Interpreter
Helen S. Jones	Russian Interpreter
Tatiana Sciugam	Russian Interpreter
Benjamin B. Weems	Political Liaison
Philip C. Rowe	Political Analyst
Clyde B. Sargent	Political Advisor
Arthur C. Bunce	State Department
Robert A. Kinney	State Department
Eugene V. Prostov	State Department
Edith M. Royce	State Department
Paul J. Strum	State Department
Mabel H. Wright	State Department
Vera Sadkovsky (TDY with Dept. of Public Health and Welfare)	Russian Interpreter
Cho Teuk Syung	Korean Interpreter
Chung Hin Duk	Korean Interpreter

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Edith M. Royce — Grey House
Paul J. Strum — Consulate
Mabel H. Wright — Grey House

6. Total billeted by Seoul Billeting Section: 22

7. Total Billeted by other than Seoul Billeting Section: 1

8. Total Number billeted in Dependent houses: 10

FOR THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER:

R. B. HOPKINS
CWO USA
Adm Officer

4 Incls
4 copies "Personal Information"
attached.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

AMERICAN DELEGATION
US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

10 May 1947

ADMINISTRATION)
:
MEMO NO 2)

1. CWO Victor J. Andrudonis, W2110429, is hereby relieved from duties as "Certifying Officer" as prescribed in Cir. 125, HqUSAFIK, dated 4 Nov 1947.

2. Capt. James P. Jones, 0395437, is hereby appointed "Certifying Officer" for the purpose of carrying out the duties prescribed in Cir. 125, HqUSAFIK, dtd 4 Nov 1947.

FOR THE ACTING CHIEF COMMISSIONER:

James P. Jones
James P. Jones
Capt Inf
Acting Admin. Secy.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

J. C

TOKYO CALL - GEN HERREN, GEN BEIDERLINDEN 1000 15 May 47

Gen B: I have your radio here concerning Col. Lincoln. You saw Gen. Hull's answer to our previous.....

Gen H: Yes.

Gen B: We'd have to go to the War Department to get him, and I don't think we have about one chance in a dozen of doing it. He says General Hull is cooperative all right, but he certainly indicates that it would be impossible to replace that man. We do know that you have a Col. Harvey Fisher over there who is an engineer, and he has the same qualifications as Col. Lincoln.

Gen H: Who is that, Bill?

Gen B: Harvey Fisher. He came over to you from China. He is an outstanding engineer.

Gen H: We're not asking for Lincoln as an engineer at all. He is being asked for for the Joint Commission.

Gen B: I know, but you have a man with the same qualifications.

Gen H: He has had no training on the Joint Commission, and it takes about four months to orient a person there...

Gen B: That's true, but everything that is going to come up came up before. This will be just a re-hash of everything, and a man will get oriented as he gets into it. This is actually a re-convening of that.

Gen H: Well, General Hodge himself had that radio sent. Gen. Brown and General Hodge both feel very strongly about it. Lincoln has the experience and background, and the facts, and it takes some time to get that, and I believe they want to push it.

Gen B: Well, it has already been pushed to the Chief of Staff there, and we take a rather dim view of going to the War Department and asking for Lincoln. This isn't me talking -- the Chief talked to me about it. We have been sending you some rather high grade officers over there.....

Gen H: This Joint Commission is going to meet here and finish, and then Lincoln will be released.

Gen B: Well, that is what they were going to do when they were first organized.

Gen H: I know, but they were getting ready for this second meeting all

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

the time. This has been batted about for at least six months. When Booth left they had to have a man who could absorb the background, a man with intelligence.....

Gen B: Here is what Hull says. You can take what he says and remember that it will have to go to the War Department -- "If no other officer can be made available and trained to fulfill the functions I cannot rightfully say that Lincoln will be definitely unavailable, but in fairness to him and his family every effort should be made to secure an alternate. Lincoln should be a last resort."

Gen H: We're up against the last resort.

Gen B: Do you think that is the way to take it to the War Department?

Gen H: I think it is in this case.

Gen B: You have competent people over there.

Gen H: We have, but they are not familiar with Joint Commission work. Lincoln is particularly suited for it.

Gen B: This man, Harvey Fisher, worked alongside him in the War Department, in the same kind of work.

Gen H: But he has had no experience in the Joint Commission.

Gen B: Suppose Lincoln were sick -- what would you do?

Gen H: We would do the best second.....

Gen B: Well, that's what you're going to have to do -- Lincoln has died, or something else happened to him. He is no longer under our command, you know that. If he were under our command I think the Chief would go for the idea of asking another commander if he could be made available, but the feeling I got from upstairs is that it is going to take more justification than has been shown in this radio to get Lincoln back out there.

Gen H: Well, I'll tell General Hodge what the sentiment over there is.

Gen B: This man Fisher worked alongside Lincoln, and has the same experience.

Gen H: I know, but you just can't throw somebody into that discussion. Lincoln dug into that thing and is thoroughly familiar with it. This is an important matter over here, and there's no telling what the result is going to be. If we don't have competent people here and people who can think faster than the Russians, we'll be over a barrel.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Gen B: Fisher is competent. He can do that.

Gen H: What is his name?

Gen B: Fisher. He's a colonel.

Gen H: Yes. I think he is down KBC -- executive officer.

Gen B: Yes.

Gen H: Well, I know how General Hodge and General Brown feel about Lincoln. They feel that if anybody is indispensible, he is, and that this is one time that pressure should be put on to get him here.

Gen B: Well, I'll go back upstairs and give them your feeling on it.

Gen H: I'll tell General Hodge what your sentiment is. He may feel it is important enough to call General Miller on.

Gen B: I'm sure there are other people over there with similar qualifications, as competent as Fisher -- we just happen to know about him.

Gen H: They might have the qualifications, but not the four months study Lincoln put in on the thing.

Gen B: Did he record that study for someone to read?

Gen H: Why no. He had to absorb the thing, and work with the people up there in the Joint Commission. They had a good team with Booth, before Booth left, and Lincoln was asked to replace Booth.

Gen B: Well, we did all we could to try to get Lincoln assigned here, and got nowhere. I have a strong feeling that since Lincoln worked under Hull in the War Department, to get Lincoln out of there is going to be a blackjack job.

Gen H: It may be, but I believe the job here is more important than what he is doing there.

Gen B: I don't disagree with you on that at all, but there are other conditions to take into consideration.

Gen H: Yes, we realize that. All right, Bill. Thank you.

RECEIVED
ARMY-NAVY SITUATION ROOM
OCT 1 1945

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Telephone Call - Gen. Herren and Col. Kaesser 191130 May

Gen. H. General Hodge wants Col. Lincoln's movement to Tokyo expedited as much as possible. He is to be given #1 priority. It is essential that he get here at the earliest possible moment.

Col. K. Yes, Sir.

Gen. H. Refer to radio from Commanding General AFPAC to Cincfe which requests that priority arrangements be made to expedite his movement. The number is 60701. It's possible that arrangements have already been made.

Col. K. Yes, Sir.

Gen. H. Keep up with arrangements for Lincoln's movement and let us know.

Col. K. Yes, Sir.

Gen. H. Dr. Bunce wants you to get him from 50 to 100 cocktail glasses. He prefers those with stems.

Col. K. All right.

Gen. H. If you can buy some from the Post Exchange and send them over promptly he will appreciate it. There are lots of things going on over here now with the Commission, you know. There is official entertainment that has to be carried out.

Col. K. Yes, Sir. I'll try to get them.

Gen. H. Have you anything right now?

Col. K. No, I haven't anything now except that Dr. Anderson will be on the plane today. He and the 4 IGs will be on the regular routine trip, including Gen. Kendall. I just wanted you to know there will be no special plane. It's the regular plane leaving at noon.

Gen. H. Do you have anything else?

Col. K. That's all I have.

Gen. H. If you have anything else, you'll call this afternoon.

Col. K. Yes, Sir.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

American Delegation
US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
Political Advisory Group
APO 235

21 May 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Lt. Col. Edwards

SUBJECT: Personnel

1. Request assignment to the Political Advisory Group of a Reports Officer to prepare daily summaries and other specialized reports as requested for the American Delegation.

2. Requirements: Ability to compile material from basic reports and prepare concise, accurate summaries and studies.

3. Earliest possible assignment is desired.

CLYDE B. SARGENT
Chairman,
Political Advisory Group

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

American Delegation
US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
Political Advisory Group
APO 235

21 May 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Lt. Col. Edwards

SUBJECT: Commission Clipping Files

1. Maintenance of the files recently maintained by Miss Sciugam has been discontinued as a result of her transfer for duties with the forthcoming conference. Maintenance of these files should be continued. Their contents are of basic interest to the Political Advisory Group.

2. It is suggested that subject files be transferred to the Political Advisory Group for continued maintenance, and that necessary personnel be assigned to maintain them.

3. The files have been maintained with concern for both political and economic material, of interest to both Subcommissions Nos. 1 and 2. It is suggested that this be continued.

4. Personnel required are one analyst of about P-1 rating, or the equivalent, and one file clerk. (If maintenance is to be restricted to contents of the Political Advisory Group and Subcommission No. 1, one analyst, without file clerk will suffice).

CLYDE B. SARGENT
Chairman
Political Advisory Group

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

file

Confidential

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea.

26 May 1947.

Memorandum to; Commanding General, XXIV Corps.

SUBJECT : Replacement for Colonel L. J. Lincoln.

1. In the attached letter General Hull stresses his desire that Colonel Lincoln be released for return to his command at the end of six weeks. He suggests as replacements locally available: Col. Fisher, Col. Babcock, Col. Glascow or Col. Roberts. Col. Fischer is now in Korea, the other officers are in Japan.

2. The C.G., FEC, has requested radio replacement for Colonel Lincoln from the W.D.

3. Personal interview with Col. Fischer creates impression that he is not as well qualified as is Col. Lincoln to perform the duty required. The other officers mentioned by General Hull are not known.

4. Col. Lincoln was originally furnished to fill the assignment. He is thoroughly qualified and has spent about four months preparing himself for the duty and should, it is believed, be continued in the assignment until his services can be spared. The reasons assigned for this relief are not considered valid nor should they take precedence over the requirement of the important mission to be performed.

5. Action recommended:

A. Request for Colonel Lincoln's indefinite retention with the Joint Commission until his services can be spared.

B. If "A" is not favorably considered, request C.G., FEC, to query War Department as to when replacement previously requested can be expected.

C. Should action taken under "B" lead to no favorable result, detail of Col. Fischer as replacement for Col. Lincoln; release of Col. Lincoln when Col. Fischer is qualified to carry the assignment.

ALBERT E. BROWN,
Major General, U. S. Army,
Chief Commissioner.

Confidential

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

POLITICAL ADVISORY GROUP
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

7 June 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Lt. Colonel Edwards

SUBJECT: System for passes at the Palace Grounds

1. All persons admitted to Palace Grounds will be provided with passes. There will be three types of passes, as follows:

a. Passes issued by Captain Jones to Korean employees.
b. One visit passes issued by the guard at the gate.
c. Monthly passes issued to special visitors on authority of either General Brown or the undersigned.

2. Procedure for the issue of passes, mentioned in paragraph 1 b. above, will be as follows:

a. Each visitor appearing at the main entrance for admittance will be requested to write his name in English and Chinese characters on the form provided by the guard.

b. The guard, using a Washington telephone to be installed for him, will request clearance of the person on whom the call is being made before issuing a pass. The only exception to this procedure will be that persons requesting to see any of the Commissioners will be cleared thru the PAG Office, telephone Washington 517.

c. When appropriately cleared, the guard will fill in the pass form, as follows:

1. The date and hour.
2. The name of the person approving the visit and the guard's initials.

d. The visitor will then be admitted to the grounds.

3. When a visitor is released from a conference, the person on whom he has called will sign the guest pass and fill in the hour at which he releases the guest.

4. Both a person receiving a visitor and the guard at the gate who takes up the visitor's pass as he leaves the grounds will note the time of release, and if a period of more than 15 minutes has elapsed he will allow the visitor to pass and subsequently report the name of the visitor to the Commanding Officer of the Palace Guard.

5. All passes will be taken up by the guard at the gate as visitors leave and at convenient periods will be turned in at the PAG Office.

CLYDE B. SARGENT
Chairman, Political Advisory Group

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

file

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea.

9 June 1947.

Memorandum to: Commanding General, XXIV Corps.

SUBJECT : Membership, Joint Commission.

1. It is requested that Mr. Owen T. Jones be detailed for duty with the Joint Commission.

2. It is intended to have Mr. Jones work for s few days with Mr. Calvin N. Joyner, Subcommission No. 3, and to release Mr. Joyner when Mr. Jones has been properly oriented and is able to take over the work of Subcommission No. 3. At this time request will be submitted for Mr. Jones' detail as a member of the Joint Commission vice Mr. Joyner, relieved.

ALBERT E. BROWN,
Major General, U. S. Army,
Chief Commissioner.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

like

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea.

11 June 1947.

TFURC 201 (LINCOLN, L. J.)

Memorandum to: Commanding General, XXIV Corps.

SUBJECT : Replacement for Colonel L. J. Lincoln.

Reference: (a) Memo this office of 26 May 1947, para. 5, "Action recommended"

1. It is requested that the action recommended in paragraph 5 of reference memorandum be again taken. Unless replacement for Colonel Lincoln can be furnished prior to June 15th, it will be essential that he be continued in his present assignment until a minimum of two weeks after such replacement arrives.

ALBERT E. BROWN,
Major General, U. S. Army,
Chief Commissioner.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

James Lemnitzer

Telephone Call - Gen. Herren and Gen. Beiderlinden - 141000 June

Gen. B. Have you seen this radio this morning on the three people nominated? They are three good people - I talked to Donnelly about them. One is Cress - you probably knew him too.

Gen. H. Yes, I knew him.

Gen. B. He gives him a high recommendation. He was Secretary of S.S.C. for about three years.

That radio was passed on to you.

Gen. H. Who are the others?

Gen. B. James A. Phillips - 012331.
David M. Fowler - 015002.

Gen. H. What experience have the two others?

Gen. B. Phillips is Assistant Chief of Public Relations Division, G/S of 3rd Corps.
Fowler has considerable command experience. He is fine on staff duty at command level.
Now Cress is with the Joint Chiefs of Staff, had Army War College and instructed at Leavenworth for 3½ months. He has been with the Strategic Services Committee 27 months.

You will get the radio and it gives all the information on them. They look like three mighty good people.

Gen. H. They are probably good if they have the experience for this type of work.

Gen. B. You are set. We have the ADR set up and all we need is the names.

Gen. H. What about Babcock? Is he available?

Gen. B. I hadn't considered him on that.

Gen. H. Well, his name was brought up some time ago in the discussion of these people.

Gen. B. It was never mentioned to me.

Gen. H. He was highly recommended.

Gen. B. As a matter of fact, Babcock's background is not nearly as good for that as the other people.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Phone Call - Gen. Herron and Gen. Balderlinden - 141000 June

Gen. H. He spent about 4 years over here in Japan and China - he has experience in the Far East.

Gen. B. I don't know about that. This is the first time his name has come to my attention.

Gen. H. What is he doing now?

Gen. B. With the 7th Cavalry. He is due for command duty as he has had some and they hope and they hope this year to get command duty for him as he needs that duty.

Gen. H. Well, are we going to be able to hold Col. Lincoln here if necessary?

Gen. B. Six weeks, that's it.

Gen. H. Is there anything in the radio indicating that they can leave at once?

Gen. B. That'll be alright. They can leave within 24 hours after they get the ADR. That radio I sent explained everything about that.

Gen. H. We have got to get somebody right now if Lincoln is going to be released.

Gen. B. Let me know as soon as you can which one you want.

Gen. H. I will.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea.

16 June 1947.

Mr. Calvin N. Joyner,
Chairman, Subcommission No. 3,
American Delegation,
US - USSR Joint Commission,
Seoul, Korea.

Dear Mr. Joyner:

I appreciate your letter of 16 June.

I regret the necessity to release you back to Military Government. Your services with the Joint Commission have been of great assistance in the initial performance of the tasks faced by the Commission. We all appreciated knowing you and working with you and will feel your loss. We hope that as the work of the Commission develops, we will be fortunate enough to have you with us again to assist us in the latter stages of our work. The needs of Military Government at this time must be recognized, and it is essential that you continue in the important assignment which you have been carrying with them.

