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United States. Department of State
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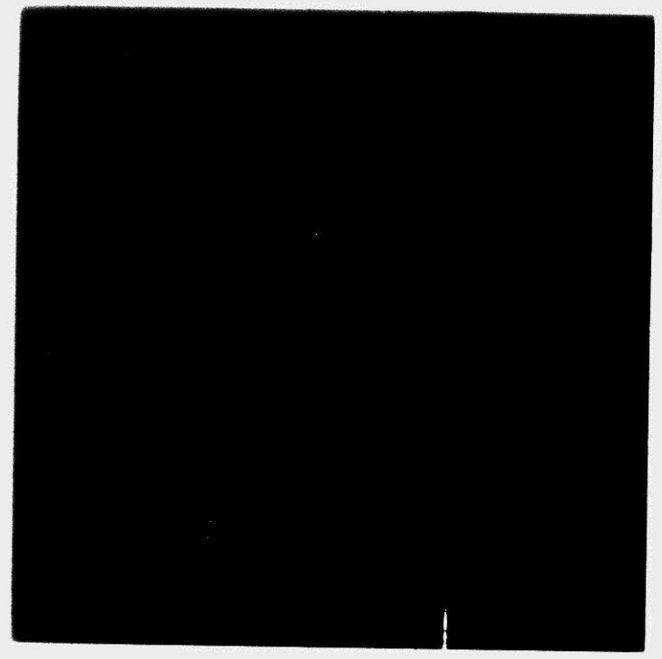



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a report stating that a lawful government had been established in South Korea. The United Nations General Assembly approved the report by a resolution on December 12, 1948; the same resolution

Most of the documents in these files have been [illegible] that remain classified have been removed [illegible] and replaced by withdrawal notices. When [illegible]

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U.S. - USSR Joint Commission
Minutes of Meetings
(16 Jan 46 - 5 Feb 46)

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~~СЕКРЕТНО~~

СОВЕЩАНИЕ СОВЕТСКИХ И АМЕРИКАНСКИХ ПРЕДСТАВИТЕЛЕЙ

Сеул, Корея
17 января 1946 г.

ПРОТОКОЛ СОВЕЩАНИЯ 16 ЯНВАРЯ 1946 г.

Первое заседание Представителей Советско-Американского Совещания, созванного в соответствии с 4 параграфом 3 раздела, Корея, коммюнике Московского Совещания Министров иностранных дел, началось в 13 часов в столице Кореи, в Сеуле.

На Совещании присутствовали представители Советской делегации: генерал-полковник Шыков, посланник С.К.ЦАРАПКИН, генерал-майор Г.Ф.Шанин, генерал-майор А.А.Романенко, советник Балясанов, полковник Бутусов, А.С.Полянский, А.С.Маслов, О.С.Маслова. От американской делегации: генерал-лейтенант Хадж Д.Р., генерал-майор А.В.Арнольд, генерал-майор А.Л.Лерч, г-н Х.В.Беннингхоф, полковник Р.Х.Бул, полковник Ф.Х.Бриттон, полковник Д.С.Ундервуд, подполковник В.Дж.Хэрлихи, подполковник А.Дж.Корнельсон.

Генерал Хадж и генерал Шыков выступили перед присутствующими и их речи были переведены соответственно на русский и корейский, английский и корейский языки. Затем они официально представили членов своих делегаций и заседание для публики было закрыто.

На закрытом заседании были приняты следующие решения:

1. Представители делегаций будут ежедневно встречаться в 13 часов; генерал-полковник Шыков и генерал-майор Арнольд будут поочередно председательствовать на заседаниях; подкомиссии будут встречаться по утрам.

2. Подкомиссии, состоящей из генерал-майора Шанина, полковника Бутусова, полковника Бут и полковника Ундервуд было предложено выработать общую повестку дня для рассмотрения на Совещании.

3. Пришли к соглашению, что решения Совещания не будут окончательными до тех пор, пока они не будут подтверждены подписями Командующих Советских войск и войск Соединенных Штатов в Корее.

4. Пресс не будет предоставляться информация о ходе Со-

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заседания, кроме той, которая будет даваться совместно генерал-полковником Шиковым и генерал-майором Арнольд.

Генерал Арнольд, как председатель, официально закрыл заседание в 15.35.

Глава Советской Делегации
Генерал-полковник Шиков

Председатель, генерал-майор, США
А.В.Арнольд

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7. In reference to establishment of joint American-Soviet control points along the boundary of the American-Soviet zones of military responsibility.

8. In reference to order of movement of Korea citizens from one zone into another.

9. In reference to resumption of postal connections for exchange of personal correspondence with the exception of handerolas (newspapers) and packages.

10. In reference to transportation of coal and agricultural products from Manchuria through the zone of Northern Korea into Southern Korea. (the question is left open)

11. In reference to the establishment of telephone and telegraph communications between North and South Korea (the status).

Col. Ter. Stikov, as chairman, officially closed the political level.

[illegible]
Colonel General

[illegible]
Deputy Chief of Staff

[illegible]
Lieutenant General, U.S.A.
Deputy Chief of Occupation

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~~СЕКРЕТНО~~

СОВЕЩАНИЕ СОВЕТСКИХ И АМЕРИКАНСКИХ ПРЕДСТАВИТЕЛЕЙ

Сеул, Корея
18 января 1946 г.

ПРОТОКОЛ СОВЕЩАНИЯ 17 ЯНВАРЯ 1946 г.

Заседание открылось в 13.00

На Совещании присутствовали Представители Советской делегации: генерал-полковник Шыков, посланник С.К.Царапкин, генерал-майор Шанин, генерал-майор Романенко, советник Балсанов, инженер-полковник Бутусов, советник Манукян, советник подполковник Корнуленко, советник Лавров, секретарь Маслов, переводчица О.З. Маслова.

От Американской делегации: генерал-майор АРНОЛЬД, политический советник Бенингоф, полковник Бут, полковник Брайтон, полковник Ундервуд, подполковник Харлихи, подполковник Корнельсон, господин Эммонс.

На заседании председательствовал генерал-полковник Шыков

На данном заседании утверждалась повестка дня Совещания, выработанная подкомиссией из представителей Советской и Американской делегаций. Нижеследующие 11 вопросов было решено включить в повестку дня Совещания:

1. Об условиях отпуска электроэнергии из Северной Кореи в Южную.

2. Об обмене между Северной и Южной Кореей продовольствием (рис), сырьем, топливом, промышленным оборудованием и химическими продуктами.

3. О железнодорожном и автогрузовом сообщениях между двумя зонами, а также о каботажном судоходстве между портами Северной и Южной Кореи.

4. Об установлении единообразного регулирования в портах Северной и Южной Кореи.

5а. О взаимных расчетах за поставки из Южной Кореи в Северную и из Северной - в Южную.

5б. Об установлении единообразной финансовой системы для всей Кореи (для будущего изучения).

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6. Об эвакуации японских беженцев из Северной Кореи в Японию.

7. Об установлении обоюдных Американо-Советских контрольных постов вдоль границы Американской и Советской зоны военной ответственности.

8. О порядке передвижения корейских граждан из одной зоны в другую.

9. О возобновлении почтовой связи для обмена личной корреспонденцией, исключая бандероли и посылки.

10. О транспортировке угля и сельхозпродуктов из Маньчжурии через зону Северной Кореи в Инчун(этот вопрос оставлен открытым).

11. Об установлении телефонной и телеграфной связи между Северной и Южной Кореей (для изучения).

Генерал-полковник Шыков, как председатель, официально закрыл заседание в 16.20

Глава Советской Делегации
Генерал-полковник Шыков

Генерал-майор, США,
А.В.Арнольд.

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HEADQUARTERS
U.S. - SOVIET JOINT CONFERENCE
Seoul, Korea

19 January 1946

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF 18 JANUARY

The third meeting of the Joint U.S. - Soviet Conference, in session at Seoul, Korea, was called to order by Major General A.V.Arnold, chairman, at 1300 hours on 18 January 1946.

Present were Major General Arnold, Mr. H.W.Benninghoff, Colonel R.H.Booth, Colonel F.H.Britton, Colonel J.C.Underwood, Lt.Colonel W.J.Herlihy, Lt.Colonel A.J.Cornelson, Major G.H.Enders representing the American delegation, and Col.General T.F.Shtikov, Minister M.S.Tsaraykin, Major General G.I.Shanin, Major General A.A.Romanyenko, Advisor Balasanov, Advisor Lavrov, Colonel Butuzov, and Lt.Colonel Markulyenko representing the Soviet Delegation.

The meeting resumed discussion of the joint agenda presented at the previous meeting, and the following questions were accepted or revised as follows:

12. In regard to the establishment of regular communications between the offices of trading organizations (for study).

13. To verify the distribution of frequencies and wave lengths for broadcasting stations in Northern and Southern Korea.

14. In regard to partial and local changes of boundaries along the 38° parallel. Representatives of Soviet Command will bring this question before their high command and they will return to the discussion about the inclusion of this question into the agenda after having received instructions from their high command.

15. To work out measures for the future coordination between the Commander of the Soviet Troops in North Korea and the Commander of the American Troops in South Korea (on the administrative-economic questions).

It was agreed that no meeting would be held until the afternoon of Monday, January 21, at which time



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certain sub-committees would report on the results of their work. The following sub-committees were nominated, and assigned questions of the agenda for study:

Economic Committee - Questions 1, 2, 5a. Chairmen Major General Shanin, Colonel Underwood.

Transportation Committee - Questions 3, 4. Chairmen Major General Romanyenko, Lt. Colonel Cornelson.

Administrative Committee - Questions 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13. Chairmen Lt. Colonel Herlihy, Advisor Balasanov.

Questions for discussion in general conference - 10, 12, 14, 15, 5b.

General Arnold adjourned the meeting at 1630 hours.

A.V.ARNOLD
Major General, U.S.A.
Chairman

T.F.SHTIKOV
Colonel General
Chief of Soviet Delegation



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СОВЕЩАНИЕ СОВЕТСКИХ И АМЕРИКАНСКИХ ПРЕДСТАВИТЕЛЕЙ

Сеул, Корея
19 января 1946 г.

ПРОТОКОЛ СОВЕЩАНИЯ 18 ЯНВАРЯ 1946 г.

Третье заседание Представителей Советско-Американского Совещания в Сеуле, Корея, было открыто генерал-майором Арнольд, как председателем данного заседания, в 13 часов 18 января 1946г.

На Совещании присутствовали представители Советской Делегации: генерал-полковник Шыков, Посланник С.К.Царапкин, генерал-майор Романенко, Советник Валасанов, советник Лавров, советник Манукян, инженер-полковник Бутусов и подполковник Коркуленко. От Американской Делегации: генерал-майор Арнольд, г-н Х.В.Бенкирхоф, полковник Р.Х.Бут, полковник Ф.Х.Бриттон, полковник Д.С. Ундервуд, подполковник В.Дж.Хэрлихи, подполковник А.Дж.Корнельсон, майор Г.Б.Эндерс.

Заседание обсудило об'единенную повестку дня, представленную к обсуждению на предыдущем совещании и после внесения некоторых исправлений, были приняты следующие пункты:

12. Об установлении регулярной связи между конторами торговых организаций (для изучения).

13. О распределении частот и радиоволн для широковещания между радиостанциями Северной и Южной Кореи.

14. О частичном и местном исправлении границы вдоль 38-й параллели.

Представители Советского Командования поставят этот вопрос перед их высшим командованием и вернутся к обсуждению вопроса о включении этого пункта в повестку дня по получении инструкций от их высшего командования.

15. О выработке мероприятий по дальнейшей координации между Командующим Советскими войсками в Северной Корее и Командую-

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щим Американскими войсками в Южной Корее (по административно-экономическим вопросам).

Пришли к соглашению, что до понедельника 21 января, заседания Совещания созваны не будут, а к этому времени подкомиссии обязаны будут доложить о результатах их работы.

Были назначены следующие подкомиссии для изучения вопросов повестки дня:

Подкомиссия по экономическим вопросам 1, 2, 5-а. Председатели: генерал-майор Шанин, полковник Ундервуд.

Подкомиссия по транспортным вопросам 3, 4. Председатели: генерал-майор Романенко, подполковник Корнельсон.

Подкомиссия по административным вопросам 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13. Председатели: подполковник Хэрлихи, Советник Баласанов.

Вопросы для обсуждения на общих заседаниях Представителей: 10, 12, 14, 15, 5-б.