The American Delegation joins me in best regards and wishing you continued success in your Military Government assignment.

Sincerely yours,

ALBERT E. BROWN,
Major General, U. S. Army,
Chief Commissioner.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

American Delegation
US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
Subcommission No. 3
Duk Soo Palace
Seoul, Korea

16 June 1947

Major General A. E. Brown
Chief Commissioner
American Delegation
US-USSR Joint Commission
Duk Soo Palace
Seoul, Korea

My dear General Brown:

Working with you and the other American delegates on the Joint Commission has been a most interesting and valuable experience. I particularly appreciate and admire the way you have been handling the American Delegation meetings and your efficiency in the Joint Commission meetings. It leaves me with high hopes for the success of the whole undertaking.

All of the staff attached to the delegation, so far as my personal contacts have given me any evidence, have been unfailing in their cooperative attitude and capable service. I particularly wish to mention Captain E. E. Miller, ASN 030156. I have been in contact with the American Army in a number of headquarters during this war, and do not recall ever having met an officer of his rank who has shown a greater devotion to duty, efficiency and integrity than has been demonstrated by Captain Miller as Secretary to the American Delegation of Subcommission No. 3.

Sincerely yours,

Calvin Joyner

CALVIN JOYNER
Chairman
Subcommission No. 3

DECLASSIFIED
NND 76[illegible]70
By NARS, Date

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN KOREA
Department of Education
Seoul, Korea

SEOUL NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

19 June 1947

SUBJECT: Jacob S. Kim, Dean of Men

TO : Major General Brown

FROM : President of Seoul National University

1. Jacob S. Kim, Civilian Employee, U.S. Army has been serving as dean of men at Seoul National University during the past year.

2. He has been instructed to report to you for service on 20 June.

3. You will recall our conversation at the Chang Duk Palace at which time the University problem was stated.

4. The absence of dean Kim at this time even for a few days will greatly handicap the effective operation of the University during these critical days of reorganization and student unrest. No one can be substituted for his work.

5. It is urgently requested that he be returned to his duties at the University.

Harry B. Ansted

HARRY B. ANSTED, President
Seoul National University

Gen Helmick notified
Dean Kim released 20 June -
He will inform Mr. Ansted -

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

FILE

Duk Soo Palace Grounds

CSCAP

1 8 July Opinions 1947 Bureau Dept of Justice — Property Custody Sec. — CSA

1. The question has arisen about the cost of maintenance of Duk Soo Palace while said palace is occupied by US-Soviet Joint Commission.

2. Prior to the convening of the Joint Commission, Duk Soo Palace Grounds and museum were open to the Korean public upon the payment of an admission fee. Funds received from these fees totaled on the average 10,000 yen a day. These funds were used for the upkeep of the palace, its grounds and to defray the wages of some 30 palace upkeep employees. Since the Commission reconvened and the palace gates were closed this source of revenue has been cut off.

3. By order of CSA this property is being administered by the Property Custodian pending the formation of a Korean government. Without passing upon title of said property, or venturing to surmise its final disposition it applies to the Dept of Justice that it is encumbered upon the Property Custodian to keep the property in repair and good condition, and thus maintain the status quo.

4. Since the Property Custodian is without funds to pay for upkeep and employees' salaries after the palace gates were closed and this source of revenue cut off - it appears only fair that the US Government reimburse the Property Custodian for the estimated loss, based on past revenues, or permit the Property Custodian to reopen the palace grounds and museum, and continue to charge the visiting public admissions, which ever the US Government judges best.

Prepared by: T. Campbell

JOHN W CONNELLY JR
Major JAGD
Adviser to Director
Department of Justice

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

POLITICAL ADVISORY GROUP
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

June 27, 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Colonel E. J. Lincoln

FROM: J. E. Fisher

SUBJECT: Admittance of General Public to Duk Soo Museum

On this date Dr. Yun Hun Sub, custodian of Yi Household property, called at my office to request that the West Gate of the Duk Soo Palace be opened for admitting wedding parties and sight-seers to the museum.

Every precaution will be taken that the palace areas used by the Commission will not be disturbed in any way.

The loss of income caused by closing the museum to spectators, and wedding parties, is causing serious embarrassment to the Yi Household Custodians.

An early reply will be appreciated.

J. E. FISHER
Political Advisory Group

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

J.C. files

Grounds of Duk Soo Palace.

1 17 June 1947 Jt. Comm. M.G.

1. Since the Joint Commission has re-opened, the grounds of the Duk Soo Palace have been largely closed to Koreans except for those who have business with the Joint Commission. This has been primarily for security reasons and also to prevent the inconvenience of having a great number of curious on-lookers interfering with traffic, etc.

2. There are numerous inquiries about opening the Palace grounds for specific organizations on specific days. These requests are not considered of much importance; however, the YI Household is losing income as a result of closing the grounds and has made an inquiry as to whether the Museum and certain portions of the grounds could be opened.

3. Attached hereto is a memorandum which gives the details.

4. The Joint Commission prefers that the grounds remain closed; however, there is a possibility that this will result in a claim of the YI Household against the U.S. Furthermore, there may be other factors bearing on this which are unknown to the Commission. It is requested that M.G. comment on the matter.

L. J. LINCOLN,
Colonel, CE.

Attachment:
Memo from J.E.Fisher
to Gen. Brown dtd 16 June.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Political Advisory Group
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

COPY

16 June 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Major General Albert E. Brown
Chief Commissioner
US - USSR Joint Commission

SUBJECT: Request for permission to admit general public to the Museum and Palace Grounds, during the session of the Russo-American Joint Commission.

Mr. YI Ki Yong, one of the managers of the Duk Soo Palace, has asked me to forward his request for permission to reopen the gates of the palace grounds, and the Museum, to the general public. The reasons for this request are as follows:

1. The Palace has about thirty employees, whose salaries depend upon the money received from admission tickets. When the general public is admitted, the income from sale of tickets averages about ¥ 10,000 per day. This money is badly needed for paying salaries, and other items of upkeep on the palace and grounds.

2. The Yi household realizes that the work of the Commission is very important from the standpoint of the future of Korea, and would not do anything to interfere in any manner with the successful functioning of the Commission. However, Mr. Yi thinks that admitting visitors to the grounds, and the Museum, will in no way interfere with the works of the Commission. Notices can be put up directing the people to keep away from that part of the palace and grounds used by the Joint Commission. Also Korean police can be assigned to the duty of keeping the visitors in proper bounds.

3. The gates were open to the general public last year during the meeting of the Commission, and nothing happened that in any way interferred with the activity of the Commission.

Mr. Yi Ki Yong would appreciate an early reply, as some immediate provision will have to be made to deal with the situation outlined abowe.

J. E. FISHER
Political Advisory Group

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

J.C. files

TFURC 631

Duk Soo Palace Grounds

1	16 July 1947	J.C.	M.G. thru C/S XXIV Corps	1. On 17 June 1947 the Joint Commission requested comment from M.G. on the matter of closing the Duk Soo Palace grounds. It was pointed out that this action might result in a claim against the U.S. by the Yi Household. 2. On 15 July 1947 the attached papers were returned from M.G. These bear no comments or recommendations addressed to the Joint Commission. 3. In view of the above and the fact that the matter rested in M.G. for over 3 weeks, it is presumed that M.G. has no objection to paying a claim if it is presented. The grounds will, therefore, continue in their present status.

L. J. Lincoln,
Colonel, CE.

Attachments:
(1) Memo No. 1 from Jt. Comm. to M.G. dtd 17 June 1947 with attached memo J.E.Fisher to Gen. Brown.
(2) Memo Routing Slip from DMG to Property Custodian dtd 20 June
(3) Routing Slip Memo 1 of 23 June from OPC to DMG and Memo 2 of 24 June from OCA to Justice
(4) Memo Routing Slip transmitting document to Opinions Bureau on 25 June
(5) Routing Slip Memo 1 dtd 3 July from Opinions Bureau, Justice, to Property Custody Sec., OCA, and Memo 2 dtd 11 July from OCA to DMG

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

16 July

Memo to General Brown.

This is the case for opening the Palace grounds to the public.

1. M.G. kept our request for comment 22 days in spite of a needle from Captain Bojus on July 1.

2. The subordinates in M.G. seem to think the grounds should be open as a claim may result against occupation funds (10,000 Yen per day).

3. No specific recommendation is made nor viewpoint of Gen. Helmick indicated.

4. Col. Edwards thinks there is no reason for keeping the grounds entirely closed. (Note attached)

5. My solution is shown on attached Routing Slip.

~~6. My proposed action is attached.~~

Recommend:
Send thru C/S XXIV Corps.
O K.

L.J.L.

M.B.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Col. Lincoln:

Recommend palace grounds be opened to public except when for some specific reason (demonstrations, political upheaval, etc.) it may be desirable to close the grounds.

Edwards

15 July 1947

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

204

RESTRICTED

HEADQUARTERS XXIV CORPS
Office of the Commanding General
APO 235

J.C. files

SAVE

18 JUL 1947

TFIAG-O 201

SUBJECT: Foreign Service Tour, General Officers.

TO: Major General Albert E. Brown, USA,
US-USSR Joint Commission,
APO 235.

1. The following policy regarding the normal foreign service tour for general officers is announced:

a. (1) Tropical areas (PHILRYCOM and MARBO): thirty (30) months.

(2) Temperate areas: thirty six (36) months.

b. There is no specific limit as to the maximum length of foreign service tour, nor as to the number of extensions which may be permitted, provided the individual requests such extension and it is approved by intermediate headquarters and the War Department.

c. Requests for extension of the normal general officer foreign service tour in increments of from six (6) to twelve (12) months will be considered if submitted (to this headquarters) in sufficient time to reach the Commander in Chief, Far East Command, at least seven (7) months preceding the month in which the normal tour is completed.

d. Insofar as the interests of the occupation permit, those general officers who complete the normal tour during 1948 and who do not desire extension of their tour as prescribed above, or whose extension is disapproved, will be reported (by this headquarters) to the War Department for return to the Zone of Interior between 1 January 1948 and 1 January 1949 in order of those having the greatest current foreign service. This report will be rendered six (6) months prior to the contemplated date of return and the individual concerned will be notified at the same time.

e. In computing the length of foreign service tour, leave or temporary duty in the Zone of Interior (except for rest and recuperation not to exceed sixty (60) days) is not included. If a general officer was in the Zone of Interior on permanent change of station for a period of at least six (6) months, or if he volunteered for foreign service after a period in the Zone of Interior on permanent change of station of less than six (6) months, his current tour commenced the day he departed the Zone of Interior after such period.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

(Ltr, Hq XXIV Corps, XFXAG-O 201, subject: "Foreign Service Tour, General Officers", Cont'd)

2. Records indicate that you are credited with 13 months on your current foreign service tour as to 1 July 1947.

3. You will be called upon approximately eight (8) months prior to the date you are scheduled to complete the current foreign service tour to indicate your desires for extending your foreign service tour.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL RODGE:

CHARLES ENNIS
Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

SOUTH KOREA INTERIM GOVERNMENT
Department of Commerce
Seoul, Korea

15 August 1947

SUBJECT: Translator, Mr. Lee, Chang H

THRU: Military Governor,
South Korea Interim Government

TO: Major General A. E. Brown,
Joint Commission

1. Over two months ago request was made for loan of translator for a period of approximately one month to the Joint Commission. Recognizing the importance of the request, this Department loaned Mr. Lee, Chang H., War Department civilian CAF-9.

2. Mr. Lee is not merely a translator but has a Master's Degree in chemistry and is a member of the technical staff of the Chemical Industries Section. Due to recent personnel losses, the absence of Mr. Lee is felt keenly.

3. Request that if at all possible, Mr. Lee be released by 23 August 1947.

CALVIN JOYNER
Advisor

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

American Delegation
US-USSR Joint Commission
APO 235

19 August 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: General Helmick, Deputy Military Governor

SUBJECT: Translator -- Mr. Lee, Chan H.

1. Reference inclosed request of Mr. Calvin Joyner, instructions have been issued to release Mr. Lee to his parent organization effective 23 August 1947.

2. The American Delegation is especially grateful for the splendid services of Mr. Lee and it is appreciative of the generosity of the Department of Commerce as well as the other offices of the United States Army Military Government in Korea.

W. H. EDWARDS
Lt. Col. AGD
U.S. Secretary

1 Inel
Request of Mr. Joyner

DECLASSIFIED
NND 76[illegible]70
By NARS, Date

CONFIDENTIAL

300

BASIC: Ltr Am Del, US-USSR Joint Commission, 15 Aug 1947, Subject: Additional Personnel for Am. Del, US-USSR Joint Commission.

TFACS 220.3 1st Ind 22 AUG 1947

Headquarters XXIV Corps, APO 235, 22 August 1947.

TO: Chief Commissioner, American Delegation, US-USSR Joint Commission.

Dean Charles Pergler, Lt. Col. H. H. Bledsoe and Lt. James K. Patchell will be available when need for their services exists. The assignment of above personnel at this time to the Joint Commission is not favorably considered.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL HODGE:

CHARLES ENNIS
Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General

2222

CONFIDENTIAL 23-8467

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea.

15 August 1947.

"CONFIDENTIAL"

Memorandum to: Commanding Genem l, USAFIK.

Attention : G-1.

Subject : Additional Personnel for American Delegation, US - USSR Joint Commission.

1. Confirming oral report made this date, the following personnel will be required by the Chief American Commissioner of the US - USSR Joint Commission to assist in implementing directives which it is anticipated that the Commission will issue shortly:

Dean Charles Pergler	(MG)
Mr. David Murphy or	(G-2)
Lt. Patchell	(CIC)
Lt. Col. H. H. Bledsoe or	(MG)
Mr. Alter	(MG)

2. The date of assignment of this personnel to the American Delegation will depend upon developments in Joint Commission proceedings; their assignment prior to need for them is not desired. However, it is requested that approval of assignme nt be given now.

FOR THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER:

Thomas M. Watlington

THOMAS M. WATLINGTON,
Colonel, FA.

"CONFIDENTIAL"

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

RESTRICTED

UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, KOREA
HEADQUARTERS
COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS
APO 235

File No. 13-1785
Date: 25 Sep 47

SUBJECT: KIM, Chin Hong.

THRU : Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, USAFIK, APO 235.

TO : Commanding General, American Delegation, US-USSR Joint Commission, APO 235.

1. Reference is made to Personal History Statement dated 29 Jul 47 in which request was made by your office for investigation of SUBJECT to determine (his)(her) suitability for a position of trust with US-USSR Joint Commission.

2. Investigation of SUBJECT has been accomplished by CIC. Results of investigation (did)(did not) disclose information that would indicate that SUBJECT would engage in activities inimical to the security of the United States Army Forces in Korea.

3. Remarks: Recommend that a temporary clearance be granted SUBJECT for employment by American Delegation, US-USSR Joint Commission, APO 235.

Dist:
2 - CG, US-USSR Joint Commission.
1 - CIC-K, File.

Jack B. Reed
JACK B REED
Maj, CAC
Commanding

RESTRICTED

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

RESTRICTED

UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, KOREA
HEADQUARTERS
COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS
APO 235

File No. 13-1784
Date: 25 Sep 47

SUBJECT: TONG, Kun Tak.

THRU : Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, USAFIK, APO 235.

TO : Commanding General, US-USSR Joint Commission, American Delegation, APO 235.

1. Reference is made to Personal History Statement dated 29 Jul 47 in which request was made by your office for investigation of SUBJECT to determine (his)(~~her~~) suitability for a position of trust with US-USSR Joint Commission.

2. Investigation of SUBJECT has been accomplished by CIC. Results of investigation (~~are~~)(did not) disclose information that would indicate that SUBJECT would engage in activities inimical to the security of the United States Army Forces in Korea.

3. Remarks: Recommend that a temporary clearance be granted SUBJECT for employment by American Delegation, US-USSR Joint Commission, APO 235.

Dist:
2 - CG, US-USSR Joint Commission.
1 - CIC-K, File.

Jack B. Reed
JACK B REED
Maj, CAC
Comdg

RESTRICTED

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

B-16

636

American Delegation
US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

21 October 1947

MEMORANDUM TO: Commanding General,
United States Army Forces
in Korea.

It is recommended that the Duk Soo Palace grounds and buildings, exclusive of the Palace itself and the Museum, be reopened to the public on 22 October 1947.