Генерал Арнольд закрыл заседание в 16.30.

Глава Советской Делегации
Генерал-полковник Штыков.

Председатель,
генерал-майор, СВ,
А.В.Арнольд.

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HEADQUARTERS
U.S. - U.S.S.R. JOINT CONFERENCE
Seoul, Korea

20 January 1946

JOINT AGENDA

1. Conditions of supplying Electric Power to Southern Korea from Northern Korea.

2. ~~Permit~~ In regard to the (RKM) exchange in commodities such as rice, raw materials, fuel, industrial equipment and chemicals between North and South Korea.

3. Railroad and motor transportation between the two zones and coastwise shipping between ports of Northern and Southern Korea.

4. Establish uniform regulation of the ports of Northern and Southern Korea.

5a. About the mutual payment for goods which are being delivered from South Korea to North Korea and vice versa.

b. Question of establishing a uniform financial system (for future study).

6. Movement of approximately 100,000 Japanese in the category of displaced persons from Northern Korea to Japan.

7. Establishment of joint U.S. - U.S.S.R. control posts along the boundary of zones of U.S. - U.S.S.R. military responsibility.

8. Movement of Korean citizens from one zone to the other.

9. Movement of mail, except parcels, between zones.

10. Transportation of coal and agricultural products through the territory of North Korea into South Korea (coal and agricultural products will be obtained by U.S. outside of the territory of North Korea).(This item is opened)

11. Reestablish telephone and telegraph communication between North and South Korea. (for study)

12. In regard to the establishment of regular communications between the offices of trading organizations (for study).

13. To verify the distribution of frequencies and wave lengths for broadcasting stations in Northern and Southern Korea.

1 14. In regard to partial and local changes of boundaries along the 38° parallel, representatives of Soviet Command will bring this question before their high command and they will return to the discussion about the



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inclusion of this question into the agenda after having received instructions from their high command.

15. To work out measures for the future coordination between the Commander of the Soviet Troops in North Korea and the Commander of the American troops in South Korea (on the administrative-economic questions).

A.V.ARNOLD
Major General, U.S.A.
Chief of the U.S. Delegation

T.F.SHTIKOV
Colonel General, U.S.S.R.
Chief of the U.S.S.R. Delegation

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~~СОВЕРШЕННО~~

ПРОЕКТ ДНЯ

Совещания Представителей Советского Военного и Американского Военного Командования в Корее.

1. Об условиях следования иностранных корреспондентов из Северной Кореи в Южную.

2. Об обмене между Северной и Южной Кореей продовольственными (рис), сырьем, углем, промышленным оборудованием и химическими продуктами.

3. О железнодорожном и авиационном сообщениях между двумя зонами, а также о телеграфном сообщении между портами Северной и Южной Кореи.

4. Об установлении единообразных правил регулирования в портах Северной и Южной Кореи.

5. а. О денежных расчетах за поставки из Южной зоны Кореи в Северную и наоборот.

5 б. Об установлении единообразной финансовой системы для всей Кореи (вопрос внесен для дальнейшего изучения).

6. Об эвакуации японских беженцев из Северной зоны Кореи в Японию.

7. Об установлении общих Советско-Американских контрольных постов вдоль границы Советской и Американской зон военной оккупированности.

8. О порядке передвижения корейских граждан из одной зоны в другую.

9. О возобновлении почтовой связи для обмена корреспонденции между зонами, включая бандероли и посылки.

10. О транспортировке угля и сельскохозяйственных продуктов из Маньчжурии в Южную Корею через Северную зону Кореи (вопрос оставлен открытым).

11. Об установлении телефонной и телеграфной связи между Южной и Северной зонами Кореи (вопрос внесен в порядке изучения).

12. Об установлении регулярной связи между железнодорожными организациями (вопрос внесен в порядке изучения).

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13. О распределении частей и радиосвязи для нормализации между радиостанциями Северной и Южной Кореи.

14. О частичном и местном исправлении границы между двумя зонами Советско-Американского Командования вдоль 38-ой параллели.

Представитель Советского Военного Командования обязуется довести это предложение Американского Военного Командования до сведения высшего Советского Военного Командования и вернуться к обсуждению вопроса о включении этого пункта в повестку дня по получении указаний со стороны Высшего К[illegible] вания.

15. О выработке мероприятий по дальнейшей координации между Командующим Советскими войсками в Северной зоне Кореи и Командующим Американскими войсками в Южной зоне Кореи (по административно-экономическим вопросам).

Глава Советской Делегации
Генерал-полковник [illegible]

Глава Американской Делегации
Генерал-майор Арнольд

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HEADQUARTERS
U.S. - SOVIET JOINT CONFERENCE
Seoul, Korea

23 Jan 1946

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF 23rd JANUARY 1946
No. 4

Meeting opened at 1300.

The Soviet representatives present at the meeting were: Col. General Shtikov, Minister S.K. Tsarapkin, Major General Shanin, Major General Romanyenko, Advisor Balasanov, Engr-Colonel Butuzov, Advisor Manukian, Advisor Lavrov, Advisor Lt. Colonel Karkulyenko, Secretary Maslov, Interpreter O.Z. Maslova.

The American Delegation: Major General Arnold, Major General Spalding, Political Advisor Benninghoff, Colonel Booth, Colonel Britton, Colonel Underwood, Lt. Colonel Herlihy, Lt. Colonel Cornelson, 1st Lt. Gilman.

The Chairman of the meeting was Colonel General Shtikov.

At the meeting, the proposals of the Economic Subcommittee on item no. 2 of the Joint Agenda were discussed; Major General Shanin and Colonel Underwood reported to the conference their proposals on the question "Concerning the exchange between Northern and Southern Korea of foodstuffs (rice), raw materials, fuel, industrial equipment and chemical products." The following points were discussed and accepted:

1. With the purposes of putting into motion all industries of Korea, restoring the work of the railroads, and reviving the entire economic life of Korea, an exchange of goods between the Northern and Southern zones of Korea is organized.

2. The exchange of goods between Northern and Southern zones of Korea is organized in the form of mutual deliveries by the American and Soviet Military Commands.

5. Mutual deliveries are to be effected from the Northern zones of Korea and vice-versa, for an equivalent sum of money when possible.



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6. Mutual accounts for delivered products will be effected through the Bank of Chosen in Seoul and through the Main Northern Korea Bank in Heijo.

Item 3 of the proposals by the subcommittee, concerning deliveries during 1946 into the Northern zone of Korea of foodstuffs and manufactured goods (terms, nomenclature and quantity) and concerning the deliveries of manufactured products from the Northern to the Southern zones of Korea (terms, nomenclature and quantity) and item no. 4, concerning prices for foodstuffs, equipment, and other deliveries are subject to supplementary clarification and reworking in the above subcommittee and should be presented for consideration at the Conference of Representatives on 25 January 1946.

Colonel General Shtikov, as President, officially closed the meeting at 1615.

T.F.SHTIKOV
Colonel General
Chairman

A.V.ARNOLD
Major General, U.S.A.
Chief of U.S.Delegation



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СОВЕЩАНИЕ СОВЕТСКИХ И АМЕРИКАНСКИХ ПРЕДСТАВИТЕЛЕЙ
Сеул, Корея
23 января 1946 г.

ПРОТОКОЛ СОВЕЩАНИЯ 23 ЯНВАРЯ 1946 г.

№ 4.

~~Заседание открылось в 13.00.~~

На Совещании присутствовали представители Советской Делегации: генерал-полковник Шыков, Посланник С.К.Царапкин, генерал-майор Шанин, генерал-майор Романенко, Советник Баласанов, инженер-полковник Бутусов, Советник Манукян, Советник Лавров, Советник подполковник Коркуленко, секретарь Маслов, переводчица О.З.Маслова.

От Американской делегации: генерал-майор Арнольд, генерал-майор Сполдинг, Политический Советник Беннингхоф, полковник Бут, полковник Бриттон, полковник Ундервуд, подполковник Харлихи, подполковник Корнельсон, лейтенант Джилмен.

На заседании председательствовал генерал-полковник Шыков.

На заседании были обсуждены предложения подкомиссии по экономическим вопросам по пункту № 2 об'единенной повестки дня; генерал-майор Шанин и полковник Ундервуд доложили Совещанию свои предложения по вопросу "Об обмене между Северной и Южной Кореей продовольствием (рис), сырьем, топливом, промышленным оборудованием и химическими продуктами". Были обсуждены и приняты решения об утверждении следующих пунктов:

1. В целях пуска всей промышленности Кореи, налаживания работы железных дорог и оживления всей экономической жизни Кореи, организуется товарообмен между Северной и Южной зонами Кореи.

2. Товарообмен между Северной и Южной зонами Кореи организуется в форме взаимных поставок Американского и Советского Военного Командования.

5. Взаимные поставки производятся из Северной зоны Кореи в Южную и обратно, по возможности на эквивалентную сумму денег.

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6. Взаимные расчеты за поставляемую продукцию будут производиться через Чосен-Банк в гор. Сеула и через Главный Северо-Корейский Банк в гор. Хэйдзио.

Пункты №3 предложения подкомиссий - о поставках в течение 1946 года в Северную зону Кореи продовольствия и промышленных товаров (с сроки, номенклатура и количество) и о поставках промышленной продукции из Северной в Южную зону Кореи (сроки, номенклатура и количество) и пункт №4 - о ценах за продовольствие, оборудование и другие поставки - подлежат дополнительному уточнению и доработке в той же подкомиссии и должны быть представлены для рассмотрения на Совещании Представителей к 25 января с/г.

Генерал-полковник Штыков, как председатель, официально закрыл заседание в 16.15

Глава Советской Делегации
генерал-полковник Штыков

Генерал-майор, США
А.В.Арнольд.

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HEADQUARTERS
U.S. - SOVIET JOINT CONFERENCE
Seoul, Korea

25 January 1946

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF 24 JANUARY 1946

Major General Arnold, as chairman, called the meeting to order at 1300 hours.

The following members of the American Delegation were present: Major General Arnold, Major General Spalding, Mr. Benninghoff, Colonel Booth, Colonel Britton, Colonel Underwood, Lt. Colonel Herlihy, Lt. Colonel Nelson, Major Enders.

The following members of the Soviet Delegation were present: Col. General Shtikov, Minister Tsarapkin, Major General Shanin, Major General Romanyenko, Advisor Balasanov, Colonel Butusov, Advisor Manukian and Advisor Lavrov.

It was agreed that discussion of paragraph 8 of the Joint Agenda would be postponed for further consideration by the Administrative Subcommittee, but that it must be discussed in general assembly of the conference prior to discussion of questions no. 2 and 5a.

Major General Romanyenko and Lt.Colonel Cornelson, as chairmen of the Transportation Subcommittee, presented the respective proposals of the Soviet and American Delegations as regards transportation.

It was suggested that a Joint Committee, composed of transportation experts representing the U.S. and Soviet Commands, be set up for the working out of all problems relating to transportation, and the proposed functions of this Committee were discussed. No decisions were reached, and it was agreed that the Transportation Subcommittee would give its recommendations as to these functions at the next meeting of the General Conference.

General Arnold adjourned the meeting at 1615.

A.V.ARNOLD
Major General, U.S.A.
Chairman

T.F.SHTIKOV
Colonel General
Chief of Soviet Delegation

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Секретно

# СОВЕЩАНИЕ СОВЕТСКИХ И АМЕРИКАНСКИХ ПРЕДСТАВИТЕЛЕЙ

Сеул, Корея
25 января 1946 г.

## ПРОТОКОЛ СОВЕЩАНИЯ 24 ЯНВАРЯ 1946 г.

Генерал-майор Арнольд, как председатель, открыл Совещание в 13.00.

На Совещании присутствовали нижеследующие члены Советской Делегации: генерал-полковник Шыков, посланник Царапкин, генерал-майор Панин, генерал-майор Романенко, советник Балабанов, полковник Бутусов, советник Манукян и советник Лавров.

От Американской Делегации присутствовали: генерал-майор Арнольд, генерал-майор Сполдинг, политический советник Беннингхоф, полковник Бут, полковник Бриггон, полковник Ундервуд, подполковник Хэрлихи, подполковник Нельсон, майор Эндерс.

Было решено отложить обсуждение пункта №8 об'единенной повестки дня и передать для дальнейшего рассмотрения подкомиссии по административным вопросам, с тем, чтобы этот пункт был разобран на об'единенном Совещании до рассмотрения пунктов №№ 2 и 5-а.