For the Chief Commissioner:

THOMAS M. WATLINGTON
Colonel, U. S. Army
Executive Secretary

C/S

O.K. Pass to Gen. Helmick,

J.R.H.

O.K.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

American Delegation
US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea

21 October 1947

MEMORANDUM TO: Lt. Col. Edwards

SUBJECT : Release of Personnel

1. In the event the Joint Commission is inactivated, the following recommendations are furnished in reference to release of personnel:

a. Return all Enlisted Personnel on Detached Service to their organization. This will include:

T/Sgt John C. Seabrook
T/5 Fred C. Thomas
Pfc William L. O'Brien

b. Retain for the purpose of revision, listing and binding of records:

CWO Rodney B. Hopkins
M/Sgt Francis C. Donnelly
T/4 Zygmunt R. Babicz
T/4 Arlen W. Johnson
T/4 Jim L. Hudson

c. All civilian personnel in this section be reassigned except Miss Virginia Quigley and Evelyn Van Note. These two Steno's will return to the U.S. between the 15th and 30th of November.

d. Attached hereto is a list of all civilian employees with the approximate time of expiration of their contracts.

R. B. HOPKINS
CWO USA
Adm. Secretary

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

ASSIGNED PERSONNEL

Anderson, Anna	On leave
Balakshin, Peter	Contract expires 5 August 1947 will extend
Brajnikoff, Boris	Contract expires April 1948
Cascioni, Dorothy	At least 90 days and before June 1948
Dean, Eileen	Returning to U.S. February 1948
Elliott, Leanne L.	Contract expires August 1948
Grechuhin, Neonila	Contract expires November 1947
Hobbs, Wilma E.	Contract expires July 1948
Parker, Marvis	Contract expires July 1948
Quigley, Virginia	Going on leave in November contract expired September 1947
Rowe, Philip C.	Submitted letter with three possible items (stay until end of year; return in March; go on leave and return)
Sargent, Clyde B.	Contract expires March 1948 may extend when time comes
Seiugam, Tatiana	Contract expired September 1947, to leave in November
Stalcup, Elaine	Contract expires May 1948
Van Note, Evelyn	Leave in November contract expired August 1947
Weems, Benjamin B.	Contract expired September 1947 will extend one year on arrival of dependents

ATTACHED PERSONNEL

Fraenkel, Ernest	Military Government
Monagan, Walter E. Jr.	Military Government
Pokarsky, Vladimir	G-2 XXIV Corps

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

ATTACHED PERSONNEL (Con't)

Sloane, Justin — Military Government

STATE DEPARTMENT

Bunce, Arthur C.
Engebretson, Tilmer
Jacobs, Joseph E.
Royce, Edith
Sturm, Paul J.
Jones, Owen T.
Kinney, Robert A.
Prestov, Eugene E.
Worden, Marion L
Wright, Mabel M.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

American Delegation
US-USSR Joint Commission
APO 235

27 October 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1, USAFIK

SUBJECT: Procurement of Personnel

1. Due to attritional losses adequate skilled personnel required to operate the Joint Commission is no longer available. A critical shortage of Russian language translators and interpreters and court reporters exists.

2. Adequate skilled personnel should be procured and assigned to other duties until their services are required by the American Delegation in the event the Joint Commission reconvenes.

3. It is recommended that the inclosed message be sent to The Adjutant General.

FOR THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER:

1 Incl
Draft Message

WILLIAM H. EDWARDS
Lt. Col. AGD
U. S. Secretary

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Gen. Br

OFFICE OF US POLITICAL ADVISER
HEADQUARTERS XXIV CORPS
SEOUL

October 30, 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Commanding General, XXIV Corps

SUBJECT : General Brown's Memorandum of October 27, 1947 entitled, "Provision of Policy Governing Political-Economic Conditions in South Korea."

General Brown's memorandum proposing the creation of a political-economic section under the Commanding General, which will function as a "Staff Section of Theatre Headquarters", poses a very important question concerning which various arguments both pro and con can be propounded. For the time being, I prefer not to go into all those arguments but to comment briefly upon the few points which seem pertinent at the present time.

1. I feel strongly that no steps should be taken to organize a political-economic section, such as General Brown has in mind, until after we know the results of the present consideration of the Korean problem at United Nations. The results of that consideration may be very far reaching. On the one hand, they may wash out entirely the need for any such section as General Brown contemplates. On the other hand, if those results compel the United States to remain for a further indefinite period in Korea, the Headquarters will probably need a political-economic section or something like it.

2. While General Brown and his American Delegation staff may not have very much to do at the present time, I feel that it should be kept intact, pending the outcome of the UN consideration of the Korean problem. They have worked hard all summer and a little rest from their labors has been more than earned. If the United States Resolution is adopted by UN substantially in its present form, the Command may very well need to revamp the American Delegation under General Brown's leadership to handle the preparation for elections, orientation and liaison with the United Nations group, and other problems which will flow from the implementation of the decision reached at UN.

3. With regard to some of the activities of the American Delegation such as, for instance, the Political Advisory Group, I have had a feeling for some time that there are too many civilian Americans "running around contacting Korean leaders". In addition to the PAG, there are CIC agents and G-2 agents all running around contacting Korean leaders without any directed leadership, coordination and integration. This must be very bewildering to Koreans. Since the information gotten from these contacts is most highly important in the intelligence field, I favor placing all of

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

all of these "political searchers" in a political section under G-2 with the understanding that General Brown (as Deputy to the Commanding General), who is keenly interested in such matters, exercise joint supervision over the group along with the Assistant Chief of Staff in charge of G-2. I am a great believer in using established departmental organizations instead of continually setting up new sections and "bureaus", which practice, in my opinion, creates confusion. We constantly talk of the lack of civilian personnel. It seems to me that we could salvage four or five from the "various political searchers" now running all over the place duplicating each other's efforts. In addition, the results of the work of those remaining engaged in this form of activity would be improved because it would be better directed, coordinated and integrated.

4. With regard to some sort of supervisory control in the highest echelon over political and economic matters, I favor the designation by you of a group of your top advisers to meet occasionally on the call of their chairman to discuss high policy and economic matters. General Brown, in view of his qualifications for and interest in such directive activities and as Deputy Commander should be made Chairman. As regards the other members, the following are suggested: Mr. Bunce, your Economic Adviser; I, as your Political Adviser; General Helmick as the administrative superior in Military Government (not the newly arrived Military Governor, General Dean); and the Assistant Chief of Staff in charge of G-2. The Chairman should also have authority to call in any other officer for special meetings. In the latter connection, I have in mind that there will be times when Mr. Stewart, as head of the Office of Civil Information, should be present, especially if the advisory group is considering a publicity program. This observation would also apply to Brigadier-General J. Weckerling, who will presumably be supervising preparations for an election.

Joseph E. Jacobs
United States Political Adviser

Copy to General Brown
" " Consulate General

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Confidential

Col. Watlington files UN

Political Advisory Group
American Delegation
US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

1 November 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Sargent

SUBJECT : Implications of the U.S. Proposal Concerning Korean Representation at the U.N.

1. The following discussion is based upon the report of a U.S. proposal that elected Korean representatives be sent to the U.N. and on the hypothesis that the U.S. proposal will be accepted.

2. Overwhelming evidence (see especially the CIC reports per General Brown's request concerning elections) points to the conclusion that any election in South Korea at present would result in victory for the Dr. RHEE, Syngman forces. It is probable that the RHEE crowd will pass the word around that the American proposal concerning elected representatives was made with the certain knowledge that elections would result in Dr. RHEE and/or his friends going to the U.N. Therefore, it will be said, the State Department must support Dr. RHEE and what has been said in the past about General Hodge being at variance with the State Department is proved to be true.

3. No matter how anti-Communist, anti-USSR a U.N. Committee dispatched to Korea may be, it is indeed possible that it would not look too favorably upon the Right and that it will blame the U.S. for at least tacitly condoning the Right's political dominance of South Korea. It is inevitable that a U.N. Committee will be filled with stories of Rightist-Police terrorism. Some of these stories will be true. As the responsible, occupying power, the U.S. may, in some measure, be held responsible.

4. No matter how much a U.N. Committee may be regaled with American efforts to build and foster a Center, the fact that the strength of the Center is comparatively nil will not be attributed solely to internal factionalism, the strength of the entrenched extremes, and the cleavage created by the USSR.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

5. Therefore, unless it is deemed desirable to base American policy entirely on direct or indirect support of the extreme right, it would seem that the U.S. should prove its good faith relative to the center to other nations, as well as the Koreans, by attempting to insure that the moderates will have the political advantages of having a representative at the U.N. Failure of the Center to be represented at the U.N. may well reduce their precarious position to utter nullity. Not only will they have lost face (in the Korean mind they are supported by the local Command), but they will not be afforded the opportunity of placing one of their leaders (probably Dr. KIMM) in the international limelight where the Center may be able to strengthen its position vis a vis other nations as well as the Korean people.

6. As a possible means of implementing the election of a moderate representative to the U.N., it is suggested that the U.S. attempt to guide a U.N. Committee to a plan whereby, in consultation with Korean leaders, organizations comprising the Right, Center and Left be so designated and requested to get together and to nominate a fixed number of candidates from within their own over-all group. The Korean voters would then be requested to vote for one candidate from each group.

7. Such a process as outlined above would have to be based upon the condition that none of the representatives would have formal voting power - either on U.N. proposals or among themselves. They would simply represent the principal Korean viewpoints and explain them to the U.N.

Philip C. Rowe

PHILIP C. ROWE
Political Analyst

The suggestion in 6 above as worthy of consideration as the means of obtaining an end — there must be others.

HK

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

300.6
Persia, USSJC

American Delegation
US-USSR Joint Commission
APO 235

8 December 1947

ADMINISTRATIVE :
MEMO No 2)

Reference paragraph 3, Circular No. 110, Hq USAFIK, cs, CWO VICTOR J. ANDRULONIS, W2110429, is hereby appointed "Certifying Officer" for military personnel only with duties and responsibilities as defined in paragraph 2c of the above circular.

FOR THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER:

JAMES D. WILMETH
Lt Colonel, Inf
U.S. Secretary

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea

22 December 1947.

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD.

General Herren, Chief of Staff, XXIV Corps, asked me to come to XXIV Corps Headquarters today to consult with him with reference to disposition of personnel of the American Delegation of the US - USSR Joint Commission. He stated that there would be no official order issued disbanding the American Delegation. The American Delegation as such would be a nominal organization only and its personnel would be transferred elsewhere.

General Herren and I were in accord on the disposition of personnel. The final agreement was that following would remain at Duk Soo Palace to constitute a cadre for the preparatory election committee:

Brig. General John Weckerling,
Dean Charles Pergler (MG personnel),
Lt. Colonel James D. Wilmeth,
Dr. Philip Jaisohn (MG personnel),
Anna A. Beahler (to be replaced by Yvonne Wood on 15 Jan.),
T/4 Harry Scantling (as messenger).

General Herren stated that Captain Jones with his assistants would remain at Duk Soo Palace performing his usual duties, but on a detached duty status under the direction of Headquarters Commandant, XXIV Corps.

The American Delegation of the US - USSR Joint Commission would retain its present table of organization and contain the names of American Delegation personnel even though they may be on detached duty elsewhere.

It was agreed that the C.G., USAFIK, could not at this time issue an order disbanding the American Delegation because of international complications.

General Herren directed that the files of the American Delegation be turned over to the Adjutant General for safekeeping and that such portion of these files as pertain to PAG be transferred to that section.

Attached is a list of personnel of the American Delegation and the disposition of this personnel.

J.W.

JOHN WECKERLING

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

23 December 1947

DISPOSITION OF PERSONNEL ASSIGNED TO JOINT COMMISSION:

Maj. Gen. Albert E. Brown - duty as Deputy Commanding General,
Brig. Gen. John Weckerling - remaining with American Delegation,

Lt. Col. James D. Wilmeth - remaining with American Delegation,

Capt. John Bojus - returned to M.G. for duty,
Capt. James P. Jones - remaining at Duk Soo Palace but under direction of Hqs. Comdt.

WOJG Andrulonis - After one week duty on files, will be reassigned.

M/Sgt. Francis Donnelly - (on leave in ZI - returns in February) will be reassigned.

S/Sgt. Arlen W. Johnson - remaining with American Delegation

T/4 James L. Hudson - will be assigned to Captain Jones.
T/4 Clyde Kennedy - will remain with Captain Jones.
T/4 Harry Scantling - will remain with American Delegation.
T/4 Ray Babicz - will be reasigned after one week duty on files.

Anna A. Beahler - will remain with American Delegation until 15 January - then replaced with Yvonne Wood.
Leanne Elliott - will be assigned to PAG.
Margaret Todd - will be assigned to PAG.

Huhr Hun - will be assigned to G-2 (PAG)
Lee, Oon Ja - will be assigned to M.G.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

1. White envelope addressed to Guard Lieutenant General G. P. Korotkov.

2. Large brown envelope, size 10" by 14", addressed as above, handed in on 23 January.

3. White envelope addressed to General Korotkov, handed in on 23 January.

4. White envelope addressed to General Kim Il Sung, Chairman of People's Committee of North Korea, handed in on 23 January.

5. White envelope addressed to General Koretkov, handed in on 23 January (slightly lighter than No. 3 above).

6. White envelope addressed to General Kim, handed in on 23 January (slightly lighter than No. 4 above).

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

File
WN

21 January 1948

MEMORANDUM TO MR. SCHMIDT:

There will be a United States operated mail train leaving the Seoul station on Saturday, 24 January, at 8:30 a.m. for Pyongyang, North Korea.

If you have anything to transmit to the North Korea area, the Train Commander will be available to carry any communications which you may desire to send.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

American Delegation
U.S.-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

23 January 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HERREN:

1. At the verbal request of Mr. Petrus J. Schmidt, Principal Secretary, United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, I am forwarding to you the attached envelope for delivery to Guard Lieutenant General G. P. Korotkov, Commanding General, Soviet Forces in Korea, Pyongyang.

2. Request that I be informed, in order to give this information to UNTCOK, of the time of delivery and the person to whom delivery was made in Pyongyang.

3. Further request that the attached receipt be accomplished and two copies returned to me for UNTCOK and our own files.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

Incl.
Receipt

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

RECEIPT

For one envelope, white, legal, addressed to Guard Lieutenant General G. P. Korotkov from United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea.

Date 23 Jan 48

Time 1650 Hours

Edwin N. Emerson
1ST LT. INF. 049152
G-2 SEC. 7th INF. DIV.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

American Delegation
U.S.-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

23 January 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HERREN:

1. At the verbal request of Mr. Petrus J. Schmidt, Principal Secretary, United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, I am forwarding to you the attached envelope for delivery to General Kim Il Sung, Chairman, People's Committee of North Korea, Pyongyang.

2. Request that I be informed, in order to give this information to UNTCOK, of the time of delivery and the person to whom delivery was made in Pyongyang.

3. Further request that the attached receipt be accomplished and two copies returned to me for UNTCOK and our own files.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

Incl.
Receipt

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

RECEIPT

For one envelope, legal, white, addressed to General Kim Il Sung, Chairman, People's Committee of North Korea from United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea.

Date 23 Jan. 48

Time 1650 hours.

Edwin H. Emerson
1ST. LT. INF. 049152
G-2 SEC. HQ. 7th INF. DIV.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

23d Inf

R E C E I P T

For one envelope 10" x 15" addressed to Guard Lieutenant General G. P. Korotkov from United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea.

Date_____

Time_____

Edwin N. Emerson

EDWIN N. EMERSON, 044152
1ST. LT. INF. G-2 SEC. 7TH DIV.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

File

31 January 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SCHMIDT:

Enclosed is a memorandum for your information of a conversation which took place between our liaison officer in Pyongyang and Major General G. I. Shanin, Chief of Staff, Russian Headquarters, Pyongyang.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

Enc.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Following is a resume of discussion held with Major General G. I, Shanin at 1630 hours, 30 January 1948 (wordage is not exact). Questions by liaison officers; answers by Major General Shanin.

Question: The liaison train is bringing a letter from the United Nations Commission in Seoul to the Commanding General, Soviet Forces. Do you want us to deliver the letter to you tonight?

Answer: There is no hurry in delivering the letters. You already know the Soviet Union's attitude toward the Commission which has already been given by Mr. Gromyko in his statement to the United Nations General Assembly and to the Chairman of the United Nations Commission on Korea.