Генерал-майор Романенко и подполковник Корнельсон, председатели подкомиссии по транспортным вопросам, представили соответствующие предложения Советской и Американской Делегаций по вопросам транспорта.

Было предложено для разрешения транспортных проблем создать об'единенный Комитет, состоящий из специалистов по вопросам транспорта и представляющим Американское и Советское Командование, одновременно были обсуждены предложения о функциях этого Комитета. По этому вопросу не было достигнуто окончательного решения и представители Делегаций согласились поручить подкомиссии по транспортным вопросам дать свои предложения о функциях комитета на следующем об'единенном Совещании.

Генерал-майор Арнольд закрыл заседание в 16.15.

Глава Советской делегации
Генерал-полковник Шыков.

Глава Американской Делегации
Генерал-майор Арнольд.

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HEADQUARTERS
U.S. - SOVIET JOINT CONFERENCE
Seoul, Korea

26 January 1946

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF 25 JANUARY 1946
#6

The Conference opened at 1300.

The members of the Soviet Delegation present at the Conference were: Col.General Shtikov, Minister Extraordinary Tsarapkin, Major General Shanin, Major General Romanyenko, Advisor Balasanov, Agr-Colonel Butusov, Advisor Manukian, Advisor Lavrov, Advisor Lt.Colonel Karkulyenko, Secretary Maslov.

From the American Delegation: Major General Arnold, Major General Spalding, Political Advisor Benninghoff, Colonel Booth, Colonel Britton, Colonel Underwood, Colonel Herlihy, Lt.Colonel Cornelson, Major Enders.

Chairman of the Conference was Col.General Shtikov. The following questions were discussed during the conference:

1) Question #2 of Joint Agenda. It was decided to return to the discussion of this question once again on 26 January 1946, so that the American side could prepare an answer: what quantity of rice and at what periods it could deliver it to the Soviet Command of Northern Korea for distribution to the population.

2) Question #3 of the Joint Agenda. The following four points of this question were accepted from the proposals of Major General Romanyenko:

1. Movement by rail, truck and shoreline transport between the Northern and Southern zones of Korea are to be established.

2. The responsibility for the realization of those measures, related to the establishment of transportation falls on the Soviet Military Command in Northern Korea and in Southern Korea, on the American Military Command.

3. Reestablishment of transportation ought to insure shipments in fulfillment of the agreements concerning the exchange of goods and movement of the population.



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4. All payments for railroad and other transportation services by people and institutions are to be effected in North and South zones of Korea according to a uniform tariff mutually agreed upon. Payments are to be collected at the point where service is rendered with subsequent mutual settling of accounts.

Agreement was reached to intrust the Transportation Subcommittee, under the direction of Major General Romanyenko and Lt. Colonel Cornelson to work out mutual proposals on Question number 3 of the Joint Agenda by 28 January 1946.

Col. General Shtikov, as chairman, closed the meeting at 1715 hours.

T. F. SHTIKOV
Colonel General
Chairman

A. V. ARNOLD
Major General, U.S.A.
Chief of U.S. Delegation



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Секрет

СОВЕЩАНИЕ СОВЕТСКИХ И АМЕРИКАНСКИХ ПРЕДСТАВИТЕЛЕЙ

Сеул, Корея
25 января 1946 г.

ПРОТОКОЛ СОВЕЩАНИЯ 25 ЯНВАРЯ 1946 г.

№ 6.

Совещание открылось в 13.00.

На Совещании присутствовали от Советской Делегации: генерал-полковник Шыков, Посланник Царапкин, генерал-майор Шанин, генерал-майор Романенко, Советник Белсанов, инженер-полковник Бугусов, советник Манукян, советник Лавров, советник подполковник Коркуленко, секретарь Маслов.

От Американской Делегации: генерал-майор Арнольд, генерал-майор Сполдинг, политический советник Беннингхоф, полковник Бут, полковник Бриггон, полковник Ундервуд, полковник Хэрлихи, подполковник Корнельсон, майор Эванс.

Председательствовал генерал-полковник Шыков. На Совещании были обсуждены следующие вопросы:

1) Вопрос № 2 об'единенной повестки. Было решено вернуться к обсуждению этого вопроса еще раз 26.1.46 г. с тем, чтобы Американская сторона подготовила ответ: какое количество риса и в какие сроки она может поставить Советскому Командованию Северной Кореи для снабжения населения.

2) Вопрос № 3 об'единенной повестки. По этому вопросу были утверждены нижеследующие четыре пункта из предложений генерал-майора Романенко:

1. Возобновляется движение железнодорожного, автогрузового и набоажного транспорта между Северной и Южной зонами Кореи.

2. Ответственность за осуществление мероприятий, связанных с возобновлением движения транспорта, лежит по Северной зоне Кореи – на Советском военном Командовании и по Южной части Кореи – на Американском военном Командовании.

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3. Возобновление движения транспорта должно обеспечить перевозки во исполнение соглашения о товарообмене и перемещения населения.

4. Все платежи населения и учреждений за железнодорожные и другие транспортные услуги производятся в Северной и Южной зонах Кореи по одинаковому взаимосогласованному тарифу. Платежи взымаются в пункте продажи услуг с последующими взаимными расчетами.

Было достигнуто соглашение о том, чтобы поручить транспортной подкомиссии, руководимой генерал-майором Романенко и подполковником Корнельсон к 28 января выработать совместные предложения по вопросу № 3 об'единенной повестки.

Генерал-полковник Шыков, как председатель, закрыл Совещание в 17.15.

Глава Советской Делегации
Генерал-полковник Шыков.

Глава Американской Делегации
Генерал-майор, США
Арнольд.

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HEADQUARTERS
U.S. - SOVIET JOINT CONFERENCE
Seoul, Korea

28 January 1946

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF 26 JANUARY 1946

The meeting was called to order by Major General Arnold, chairman, at 1300 hours.

Present were Major General Arnold, Major General Spalding, Mr. H.W.Benninghoff, Colonel R.H.Booth, Colonel F.H.Britton, Colonel J.C.Underwood, Colonel W.J.Herlihy, Lt.Colonel A.J.Cornelson representing the American Delegation, and Col.General Shtikov, Extraordinary Minister Tsarapkin, Major General Shanin, Major General Romanyenko, Advisor Balasanov, Egr.-Colonel Butusov, Advisor Manukian, and Advisor Lt.Colonel Karkulyenko representing the Soviet Delegation.

General Arnold opened the meeting by reading a prepared statement on the population, production, and consumption of rice in South Korea and recommended the appointment of a joint food committee to establish accurate figures. He then proposed that Joint Agenda items 3, 8, 6, 9 and 1 be considered at the meeting.

General Shtikov stated that the recommended committee action would delay the meetings and that for the exchange of materials from the North to the South there must be a mutual return of goods to the North, two-thirds of which must be foodstuffs.

The balance of the meeting was concerned with the discussion of the food situation. General Arnold presented figures indicating that both North and South are faced with a similar food problem. General Shtikov stated that the food situation in the North was serious, if not catastrophical, especially in the three most northerly provinces. Plans for requests on UNRRA were mentioned.

General Arnold, as chairman, officially adjourned the meeting at 1634 hours.

A.V.ARNOLD
Major General, U.S.A.
Chairman

T.F.SHTIKOV
Colonel General
Chief of Soviet Delegation

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СОВЕЩАНИЕ СОВЕТСКИХ И АМЕРИКАНСКИХ ПРЕДСТАВИТЕЛЕЙ

Сеул, Корея
28 января 1946 г.

ПРОТОКОЛ СОВЕЩАНИЯ 26 ЯНВАРЯ 1946 г.

Генерал-майор Арнольд, как председатель, открыл Совещание в 13.00.

От Советской Делегации присутствовали: генерал-полковник Штыков, посланник Царапкин, Генерал-майор Шанин, генерал-майор Романенко, советник Баласанов, инженер-полковник Бутусов, советник Манукян, советник подполковник Коркуленко.

От Американской Делегации присутствовали: генерал-майор Арнольд генерал-майор Сполдинг, политический советник Беннингхоф, полковник Бут, полковник Бриттон, полковник Ундервуд, полковник Хэрлихи, подполковник Корнельсон.

Генерал-майор Арнольд открыл заседание чтением сообщения о количестве населения, производства и потребления риса в Южной Корее и рекомендовал назначение об'единенного продовольственного Комитета для выверки цифровых материалов. Затем он предложил начать рассмотрение пунктов 3,8,6,9 и 1-го об'единенной повестки дня.

Генерал-полковник Штыков заявил, что создание рекомендуемого продовольственного комитета нецелесообразно, так как его работа отдалит принятие решений и что для обмена материалами из Северной зоны в Южную, должен быть обратный взаимный обмен товаров с Юга на Север, причем две трети обмена должно составлять продовольствие.

Обсуждение проблемы обеспечения продовольствием заняло все заседание. Генерал Арнольд представил цифровые данные, показывающие, что и Северная и Южная Корея столкнулись с одинаковой проблемой продовольствия.

Генерал-полковник Штыков заявил, что продовольственное положение в Северной Корее очень серьезное, если не катастрофическое, особенно в трех самых северных провинциях.

Были ~~заслушаны~~ также вопросы ~~меры~~ помощи, необходимой от ЮНРРА.

Генерал Арнольд, как председатель, официально закрыл заседание в 16.34.

Исправлено Бутусовым 29.01.46

Глава Советской Делегации
Генерал-полковник Штыков.

Глава Американской Делегации
Генерал-майор Арнольд.

Бутусов

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HEADQUARTERS
U.S. - SOVIET JOINT CONFERENCE
Seoul, Korea

29 January 1946

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF 28 JANUARY 1946

Colonel General Shtikov, as chairman, opened the Conference at 1300.

Following members of Soviet delegation were present at the Conference: Col. General Shtikov, Minister Extraordinary Tsarapkin, Major General Shanin, Major General Romanyenko, Advisor Balasanov, Engr-Colonel Butusov, Advisor Manukian, Advisor Lavrov, Secretary Maslov.

Members of the American Delegation present were: Major General Arnold, Major General Spalding, Political Advisor Benninghoof, Colonel Booth, Colonel Britton, Colonel Underwood, Colonel Herlihy, Lt.Colonel Cornelson.

Points 3 and 4 of the proposal of the Soviet Delegation in regards to question #2 of the Joint Agenda were discussed at the Conference (reference Minutes of 23 January 1946). It was decided that this point should be turned over to the subcommittee, so that the latter could determine the final total value of mutual deliveries of American and Soviet Commands.

Colonel General Shtikov closed the meeting at 1600.

T.F.SHTIKOV
Colonel General
Chairman

A.V.ARNOLD
Major General, U.S.A.
Chief of U.S. Delegation

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СОВЕЩАНИЕ СОВЕТСКИХ И АМЕРИКАНСКИХ ПРЕДСТАВИТЕЛЕЙ

Сеул, Корея
29 января 1946 г.

ПРОТОКОЛ СОВЕЩАНИЯ 28 ЯНВАРЯ 1946 г.

№ 8.

Генерал-полковник Штыков, как председатель, открыл совещание в 13.00.

На Совещании присутствовали от Советской Делегации: генерал-полковник Штыков, посланник Царапкин, генерал-майор Шанин, генерал-майор Романенко, советник Баласанов, инженер-полковник Бутусов, советник [illegible], советник Лавров, советник, подполковник Коркуленко, секретарь Маслов.

От Американской Делегации присутствовали: генерал-майор Арнольд, генерал-майор Сполдинг, политический советник Беннигхоф, полковник Бут, полковник Бриттон, полковник Ундервуд, полковник Хэрлихи, подполковник Корнельсон.

На Совещании были обсуждены пункты №№ 3 и 4 предложений Советской Делегации по вопросу № 2 об'единенной повестки дня (см. протокол от 23 января 1946 г.). Было решено этот пункт передать на подкомиссию с тем, чтобы последняя окончательно определила общую стоимость взаимных поставок Американского и Советского Командования.

Генерал-полковник Штыков закрыл заседание в 16.00

Председатель -
Генерал-полковник Штыков.

Глава Американской Делегации
Генерал-майор Арнольд.

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HEADQUARTERS
U.S. - SOVIET JOINT CONFERENCE
Seoul, Korea

30 January 1946

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF 29 JANUARY 1946
#9

The meeting was called to order by Major General Arnold, chairman, at 1300 hours.

Present were Major General Arnold, Major General Spalding, Mr. H.W.Benninghoff, Colonel R.H.Booth, Colonel F.H.Britton, Colonel J.C.Underwood, Colonel W.H. Herlihy, Lt.Colonel A.J.Cornelson, representing the American Delegation and Col.General Shtikov, Extraordinary Minister Tsarapkin, Major General Shanin, Major General Romanyenko, Advisor Balasanov, Engr-Colonel Butusov, Advisor Manukian, and Advisor Lt.Colonel Karkulyenko representing the Soviet Delegation.

General Arnold opened the meeting by proposing discussion of Joint Agenda items 2, 3, 8, 6, 9, 1. General Shtikov stated that he was not ready to discuss item number 2 because the Economic Subcommittee had not finished its proposals. General Arnold then opened the discussion of item 3 and, in addition to the points agreed upon in the meeting of 25 January 1946, agreements were reached as follows:

1. The United States Command will do everything practicable to supply deficiencies in regard to transportation needs (railroad trains and vessels) in order to insure the complete transfer of freight from the Northern zone of Korea to the Southern zone of Korea.

2. For the accounting of rolling stock, transmitted from one zone to the other, and to secure its return in due time, exchange points will be established at suitable locations.

3. The movement of vessels between the two zones will be coordinated ahead of time. The plans for sea transportation will be subject to the approval of the Commanders of the two zones.

4. The movement of motor transportation will be effected on highways passing through control points established by special agreement.



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5. A Technical Joint Transportation Commission is created to secure coordination in regard to all problems of railroad, sea and truck transportation, and for the preparation of recommendations to both Commanders concerning all problems which may arise in connection with the reopening of transportation between the two zones. The commission will consist of six members, three from each zone. The meetings of the commission will take place not less than once a month or upon the request of either zone Commander. Meetings will be held alternately in Seoul and Pyongyang. The decisions of the Commission will be in force in the two zones upon approval of the respective Commanders.

General Shtikov requested that railroad repair facilities in Southern Korea be made available for the repair of rolling stock of Northern Korea. Considerable discussion took place on the point, wherein the repair facilities of each zone were analyzed. This matter was referred back to the Subcommittee for further study.

General Shtikov requested that rolling stock be made available by the United States Command to the Soviet Command. General Arnold stated the Southern zone is unable to give any assistance to the Northern zone. He stated that the railroad situation was critical and recommended that an immediate joint request be made on UNRRA for railroad equipment.

With these remarks it was decided to refer the matter back to the Subcommittee for further study and recommendations.

General Arnold officially adjourned the meeting at 1631.

A.V.ARNOLD
Major General, U.S.A.
Chairman

T.F.SHTIKOV
Colonel General
Chief of Soviet Delegation

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СОВЕЩАНИЕ СОВЕТСКИХ И АМЕРИКАНСКИХ ПРЕДСТАВИТЕЛЕЙ.

Сеул, Корея
30 января 1946 г.

ПРОТОКОЛ СОВЕЩАНИЯ 29 ЯНВАРЯ 1946 г.
№ 9.

Генерал-майор Арнольд, как председатель, открыл заседание в 13.00.

От Советской Делегации присутствовали: генерал-полковник Штыков, посланник Царапкин, генерал-майор Шанин, генерал-майор Романенко, советник Баласанов, инженер-полковник Бутусов, советник Манукян, советник подполковник Меркуленко.

От Американской Делегации присутствовали: генерал-майор Арнольд генерал-майор Сполдинг, политический советник Беннингхоф, полковник Бут, полковник Бриттон, полковник Ундервуд, полковник Хэрлихи, подполковник Корнельсон.

Генерал Арнольд открыл заседание предложением обсудить пункты 2,3,8,6,9,1 об'единенной повестки дня. Генерал Штыков заявил, что поскольку ему известно подкомиссия по экономическим вопросам выработку своих предложений не закончила и поэтому она не может представить проекта решения к обсуждению пункта № 2. Тогда генерал Арнольд начал обсуждение § 3 в дополнение к тем пунктам, по которым было принято решение на заседании 25 января 1946 года.

Председатели Делегаций пришли к следующему соглашению:

1. Американское Военное Командование сделает все возможное, чтобы подавать недостающие транспортные средства (маршрутные поезда и морские суда), для полного обеспечения перевозок грузов из Северной зоны Кореи в Южную.

2. Для учета подвижного состава, передаваемого из одной зоны в другую и для обеспечения его своевременного возвращения, организуются обменные пункты на удобных станциях.

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3. Движение судов между двумя зонами должно быть скоординировано заблаговременно. Планы морских перевозок утверждаются Командующими войсками обоих зон.

4. Движение грузового автотранспорта будет производиться по шоссейным дорогам, проходящим через контрольные пункты, установленные в специальном соглашении.

5. Создать техническую об'единенную комиссию для обеспечения координации по всем вопросам железнодорожного, морского (каботажного) и автогрузового транспорта, а также для подготовки предложений обоим Командующим по всем вопросам, которые могут возникнуть в связи с открытием движения между двумя зонами. Комиссия создается в составе 6 человек по три от каждой стороны. Заседания комиссии производятся не реже одного раза в месяц и по предложению одной из сторон. Место заседаний поочередно в Сеуле и в Хэйдзио. Решения комиссии вступаю в силу в Северной и Южной зонах после утверждения их соответствующими Командующими.

Генерал Шыков внес предложение об использовании всех средств Южной Кореи для ремонта железнодорожного подвижного состава Северной Кореи. Во время обсуждения этого предложения было уделено значительное место анализу ремонтных средств (и возможностей ремонта) обоих зон. Этот вопрос после обсуждения на заседании был передан для дальнейшего изучения в подкомиссию по транспортным вопросам.

Генерал Шыков потребовал, чтобы Американское Командование помогло Советскому Командованию подвижным составом. Генерал Арнольд заявил, что Южная зона не в состоянии оказать Северной зоне какую либо помощь в этом вопросе и что положение железных дорог настолько критическое, что по его мнению необходимо немедленно обратиться к UNRRA за помощью железнодорожным оборудованием.

После обмена этими заявлениями было решено передать этот вопрос также в подкомиссию для дальнейшего изучения и выработки предложений. Генерал Арнольд закрыл заседание в 16.30

Глава Советской Делегации
генерал-полковник Шыков

Глава Американской Делегации
Генерал-майор Арнольд.

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HEADQUARTERS
U.S. - SOVIET JOINT CONFERENCE
Seoul, Korea

30 January 1946

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF 30 JANUARY 1946
#10

Colonel General Shtikov, as chairman, opened the meeting at 1300.

Present at the Conference from the Soviet Delegation were: Colonel General Shtikov, Minister Tsarapkin, Major General Shanin, Major General Romanyenko, Advisor Balasanov, Engr-Colonel Butusov, Advisor Manukian, Advisor Lavrov, Advisor Lt.Colonel Karkulyenko, Secretary Maslov.

Present from the American Delegation were: Major General Arnold, Major General Spalding, Political Advisor Benninghoff, Colonel Booth, Colonel Britton, Colonel Underwood, Colonel Herlihy, Lt.Colonel Cornelson.

As a result of discussion of item 3 of the Joint Agenda, "Concerning Railroad and motor transportation between the two zones and also coastwise shipping between the ports of Northern and Southern Korea", and on the basis of the report of the Subcommittee on Transportation (reported by Major General Romanyenko and Lt.Colonel Cornelson), the following decisions were reached:

"Point 10. In order to insure the production of major and medium repair of locomotives and the production of spare parts for their repair, the Soviet and American military Commands in Korea, each in its zone, will take all possible measures to bring about the maximum standards which existed on 1 August 1945 in a period not later than 1 April 1946 in the locomotive repair shops in: Wonsan, Heijo, Ryuzan (Seoul), Fusan and Inchon; and to renew:

a. The repair of locomotives of the railroads of North and South Korea in the proportion which existed on the schedules of 1 August 1945.

b. The Soviet and United States Commands will have as an objective the manufacture of the required number of spare parts for the repair of locomotives of the railroads of both zones of Korea and will distribute them between the shops of the two zones in the proportion that existed on 1 August 1945.

Point 11. Within 30 days after the approval of the present agreement by both Commands, the American Command in South Korea agrees to deliver one hundred passenger cars to the Soviet Military Command in North Korea."



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In addition there were accepted the two following decisions:

1. To ask the American Military Command in Japan concerning the delivery of spare parts and materials for the repair of locomotives, cars, and special communications for the railroads of Korea.

2. To request by letter from UNRRA aid to the railroads of Korea by the shipment of locomotives and cars and also different size tubes and other spare parts, extrmely necessary for the repair of locomotives.

Before acceptance of Point 10b., there arose differences of opinion regarding the amount of manufacture of spare parts which existed on 1 August 1945, and Col.General Shtikov made the following statement: "I agree to include this point in a wording proposed by the representative of the American Command. but I issue a warning, that this wording, which we accept, does not obligate us to anything and will bring about the ruin of Korean railroads because of our fault."

Major General Arnold, in turn, made the following statement: "We have both agreed to put our shops in the best possible condition. We will both work honestly and earnestly to that end. We have both agreed to the most efficient repair schedules possible for the locomotives of both zones. We will do this earnestly and honestly, in a similar manner we both agree to manufacture as far as we can the required spare parts for the repair of locomotives. Both Commands with honest and earnest efforts will do all possible to improve the condition of the railroads. If both Commands will do the best that they can, that will give us the greatest results."

Col.General Shtikov adjourned the meeting at 1645.

T.F.SHTIKOV
Colonel General
Chairman

A.V.ARNOLD
Major General, U.S.A.
Chief of U.S. Delegation

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СОВЕЩАНИЕ СОВЕТСКИХ И АМЕРИКАНСКИХ ПРЕДСТАВИТЕЛЕЙ.

Сеул, Корея
30 января 1946 г.

ПРОТОКОЛ СОВЕЩАНИЯ 30 ЯНВАРЯ 1946 г.

№ 10.

Генерал-полковник Шыков, как председатель, открыл заседание в 13.00.

На совещании присутствовали от Советской Делегации: генерал-полковник Шыков, посланник Царапкин, генерал-майор Шанин, генерал-майор Романенко, советник Баласанов, инженер-полковник Бугусов, советник Манукян, советник Лавров, советник подполковник Коркуленко, секретарь Маслов.

От Американской Делегации присутствовали: генерал-майор Арнольд, генерал-майор Сполдинг, политический советник Беннигхоф, полковник Бут, полковник Бриттон, полковник Ундервуд, полковник Хэрлихи, подполковник Корнельсон.

В результате обсуждения § 3 об'единенной повестки дня "О железнодорожном и автогрузовом сообщениях между двумя зонами, а также о каботажном судоходстве между портами Северной и Южной Кореи", по докладу подкомиссии по транспортным вопросам (докладчики генерал-майор Романенко и подполковник Корнельсон), принято следующее решение:

"Пункт 10. Для обеспечения производства капитального и среднего ремонта паровозов и изготовления запасных частей для ремонта их, Советское и Американское военные Командования в Корее, каждый в своей зоне, принимают все возможные меры к пуску на полную мощность, существовавшую на 1 августа 1945 г. в срок не позднее 1 апреля 1946 года паровозоремонтных заводов в Гензане, Хэйдзио, Рюзане (Сеул), Фузане и Динсене, и возобновляют:

а/ Ремонт паровозов железных дорог Южной и Северной Кореи в пропорции, которая существовала по состоянию на 1-ое августа 1945 года;

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б/ Советское и Американское Командование имеют целью производить и рабущуюся количество запасных частей для ремонта паровозов железных дорог обоих зон Кореи и распределять их между мастерскими обоих зон в пропорции, которая существовала на 1-ое августа 1945 года.

Пункт 11. До истечения 30-ти дней после утверждения настоящего соглашения обоими Командованиями, Американское Военное Командование в Южной Корее соглашается передать 100 пассажирских вагонов Советскому Военному Командованию в Северной Корее".

Кроме того, было принято два следующих решения:

1/ Просить Американское Военное Командование в Японии о поставке запасных частей и материалов для ремонта паровозов, вагонов и спец. связи для железных дорог Кореи;

2/ Обратиться с письмом к КПРФ об оказании помощи железным дорогам в Корее в виде поставок паровозов и вагонов, а также дымогарных и жаровых труб и других запасных частей, остро необходимых для ремонта паровозов.