Question: Do you see any possibility of unifying Korea?

Answer: In my opinion, it is possible.

Question: Do you think the Joint Commission is the agency which can provide such unification?

Answer: No, I do not feel that to be the proper agency, but feel it should be handled on a higher level.

Question: By that do you mean Marshall and Molotov?

Answer: Yes, that is the best way.

Note: The impression given by Major General Shanin was that the Soviet government, and particularly Soviet Forces in Korea, will have no dealings with the UN Commission on Korea. Any decision or discussion on Korea will have to be at a very high level and by the United States and the Soviet Union.

(Report by Major Costello, American Liaison Officer, just returned from Pyongyang.)

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

File

31 January 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SCHMIDT:

I have been informed by the Headquarters of the United States Army Forces in Korea that the envelopes marked serially #2 to #6 inclusive, which you entrusted to me for delivery to the Soviet Commander, were presented by our liaison in Pyongyang. The liaison officer informed us that the Russians would neither sign for nor accept the letters transmitted by you.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

American Delegation
US-USSR Joint Commission
APO 235

24 January 1948

ADMINISTRATIVE)
:
MEMO No 1)

Lt. Colonel James D. Wilmeth is hereby appointed "Top Secret Control Officer" for the American Delegation, US-USSR Joint Commission, APO 235.

FOR THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER :

James D Wilmeth
JAMES D. WILMETH
Lt. Colonel, Inf
US Secretary

Administrative memorandum No 2 dated 8 Dec 1947 was last of 1947 Administrative memoranda series issued.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

CONFIDENTIAL

File

American Delegation

U.S.-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

19 February 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE:

SUBJECT: Erroneous Press Reports.

1. The attached (Inclosure No. 1) is the report I mentioned to you yesterday. I had the same reaction from Grand on Tuesday which I reported to you.

2. The dinner you had for the French on Tuesday changed Grand's tune and the distribution of the transcript of the press conference on 16 February, which I have already arranged, will make the others see light.

3. I had a good opportunity to read a little lecture to Schmidt on accepting Korean and press rumors without verification, which I did tactfully. (Schmidt admitted that he heard reports that you were responsible for the AP story which he said that he "personally did not believe.")

4. On the whole I am convinced that this tempest in a teapot did us a lot of good with UN, largely because we did not rush in with excited denials of the AP story.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: General Brown
General Dean
POLAD
G-2

CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

CONFIDENTIAL

18 February 1948

To: General John Weckerling

From: Ernst Fraenkel

Subject: Establishment of North Korean Government

I attended yesterday evening a party at which several members of the UN Secretariat were present (Engers, Lucas, Schreiber, Chu and one member of the Philippine Delegation). I had only for a few minutes an opportunity to "talk shop" with Mr. Engers. Mr. Engers informed me that several members of the Delegation were very unfavourably impressed by the method used in the announcement of the establishment of a North Korean Government. Several delegates expressed the view that this news item was "planted" by General Hodge with a view to influencing the negotiations of the Little Assembly.

Dean Pergler and I explained to Mr. Engers today the true background of the news-item under consideration and analysed the various provisions of the drafted consitution which cleraly indicate that the establishment of an independent North Korean Government is only a matter of weeks.

/s/ Ernst Fraenkel
Ernst Fraenkel

(Incl #1)

CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

CONFIDENTIAL

18 February 1948

To : General John Weckerling

From : Ernst Fraenkel

Subject: Establishment of North Korean Government

I attended yesterday evening a party at which several members of the UN Secretariat were present (Engers, Lucas, Schreiber Chu and one member of the Phillipine Delegation) I had only for a few minutes an opportunity to " talk shop " with Mr. Engers . Mr. Engers informed me that several members of the Delegation were very unfavourably impressed by the method used in the annuouncement of the establishment of a North Korean Government . Several delegates expressed the view that this news item was " planted " by General Hodge with a view to influencing the negotiations of the Little Assembly .

Dean Pergler and I explained to Mr. Engers today the true background of the news-item under consideration and analysed the various provisions of the drafted constitution which clearly indicate that the establishment of an independent North Korean Government is only a matter of weeks,

Ernst Fraenkel

Ernst Fraenkel

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Restricted

2 March 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD:

A full report of Dr. CHOUGH's allegations against Mr. HURH, Hun (U.N. Interpreter) was given verbally to Mr. R. S. Hausner. It was felt that this was a matter for U.N. determination since Mr. HURH is in their employ at our (General A. E. Brown's) recommendation.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

From the "Chosun Choong Ang Ilbo", 25 February 1948

Decreasing Supporters of the Separate Election

On the last 19th, Dr. Menon reported the Korean political situation to the UN Assembly, and on the occasion proposed 4 plans, one of which should be chosen, in order to accelerate the independence of Korea.

The Korean Investigation Society of Public Opinions wished to know how the Koreans thought of the 4 plans, so on the 21st and 22nd, investigated public opinions through the pedestrians who were passing by. The result obtained was sent on the 23rd to the UN Commission on Korea in Seoul, who were requested to send that result to the UN Headquarters.

The result is as follows:

Those who support the first plan were 11.5% of the pedestrians.

Second plan obtained 5%.

Third plan obtained 71%.

Fourth plan obtained 12.5%

Note: 1st plan--Separate election in South Korea.

2nd plan--Election of representatives to discuss with the UN Commission.

3rd plan--Negotiation of South and North.

4th plan--Return of the UN Commission's task on Korea to the General Assembly.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

File

12 March 1948

MEMORANDUM TO GENERAL WECKERLING

1. Since the matter has come up, I wish to acquaint you with the circumstances surrounding my entrance into the closed session on Tuesday, 9 March.

2. At about 1730 Marcel Bartelemy came to the office to say that the Plenary Session was taking a recess for tea. He asked for instructions on how to get to a location where the French were to go that evening. He was in a hurry to talk to someone down stairs and asked if I could bring the instructions into him.

3. A few minutes later, I went down stairs, found the doors of the assembly room wide open, people standing in the lobby talking, and people going in and out the door. I stopped at the door and asked one of the UNTCOK members if he would ask Bartelemy to come out. He said Bartelemy was not there but pointed out Manet over in a corner engaged in conversation with Paul-Boncour and Dr. Hoo. I entered and gave the instructions to Mr. Manet. It took a few minutes to explain them. As I was leaving I saw Mr. Yu, personal secretary to Dr. Hoo. I asked him if he had received a note which I had left on his desk and one for Dr. Hoo which I had left on Dr. Hoo's desk. He said no, that they had not left the room. As both notes contained information for which these two had asked and I considered it of some urgency, I told Mr. Yu I would bring the notes to him immediately. I left the room, retrieved the notes from Yu's and Hoo's desks and brought them back to the room and gave them to the addressees. As I was on my way out of the room, Mr. Schmidt said, "I am sorry, I will have to ask you to leave, this is a closed session." I told him I was on my way out.

4. The meeting had still not come to order at this time and delegates were still in the process of returning to the room.

J. D. W.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Restricted

1 1 Apr Gen Weckerling
CG
USAFIK

1. The attached (Inclosure No. 1) is a rough draft of a delineation of the laws affecting military occupation prepared by Dean Charles Pergler at my suggestion.

2. While I do not attach any great importance to the effect of this well-reasoned document on the U.N. Commission, I do think that it will complete our formal presentation of the status of an occupation commander.

3. The subject has been covered by Generals Hodge, Dean and Weckerling; and Drs. Pergler and Fraenkel in their various appearances before UN. The idea which motivated the preparation of the attached study stemmed largely from the desirability of presenting our case in a well considered paper. If anything was lacking in our previous presentations before UN, in my opinion, it has been the matter of the power and peculiar status of the occupation forces.

4. Inclosure No. 2 contains a suggested addition to Part IV (Relations with local population) if this paper is approved.

5. Recommendation:

It is recommended that this paper be sent to UN informally under the signature of the undersigned, substantially as written.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U.S.A.

2 Incls
1. Draft by Dean Pergler
2. Addition to Incl 1.

cc: Gen. Dean
Mr. Jacobs

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

COMMENTS ON THE LAW OF MILITARY OCCUPATION

I. General Consideration

The law of military occupation is usually treated as a subdivision of the laws of war. In the earlier days it was governed by the principles of common international law, but these have long since been reduced into a code and the present laws appear chiefly in the regulations revised at the second Hague Peace Conference in 1907, Articles 42 to 56 inclusive.

These regulations deal almost entirely with occupation while active hostilities still continue and while a conqueror is seeking to impose his will upon the opposing power or powers. However, military occupation may be, and in the past has been undertaken for various political objectives. Thus it may be caused by the necessity of enforcing a treaty of peace, the payment of an indemnity, etc. In such cases, it may be a result of war or a cause of war, but not necessarily so. War may not be its accomplishment.

The occupation of Korea was undertaken for a purpose unique in history, not to control or govern a hostile population but to liberate and prepare for independence a friendly people. While it was necessary that the American and Soviet forces accept the surrender of Japan's armies in Korea, the occupation or rather its purposes stem from 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 shall become free and independent." This pledge of three great powers was reaffirmed in the Potsdam Declaration of July 1945 and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics subscribed to the Potsdam Declaration upon entering the war against Japan.

These two declarations determined the nature and policy of the present occupation. The military occupation was necessary or otherwise there would have been no government with resulting chaos, and a retarding if not a defeating of the cause of Korean independence. Stability was imperative to provide an atmosphere for an orderly transition of power to authorized representatives of the Korean people. During the transition period the only possible government was military government.

Nevertheless, while the American occupation in Korea is ~~for theoretical purposes may be classified as~~ a peaceful one, the government is still a military government and, furthermore, it is confronted with most of the dangers usually faced by a belligerent occupation. On this point it only necessary to mention the various riots staged by extreme revolutionary elements and the constant incitements to action aimed at driving out of the military government, and lately even the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea. There is also external danger which so far has not taken the form of force, but words are also deeds and may be in this case of a hostile, if not warlike nature. There are constant incitements to violence by the Soviet Pyongyang Radio. Whatever, therefore, may be the legal and political basis of the occupation its characteristics are the same as in the case of belligerent occupation.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

II. Duties of the Commanding General of the Occupying Forces.

The first duty of a Commanding General of occupying troops is to protect the safety of his forces. In the present case, the Commanding General's duties are even more onerous and broader in scope. Due to the absence of a fully functioning Korean government, there are in Korea many American civilians engaged in important administrative and other government functions and duties, a considerable number of them with their dependents, women and children, and these must be protected. Public order must be maintained to keep the Korean economy from being completely destroyed and if economic chaos is not to ensue, not only exposing the Korean population to aggrivated distress which always follows a great war, but possibly causing actual starvation. It cannot be overemphasized that taking into consideration all these additional factors, the task of the Commanding General of the United States Army Forces in Korea is more complicated than is that of most Commanding Generals in the past. In any event, whatever the legalistic distinction between a socalled peaceful occupation and a belligerent one, it is clear that the same rules apply to both types of occupation. The difference may lie in the exercise of governmental powers. When the population is not hostile, all the powers, at least potentially possessed by military government need not be exercised. But the matter being believed to exist, the military commander may exercise governmental authority in all its aspects, legislative, executive and judicial. The only limitations on his authority are the directives of his own government and generally recognized principles of international law.

III. Modern Constitutional Concepts and Occupation Law.

The usual concepts prevailing in modern constitutional states are not applicable to military government. For instance, a military government is not that of a state upon whose territory there functions an emergency and temporary government. Modern constitutional rules and principles do not apply to it. In this case, in fact, there is no Korean state, although we may speak of a state in the making.

IV. Relations With Local Population.

The actual relations between the occupant and the local population depend upon many facts and their determination is in the hands of the occupant. In Korea there has been very little, if any, interference with local life, traditions and customs even though there are great differences in language and culture. The population, however, is not hostile and the result was and is that wherever possible local institutions were allowed to function. There was even established a Korean Interim Legislative Assembly which assumed considerable legislative power. It was always born in mind that the chief function of the occupation is to prepare the Korean people for independence "in due course."

For this and for other reasons, the United States Army Military Government never made full use of the powers possessed by it. For purposes of comparison it is desirable to set forth here some of the powers of a military government as codified and especially as appearing in the the Rules of Land Warfare, published by order of the Secretary of War in 1940. The following quotations are especially pertinent.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

"285. The Laws in force.--The principal object of the occupant is to provide for the security of the invading army and to contribute to its support and efficiency and the success of its operations. In restoring public order and safety he will continue in force the ordinary civil and criminal laws of the occupied territory which do not conflict with this object. These laws will be administered by the local officials as far as practicable. All crimes not of a military nature and which do not affect the safety of the invading army are left to the jurisdiction of the local courts.

"286. Power to suspend and promulgate laws.--The military occupant may suspend existing laws and promulgate new ones when the exigencies of the military service demand such action.

"287. Nature of laws suspended.--The occupant will naturally alter or suspend all laws of a political nature as well as political privileges and all laws which affect the welfare and safety of his command. Of this class are those relating to recruitment in occupied territory, the right of assembly, the right to bear arms, the right of suffrage, the freedom of the press, the right to quit or travel freely in occupied territory. Such suspensions should be made known to the inhabitants.

"291. Censorship of press and correspondence.--The military occupant may establish censorship of the press and of telegraphic and postal correspondence. He may prohibit entirely the publication of newspapers or prescribe regulations for their publication and circulation especially in unoccupied portions of the territory and in neutral countries. He is not required to furnish facilities for postal service, but may take charge of them himself, especially if the officials of the occupied district fail to act or to obey his orders."

On the basis of these excerpts, it will be realized that at no time did the Military Government in Korea take advantage of the rights and powers so conferred, that on the contrary, it accorded the inhabitants of South Korea rights which probably never before had been granted by any Military Government.

Oppenheim on International Law, Vol. II, pp. 306-307 discusses the power of a military occupant inter alia remarks.

"But an occupant may, where necessary, set up military courts instead of the ordinary courts; and in case, and in so far as, he admits the administration of justice by the ordinary courts, he may nevertheless, so far as it is necessary for military purposes, or for the maintenance of public order and safety, temporarily alter the laws, especially the Criminal Law, on the basis of which justice is administered, as well as the laws regarding procedure. "

V. Occupation of the Rhineland, an Example of Military Government.

Occupation of the Rhineland following World War I affords an illustration of the occupant government in a period of peace. The Paris Peace Conference in April, 1919 decided that the Rhineland should be occupied for 15 years as a guarantee for the execution of the Versailles Treaty of Peace. For the purpose of governing the Rhineland, there was created an inter-allied high commission which was a civilian body but could delegate to the military authorities the enforcement of martial law. It is probably the best recent illustration of a military occupant in times of peace.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Under Article Three of what is known as the Rhineland Agreement, a High Commission had the "power to issue ordinances so far as may be necessary for securing the maintenance, safety and requirements of the allied and associated forces." These ordinances, when published, had the force of law as it expressly provided that "they shall be recognized as such by all the allied and associated governments and by the German civil authorities." Selected ordinances of the High Commission appear in Dr. Ernst Fraenkel's Military Occupation and the Rule of Law, Oxford University Press, 1944, a publication which extensively discusses not only ordinances, but their application and practice including jurisdiction of courts, etc. Again for purposes of comparison, excerpts from some of the ordinances of the High Commission are hereinafter set forth.

Thus Ordinance 3, Part III, Article 13, provided as to the Press: "All newspapers, pamphlets or publications, all printed matter, all productions obtained by mechanical or chemical methods intended for public distribution, all pictures with or without words, all music with words or explanations, and all cinematograph films of a nature to prejudice public order or endanger the security or the dignity of the High Commission or of the troops of occupation, are forbidden, and if published may be seized by order of the High Commission, or, in case of emergency, by order of the Representative of the High Commission in the Kreis. In the case of a daily publication the Representative of the High Commission in the Kreis may order its suspension or exclusion from the Occupied Territories for three days."

Article 14: "In addition to such administrative action, proceedings may be taken against the authors, proprietors, editors or publishers of offending publications before the competent judicial authorities."

Article 15: "No person shall sell, exhibit, hawk, or otherwise distribute forbidden publications or films. In addition to persons' so offending being liable to the penalties provided for an offence against an Ordinance of the High Commission, copies of such publications and films found in the possession of such persons shall be immediately seized and the High Commission may order the closing of any premises concerned for a period not exceeding three months."