При принятии решения по пункту 10.б/ возникли разногласия о количественном производстве запасных частей в том об'еме, который имел место по состоянию на 1-ое августа 1945г. и генерал-полковник Шиков сделал следующее заявление:
"Я согласен включить этот пункт в формулировке, предлагаемой Представителем Американского Командования, но делаю предупреждение, что эта формулировка, которую мы принимаем, ни к чему не обязывает и будет приводить к тому, что корейские железные дороги будут разваливаться по нашей вине".

Генерал-майор Арнольд в свою очередь сделал следующее заявление: "Мы оба согласны привести наши ремонтные мастерские в возможно наилучшее состояние и работать честно и добросовестно в этом направлении до конца. Мы оба согласились обеспечить наиболее эффективный график ремонта паровозов обоих зон. Мы будем проводить это честно и добросовестно. Мы также оба со-

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гласились производить по мере наших возможностей необходимые запасные части для ремонта паровозов. Оба Командования честными и добросовестными усилиями будут принимать все возможные меры для улучшения обслуживания железных дорог. Если оба Командования сделают все то, что в их силах, это даст громадные результаты".

Генерал-полковник Жиков закрыл заседание в 16.45.

Глава Советской Делегации
Генерал-полковник Жиков

Глава Американской Делегации
Генерал-майор Арнольд

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HEADQUARTERS
U.S. - SOVIET JOINT CONFERENCE
Seoul, Korea

1 February 1946

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF 31 JANUARY 1946
#11

The meeting was called to order by Major General Arnold, chairman, at 0900 hours.

Present were Major General Arnold, Major General Spalding, Mr. H.W.Benninghoff, Colonel R.H.Booth, Colonel F.H.Britton, Colonel J.C.Underwood, Colonel W.H. Herlihy, Lt.Colonel A.J.Cornelson, Lt.Colonel Enders representing the American Delegation and Colonel General Shtikov, Extraordinary Minister Tsarapkin, Major General Shanin, Advisor Baltsanov, Engr.-Colonel Butusov, Advisor Manukian, and Advisor Lt. Colonel Karkulyenko representing the Soviet Delegation.

General Arnold opened the meeting by proposing discussion of Joint Agenda items 9, 6, and 8. Discussion was opened on item 9 and the following agreements were reached:

1. To permit the postal authorities of both zones to bring about exchange of ordinary first class mail (letters in envelopes and postcards) and of registered mail.

2. In exchange of mail each party is to present a list showing the number and type of pieces. Both parties agree to classify their respective mail exchanges according to the proper provinces.

3. Until the introduction of common types of postage stamps in Korea in exchanges of mail, both parties are to recognize payment by postal symbols existing in either zone and any other such symbols as may be put into use.

4. To effect the exchange of mail at the following point: Kaesong (Kaijo).

5. Each mail shipment is to be accompanied by each party to the point of exchange by representatives of the Military Command and of the postal authorities, together with a suitable armed guard.



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6. To effect the first exchange of mail as soon as possible; to effect later exchanges as needed, upon depositions of the corresponding postal authorities.

7. There will be a mutual settlement of accounts.

This completed discussion on Joint Agenda Item #9 and General Arnold moved to the discussion of Item #6. Decision on this Item was deferred to permit General Arnold to get additional information from General Hodge.

General Arnold began the discussion of Joint Agenda Item #8. The following was approved:

1.a. To agree in principle to permit return of Korean civilians to former places of residence under control of the Soviet and U.S. Commands. Within a period of sixty (60) days after publication, Korean citizens wishing to move from one zone to the other will be required to file with the local authorities depositions giving the necessary information.

b. The movement of Korean civilians from one zone to the other will be permitted within the transportation capacities of the two zones on the basis of a list of those making application for travel in accordance with schedules established by the Soviet and U.S. Commands. Besides transportation by railway, in accordance with the above, movement of Korean civilians will be permitted by any means.

General Arnold recessed the meeting at 1145 to be reconvened at 1330.

General Arnold reconvened the meeting at 1330. Discussion was resumed on point 1.c. of Item 8 of the Joint Agenda and the following agreements were reached:

1.c. In the movement of Korean citizens from the Southern zone to the Northern zone and from the Northern zone to the Southern zone to their former permanent places of dwelling, the Soviet and American Commands will respectively hand over to each other an amount of foodstuffs for a period up to 1 August 1946 according to the existing rations for the number of replaced citizens. The foodstuffs which are being handed over must be distributed by the Commands of each zone to provinces in proportion to the number of replaced citizens. Actual delivery of food will be made monthly and in the amount to provide for the difference in the number of citizens moving from one zone to the other.

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2. To also permit movement from one zone to the other zone of these Korean citizens engaged in all kinds of trading and commercial activities and those goods which are the object of this business. These movements will be authorized by issuing Commands of those zones from which people or goods originate, provided that this movement (of people or goods) meets with the approval of the Command of that zone to which the Korean citizens intend to move either with or without goods.

3. To mutually permit movements from one zone to the other zone of students of universities, middle and special schools in the vicinity of the boundary of the zones of military responsibility, and also of other Korean civilians whose trips are necessary for pressing personal and family needs. These special trips to be in each case permitted by the mutual approval of the Soviet and U.S. Commands.

This concluded the discussion of Joint Agenda item 8. General Arnold adjourned the meeting, time 1617 hours.

A.V.ARNOLD
Major General, U.S.A.
Chairman

T.F.SHTIKOV
Colonel General
Chief of Soviet Delegation

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СОВЕЩАНИЕ СОВЕТСКИХ И АМЕРИКАНСКИХ ПРЕДСТАВИТЕЛЕЙ

Сеул, Корея
1 февраля 1946 г.

ПРОТОКОЛ ЗАСЕДАНИЯ 31 ЯНВАРЯ 1946 г.

№ 11.

Председатель, генерал-майор Арнольд, открыл заседание в 9.00.

От Советской Делегации присутствовали: генерал-полковник Шыков, посланник Царапкин, генерал-майор Шанин, советник Баласанов, инженер-полковник Бутусов, советник Манукян, советник подполковник Коркуленко.

От Американской Делегации присутствовали: генерал-майор Арнольд, генерал-майор Сполдинг, политический советник Беннигхоф, полковник Бут, полковник Бриттон, полковник Ундервуд, полковник Хэрлихи, подполковник Корнельсон, подполковник Эндерс.

Генерал Арнольд открыл заседание предложением обсудить пункты 9, 6 и 8 об'единенной повестки дня. После обсуждения пункта 9 были приняты следующие решения:

1) Разрешить почтовым ведомствам обоих зон производить обмен почтовой корреспонденции (первый класс - письма в конвертах и открытые письма) и заказной корреспонденции.

2) Каждая из сторон при обмене почты представляет ведомость с указанием количества и категории писем. Обе стороны обязуются обмениваемую почту классифицировать по соответствующим провинциям.

3) Впредь до введения единых знаков почтовой оплаты в Корее, при почтовом обмене, каждая сторона признает действительной оплату корреспонденции существующими в другой зоне знаками почтовой оплаты и всякими другими знаками, которые могут быть введены в обращение.

4) Обмен почты производить в пункте Кайсонг(Кайдже).

5) Каждая почта до пункта обмена каждой из сторон будет сопровождаться представителями военного командования и почтового ведомства с соответствующей вооруженной охраной.

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6. Первый обмен почты произвести как можно скорее; последующие обмены производить по мере надобности по заявкам соответствующих почтовых ведомств.

7. Взаимные расчеты будут производиться.

На этом закончилось обсуждение пункта № 9 об'единенной повестки дня, после чего Совещание перешло к обсуждению пункта № 6 об'единенной повестки дня.

Решение по этому пункту было отложено с тем, чтобы дать возможность генералу Арнольд получить дополнительные инструкции от генерала Хадж. Генерал Арнольд предложил обсудить § 8 об'единенной повестки дня. Были приняты следующие решения:

1-а. Согласиться в принципе разрешить возврат корейских граждан к прежним местам их проживания под контролем Советского и Американского Командований. В течение 60 дней после опубликования (извещения) корейские граждане, которые хотели бы переехать из одной зоны в другую, должны будут подать в местные органы власти заявления, включающие необходимые сведения.

1-б. Перемещения корейских граждан из одной зоны в другую будут производиться в соответствии с транспортными возможностями обоих зон и по графику, составленному на основе списков желающих переехать с одной зоны в другую. Одновременно с передвижением по железной дорога, будет разрешено передвижение корейских граждан любыми транспортными средствами или пешим.

Генерал Арноль в 11.45 об'явил перерыв заседания до 13.30.

Генерал Арнольд в 13.30 возобновил заседание, на котором было продолжено обсуждение вопроса № 8 об'единенной повестки дня и было достигнуто следующее решение:

1-в. При перемещении корейских граждан из Южной зоны в Северную и из Северной в Южную к постоянному месту жительства, Американское и Советское Командования соответственно должны передать друг другу продовольствие на срок до 1 августа 1946 года, по существующим нормам на количество перемещенных граждан. Передаваемое продовольствие должно распределяться

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Командованием каждой зоны по провинциям пропорционально переселившимся гражданам.

Поставки продовольствия будут производиться ежемесячно и в количестве, обеспечивающем разницу перемещаемого из одной зоны в другую корейского населения.

2. Разрешить также передвижение из одной зоны в другую тем корейским гражданам, которые заняты какой-либо торговой или коммерческой деятельностью и тех товаров, которые являются об'ектом этой деятельности. Такие передвижения могут разрешаться по особым пропускам, выдаваемым командованием той зоны, откуда происходят люди или товары, и при условии, если на такое передвижение людей и товаров имеется согласие командования той зоны, куда предполагается передвижение тех или иных корейских граждан или товаров.

3. Взаимно разрешить передвижение из одной зоны в другую учащимся университетов, средних и специальных учебных заведений и школьников в районе границы зон военной ответственности, а также прочим корейским гражданам, чьи поездки диктуются неотложными семейными и личными обстоятельствами. Такие поездки в каждом отдельном случае могут разрешаться с обоюдного согласия Советского и Американского Военных Командований.

Глава Советской Делегации
генерал-полковник Шыков

Глава Американской Делегации
генерал-майор Арнольд.

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HEADQUARTERS
U.S. - SOVIET JOINT CONFERENCE
Seoul, Korea

2 February 1946

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF 1 FEBRUARY 1946
#12

Colonel General Shtikov, as chairman, opened the meeting at 1300.

Present at the conference from the Soviet Delegation were: Col. General Shtikov, Minister Tsarapkin, Major General Shanin, Advisor Balasanov, Engr-Col. Butusov, Advisor Manukian, Advisor Lavrov, Advisor Lt. Col Karkulyenko, Sec. Maslov.

Present from the American Delegation were: Major General Arnold, Major General Spalding, Political Advisor Benninghoff, Col. Booth, Col. Britton, Col. Underwood, Col. Herlihy, Lt. Col. Cornelson, Lt. Col. Enders.

The conference accepted the following decisions:

1. Since question #4 of the Joint Agenda, "Establish uniform regulation of the ports of Northern and Southern Korea", is not urgent and is covered by question #3, it is to be taken off the present conference.

2. Because the representatives of the American Military Command did not consider it possible to take on themselves the specific responsibilities in regard to measures connected with evacuation of Japanese nationals from Northern Korea to Japan, as this question enters the jurisdiction of the Supreme Commander for Allied Powers in Japan, on the proposal of the Soviet Delegation the discussion of this question was stopped and was taken off the Joint Agenda of the conference.

3. Question #12 of the Joint Agenda: "In regard to the establishment of regular communications between the offices of trading organizations" is to be deleted from the discussion of the present conference because it is covered by question #8 of the Joint Agenda.

4. Question #7 of the Joint Agenda: "Establishment of Joint U.S.-USSR control posts along the boundary of zones of U.S. - USSR military responsibility," was discussed and as a result of reports by the representatives of the subcommittee for administrative questions - Advisor Balasanov and Colonel Herlihy - the following points of the proposals of this subcommittee were approved:

1). Control posts for the regulation of the movement of Korean citizens and goods from one zone to the other will be established.

2). The Soviet and American Military Commands will establish control posts in their respective zones of military responsibility. American and Soviet Control posts will be located as near as possible to each other and in no case

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more than two (2) kilometers apart. Communications between joint control posts will be maintained by telephone or messenger.

3). The location of these posts and the regulations for their operation will be established by special agreement between the two commands after the question of change of boundary between the two (2) zones has been decided.

4). Question #13 of the Joint Agenda was discussed: "To verify the distribution of frequencies and wave lengths for broadcasting stations in Northern and Southern Korea;" as a result of the reports of the subcommittee for administrative questions, the following points of the proposals of this committee were approved:

1). The American and Soviet Military Commands agreed to distribute the radio waves on which the radio stations are operating, in accordance with enclosure #1.

2). In order to regulate radio broadcasting in Korea, the representatives of the American and Soviet Military Command agreed that if either command desires to change the established wavelength or power output of one or the other radio station in its zone, it will in each case get the consent about such a change with the other command.

5). It was decided to delegate Major General Shanin and Colonel Booth to formulate proposals on Question #15 of the Joint Agenda: "To work out measures for the future coordination between the Commander of Soviet Troops in Northern Korea and the Commander of American Troops in Southern Korea (on the administrative-economic questions)".

Before the end of the meeting, the head of the Soviet Delegation, Col. Gen. Shtikov, made the following statement:

"In the process of discussion of questions by the Economic Subcommittee, as well as on general meetings of our Conference, a serious divergence of points of view of American and Soviet representatives on the question of exchange of goods as a whole became evident. In raising and discussing this question, the representatives of the Soviet Command took into consideration interests and requirements of the population of Southern and Northern Korea. With this point in view, the following most necessary goods which North Korea can supply Southern Korea were listed by the Economic Subcommittee: Electric power, coal, chemical fertilizers, steel, copper and other metals, and also salt, with a total value of 89,000,000 yen. The Soviet Command did not stop at any difficulties which could arise by reestablishing of work in industrial

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establishments, mines, and other establishments for production of goods and materials which were necessary to deliver to South Korea. We did not fear these difficulties because we considered that all this is going for the benefit and interest of the Korean population of North Korea, and in the interest of the population of South Korea. For all these goods and materials the Soviet Command counted on receiving necessary industrial goods and parts which are manufactured in South Korea, as well as food, which is so necessary for the population of North Korea. Instead, the American Command during the meetings of the Subcommittee and meetings of the present Conference named an unsatisfactory amount of goods and materials for the sum of just 10,000,000 yen, and absolutely refused to deliver food for North Korea in exchange of goods which were to be delivered.

If we were to accept the proposals of the American Command on the exchange of goods, the Soviet Command will have to credit South Korea for the resources and labor of Korean citizens working in the industry of North Korea for the sum of 79,000,000 yen.

The representatives of the Soviet Command do not feel that they have the right to harm the interests of the citizens of North Korea and to credit Southern Korea at their expense.

I consider it expedient and necessary to exclude the following questions which were included in the agenda of the present conference:

1. The conditions of releasing electric power from Northern to Southern Korea.

2. About the exchange between North and South Korea of foodstuffs (rice), raw materials, fuel, industrial equipment and chemical products.

5a. About mutual settlement of accounts for the deliveries from Southern to Northern Korea and vice-versa.

The representatives of the Soviet Command consider it possible to return to the study of this question only when the American Command will be able to guarantee the delivery from South Korea to Northern Korea parts necessary for the industry and foodstuffs for the workers engaged in the industry (rice, barley, soy beans, beans etc). At the same time the amount of mutual deliveries should be approximately equal."

After Col.General Shtikov's statement, General Arnold said that contents of this statement would be studied and an answer given at the next meeting.

The Soviet Delegates agreed to General Arnold's request.

Col.General Shtikov adjourned the meeting at 1630.

T.F.SHTIKOV
Colonel General
Chairman

A.V.ARNOLD
Major General, U.S.A.
Chief of U.S. Delegation

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## RADIO BROADCASTING STATIONS WITHIN THE SOVIET ZONE OF MILITARY RESPONSIBILITY

| LOCATION | FREQUENCY | POWER |
|---|---|---|
| CHONJIN | 1100 kc | 300 watts |
| CHONJIN | 850 | 10 kilowatts |
| SONGJIN | 1000 | 50 watts |
| SONGJIN | 1000 | 50 " |
| HAMHUNG | 1050 | 250 " |
| HAMHUNG | 780 | 250 " |
| KOGEN" | 860 | 30 " |
| WONSAN | 660 | 50 " |
| WONSAN | 600 | 50 " |
| SINUIJU | 900 | 50 " |
| PYONGYANG | 1090 | 500 " |
| PYONGYANG | 820 | 500 " |
| CHINNAMPO | 530 | 350 " |
| CHINNAMPO | 580 | 350 " |
| HAE-JU | 800 | 50 " |

## RADIO BROADCASTING STATIONS WITHIN THE UNITED STATES ZONE OF MILITARY RESPONSIBILITY

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SEOUL | 970 kc | 50 Kilowatts |
| SEOUL | 2510 | 3 " |
| CHONJU | 600 | 50 watts |
| TAEJON | 880 | 50 " |
| IRI | 570 | .5 kilowatts |
| KWANGJU | 780 | .3 " |
| PUSAN | 650 | .3 " |
| TAEGU | 800 | .3 " |
| MASAN | 600 | 50 watts |
| YONGAM | 600 | 30 " |
| KANGNUNG | 650 | 30 " |
| CHUNCHON | 600 | 50 " |

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~~Секретно.~~

СОВЕЩАНИЕ СОВЕТСКИХ И АМЕРИКАНСКИХ ПРЕДСТАВИТЕЛЕЙ

Сеул, Корея
1 февраля 1946 г.

ПРОТОКОЛ СОВЕЩАНИЯ 1 ФЕВРАЛЯ 1946 г.

№ 12.

Председатель, генерал-полковник Шыков, открыл заседание в 13.00.

От Советской делегации присутствовали: генерал-полковник Шыков, посланник Царапкин, генерал-майор Шанин, советник Баласанов, инженер-полковник Бутусов, советник Манукян, ~~советник Лавров, советник подполковник Корякуленко, секретарь~~ [illegible].

От Американской делегации присутствовали: генерал-майор Арнольд, генерал-майор Сполдинг, политический советник Бенингхоф, полковник Бут, полковник Бриттон, полковник Ундервуд, полковник Харлихи, подполковник Корнельсон, подполковник Эндерс.

На Совещании были приняты нижеследующие решения:

1. Ввиду того, что вопрос № 4 об'единенной повестки дня: "Об установлении единообразных правил регулирования в портах Северной и Южной Кореи" не имеет срочности и перекрывается вопросом № 3, с обсуждения на настоящем Совещании снять.

2. В связи с тем, что представители Американского Военного Командования не сочли для себя возможным принять на себя конкретные обязательства по мероприятиям, связанным с эвакуацией японских подданных из Северной Кореи в Японию, мотивируя тем, что этот вопрос входит в компетенцию Верховного Командования Союзных держав в Японии, по предложению Советской Делегации обсуждение этого пункта было прекращено и вопрос снят с повестки дня Совещания.

3. Вопрос № 12 об'единенной повестки дня: "Об установлении регулярной связи между конторами торговых организаций" с обсуждения на настоящем Совещании снять, так как он перекрывается вопросом № 8 об'единенной повестки дня.

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4. Был обсужден вопрос № 7 об'единенной повестки дня: "Об установлении обоюдных Советско-Американских контрольных постов вдоль границы Советской и Американской зон военной ответственности", по которому в результате докладов Председателей подкомиссии по административным вопросам - советника Балсанова и полковника Харлихи - были утверждены следующие пункты предложений этой подкомиссии:

1) Контрольные посты должны быть установлены для регулирования передвижения корейских граждан и товаров из одной зоны в другую.

2) Советское и Американское Военное Командование устанавливают контрольные посты на территории своей военной ответственности.

Американские и Советские посты должны отстоять друг от друга по возможности близко и ни в коем случае не более 2-х километров. Связь между постами будет поддерживаться по телефону и через связных.

3) Дислокация постов и порядок их работы будут определены особым соглашением между двумя Командованиями после решения вопроса об изменении границ между двумя зонами.

5. Был обсужден вопрос № 13 об'единенной повестки дня: "О распределении частот и радиоволн для широковещания между радиостанциями Северной и Южной Кореи"; в результате докладов председателей подкомиссии по административным вопросам, были утверждены следующие пункты предложений этой подкомиссии:

1) Американское и Советское Военные Командования согласились распределить радиоволны, на которых работают радиовещательные станции Кореи, согласно приложения № 1.

2) В целях регулирования радиовещания в Корее, представители Американского и Советского Командований согласились что если одно из Командований пожелает внести изменения, в установленную длину волны или мощность той или иной радиостанции своей зоны, то оно по каждому отдельному случаю договаривается об этом изменении с другим Командованием.

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6. Было решено поручить генерал-майору Панину и полковнику Бут разработать предложения по вопросу № 15 об'единенной повестки дня: "О выработке мероприятий по дальнейшей координации между Командующим Советскими войсками в Северной зоне Кореи и Командующим Американскими войсками в Южной зоне Кореи (по административно-экономическим вопросам)".

Перед окончанием заседания Главой Советской Делегации, генерал-полковником Шиковым было сделано нижеследующее заявление: "При обсуждении вопросов, как в экономической подкомиссии, так и на общих заседаниях нашего Совещания выяснилось серьезное расхождение точек зрения Советских и Американских представителей на вопрос товарообмена вцелом. При постановке и обсуждении данного вопроса представители Советского Командования учитывали интересы и потребности населения как Южной, так и Северной Кореи. С этой целью в экономической подкомиссии были названы столь необходимые товары, которые может поставить Северная Корея для Южной Кореи, а именно: электроэнергия, уголь, химические удобрения, сталь, медь и другие материалы, а также соль, что достигало сумму 89 миллионов иен. При этом Советское Командование не останавливалось перед трудностями, которые могли бы возникнуть при возобновлении работы промышленных предприятий, шахт, рудников и других предприятий для производства товаров и материалов, которые необходимо было поставить в Южную Корею. Эти трудности нас не пугали, так как мы считали, что это идет на пользу и в интересах корейского населения Северной Кореи, так и в интересах населения Южной Кореи. За все эти поставляемые товары и материалы Советское Командование рассчитывало получить как необходимые промышленные товары и детали, которые производятся на Юге, а также столь необходимое для населения Северной Кореи продовольствие. Вместо этого Американское Командование в экономической подкомиссии и на заседании настоящего Совещания назвало неудовлетворительное количество товаров и материалов на сумму составляющую всего лишь 10 млн. иен, совершенно отказалось поставить для Северной Кореи взамен отпускаемых товаров продовольствие.

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Таким образом, если пойти на принятие предложения Американского Командования по обмену товарами, то Советское Командование должно кредитовать Южную Корею за счет ресурсов и труда корейских граждан, работающих в промышленности Северной Кореи, на сумму 79 миллионов иен.

Представители Советского Командования не считают себя в праве ущемлять интересы граждан Северной Кореи и за их счет кредитовать Южную Корею. Считаю целесообразным и необходимым временно снять вопросы, включенные в повестку дня настоящего Совещания:

1. Об условиях отпуска электроэнергии из Северной Кореи в Южную.

2. Об обмене между Северной и Южной Кореей продовольствием (рис), сырьем, топливом, промышленным оборудованием и химическими продуктами.

3. О взаимных расчетах за поставки из Южной Кореи в Северную и наоборот.

Представители Советского Командования считают возможным вновь возвратиться к обсуждению этого вопроса лишь только тогда, когда Американское Командование сможет гарантировать поставку из Южной Кореи в Северную Корею необходимых деталей для промышленности и продуктов питания рабочим, занятым в промышленности (рис, ячьмень, соя, бобы и пр.). Причем, чтобы сумма обоюдных поставок была бы примерно эквивалентной".

После заявления генерал-полковника Шыкова, генерал Арнольд попросил передать текст заявления для изучения и дачи ответа на следующем заседании.

Советские Представители согласились с просьбой генерала Арнольд.

Генерал-полковник Шыков закрыл заседание в 16.30.