As to Meetings, Article 16 declares: "No political meeting shall be held unless the organiser or organisers thereof shall have given notice in writing forty eight hours before the day of the meeting to the Representative of the High Commission in the Kreis. The notice shall set out the object of the meeting and shall give the names of the organisers."

Article 17: "(1) The Representative of the High Commission in the Kreis may be present in person or by representative. (2) In cases where the discussion touches on subjects not in the notice submitted, or where distrubances endangering the public order may arise, the meeting may be dissolved by the Allied Representative present, and judicial proceedings may be taken against the organisers."

Article 18: "The High Commission may prohibit the holding of political meetings or of any other meetings which it considers may endanger the security of the Allied Armies."

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Under certain conditions strikes could have been prohibited. Ordinance 5, Article 4 provided: "Where any strike has occurred in an undertaking to which this Ordinance does not apply, but to which it may be applied under the provisions of Article 1, the High Commission may forbid the continuance of such strike and direct all persons concerned to take the action prescribed in this Ordinance."

To draw any specific comparisons would be a work of supererogation. The ordinances promulgated by the Rhineland High Commission were well within its powers. No doubt too, they were needed. But it is very clear that the United States Army Military Government in Korea never, with regard to freedom of the press, speech, and assembly went to any such lengths in legislation or practice. A large measure of free atmosphere always existed under its rule. This was in the face of a difficult situation and conditions quite different from those prevailing in the West. As to this, in an article on Civil Liberties, the Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences, Vol. III, p. 512, has this to say, "In the Far East the concept of civil liberty has made but small headway. It is too foreign to the fundamental political assumptions of oriental philosophy to be easily or fully assimilated. Certain of the specific substantive or procedural rights common in western countries have been adopted by the modernized oriental governments, but the ways of thought of the peoples have been but superficially affected. Thus Japan has been a constitutional monarchy since 1889 and at present enjoys complete religious freedom; jury trial was introduced in 1928. Although China has been a republic since 1911, the successive revolutions and wars have provided little opportunity for the spread of individual liberties."

~~On this the survey may very well close.~~

Charles Pergler

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

IV. Relations with local population

ADD

There is a small but very vociferous Communistic minority in South Korea which plans actively and continuously to sabotage and eventually to overthrow the government of South Korea on the orders of and in the interests of their Soviet masters. The circumventing of the objectives of this group, the preservation of law and order and the security of the military forces, including other U.S. personnel, has been of vital importance to the U.S. authorities. Active and comprehensive attempts by other groups to take over power in South Korea were discovered and suppressed.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

BASIC: Ltr American Delegation, US-USSR Joint Commission, APO 235, dtd 2 Apr 48, subj: Photo's

TFSIG

1st Ind

LSG/BB/ee

HEADQUARTERS XXIV CORPS, Office of the Signal Officer, APO 235, 3 Apr 48

TO: American Delegation, US-USSR Joint Commission, APO 235

1. Negatives for above requested photos have been forwarded to higher headquarters, in accordance with Department of the Army Regulations.

2. Prints may be obtained from Army Pictorial Service, Office of the Chief Signal Officer, Washington, D. C., quoting subject matter and negative number.

FOR THE SIGNAL OFFICER:

BILL BUERKLE
Major, Signal Corps
Photo Officer

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

American Delegation
US-USSR Joint Commission
APO 235

2 April 1948

SUBJECT: Photo's

TO: Maj Buerkle
Signal Office
Hq XXIV Corps.

1. This office is preparing a report intitled "UNTCOK and its Activities", for Gen Hodge. In order for us to complete this report it is necessary that we be furnished in duplicate the following list of photo's (size 8 x 10):

XXIV Corps	48 - 0045	XXIV Corps	48 - 0069
	48 - 0088		48 - 0071
	48 - 0073		48 - 0072
	48 - 0066		48 - 0075
	48 - 0046		48 - 0044
	48 - 0067		48 - 0040
	48 - 0101		48 - 0098
	48 - 0102		48 - 0089
	48 - 0100		48 - 0041

2. Request we be notified as soon as possible when these photos will be available.

FOR THE ACTING CHIEF COMMISSIONER

James D Wilmeth
Lt Col Inf
US Secretary

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

MESSAGEFORM

MESSAGE CENTER No.	TRANSMITTING MEANS	CRYPTOGRAPH OR CLEAR TEXT

CALLS	STA. SER. No.	PRECEDENCE	TRANSMISSION INSTRUCTIONS	ORIGINATOR	DATE-TIME GROUP
WEC V	NR				

ACTION	INFORMATION	EXEMPT	OPERATING SIGNALS	GROUP COUNT
				88

SPACE ABOVE FOR SIGNAL CENTER ONLY

FROM: (Originator) CG USAFIK

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: UNCLASSIFIED

ACTION TO:
- ARMY PICTORIAL SERVICE
- OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER
- WASHINGTON DC
-

PRECEDENCE FOR ACTION: ROUTINE; INFORMATION:

☐ ORIGINAL MESSAGE

REFERS TO ANOTHER MESSAGE — IDENTIFICATION: ; CLASSIFICATION:

INFORMATION TO: Joint Commission

REQUEST FOLLOWING EIGHT BY TEN PHOTOS IN DUPLICATE OF UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA BE FURNISHED VIA AIR THIS HEADQUARTERS PD ADDRESS TO AMERICAN DELEGATION CMA UNITED STATES DASH SOVIET JOINT COMMISSION CMA APO TWO THREE FIVE CLN TWENTY DASH FOURTH CORPS FOUR EIGHT DASH ZERO ZERO FOUR FIVE CMA FOUR EIGHT DASH ZERO ZERO EIGHT EIGHT CMA FOUR EIGHT DASH ZERO ZERO SEVEN THREE CMA FOUR EIGHT DASH ZERO ZERO SIX SIX CMA FOUR EIGHT DASH ZERO ZERO FOUR SIX CMA FOUR EIGHT DASH ZERO ZERO SIX SEVEN CMA FOUR EIGHT DASH ZERO ONE ZERO ONE CMA FOUR EIGHT DASH ZERO ONE ZERO TWO CMA FOUR EIGHT DASH ZERO ONE ZERO ZERO CMA FOUR EIGHT DASH ZERO ZERO SIX NINE CMA FOUR EIGHT DASH ZERO ZERO SEVEN ONE CMA FOUR EIGHT DASH ZERO ZERO SEVEN TWO CMA FOUR EIGHT DASH ZERO ZERO SEVEN FIVE CMA FOUR EIGHT DASH ZERO ZERO FOUR FOUR CMA FOUR EIGHT DASH ZERO ZERO FOUR ZERO CMA FOUR EIGHT DASH ZERO ZERO NINE EIGHT CMA FOUR EIGHT, DASH ZERO ZERO NINE EIGHT CMA FOUR EIGHT DASH ZERO ZERO EIGHT NINE CMA FOUR EIGHT DASH ZERO ZERO FOUR ONE

AUTHORIZATION

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION	SIGNATURE	
UNCLASSIFIED		
ORIGINATING AGENCY		
SYMBOL: 3249	DATE-TIME GROUP: 07 01 21	OFFICIAL TITLE: JAMES D. WILMETH, Lt Col, Inf — PAGE OF

WD AGO FORM 11-168, 15 JUN 1945. This form supersedes WD AGO Form 11-168, 28 Aug 44, and WD AGO Form 801, 12 Mar 48, which are obsolete.

331—PHILRYCOM—3/47—80084

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

unlec

File

American Delegation
U.S.-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

3 April 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Jacobs
Mr. Stewart

SUBJECT: Counterpropaganda.

UNTCOK is getting a full to overflowing hatful of Soviet propaganda kindly provided by us. Is it possible to provide them with copies of what we are saying over the VOA through HLKA or from Washington?

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U.S.A.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

22 April 1948

SUBJECT: Performance Report for "C" Day.

TO: Commanding Officer
Hq Sp Trps XXIV Corps
APO 235

1. In compliance with Paragraph 8, Circular #10, Hq USAFIK, dtd 12 Feb 1948, the following Performance Report for "C" Day for this organization is hereby submitted.

a. All obsolete military payment certificates in the possession of personnel of this unit were collected by 1430 hours on "C" day.

b. Exchange of currency at the 152nd FDS accomplished at 2015 hours on the night of "C" day.

3. Currency kept in a field safe during the night in Duk Soo Palace.

4. New military payment certificates issued to the personnel of the Joint Commission by 1000 hours on "C" day plus one (1).

5. There were no personnel of this unit unable to effect turn in during the prescribed hours of "C" day.

6. Roster of personnel who effected turn in and the amount turned in is attached.

JAMES P. JONES
Capt. Inf.

Incl

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

OFFICIAL OR QUASI-OFFICIAL FUND CONVERSION FORM

Joint UN, US-USSR Joint Commission Coffee Shop — $95.45
Name of Fund — Amount for Conversion

I certify that I am the custodian of the Joint UN, US-USSR Joint Commission Coffee Shop Fund and that the currency presented herewith for conversion was derived only from authorized sources prior to "C" Day by normal operations and that no personal funds are included.

22 March 1948
Date

/s/ James P. Jones
James P. Jones
Capt Inf
Serial Number 0395437

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

MILITARY CURRENCY CONVERSION ROSTER

American Delegation, US-USSR Joint Commission 235 (APO) 22 March 1948
(Unit or Section) (Date)

We, the undersigned, understand that only one conversion will be permitted and that this represents our entire holdings of Military Currency and that the entire amount represents our personal holdings and was not received from unauthorized sources.

NAME	SERIAL NO.	AMOUNT	SIGNATURE
Brig Gen John Weckerling	011974	$153.10	
Lt Col James D. Wilmeth	019519	75.40	
M/Sgt Francis P. Donnelly	RA33020269	23.05	
S/Sgt Arlen W Johnson	RA17173446	41.85	
T/4 Henry P. Browder	RA14244223	46.30	
T/4 Clyde Kennedy	RA14239307	50.80	
T/4 Alfred E. Kritter	RA15355771	146.20	
T/5 Jesse B. Dickerson	RA14247416	19.00	
T/5 Roy C. Seitz	RA13255262	34.40	
Pfc Richard Jeske	RA15263765	-----	
Pfc John J. Ploszaj, Jr.	RA13149111	2.65	
Pfc Richard A. Reid	RA13210157	7.00	
Boris Brajnikoff		101.75	
Irene Evans		42.95	
Yvonne Wood		103.60	
	TOTAL	$848.05	

I certify that all currency was received prior to the termination of the conversion period and that all persons listed are known by me to be personnel authorized to use Military Payment Certificates.

/s/ James P. Jones Capt Inf
Unit Commander or Staff Section Chief

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

7 May 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: The Supporting Society for the Establishment of Anti-Japanese Movements.

I requested an opinion from G-2, XXIV Corps, as to the political color of the above organization. I was informed that this organization had its counterpart in North Korea and that it could be definitely classified if not 100% Communist, then as Communist inspired or completely in sympathy with the Communist line.

J. W.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Hale

8 May 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: The Supporting Society for the Establishment of Anti-Japanese Movements.

In addition to my memorandum of yesterday, same subject as above, I requested from Mr. Bertsch whether or not this organization was a member of the Democratic Front, and his answer was: "They were at one time and I have no reason to believe otherwise now."

J.W.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Restricted

1 10 May Gen Weckerling

CG
USAFIK

1. The Commanding General approved the preparation of an account of the participation of the command in the carrying out of the observation of elections in Korea. G-2, XXIV Corps was designated by the Commanding General to complete the paragraphs relating to the attitudes of Koreans.

2. With the completion of Phase III (Observation) on 10 May, work on this chapter has been started.

3. It is, therefore, requested that Par 4, Section III (Observation Phase) (See Inclosure) be started without delay. It is recommended that the attitudes of Koreans toward the election results be also included in this study. A deadline of 25 May is recommended in order to facilitate the preparation of this work so that it can be effectively utilized by the proper department of the Government. The undersigned is available for consultation on the form of this paragraph at any time.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

Incl

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

INDEX

Cover
Index — Page

I. Pre-arrival and Reception Phase

14 November 1947 to 12 January 1948

1. Terms of reference.

2. Billeting and logistical arrangements.

3. Liaison arrangements, Arrival, Reception, Social Activities, etc.

4. Ability, Character and background of Delegates and principal members of Secretariat.

5. Attitude of Koreans:

a. South Koren

b. North Korea, including official propaganda themes.

II. Organizational and Preparatory Phase

13 January to 4 April 1948

1. Plenary Sessions - No. 1 to 31 inclusive

a. Reference back to Interim Council.

b. Decision on election date.

c. Decision to proceed.

d. Proposed postponement of elections.

e. Attainment of 'Free Atmosphere' for Elections.

2. Sessions of Sub-Committee 1.

3. Sessions of Subcommittee 2.

4. Sessions of Subcommittee 3.

5. Changes in UNTCOK personnel.

6. Probable UN role during transfer of functions of government.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Exc

7. Korean activities and attitudes:

   a. South Korea, including proposed conference of North-South leaders.

   b. North Korea, including official propaganda themes.

III. Observation Phase

5 April to 10 May 1948

1. UN Plan for observation.

2. Plenary and Subcommittee sessions during this period.

3. Conduct and observation of Election.

4. Korean activities and attitudes:

   a. South Korea

   b. North Korea, including official propaganda themes.

IV. Establishment of Korea's Government and ENTOCK Participation therein.

1. Transfer of governmental functions.

2. Korean activities and attitudes:

   a. South Korea

   b. North Korea

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

File
Wheel

American Delegation
U.S.-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

20 May 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE:

SUBJECT: Request for Dependent Housing Facilities.

1. It is requested use of an existing Dependent House be granted as a Joint Commission billet for the following-named female employees of the U.S.-USSR Joint Commission:

Yvonne Wood,	Shorthand Reporter,	CAF-8
Mary A. Beebe,	"	" CAF-7
Irene Evans,	"	" CAF-4*

*Has been recommended for promotion in keeping with duties of job being filled.

2. Joint Commission female employees in the past customarily have been billeted with State Department female employees. As State Department employees have been granted dependent housing facilities, closing of the State Department billet necessitates a move for Joint Commission personnel so affected.

3. As the Joint Commission personnel work very closely with United Nations and State Department personnel it is desirable, in the interests of good relationships, to give them a house where they can receive and entertain such members on an equal basis.

4. Joint Commission personnel were carefully chosen with a view not only to efficiency, but with a high regard for personal sense of responsibility and character. They can accept the privilege of living in a Dependent House without abusing it.

5. It is recommended that:

Dependent House #40, being vacated 25 May by Dr. Clyde B. Sargent formerly of the Joint Commission, be considered.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U.S.A.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Article

CG, USAMGIK

Jt Comm

22 May 48

1. The attached study by Dr. Ernst Fraenkel entitled "Structure of U.S. Army Military Government in Korea," was originally prepared at the request of the UNTCOK. However, it was later decided not to give this material to the Commission as it did not appear in its entirety to be pertinent to its mission in Korea.

2. This study may be useful for historical or other purposes. As such, a copy is forwarded for possible future use.

CC: G-2
XXIV Corps

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Structure of United States Army Military Government in Korea

I.

The structure of United States Army Military Government in Korea (USAMGIK) is determined by the unprecedented international legal status of this country.

The Potsdam declaration of 26 July 1945 contains a provision (8) to the effect that "the Japanese sovereignty shall be limited to the islands of HONSHU, HOKKAIDO, KYUSHU, SHIKOKU and such minor islands as we determine." By accepting the terms set forth in that declaration (see Imperial Rescript announcing surrender to the Japanese People of 2 September 1945) Japan forfeited her sovereign rights over Korea. Accordingly the surrender of Japan resulted in the de-facto separation of Korea from the Japanese Empire.

The termination of hostilities did bring about neither the revival of the pre-annexation Korean state nor the establishment of a new Korean state. The separation of Korea from Japan was not effected by the cancellation of the annexation treaty of 29 August 1910; her liberation was not accomplished by a revolutionary act of the Korean people.

The Japanese regime in Korea came to an end by a decision of the victorious powers and the enforcement of this decision by the American and Russian armies. When the American and Russian armies occupied Korea in August-September 1945 they took over a country

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

which, from the point of view of international law was a "no-man's land."

The victorious powers were bound by the Cairo Declaration of 1 December 1943 to establish "in due course" a free and independent Korea. The Moscow Agreement of 27 December 1945 and the activities of the US-USSR Joint Commission represent attempts to implement the Cairo Declaration. Since these attempts proved a failure the international legal status of Korea is at present not basically different from the situation which prevailed at the time at which the surrender of Japan became effective. Until Korea has been recognized as an independent member of the community of nations ~~the~~ Korean sovereignty is in abeyance.

II.

The ~~governmental vacuum~~ brought about by the de-facto separation of Korea from Japan resulted in a type of military occupation which deviates somewhat from the normal type of military occupation. The general rule of international law that sovereignty rests with the government of the occupied country is not applicable to the military occupation of a country which lacks a government of its own. In the absence of a sovereign government of Korea the Commander of the United States armed forces in Korea exercised in the past vicariously the authority of a

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

sovereign government of South Korea. International law does not contain any specific provisions on the exercise of de-facto sovereign rights of a military occupant in a country without a government of its own.

Ultimate responsibility for the government of South Korea rests with the Commanding General of United States Armed Forces in Korea (USAFIK). In addition the Commanding General of USAFIK is entrusted with the authority of a military occupant. The Commanding General delegated the exercise of certain governmental powers to a Military Governor who is the head of the United States Army Military Government in Korea (USAMGIK), the municipal government of South Korea.

To the extent that American military authorities exercise the traditional functions of a military occupant they are bound by the international law of military occupation, including the Hague Convention of 1907; to the extent that United States Army Military Government in Korea performs the regular function of a municipal government it is free to take all steps necessary to administer South Korea within the framework of the law in force in this country. Eager to apply the 'rule of law' to the government of South Korea United States Army Military Government in South Korea respects both international law and Korean municipal

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

law in the exercise of its governmental powers.

XII.

General Hodge and his troops landed in Korea on 8 September 1945. Four days later the Governor General of Korea was relieved. On 14 September 1945 Headquarters USAFIK established the Office of Military Governor in Korea. Early in 1946 the Office of Military Governor of Korea was reorganized and United States Army Military Government in Korea (USAMGIK) was finally established.

One of the first steps of the American military authorities in Korea was the dismissal of all JAPANESE officials and the evacuation of all Japanese nationals.

Prior to the end of hostilities the greater part of all government employees in Korea and almost all government employees entrusted with managerial functions were Japanese nationals.

Although the Japanese population amounted to less then 5% of the total population of Korea the last available statistics (1936) indicate that of 71,500 government employees no less then 44,941 were nationals of Japan. The Central Office of the Governor General was staffed with 1,638 Japanese nationals and with 321 Korean nationals. In 1936 Japanese nationals held the following positions:

Government General:

Central Office	1,648
Central Advisory Council.....	5
Local and affiliated offices	35,850

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

[redacted]..... 4,132

[redacted]..... 3,306

It should be noted that the number of officials involved consideably during the war years; there is good reason to assume that the percentage of Japanese officials did not substantially change during the last decade of the Japanese regime.

The enforcement of the de-Japanization policy resulted in an administrative vacuum. Obliged by international law to preserve public peace and order in South Korea United States Army Military Government in Korea was confronted with the task of filling the administrative vacuum. It was one thing to establish United States Army Military Government in Korea as the executive government of this country; it was another thing to organize the administrative machine necessary to enforce the law on the various levels of government. It was a foregone conclusion that the American authorities were unable to replace without exception all Japanese agencies on the operational level. Considerations both of expediency and policy made it indispensable to restrict the activities of American officials on the operational level to a minimum and to organize without delay a staff of competent Korean administrators able to take over the functions of the Japanese officials. The history of South Korea during the last two and a half years is characterized by a gradual process of Koreanization of the various branches of government.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

In the first phase of military occupation American officers were appointed heads of the various departments; American officers served as governors of the provinces and performed additional managerial functions in the government. This stop-gap solution was primarily designed to carry out the disarmament of the Japanese troops and the evacuation of Japanese nationals, to avoid anarchy and starvation, to recruit and train Korean personnel, and to prepare the ground for the transfer of governmental functions from Americans to Korean personnel. Beginning on 17 December 1945, when by Korean Order No. 7 essential functions in the Department of Justice and the judicial branch of the government were transferred to Korean officials, the administration of Korea was gradually entrusted to newly appointed Korean government employees.

A decisive step was taken in the Fall of 1946. In a memorandum of 31 August 1946 directed to the Military Governor General Hodge referred to "the various stages of liquidating the Japanese regime and organizing a Korean administration, of building up and stabilizing that administration and of teaching Korean counterparts to take over"; simultaneously he expressed the belief that "we have now reached a further stage where we should in so far as possible, cease to administer Korean affairs directly, withdrawing from all routine activities and acting almost entirely as advisers and tutors" (AG CAA (TPOG)). In carrying out this directive the Military Governor relieved the American heads of the various departments from the responsibility of directing the

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

activities of the subordinate Korean officials and appointed Korean officials heads of the departments. The American personnel served from now on exclusively in the role of advisers to the Korean officials. Simultaneously Korean nationals were appointed governors of the various provinces. American officers - called Civil Affairs Officers - serve in the capacity of advisers to the provincial governors.

The process of Koreanization was not restricted to the executive and judicial branches of the government. Ordinance 118 issued on 24 August 1946 established a Korean Interim Legislative Assembly with jurisdiction to formulate and present laws for political, economic, and social reforms and the power to participate in the appointment of all higher officials of the government. A Korean Interim Legislative Assembly partly elected and partly appointed in accordance with Ordinance 118 was convened in December 1946 and has since that date performed the functions of a consultative legislative body.

IV.

Prior to the end of hostilities 80-85% of all industrial and approximately 25% of the agricultural property in Korea were owned by Japanese individuals and corporations. Japan dominated completely the banks and other financial institutions of this country. Japanese property interests included all Korean mines, virtually the whole heavy industry, and with a few exceptions all textile mills. The

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Korean economy formed an integral part of the Japanese economy and was to a large extent controlled by a few powerful Japanese combines. The complete domination of the Korean economy was among the most important power positions of Japan in this country. The elimination of the Japanese economic control was the necessary prerequisite of the liberation of Korea.

In order to avoid an economic chaos which may have resulted from an uncontrolled seizure of Japanese property after the evacuation of all Japanese nationals from Korea United States Army Military Government in Korea took legal title to all Japanese property located within the jurisdiction of this Command and entrusted a Property Custodian with the administration of this property.

As early as 30 October 1945 United States Army Military Government in Korea proclaimed as one of the main points of its program "taking over all Japanese property as rapidly as possible for the benefit of the Korean people" (Ordinance 19). The vesting of Japanese property was accomplished by Ordinance 33 of 6 December 1945.

By vesting all former Japanese property in Korea United States Army Military Government assumed a responsibility which neither is implied in the traditional functions of a military occupant nor inherent in the regular administration of this country. The holding and administration of vested property which is tantamount to a control of the Korean economy is the necessary outcome of the de-facto separation of Korea from Japan brought about by the victory of the American army.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Since it was decided that ultimately the Korean people shall be the sole beneficiary of the elimination of Japanese economic influence in Korea United States Army Military Government in Korea is in the unprecedented position of a trustee of the greater part of the wealth of this country for the benefit of the government of a state which is not yet in EXISTENCE.

In its capacity as a trustee United States Army Military Government in Korea is responsible for the preservation and proper administration of the vested property. This responsibility which is fiduciary in character cannot be transferred to non-American agencies without a breach of trust. By its nature the trustee function of United States Army Military Government in Korea was exempted from the general policy of "Koreanization." Although to a large extent Korean personnel is engaged in the purely administrative functions of the Office of Property Custodian the head of this Office is an American Officer who determines the policy in all matters related to vested property.

V.

The foregoing analysis indicates that USAFIK (United States Armed Forces in Korea) which includes USAMGIK (United States Army Military Government in Korea) performs four different functions:

a. as the bearer of sovereign power it is the executive government of South Korea;

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

b. as an agency of the government of the United States it exercises the authority of a military occupant;

c. as the de-facto government of South Korea it performs the regular functions of a municipal government;

d. as owner and administrator of vested property it acts as the trustee of a future government of Korea.

It has been the policy of United States Armed Forces in Korea to entrust the regular governmental agencies of this country with the broadest jurisdiction possible. The supreme authority of the Commanding General - which includes the power to declare martial law and to discharge the functions traditionally vested in the hand of a state - was exercised only in exceptional cases. Nor did this Command make full use of the powers of a military occupant. Both in the fields of legislation and administration the activities of military government in its capacity as municipal government of Korea overshadowed the activities of military government in its capacity as military occupant of South Korea. In the judicial field, however, the dual character of military government becomes apparent in the co-existence of the regular Korean courts and the United States Army military tribunals with competing jurisdiction over Korean nationals in criminal cases.

VI.

It goes without saying that the American military authorities were not authorized to form a sovereign government in South Korea or

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

to dispose of vested property. By establishing a Korean administrative machine they prepared, however, the ground for the formation of a Korean government and gradually converted the municipal government of South Korea from a military agency operated by American officers into a self-administering body run by Korean officials and supervised only in essential matters by the Military Governor and his staff.

In a Statement of Policy issued on 25 March 1947 the Military Governor laid down the following guiding principles:

> "In Japan the Government has been from the beginning, handled entirely by the Japanese people, subject to the strong guiding hand of, and a liberal use of the veto power by the American Commander. It has been our objective from the beginning to get the Korean government organized so that it could run itself in exactly the same manner, subject only to limited controls to be exercised by Americans. It is planned to exercise these controls eventually only to avoid governmental disaster, and not for imposing American ideas or American methods in matters which are relatively unimportant".

A casual reader of this statement may be inclined to raise the question as to why it took one and a half year to establish in Libera-tad Korea an occupation regime comparable to the occupation regime that ~~prevailed~~ Japan enjoyed from the beginning of her occupation. It should not be overlooked, however, that the situation in Japan hardly can be compared to the Korean situation. The American military authorities in Japan could make use of an administrative machine which, although purged of war criminals and militarists, remained basically intact. The pre-surrender administrative machine of Korea disintegrated completely in the early days of military occupation as a consequence of the radical enforcement of the de-Japanization policy.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

It is not permissible to say that, because she was liberated from her former oppressor, Korea needed for an intermediary period an occupation regime with broader powers than the occupation regime of Japan. The establishment of a genuine Korean governmental machine was the pre-requisite for the adaption of the Korean occupation regime to the traditional type of administration under a regime of military occupation.

The basic change in the structure of the municipal government of Korea found its expression in Ordinance 141 of 17 May 1947 which designates "the Korean elements of the United States Army Military Government in Korea concerned with governing Korea south of 38° north latitude, including the Legislative, Executive and Judicial branches, as South Korean Interim Government." The establishment of a South Korean Interim Government clearly indicates that the Koreanization policy of USAMGIK was not restricted to questions of personnel. The replacement of American officers by Korean officials was supplemented by the co-ordination of all Koreanized governmental institutions and agencies and their organization as a governmental unit. In spite of its name South Korean Interim Government (SKIG) is no government in the narrow sense of that word; it rather forms an integral part of the United States Army Military Government in Korea which continues to represent

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

the exclusive government of South Korea. The formation of SKIS gives expression to the idea that when exercising the regular governmental powers "the Korean elements of USAMGIK" enjoy an autonomy comparable to the autonomy of the municipal government of any other occupied country.

The relationship between the SKIG and the American elements of USAMGIK cannot be formulated in abstract terms.

A description of the present governmental structure of South Korea requires an analysis of the three traditional branches of government and in addition an analysis of the trustee functions of Military Government which is included neither in the legislative, nor in the executive, nor in the judicial branch of the government.

VII.

Shortly after the termination of hostilities the Commander-in-Chief United States Armed Forces Pacific issued several proclamations which are designed to determine the status of the occupying forces in Korea and to provide for their protection. These proclamations which are based on the international law of military occupation represent the basic law of this country.

In the early phase of military occupation the Military

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Governor of Korea "By direction of the Commanding General United States Armed Forces in Korea" issued numerous ordinances which are primarily concerned with the enforcement of the instrument of unconditional surrender. After the Japanese Governor General of Korea had been removed the legislative power of the Commanding General, inherent in the law of military occupation, was supplemented by the legislative power vested in the chief executive of the municipal government of South Korea. Ordinance 21, issued on 2 November 1945, provides that "subject to directives of higher authority, any and all authority heretofore exercised by the Governor General of Korea may be exercised by the Military Governor."

Under the Japanese regime the legislative authority of the Governor General was virtually unlimited. Vested with the authority of the Governor General of Korea the Military Governor, acting under the command of the Commanding General, is free to issue ordinances covering all fields of legislation. Potentially the Military Governor is entrusted with an unlimited legislative power, although this power has been modified by Ordinance 118 which provides for the establishment of a Korean Interim Legislative Assembly.

Ordinance 118 imposes upon the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly the duty of "formulating and presenting to the Military

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Governor draft laws to be used as the basis for political, economic, and social reform" (Section 2). The character of the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly as a consultative body is clearly expressed in Ordinance 118, Section 12, which provides that "all duties and powers of the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly ..... shall be exercised under the authority of the Military Government in Korea until the establishment of a Provisional Korean Democratic Government." Bills passed by the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly have the force of law only "when concurred in by the Military Governor, duly signed by him, and sealed and published in the Official Gazette." (Section 5) When duly enacted, bills passed by the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly are called "Public Acts."

The authority of the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly to pass bills on "matters affecting general welfare and interest and on such matters as may be referred to it by the Military Governor" (Section 5) does not affect the power of the Military Governor to issue ordinances in all fields of legislation. (See Directive of the Military Governor of 19 January 1947). When exercising his legislative prerogative the Military Governor relies - as in all other fields - on the advice of Korean officials. The various ordinances issued by the Military Governor since March 1947 were recommended by the highest ranking Korean official - the Civil Administrator - and approved by the Military Governor. In order to indicate that in present day Korea the Korean Interim Legislative

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Assembly represents the primary source of legislation ordinances are issued pending action on the subject matter hereof by the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly and the enactment of legislation thereto." Two Public Acts contain basic changes of ordinances issued by the Military Governor prior to the establishment of the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly.

The law, at present in force in South Korea consists of:

a. proclamations issued by the Commander-in-Chief United States Armed Forces Pacific;

b. customary Korean law to the extent that it remained unaffected by the Japanese administration;

c. statutory law in force on 9 August 1945 except those laws which were repealed by United States Military Government (see Ordinance 21 of 2 November 1945 and Ordinance XI, Section II (General Repealing Clause) of 9 October 1945;

d. ordinances issued by United States Military Government;

e. public acts passed by Korean Interim Legislative Assembly.

IX.

The Military Governor is the head of the executive branch of the government. The executive branch of the government is

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

subdivided into 13 departments and 6 offices, including the Office of the Civil Administrator.

The Civil Administrator is frequently called the head of the South Korean Interim Government (SKIG). He is the highest ranking Korean official and presides over the conference of the Directors of the Departments and Offices.

The Office of the Civil Administrator is the principal coordinating and supervising agency of the municipal government of Korea. The functions of the Office of the Civil Administrator have been determined as follows:

a. To insure that completed staff work, including necessary liaison, has taken place prior to the submission of any plan or proposal to the Military Governor in Korea for enactment, signature or announcement.

b. To coordinate plans, policies and activities of all elements and instrumentalities of the Military Government, and to report to the Military Governor with respect thereto.

c. To formulate, announce and effectuate policies approved by the Military Governor for the general operation of all elements and instrumentalities of the Military Government.

d. To allot the detailed work of preparing plans and proposals for the consideration of the Military Governor, to coordinate the resulting drafts and to submit completed staff plans and proposals to the Military Governor in accordance with decided policy.

e. To insure that all instructions and regulatory measures published are in accord with policies and plans of the Military Governor.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

f. To insure that the plans and policies of the Military Governor are executed properly and efficiently.

On the operational basis the Military Governor and the Deputy Military Governor are the only American officials of the South Korean municipal government. It is, of course correct that an American Advisor is attached to the head of each department and office and that the various American Advisors are assisted by a staff of American officials. In contrast to the early phase of military occupation the American personnel attached to the various departments and offices is not entrusted with the task of directing the activities of the Korean officials.