Глава Советской Делегации
генерал-полковник Шыков

Глава Американской Делегации
генерал-майор Арнольд

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Приложение № 1

# В Е Д О М О С Т Ь

распределения радиоволн (частот) между радиовещательными станциями зон Американской и Советской военной ответственности.

| №№ пп | Пункты нахождения радиовещательных станций. | Длина волны (частоты в килоцик. | Мощность | Позывные | Примечание |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **а) Зона Советской военной ответственности.** | | | | |
| 1. | Сингисю | 900 кц. | 50 в. | | |
| 2. | Хэйдзио | 1090 кц. | 500 в. | | |
| 3. | Хэйдзио | 820 кц. | 500 в. | - | |
| 4. | Кайсю | 800 кц. | 50 в. | | |
| 5. | Сейсин | 1100 кц. | 300 в. | - | |
| 6. | Сейсин | 850 кц. | 10 кв. | | |
| 7. | Двесин | 1000 кц. | 50 в. | | |
| 8. | Двесин | 1000 кц. | 50 в. | | |
| 9. | Канко | 1050 кц. | 250 в. | | |
| 10. | Канко | 780 кц. | 250 в. | - | |
| 11. | Циннампо | 580 кц. | 350 в. | - | |
| 12. | Циннампо | 580 кц. | 350 в. | - | |
| 13. | Генван | 660 кц. | 50 в. | | |
| 14. | Гензан | 600 кц. | 50 в. | | |
| 15. | Коген | 860 кц. | 30 в. | | |
| | **б) Зона Американской Военной ответственности.** | | | | |
| 1. | Сеул | 970 кц. | 5 кв. | | |
| 2. | Сеул | 2510 кц. | 3 кв. | | |
| 3. | Сейсю | 600 кц. | 50 в. | | |
| 4. | Тайдзн | 880 кц. | 50 в. | | |
| 5. | Рири | 570 кц. | 0,5 кв. | | |
| 6. | Кесю | 780 кц. | 0,3 кв. | | |

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 7. Рейган | 600 кц. | 30 в. |
| 8. Никсан | 600 кц. | 30 в. |
| 9. Корио | 650- | 30 в. |
| 10. Тайкю | 800 кц. | 0,3 кв. |
| 11. Масан | 600 кц. | 50 в. |
| 12. Фузан | 650 кц. | 0,3 кв. |

Полковник (Харлихи) Советник (Балсанов)

1 февраля 1946 г.
г.Сеул.

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HEADQUARTERS
U.S. - SOVIET JOINT CONFERENCE
Seoul, Korea

2 February 1946

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF 2 FEBRUARY 1946
#13

The meeting was called to order by Major General Arnold, chairman, at 1300 hours.

Present were: Major General Arnold, Major General Spalding, Mr. H.W. Benninghoff, Colonel R.H. Booth, Colonel R.H. Britton, Colonel J.C.Underwood, Colonel W.J. Herlihy, Lt.Colonel A.J.Cornelson, and Lt. ColonelG.B. Enders representing the American Delegation, and Colonel General Shtikov, Extraordinary Minister Tsarapkin, Major General Shanin, Advisor Balasanov, Engr-Colonel Butusov, Advisor Manukian, Advisor Lt.Colonel Karkulyenko, Secretary Maslov and Interpreter O.Z.Maslova representing the Soviet Delegation.

General Arnold opened the meeting by requesting information as to the status of Item 14 of the Joint Agenda. General Shtikov replied that no answer had yet been received from the Soviet Command.

On Item 11 of the Joint Agenda, the proposal of the American Delegation was accepted for further study by the Soviet Command of North Korea. The decision of the Soviet Command will be forwarded by letter to the American Command.

Proposal of the American Delegation on Item 11:

"1. The primary considerations necessary for the reestablishing of the communications between the Soviet and United States zones of responsibility are the resumption of service between: Seoul and Pyongyang, Seoul and Wonsan, Seoul and Chinnampo and Kangnung and Wonsan.

"2. The following circuits existed formerly and should be reestablished as soon as practicable:

a. Seoul to Pyongyang
   (1) Open wire
      4 telephone, voice frequency*
      3 telephone, carrier
      1 simplex telegraph
      1 telephone and telegraph, simplex
   (2) Cable (international telecommunications)
      6 telephone, carrier
b. Seoul to Chinnampo
   (1) Open wire



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1 telephone voice frequency
1 telephone, carrier
1 telegraph, duplex
1 telegraph, simplex

c. Seoul to Wonsan
(1) Open wire
3 telephone, voice frequency
1 telephone, carrier
1 teletype, duplex
1 telegraph, Boehme automatic
(2) Cable (international telecommunications)
7 telephone carrier

d. Kangnung to Wonsan
(1) Open wire
1 telephone, voice frequency
1 telegraph, simplex
2 telephone, voice frequency(via Changjon)
1 telegraph, simplex (via Changjon)

* Note: These circuits, now in service for military use exclusively, will continue to be used as such. All other circuits to be used for civilian communications.

"3. This proposal of the American Command does not exclude the establishing of communications between other towns of North Korea with other towns of South Korea."

Item 15 of the Joint Agenda was then discussed, and the following agreements reached:

1. For the purpose of establishing permanent coordinationbetween Soviet and U.S. Military Commands in Korea concerning administrative and economic problems in the future, as deemed necessary by the request of either side, special meetings by the representatives of both commands (Soviet and U.S.) in regard to the problems of their interest will be held.

2. In regard to the submission of problems for discussion during the special meetings by the Military Commands of either side, competent representatives and the necessary number of advisors and experts will be appointed.

3. Recommendations of special meetings will be in force after the approval of the Soviet Military Command in North Korea, and the U.S. Military Command in South Korea.

4. Place and time of special meetings will be established upon agreement between the Soviet and U.S. Military

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Commands in Korea, in Seoul or Heijo respectively.

5. For permanent coordination of the Soviet Military Command in Heijo (Pyongyang) with the U.S. Military Command in Seoul, Soviet and American Military Commands agree to keep in good order the telephone communications Pyongyang-Seoul (to appoint and establish a Communications Officer on duty daily from 0900 to 1200 and from 1300 to 1700).

6. Both Commanders will exchange small liaison groups of two or three men to assist the Commanders in the coordination of matters which may arise.

General Arnold read the following preliminary statement concerning Joint Agenda Items 1, 2, and 5a:

"1. We have studied General Shtikov's statement and agree that in the discussions of the economic sub-committee serious divergences of opinion have arisen.

"2. The main point of General Shtikov's statement is that the amount of goods and commodities offered by the U.S. Command is greatly below that offered by the Soviet Command, and that most of this difference is made up of foodstuffs which the Soviet Command feels should be supplied from the South because of supposed surpluses. General Shtikov states that the U.S. Command has refused to supply food needed for the workers of the North.

"3. The position of the U.S. Command, as has been stated on many occasions both by myself in these meetings and by the U.S. Members of the economic sub-committee is that we cannot promise to deliver anything which we do not have. A food shortage exists in both zones of Korea, and we feel that we cannot make committements regarding foodstuffs which we do not have, and cannot be certain of obtaining in the forseeable future.

"4. I have also endeavored to point out, on a number of occasions, that from the records and statistics at our disposal compiled on a national scale by the Japanese during their occupation of the country, the production of grains and cereals, when considered on a per capita basis, was almost the same for North as for South Korea. We have no reason to believe that crop conditions were any different this year from other years. In addition, I should like to point out that the Soviet Command has access to the enormous resources of Manchuria, an area from which Korea has for many years acquired a large volume of its food.

"5. General Shtikov has by his statement of yesterday, created a serious situation which demands the most careful study. It involves important problems regarding the present

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and future of Korea. Therefore, I desire to defer further discussion of this problem until this study can be presented.

"With General Shtikov's permission we will proceed with other business of this conference."

General Arnold as chairman, officially adjourned the meeting at 1510 hours.

A.V.ARNOLD
Major General, U.S.A.
Chairman

T.F.SHTIKOV
Colonel General
Chief of Soviet Delegation



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~~Секретно~~

СОВЕЩАНИЕ СОВЕТСКИХ И АМЕРИКАНСКИХ ПРЕДСТАВИТЕЛЕЙ
Сеул, Корея
2 февраля 1946 г.

ПРОТОКОЛ ЗАСЕДАНИЯ 2 ФЕВРАЛЯ 1946 г.
№ 13.

Председатель, генерал-майор Арнольд, открыл заседание в 13.00.

От Советской Делегации присутствовали: генерал-полковник Шыков, посланник Пархоменко, генерал-майор [illegible], инженер-полковник Балаганов, инженер-полковник Бутусов, советник Манукян, советник подполковник Коркуленко, секретарь Маслов, переводчица Маслова О.З.

От Американской Делегации присутствовали: генерал-майор Арнольд, генерал-майор Сполдинг, политический советник Бенингхоф, полковник Бут, полковник Бритон, полковник Ундервуд, полковник Херлихи, подполковник Корнельсон и подполковник Эндерс.

Генерал Арнольд открыл заседание вопросом, получила ли Советская Делегация какую-либо информацию относительно пункта 14 об'единенной повестки дня. Генерал Шыков ответил, что от Советского Командования еще не поступило ответа.

Предложения Американской Делегации по пункту № 11 об'единенной повестки дня принять для дальнейшего изучения Советским Командованием в Северной Корее. Решение Советского Командования по данному вопросу будет сообщено Американскому Командованию письмом. Ниже следует предложение Американской Делегации по пункту № 11:

"1. Первоначальными мероприятиями, необходимыми для восстановления телефонной связи между Советской и Американской зонами военной ответственности, является возобновление работы линий между Сеулом и Пхэньяном, Сеулом и Вонсаном, Сеулом и Циннампо; Конгнунг и Вонсан.

2. Следующие линии, существовавшие раньше, и линии, которые должны быть восстановлены как можно скорее,

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а) Сеул - Пхэньян.

(1) - открытый провод

4 телефон, частота голоса*

3 телефон, несущая частота

1 телефон симплекс

1 телефон и телеграф, симплекс

(2) - кабель (международная телефонная связь)

6 телефон, несущая частота

б) Сеул - Циннампо

(1) - открытый провод

1 телефон, частота голоса

1 телефон, несущая частота

1 телеграф, дуплекс

1 телеграф, симплекс

в) Сеул - Вонсан

(1) - Открытый провод

3 телефон, частота голоса

1 телефон, несущая частота

1 телетайп, дуплекс

1 телеграф, Боэхме автоматический

(2) - кабель (международная телефонная связь)

7 телефон, несущая частота

г) Кангнунг - Вонсан

(1) - Открытый провод

1 телефон, частота голоса

1 телеграф, симплекс (через Чанджонг)

2 телефон, частота голоса (через Чанджонг)

* Примечание: Эти линии сейчас используются исключительно армией и в будущем будут использованы таким же образом. Все другие линии будут использованы для гражданской связи.

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К вышеприведенному тексту на об'единенном заседании Американских и Советских Представителей было принято следующее добавление; внесенное Советской Делегацией: "Настоящие предложения Американского Командования не исключают связи других городов Северной Кореи с другими городами Южной Кореи".

По пункту 15 об'единенной повестки дня было достигнуто нижеследующее решение:

"1. Для осуществления постоянной координации между Советским и Американским Военным Командованием в Корее по административно-хозяйственным вопросам в дальнейшем, по мере необходимости, по просьбе одной из сторон, проводить специальные Совещания представителей двух Командований (Советского и Американского) по интересующим их вопросам.

2. На специальные Совещания, в зависимости от вопросов, предлагаемых к обсуждению военным Командованием каждой стороны, назначаются компетентные представители и необходимое количество советников и экспертов.

3. Решения специальных Совещаний вступают в силу после утверждения их Командующим Советскими Войсками в Северной Корее и Командующим Американскими войсками в Южной Корее.

4. Место и время специальных Совещаний устанавливается на договоренности между Советским и Американским военным командованием в Корее, в Сеуле или Пхеньяне поочередно. Председательствование также поочередно.

5. Для постоянной связи штаба Советских войск в Пхеньян со штабом Американских войск в Сеуле, Советское и Американское Командования соглашаются поддерживать в хорошем состоянии телефонную линию связи Пхеньян-Сеул и установить дежурство оперативных офицеров ежедневно с 9 до 12 часов и с 13 до 17 часов.

6. Оба Командования обменяются связными группами, 2-3 челов., чтобы помогать Командующим в координации вопросов, которые могут возникнуть.

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Генерал Арнольд зачитал нижеследующее предварительное заявление по пунктам 1, 2 и 5-а об'единенной повестки дня:

"1. Мы изучили заявления генерала Шыкова и соглашаемся что в процессе обсуждения в экономической подкомиссии возникли серьезные расхождения во мнениях.