American advisors are not authorized to overrule Korean department heads. If an agreement cannot be reached between the Korean head of a Department and his American Advisor the case may be referred to the Military Governor for final decision. The staff attached to each American Advisor is primarily designed to serve as an inspection team and to work out recommendations for the improvement of the efficiency of the Korean administration. As a matter of principle, these recommendations shall be submitted by the American Advisor to the Korean department head and all kinds of reforms as well as corrections of faults and errors shall be enforced through Korean channels. ((See Memorandum of 25 March 1947 (Statement of Policy) sub 3)).

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Within the framework of the internal regulations which determine the authority of the Military Governor and the Civil Administrator to direct, supervise, and co-ordinate the activities of the heads of the various departments and bureaus the latter exercise their functions independently.

The relationship between the heads of the departments and offices on the one hand and the American advisors and their subordinate officials on the other hand is determined by a speech rendered by General Lerch on 13 September 1946 which subsequently was published as "memorandum." The pertinent passages of this speech read as follows:

> "The time has come when Korean directors must take full charge of their respective departments and the Americans must function only in advisory capacities ..... Of course ..... the Commanding General of the American Forces in Korea representing the President of the United States must remain supreme and Military Government will remain. But Military Government will henceforth be exercised, so far as practicable, by the Koreans themselves. ..... I desire that so far as is practicable Americans be withdrawn from active participation in Government and where convenient be assembled in each department where they will serve as advisors and not as operators."

Within a few weeks this program was carried out in all regular government agencies of the executive branch of the government and has ever since been observed by the Korean personnel of

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

USAMGIK and the American advisors.

The process of Reexamination of the executive branch of the government includes the power to appoint and remove officials. The Civil Administrator is appointed by the Military Governor subject to confirmation by the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly. The highest officials in the executive branch of the government, such as the directors of the various departments and offices, the Provincial Governors, and the Mayor of Seoul are appointed by the Military Governor on recommendation of the Civil Administrator and the majority of the Department heads subject to confirmation by the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly. The heads of the departments and offices and the governors of the provinces (including the Mayor of Seoul) are authorized to appoint and dismiss officials in their respective agencies in accordance with the law on civil service. (For details see Ordinance 135 of 15 March 1947 and Ordinance 159 of 30 December 1947). In his memorandum of 25 March 1947 (Statement of Policy) the Military Governor referred to the recently enacted Ordinance 135 and pointed out explicitly that "it is my desire that Americans do not interfere with the Korean officials in the exercise of this function".

In all matters pertaining to economic policy the Military

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Governor is advised by the National Economic Board established on 28 May 1946 (Ordinance 93). The National Economic Board in its present form is presided over by an American official and is composed of the heads of the departments of commerce, finance, agriculture and transportation and the American advisers to the heads of those departments and additional American and Korean members (For details see Memorandum of Mr. Jones NEB 049 of 18 January 1947 on "Reorganization of National Economic Board"). The National Economic Board collects and analyses material in the economic and financial field and recommends to the Military Governor economic measures relating to allocation of raw materials, distribution and utilization of commodities, exports and imports, stabilization of prices, rationing of consumers goods and similar measures relating to economic controls. The National Economic Board prepares the annual national budget.

/X.

The <u>judicial branch</u> of the United States Army Military Government in Korea is composed of district courts and branch district courts, two courts of review and a Supreme Court. The Korean courts are independent and exclusively staffed with Korean nationals. Judges and public prosecutors are appointed by the Military Governor subject to confirmation by the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly (see Ordinance 151 of 30 September 1946 and

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Ordinance 118 of 24 August 1946).

The jurisdiction of the Korean courts in civil cases is unaffected by the fact that South Korea is occupied by United States Armed Forces except that members of the armed forces and American nationals attached to the occupying army are by international law exempt from the jurisdiction of the Korean courts. Similar exemptions exist in the field of criminal law.

Korean nationals charged with crimes against members of the United States Armed Forces or persons attached to the Armed Forces or against United States property may be tried before a Military Tribunal. The same holds true for all criminal cases in which the prestige and security of the Armed Forces is concerned. The occupying authorities decide in each individual case whether a Korean national charged with crimes of this type shall be tried before a Military Tribunal or before a Korean Court (see Instruction to Public Prosecutors No. 4 of 15 March 1946). It has been the policy of the United States Military Government in Korea to transfer as many cases as possible to the Korean courts, among them a murder case.

If the Commanding General reaches the conclusion that due to extraordinary conditions Korean courts are unable to handle certain criminal cases properly he may decide that such cases are heard before a Military Tribunal.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

The Military Tribunals (Military Commissions and Provost Courts) are agencies of the United States Armed Forces in Korea in its capacity as military occupant; composition and jurisdiction of these Military Tribunals follows the traditional lines of international law of military occupation.

XI.

The foregoing analysis indicates that United States Army Military Government in Korea, when performing the regular functions of a municipal government of South Korea is composed of:

a. the Military Governor and his Deputy as head of USAMGIK;

b. the South Korean Interim Government (SKIG) including:

1. Korean Interim Legislative Assembly;

2. Korean courts;

3. Civil Administrator and his staff;

4. Departments and Offices and subordinate agencies;

5. Provincial and municipal administration.

c. American Advisors (Chief Advisor; Advisors to the various departments and offices; Civil Affairs Officers and American personnel attached to them);

d. National Economic Board.

When acting in its capacity as trustee of vested property United States Military Government does not make use of the agencies

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

and instrumentalities of SKIG. The administration of vested property is in the hands of an Office of Property Custody headed by an American officer. In order to assure the close cooperation between the South Korean Interim Government and the Office of Property Custody the Military Governor established on 3 March 1947 an Advisory Board on Vested Property, composed of American and Korean officials. The Civil Administrator, the American Chief Advisor, the directors of the Departments of Commerce, Finance and Justice and the American Advisors to these directors, delegates of the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly and the Property Custodian serve ex officio as members of this board.

Judicial questions related to the administration of vested property are decided by a Property Claims Commission composed of 5 American officials (See Ordinance 183 of 31 August 1946 and Ordinance 125 of 1 November 1946). The Office of Property Custodian directs and controls the activities of numerous agencies and instrumentalities entrusted with the operation of vested property. The most important government agency in the field of administration of vested property is the National Land Administration entrusted with the task of carrying out the land reform program of United States Army Military Government in Korea (See Ordinance 173 of 22 March 1948). The National Land Administration is

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

headed by, and staffed with three officials who act under the direction of the Office of Property Custody.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

WILLEE

2 June 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: UNTCOK Return to Seoul.

1. At 1000 hours, 1 June, Mr. Chu brought the attached message announcing UNTCOK plans to fly from Shanghai to Seoul arriving here Monday, 7 June, to the Liaison Officer.

2. Colonel Wilmeth went in person to Corps Headquarters and delivered a copy of the message to Mr. Merriman of Northwest Airlines and to the Air Office. He showed a copy of the message to General Herren and gave a copy for General Hodge to Major Dulaney, (CG Aide) and to Mr. Watson, (Chief Clerk).

3. He asked both Mr. Watson and the Air Office to notify the Liaison Officer as soon as clearance for the flight was obtained.

4. At 1430 hours Captain Watson (G-1) called Colonel Wilmeth and said that G-1 was giving Hausner an answer to his message to Chu. He said that Colonel McCrary had called Tokyo and asked for clearance but he was not positive whether or not clearance was firm. At 1600 hours Captain Watson again called Colonel Wilmeth and said that they were making another call to Tokyo to be assured that clearance with FEC was firm.

5. At 1645 Captain Watson notified Colonel Wilmeth that clearance was firm.

6. At 1646 Colonel Wilmeth notified Mr. Chu that the flight was cleared.

J.W.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

COPY

RCA RADIOGRAM

FB/SKB29/CAB168 K65 SHANGHAI 59 31 1850

Jun 1 1948 8:26 am

NLT UNATIONS

SEOUL-KOREA

EIGHT PROCHU REQUEST HODGE AUTHORIZE YOU WIRE APPROVAL LAND DC3 WING MARKING XP CHARTERED FROM CHINESE COMMERCIAL AIRLINE CENTRAL AIR TRANSPORT CORPORTATION ARRANGED IN COOPERATION WITH NORTHWEST AIRLINES STOP DIRECT FLIGHT TO SEOUL VIA TSINGTAO LEAVING 7* JUNE 2300** GMT ARRIVING SEOUL 7 JUNE 0500*** GMT CARRYING 18 UNTCOK MEMBERS STOP IF DESIRE PLANE NUMBERADVISE

HAUSNER

* Believed to be 6 June
** 0800 7 June Seoul time
*** 1400 7 June Seoul time
↑ 1500 daylight time

Maj. Bayless, N.K.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

2 June 1948

ADDENDUM TO MEMORANDUM CONCERNING UNTCOK ARRIVAL:

Upon hearing of UNTCOK arrival scheduled for 7 June, on 1 June Colonel Wilmeth notified:

Colonel Quinlan, Hq Commandant, in regard to preparing Kookje and taking care of other administrative arrangements;

Captain Jones in regard to transportation and arrangement of Duk Soo Palace;

Major Blencoe in regard to reconnecting 2nd floor telephones; (Mr. Chu later said to leave telephones disconnected until after UNTCOK returned. This information given to Major Blencoe.)

Lt. Matto (G-2) in regard to sending 20 copies of Pyongyang Radio Intercepts commencing on 7 June;

Lt. Bolles (Palace Guard) in regard to returning to normal guard posts on 7 June.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

AMERICAN DELEGATION
US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

15 July 1948

Subject: Evacuation Order.

TO : Lt. Col. James D. Wilmeth, Infantry,
Secretary, American Delegation,
US-USSR Joint Commission,
APO 235

1. Mr. Kim, Myong Chin and Mr. Park, Hongnae of my section have received evacuation orders from the Director, National Police. Both orders are attached hereto.

2. They have asked me to see if I can obtain permission for them to continue occupancy of their present homes, at least until they no longer work here.

3 a. The address of Mr. Kim is: No. 5-7-7 St. Sesomun, Sedaimun, Seoul.

b. The address of Mr. Park is : No. 372-28 St. Shin-tong tong, Sengtongkoo.

4 a. Mr. Kim is our carpenter while Mr. Park is head of our cleaning detachment.

b. Mr. Kim has been our carpenter since July 1947 and has lived in the house in question, for thirty-four months.

c. Mr. Park came to the Duk-Soo Palace to work in February 1946 and has occupied his house for twenty-five months.

5. Request action be initiated that will allow the continued occupancy of these homes, by the above, if possible.

James P. Jones,
Capt. Inf.

3 Incls:
1 Evacuation order, Mr. Kim
2 Evacuation order, Mr. Park
3 Translation

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Mr. Kim Myong Chin

一九四八年七月十二日

警務部長

金鎮明 貴下

官舍不法居住及侵入者退舍明渡의件

標記之件貴下가 居住하고 있는 住宅은 政府의 財產이라 貴下는 不法居住
인 故 政府에서 必要하고 있기 左記에 依하여 明渡하기 위 令務望함

記

一、明渡期日 本明渡書受取後三日以內로 함

但右指定期間內에 明渡의 實을 時는 强制施行을 豫定이고 있기 爲要

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Mr. Park, Hongnae

一九四八年七月十二日

朴弘来 殿下

警務部長

一、 貴會不法居住及侵入者逼令明渡件

經記之件查下列居住之住宅土地房舍財產並附帶下土不法居住者土地使用者土地使用者土地使用

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Translation of the order of eviction of the house, from Director of the National Police.

TO: Park Hangnae
Kim Nyong Chin

FROM: Director, National Police

SUBJECT: Evacuation of Governmental Residence.

The house in which you live at present belong to the Government. You are not entitled to live in it. We order you to evacuate it within three days. Unless you evacuate within this time, it will be evacuated by force.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

15 July 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. JACOBS:

1. Mr. HUR, Hyun was an employee of the Joint Commission from May, 1947, to the arrival of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, to whom he was released.

2. Attached is a letter from Mr. Ben Weems, formerly of the Joint Commission, to Mr. HUR, now of the State Department. In the letter Weems mentions the possibility of HUR's employment by the "Voice of America" program.

3. Mr. HUR, in prospect of such employment and in view of the fact that he would be unable to take his family if so employed, wishes to make some arrangement for the lease or purchase of a former Japanese house in order that his family will have some place to stay while he is in America.

4. I pass it on to you for any consideration that may be given.

Incl
Ltr to Mr. HUR
from Mr. Weems.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Copy of letter from Mr. Weems

224 West 57th Street,
New York 19, New York,
May 24, 1948

Dear H. H.:

Long live the King of Chu-kuk! May his glory endure through countless generations and spread even to the Western barbarians!

Why haven't you written me? I mailed a letter to you from San Francisco on January 10 (the day I landed), and I assume that you received it. Of course, the letter could have been lost. Anyway, I think it is high time we reestablished contact, so here is my contribution.

I had a letter of appreciation from Shin, Yong Ki who got a job with the Sin Han Kong Sa - - I suppose he is now working for the National Land Administration. I have learned both from him and from United Nations reports that you are with the UN Temporary Commission. I hope you have enjoyed your work.

A couple of weeks ago, Bill was down in New York for a meeting, and we had a short visit together. We both spoke of you and I told him of some of good times you and I had together in Korea.

Are you still interested in coming to the States to work? If so, would you be interested in working with the Voice of America? I am now in charge of the Korea broadcasts of the Voice of America, having taken over these duties on the 1st of April on a temporary basis. I do not expect to remain in this job more than a few weeks more, as I am planning to take another job which is to open up in Washington soon. But the Voice of America people have asked me to make recommendations for the expansion of the Korea program from half an hour to a full hour daily, and this will require additional personnel. I am not sure about the red tape involed in acquiring new personnel from Korea, but I am sure there is some way to do it if the bosses here want to do it, and I think they want to do anything which will insure the employment of the best people available. As you know, the number of really qualified Koreans among those who have been in the States a long time is very few.

This is all very unofficial at present, you understand. But before I go all the way toward recommending you for this type of work, I want you to be sure in your own mind that you are interested and can for yourself into the organization here. As you know if you have listened to our programs lately (you'd <u>better</u> listen-- on my radio!) there is in the broadcast material a lot of pretty high-powered propaganda which is now an established part of US foreign policy, but which is often a matter of varying personal interpretation. If broadcasting this type of material would make you unhappy, you probably shouldn't apply. There are, however, educational broadcasts and news broadcasts which, I feel sure, you would enjoy taking part in. As the duties are now set up, the Korean personnel does only translating and broadcasting; that is, they translate the news reports and feature scripts prepared in English and then voice them on the air. I am trying to arrange the future program in such way that at least some of the material can be prepared originally in Korean, but it will not be possible for all types of material, particularly the news, which comes from American sources.

The jobs here pay about $4000 per year, which isn't bad, even an present price levels here. These jobs are very much in demand among Koreans in this country, as there are not many kinds of work which the immigration regulations permit them to do. So I would like to have your reaction to this matter as soon as possible. I am holding a place for you on the tentative table of organization, and I think the other people concerned with planning will be likely to accept my recommendations, but nothing is definite yet. But I can work on this plan much more effectively if I have your views.

I would like to have your reports on events -- personal, cultural, political, and otherwise since I left.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

UNCC

Chuck W —
Thomas I agree
but doubt whether
it would be worked

July 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL WECKERLING:

Although I recognize the futility of making this suggestion, I can't resist bringing the idea to your attention.

There are many good reasons why it would be to U.S. benefit to take this entire office to Paris to the General Assembly.

Below are four such reasons:

1. To continue to maintain liaison with UNTCOK. We need them; they may need us.

2. To advise the U.S. Delegation to the General Assembly on both South and North Korean affairs.

3. To advise the representatives of the Korean Republic to the General Assembly. Unless there is someone there they know and trust, they are very likely to become the victims of anyone who can get their ear.

4. To represent the American Command in Korea.

In Paris we could be a focal point for all bodies connected with the Korean question. We would have a very powerful central position of influence and we could serve as a catalytic agent to aid in the development of the best formulas to the benefit of the U.S., the UN and Korea.

I could expound on this idea considerably, but I realize that you ~~could~~ can do better than ~~my own ideas~~ I so I'll simply leave you with the thought.

James D Wilmeth
JAMES D. WILMETH
Lt Col Inf

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

UNTCOK

29 July 1948

TO: Brigadier General John Weckerling

FROM: Ernst Fraenkel

SUBJECT: Conference with Dr. CHYUN.

1. On 28 July 1948, Dr. CHYUN, Secretary General of the National Assembly asked Mr. Fraenkel to assist him in the preparation of a collection of documents to be submitted to the General Assembly of the United Nations. He referred in this context to approximately 300 complaints of left-wingers against the election and suggested to prepare material which may prove the falsity of the alleged facts. Dr. CHYUN added that he plans to prepare a comprehensive 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.

2. Invited by General Weckerling to visit him in his office, Dr. CHYUN came in the afternoon of 29 July 1948 to Duk Soo Palace in order to discuss in greater detail the problems raised on the day before. Dr. CHYUN pointed out that he discussed the problems involved with President Rhee and that Dr. Rhee gave his full approval to his ideas. General Weckerling pointed out that he considers the collection of material and the preparation of a brief extremely important. He suggested, however, that Dr. CHYUN concentrate his efforts on the basic points; the election of 10 May 1948 was held under the responsibility of United States Military Government in Korea. All questions related to the legality and fairness of the election will be dealt with in Paris by the US Delegation and by UNTCOK. After General Weckerling had outlined the basic ideas to be included in the brief under consideration, Dr. CHYUN asked Mr. Fraenkel to prepare a short outline of the brief within the next days. General Weckerling assigned to Mr. Fraenkel the task of assisting Dr. CHYUN in the preparation of the brief and the collection of material.

3. 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

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

is a democracy." Copy of Dr. CHYUN's letter will be submitted later.

4. 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.

Ernst Fraenkel
ERNST FRAENKEL

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Admin 9

BASIC: Ltr, Am Del Jt Comm, dtd 29 Jul, subj: Accrued Leave of EM

TFGAP 201 Donnelly, Francis P. (Enl) 1st Ind

HEADQUARTERS XXIV CORPS, APO 235, 30 JUL 1948

TO: The Chief Commissioner, American Delegation, US-USSR Joint Commission, APO 235

1. Higher headquarters has been queried in an attempt to clarify the status of M Sgt Donnelly and several other enlisted men in this command. Reply from Far East Command, which was based on a verbal query to Department of the Army, was that unless enlisted men were placed on duty status by competent written authority, they would be charged for leave time spent on full duty status. These orders must be published by the transport commander or the Commanding Officer of casual center, which would include ports of embarkation. Reply to query further stated specifically that letters from transport commander or troop commander stating that the enlisted men performed duty status were not considered competent written orders.

2. This headquarters cannot take favorable action on request that such travel time not be counted as leave status, even though these cases have made an issue of the particular point, making necessary further study by Department of the Army. In the absence of orders referred to above, all transport travel time and time spent awaiting transportation will be counted as leave. In such cases when the leave originally granted expires prior to return to home station, the amount of time leave is overstayed may be charged against accrued leave credit or potential leave credit remaining in current enlistment. If sufficient accrued or potential leave credit does not exist to cover the entire amount of time leave is overstayed, the remaining time must be charged as excess leave without pay and allowances.

3. Necessary action will be taken to rectify M Sgt Donnelly's financial status.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL HODGE:

E. S. ROLAND
WOJG USA
Asst Adj Gen

9.1-116.79-30 14 Oct

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

29 July 1948

SUBJECT: Accrued Leave of Enlisted Man.

TO: G-1, Hq, XXIV Corps, APO 235
Attn: Capt May

1. M/Sgt Francis P Donnelly RA33020268 of this organization was on leave (60 days) in the ZI during Dec 47, Jan 48 and Feb 48. He received letters stating he was in a duty status from the troop commanders on the Army transports going to the ZI and returning to Korea. The AG has not confirmed these letters as yet, therefore, Sgt Donnelly's amount of accrued leave can not be determined, and also, he has not been paid in full since his return to Korea.

2. Under the provisions of DA cir #249 cs, Sgt Donnelly is eligible to return to the ZI during early fall if his amount of accrued leave is determined by that time.

3. Request necessary action be instigated so that Sgt Donnelly's records may be brought up to date.

FOR THE ACTING CHIEF COMMISSIONER:

JAMES D WILMETH
Lt Col Inf
U S Secretary

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Lilli

Admin 4/C

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

9 August 1948

ADMINISTRATIVE)
MEMO No 3)

1. Capt James P. Jones, 0395437, is hereby relieved from duties as "Top Secret Control Officer" for the American Delegation, US-USSR Joint Commission as appointed by Administrative Memo #2 this organization, dated 23 April 1948.

2. Capt Everett L. Benton, 0242427, F.A., is hereby appointed "Top Secret Control Officer" for the American Delegation, US-USSR Joint Commission.

FOR THE ACTING CHIEF COMMISSIONER:

James D Wilmeth
JAMES D. WILMETH
Lt Col Inf
U S Secretary

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

9 August 1948

ADMINISTRATIVE)
:
MEMO No. 4)

1. Capt James P. Jones, 0395347, is hereby relieved from duties as "Certifying Officer" as prescribed in Cir #125, Hq USAFIK, dated 4 November 1947.

2. Capt Everett L. Benton, 0242427, is hereby appointed "Certifying Officer" for the purpose of carrying ou the duties prescribed in Cir #125, Hq USAFIK, dated 4 November 1947.

FOR THE ACTING CHIEF COMMISSIONER:

JAMES D. WILMETH
Lt Col Inf
U S Secretary

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

9 August 1948

ADMINISTRATIVE)
MEMO No. 5)

1. Capt Everett L. Benton, 0242427, F. A. is hereby appointed "Soldier Voting Officer" for the American Delegation, U.S.-USSR Joint Commission, with duties as prescribed in Ltr Hq USAFIK, file: TF4 JA 014.35, Subj: Absentee Voting by Soldiers and Civilians, dated 10 July 1948.

FOR THE ACTING CHIEF COMMISSIONER:

JAMES D. WILMETH
Lt Col Inf
U.S. Secretary

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Request for Use of Duk Soo Palace for Foreign Ministry of Korean Government.

1 12 Aug Gen Weckerling
CG, USAFIK

1. Attached letter was received in my office today. The first information I had of this project was that CHANG, Taik Sang and MIN, Wan Sik (Assistant Manager of Chosun Hotel) had spoken to members of UNTCOK concerning the availability of space in Duk Soo Palace. Both Paul-Boncour and Singh, among others, are reported to have encouraged CHANG and MIN.

2. About 6 August both CHANG and MIN called on me and questioned me concerning the availability of space here. I gave them a non-committal reply.

3. I have not inquired of the Principal Secretary whether or not UNTCOK would favor this proposal. At present the entire second floor is unoccupied except for the one room that I am using. From present indications it is almost certain that UNTCOK will be here at least until 31 August 1948.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U.S.A.

Incl
Ltr from
Director of Planning
Bureau, Korean Government

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

COPY

KOREAN GOVERNMENT
Office of the Planning Bureau
Seoul, Korea

11 August 1948

SUBJECT: Request for Use of Duk-Soo Palace for Foreign Ministry of Korean Government.

THRU: Acting Chief Commissioner, Joint Commission, APO 235

TO: Commanding General, Headquarters XXIV Corps, APO 235

On behalf of, and with the approval of General Lee Buk-Suk, the Prime Minister of the Korean Government, we are asking if it would be possible to have office space made available for the Foreign Ministry of the Korean Government in a part of Marble Hall in Duk-Soo Palace, where the U. N. Commission now have their offices.

I should be grateful if you would kindly give us your decision at your earliest convenience.

/s/ Lee Soon-Taik
LEE SOON-TAIK
Director of Planning Bureau

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

admin 9/C

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

13 August 1948

SUBJECT: Korean Housing Facilities.

TO: Lt. Col. F. N. Wimberly
Assistant Advisor
Office of Administration
Military Government

1. Mr. HURH Hyun, at present employed by the United Nations Commission, lives at Government Residence #8, which is located at 41-1 Huam-dong, Seoul.

2. He has been notified that on termination of the work of the United Nations Commission here in Seoul, he must give up his present residence. It is expected that the United Nations Commission will end its present activities here sometime between now and the first of September.

3. Mr. HURH understands that some former Japanese houses are now available for sale or rent to Korean citizens and that your office handles this matter. He wishes to apply for such a house.

4. Mr. HURH was employed by the US-USSR Joint Commission from May 1947 to February 1948, and during this period acted as principal interpreter for General A. E. Brown, the Chief Commissioner of the American Delegation. General Brown recommended Mr. HURH's employment by the United Nations Commission and for this purpose released him from the Joint Commission.

5. In view of Mr. HURH's excellent services for the American Government and for the United Nations, I hope that his case will receive careful consideration.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 768090
By NARS, Date

11NICC

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES IN KOREA
APO 235

GENERAL ORDERS)
:
NUMBER 32)

16 August 1948

DISCONTINUANCE OF AMERICAN DELEGATION TO THE UNITED STATES - UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS JOINT COMMISSION

The American Delegation to the United States - Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Joint Commission established by General Orders Number 11, 10 March 1946, as amended, is discontinued.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL HODGE:

OFFICIAL:

J. W. FRASER
Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General

THOMAS W. HERREN
Brigadier General, GSC
Chief of Staff

DISTRIBUTION:
"A"

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

admin 99

19 August 1948

Major Calvert, G-1 Section
XXIV Corps, APO 235

Here is a suggested paragraph on General Weckerling.

"As U.S. Liaison Officer to the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, he held a critical position in U.S. relations with this international body. As the U.S. had no representative on this UN Korean Commission, the Army and the State Department were almost entirely dependent on General Weckerling for information on Commission activities and plans. In advising the CG, USAFIK, the Military Governor of Korea, and the U.S. Political Adviser on current activities of the UN Commission, he performed an invaluable service in keeping his Government thoroughly and adequately informed about the work of this important Commission.

"In his estimates of the Commission's future action he was instrumental in shaping U.S. policies towards the Commission.

"In representing the CG, USAFIK, and the U.S. Military Governor to the UN Commission, General Weckerling so clearly presented the views of his government to the Commission delegates in official memoranda and in the course of informal discussions, that his influence on Commission action could be seen in the actions and Resolutions of the Commission.

"The confidence, trust, and dependence which all members of the UN Commission and the UN Secretariat placed on General Weckerling is testimony to his having carried out a very sensitive international assignment not only with efficiency, but also with the very greatest tact and diplomacy."

JAMES D. WILMETH
Lt Col Inf

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES IN KOREA
APO 235

TFXAG

19 AUG 1948

SUBJECT: Mission of the American Delegation, US - USSR Joint Commission.

TO: Chief Commissioner
American Delegation
US - USSR Joint Commission
APO 235

1. a. Reference: General Orders Number 32, this headquarters, dated 16 August 1948.

b. Recission: Letter, TFGCG 092.3, dated 28 April 1947, subject: Mission of the American Delegation, US - USSR Joint Commission.

2. Records of the Joint Commission, including such matter pertaining to liaison activities, will be carefully packed and marked and turned over to the Adjutant General, XXIV Corps. The latter will insure that these records are readily available for possible future use.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL HODGE:

J. W. FRASER
Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Office of the President
Seoul, Korea

August 21, 1948

His Excellency Dr. Rufino Luna
Acting Representative of the Philippine Republic
Seoul

Sir:

I had the honor to receive a radio of congratulations from His Excellency the President of the Philippines, expressing the the good wishes of the Republic of the Philippines for the success of the Republic of Korea and the well-being of the Korean people. Your letter of August 20, informing me of this message and the pleasing personal message expressed by you are highly appreciated. I have this morning sent an answering radiogram of appreciation to His Excellency President Quirino.

Please convey to President Quirino the pleasure and gratitude which his message has caused, not only to me, but also to our Government and the Korean people. We look forward to the most pleasant and permanent relations of friendship between the Republic of the Philippines and the Republic of Korea.

I wish to send Dr. P. O. CHOUGH as special representative with the personal rank of Ambassador to express in person to the President of the Philippines, my appreciation and that of this Government for the cordial good will shown our Republic by the Philippine Republic. I intend to send Ambassador Chough, first to the capital of the Republic of China, then to Manila, and subsequently to the United States with a similar mission in each country.

I shall greatly appreciate your being so good as to communicate with your Government at an early date on this subject. If the appointment of Dr. CHOUGH in the capacity indicated is acceptable able to the Government of the Philippines, I intend to send him to Manila in the near future accompanied by a small staff.

Accept Sir, the assurance of my high regard.

/s/ Syngman Rhee
Syngman RHEE
President of the
Republic of Korea

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

U.S. LIAISON OFFICE TO UNTCOK
APO 235

24 August 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. JACOBS

SUBJECT:

Attached hereto is the only copy we have of PAUL-BONCOUR's answer to Mr. KATZ' memorandum of 21 August. Copy of KATZ' memorandum was attached to Daily Report of 23 August.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR asked that I give this to you. We have no French translator here and I don't know that you have one, but even with my inefficient knowledge of French I can tell you that the gist of his answer is that

(1) He reminds the Secretariat of a position which he took at a Plenary Session of the Commission which is that he is going to leave Seoul only under the condition there are no matters of sufficient importance to necessitate a longer stay in Korea;

(2) Under this condition he expects to leave on 2 September, and spend the 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th of September in Tokyo. During this time he is available to return to Seoul if informed that an urgent necessity exists for his presence;

(3) He will take Pan American from Tokyo at midnight the night of 6/7 September and arrive in SanFrancisco the night of the 8/9 September;

(4) He remains in San Francisco the day of 9 September, and flys to New York by TWA on 10 September.

FOR THE ACTING CHIEF COMMISSIONER:

JAMES D. WILMETH
Lt Col Inf
US Secretary

Incl

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

UNITED NATIONS

DELEGATION FRANÇAISE

SEOUL, le 23 Août 1948.

En réponse au memorandum de M. A.F. KATZ, en date du 21 août, la Délégation Française doit d'abord rappeler la position qu'elle a porté, en séance plénière, à la connaissance de la Commission et de son Secrétariat: la Délégation Française se réserve d ne quitter Seoul que si les consultations requises en vertu du paragraphe 4 de la résolution II de L'Assemblée, en date du 14 novembre 1947, ne sont pas suffisamment importantes pour nécessiter un séjour plus prolongé en Corée, ou son retourne.

Sous cette réserve, la Délégation Francaise a l'honneur de faire connaître au Secrétariat qu'elle compte prendre l'avion des North West Air Lines quittant Seoul le jeudi 2 septembre, arrivant à Tokio le même jour; elle restera au Japon les journées des 3, 4, 5 et 6 septembre, disponible pour revenir à Seoul si la nécessité urgente lui en était signalée.

De Tokio, elle prendra l'avion transocéanique des P.A.A. dans la nuit du 6 au 7 septembre, pur arriver à San Francisco, si possible, dans la nuit du 8 au 9; dans ce cas, elle passera à San Francisco la journée du 9 septembre et souhaite pouvoir se rendre de San Francisco à New York par avion T.W.A. dans le journée du 10 septembre.

La Délégation Française serait reconnaissante à M. KATZ de bien vouloir lui fournir les billets directs pour les parcours dont il s'agit. Melle MICHAUX sera prête à rembourser le prix de son billet au Secrétariat des Nations Unies dès que les justifications afférentes lui seront remises à l'intention du Service de la Comptabilité du Ministère français des Affaires Etrangères.

Secretariat de la Commission Temporaire
des Nations Unies en Coree.

- a l'attention de M. A.F. KATZ -

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

En ce qui concerne les bagages, la Délégation Française regrette de ne pouvoir recourir à la méthode préconisée par le Secrétariat pour le transport de ses archives. Celles-ci seront renfermées dans des caisses métalliques à l'adresse de S.E. M. Henri BONNET, Ambassadeur de France à Washington et, une fois scellées par le Consulat de France à Seoul, remises au Secretariat des Nations Unies pour leur expédition par la voie postale.

En ce qui concerne les effets personnels, M. PAUL-BONCOUR, en dehors des bagages qu'il emportera par avion, et qui n'excéderont vraisemblablement pas les 106 livres autorisées, doit expédier, par voie de mer, une malle armoire, une caisse et un panier. Les Services de transport du XXIV ème Corps d'Armée des Etats-Unis ont fait connaître qu'ils étaient disposés à assurer cette expédition, pourvu qu'elle soit faite à destination de Lake Success par l'entremise du Secrétariat des Nations Unies. Ces bagages seront mis à la disposition de M. A.F. KATZ dans le courant de la présente semaine./.

MICROCOPY

1243

ROLL

22