2. Главным пунктом заявления генерала Шыкова является то, что количество товаров и предметов потребления, предлагаемых Американским Командованием, гораздо ниже, чем количество, предлагаемое Советским Командованием, и что большую часть этой разницы составляет продовольствие, которое, как находит Советское Командование, должно быть доставлено с Юга вследствие предполагаемых излишков. Генерал Шыков заявляет, что Командование США отказалось поставлять продовольствие, нужное рабочим Севера.

3. Позиция Командования США как она была высказана во многих случаях, как мною на этих совещаниях, так и представителями Соединенных Штатов на экономической подкомиссии, заключается в том, что мы не можем обещать поставок того, чего у нас нет.

Недостаток продовольствия существует в обоих зонах Кореи и мы полагаем, что в настоящее время мы не можем дать обязательство в отношении продовольствия, которого у нас нет, и мы не можем быть уверенными, что сможем его достать в недалеком будущем.

4. Я также старался указать в ряде случаев, что отчеты и статистические данные, которыми мы располагаем, составлены в масштабе всей страны японцами во время их оккупации страны, показывают, что производство зерна и хлебных злаков в расчете на душу населения, почти одинаково в Северной и Южной Корее. Мы не имеем причин полагать, что положение с урожаем в этом году было отличным по сравнению с другими годами.

В дополнение я хотел бы указать, что Советское Командование получило доступ к огромным ресурсам Маньчжурии, район, из которого Корея в течение многих лет получала большое количество своего продовольствия.

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5. Генерал Шиков/ своим вчерашним заявлением создал серьезное положение, которое требует самого тщательного изучения. Оно включает важные проблемы, касающиеся настоящего и будущего Кореи, поэтому я хотел бы отложить дальнейшее обсуждение этого вопроса до тех пор, пока результаты этого изучения не будут представлены.

С разрешения генерала Шикова мы перейдем к обсуждению других вопросов настоящего Совещания.

Генерал Арнольд закрыл совещание в 15.10.

Глава Советской Делегации
генерал-полковник Шиков

Глава Американской Делегации
генерал-майор Арнольд.

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HEADQUARTERS
U.S. - SOVIET JOINT CONFERENCE
Seoul, Korea

4 February 1946

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF 4 FEBRUARY 1946
#14

The meeting was opened at 1300 by the chairman, Col. General Shtikov.

Present from the Soviet delegation: Colonel General Shtikov, Minister Tsarapkin, Major General Shanin, Major General Romanyenko, Advisor Balasanov, Engr-Colonel Butusov, Advisor Manukian, Advisor Lt. Colonel Korkulenko, Secretary Maslov.

Present from the American delegation: Major General Arnold, Major General Spalding, Political Advisor Benninghoff, Colonel Booth, Colonel Brittem, Colonel Underwood, Colonel Herlihy, Lt. Colonel Cornelson, Lt. Colonel Enders.

At the meeting the points of the joint agenda for which, as yet no final decision had been reached, were discussed.

1. Points 5 and 6 "regarding establishment of a unified financial system for all of Korea." Decision: Leave for last studies of materials, which will be presented to the American Command in the name of the Soviet Military Command in North Korea.

2. Point 10 " regarding transportation of coal and farm products from Manchuria to Southern Korea through Northern Korea. The Soviet delegation puts aside the presented point, as not having relation to the present conference and not inherent in point 4 of paragraph III of the Moscow Communique concerning Korea.

3. At the present conference it was decided to include a new point in the joint agenda: "Concerning formation of a Joint Commission of Representatives of the American Military Command in South Korea and the Soviet Military Command in North Korea."

After the discussion of the presented point there were accepted with minor changes the following proposals of the Soviet delegation:

1. The Soviet and American Military Commands, in accordance with Paragraph 2, Section III, of the decision concerning Korea of the Moscow Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Soviet Union, the U.S.A. and the United Kingdom, have agreed:



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A. To establish a 10-man Commission - 5 members from the Soviet Command and 5 members from the American Command. The number of members of the Commission may be changed by mutual agreement of the Commands.

B. To bring in the necessary number of advisors, experts and technical workers for the work of the Commission.

C. Seoul, the capitol city, is chosen as the permanent seat of the Joint Commission. When necessary the Commission will visit Pyongyang. The commission will consult with Democratic political parties and social organizations of both South and North Korea. When necessary the Commission will visit any other place in Korea.

D. The Joint Commission will start its work not later than one month after the work of the present Conference of representatives of the Soviet and American Military Commands is completed.

E. The Soviet and American Military Commands will submit to each other lists naming their members of this Commission.

F. The order of the work of this Commission will be established at its first meeting.

At this meeting in answer to the statement of Colonel General Shtikov of 1 February 1946, Arnold made his own second statement and requested to include his in the minutes of the meeting (see enclosure).

In answer to the statement by General Arnold, Colonel General Shtikov said that in as much as the American Delegation makes a second statement and by it enters a series of new questions, the Soviet delegation will study this statement and will give its answer at the current meeting 5 February 1946.

At 1730 Colonel General Shtikov officially closed the meeting.

T.F.SHTIKOV
Colonel General
Chief of Soviet Delegation
Chairman

A.V.ARNOLD
Major General, U.S.A.
Chief of U. S. Delegation

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URGENT ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

Pertaining to

RENEWAL OF INTERCHANGE OF GOODS AND SERVICES

between

SOUTH AND NORTH KOREA

STATEMENT BY U.S. DELEGATION

AGENDA ITEMS 1, 2, 5a.

SEOUL CONFERENCE, 4 FEBRUARY 1946

Annex filed in Envelope in rear of Complete file

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In the 14 days of this conference in which the U. S. and Soviet delegations have collaborated in the solution of urgent economic and administrative problems for the benefit of a unified Korea, much progress has been made. Both delegations have realized that North and South Korea are parts of the same country and are necessary to each other if a sound national economy is to be developed. The cooperation and understanding in the solution of many complicated and difficult problems is noteworthy.

The basic problem before the Conference is to solve the urgent economic problems affecting both Northern and Southern Korea. Prior to the Japanese surrender, Korea, as an economic unit, contributed materially to the Japanese war effort. Since the division of Korea into two zones by the 38° parallel, economic progress has been most unsatisfactory because the two parts are complementary. Each zone must help the other zone to the limit of its resources to bring about a sound economy. Neither zone is self-sufficient now nor can either zone, alone, ever be self-sufficient. Only by combining all of the resources and effort of both zones can North and South Korea be successful. It is the responsibility of the U. S. and Soviet delegations, meeting together in this conference, to bring about such coordination between the two zones as will restore to the Korean people the opportunities for united economic effort.

The Soviet delegation stated on February 1 that they considered it expedient and necessary to exclude the following questions which were included in the Agenda of the present Conference:

1. The release of electric power from Northern Korea to Southern Korea.

2. The exchange of foodstuffs such as rice, raw materials, fuel, industrial equipment and chemicals between North and South Korea.

3. The mutual settlement of accounts for goods which are being delivered from South Korea to North Korea and vice versa.

It was further stated that it would be possible to return to the study of these questions only when the U. S. Command would guarantee the delivery from South Korea to North Korea of parts needed in industry and of foodstuffs such as rice, barley, soy beans, beans, etc., for the workers engaged in industry, and when deliveries from South Korea would be equivalent to deliveries from North Korea.

The Soviet delegation stated that North Korea could supply South Korea with electric power, coal, chemical fertilizers, steel, copper, and other metals and salt with a total value of 89,000,000 yen and that the U. S. members of the Economic Sub-committee offered a list of goods and materials which totalled 10,000,000 yen. During the meetings of the Economic Sub-committee there was no mutual agreement as to final lists of materials to be exchanged. The above figures therefore are not final figures and do not constitute a fair basis for comparison. To give a correct picture of the exchange of goods between the two zones, I have had a study made and I will present that study to you here and now.



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AVAILABILITY OF GOODS AND SERVICES FOR EXCHANGE

General

During the initial discussions of the Economic Subcommittee, the United States representative proposed a reopening of normal trade relations between the Northern and Southern zones of Korea.

When this proposal was rejected as premature, the work of the Subcommittee turned to the problem of exchanging information as to (1) the range of items that could be used in the respective zones, (2) the items and amounts which it was possible for the respective zones to ship to each other, and (3) of these available items, the specific items and amounts that would be recommended for exchange. Factors that were considered by the United States representative included:

1. Soviet insistence that the 1 August 1945 Yen valuation of the items to be shipped from each zone be kept roughly equal. This precluded extension of credit in case of an imbalance of goods available for movement during 1946. The United States representative took the [illegible] Korea would benefit in the long run by building up a credit against Southern Korea, whereas Southern Korea would benefit by increased imports.

2. Transportation limitations. Items which Northern Korea could make available for shipment, and which Southern Korea could use, included large bulk items such as fertilizer and anthracite coal. The quantities, while less than the economy of Southern Korea normally requires, were far beyond the actual carrying capacity of present means of transportation.

Goods and Services from Southern Korea

In reporting to the Soviet representative of the Economic Subcommittee the items that were desired by Northern Korea that could be made available for shipment from Southern Korea, the United States representative was guided by these factors:

1. Present limited production of Southern Korea's industries, about 10 percent of normal.

2. Increased production that would result from an exchange of goods with Northern Korea.

3. Dependence of some industries on raw materials not obtainable in Korea and the probability of obtaining them.

4. Equitable distribution of scarce commodities between the two zones.

On this basis, Southern Korea agreed to ship to Northern Korea manufactured goods and spare parts having a Yen value of 10,333,940 based on the prices of 1 August 1945, the price scale recommended by the Soviet representative. Goods to be shipped included textiles, transformers, copper wire, electric light bulbs, meters, replacement parts for railroad equipment, and machinery (see ANNEX A)

In addition, in reply to Soviet requests, Southern Korea has agreed to furnish Northern Korea with the following items, with the Yen valuation again based on prices of 1 August 1945:

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(6) Third class Passenger Coaches (replacement cost less 50 percent for depreciation). . . . . ¥ 5,240,000

1 Observation Coach (replacement cost less depreciation) . . . . . 350,000

20 Locomotive Repairs, Heavy (with materials) . . 4,375,000

50 Locomotive Repairs, Light (with materials) . . 1,500,000

Zinco and lead concentrates . . . . . 3,950,000

The items listed above total 25,768,940 Yen based on 1 August 1945 prices.

Goods and Services from Northern Korea

As pointed out previously, transportation limitations and the wish of the Soviet Delegation that exchange of goods be held to approximately equal Yen valuations, are factors in the selection of the goods to be shipped from Northern Korea. Within [illegible], the guiding factor for selection is the obtaining of goods which would assist to the greatest degree the revival of industrial activity in Southern Korea and assist in meeting the need of Northern Korea for manufactured goods.

Goods and services requested from Northern Korea are:

| | |
|---|---|
| Metals, chemicals and lumber . . . . . | ¥ 11,601,166 |
| Fertilizer (38,500 metric tons) . . . . . | 7,700,000 |
| Electric Power, 15 August 1945 through 1946, net | 5,301,277.80 |
| Total (1 August 1945 prices ) . . . . . | ¥ 24,602,443.80 |

Comparative Value of Proposed Exchange

The total valuations of goods for exchange discussed in the two sections immediately above, amounting to 25,768,940 Yen from Southern Korea and 24,602,443.80 Yen from Northern Korea, do not give a full picture of the actual worth of the goods being exchanged.

These figures are based on the prices prevailing on 1 August 1945, as recommended by the Soviet delegation on the grounds that no stable scale of prices had existed after that date.

Present labor costs now are many times higher than they were under the controlled economy of the Japanese. Most of the goods to be shipped by Southern Korea are manufactured goods in which the cost of labor represents most of the cost of the product.

When based on production costs of 1 December 1945, which was the price basis recommended by the United States Delegation, the value of the goods to be exchanged appears as follows:

From Southern Korea:

| | |
|---|---|
| Manufactured Goods and Spare Parts . . . . . | ¥ 78,902,896 |
| 100 Passenger Coaches . . . . . | 52,400,000 |
| 1 Observation Coach . . . . . | 3,500,000 |
| 20 Locomotive Repairs, Heavy . . . . . | 43,750,000 |
| 50 Locomotive Repairs, Light . . . . . | 15,000,000 |
| Zinc and lead Concentrates . . . . . | [illegible] |
| Total | ¥ 212,352,896 |



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From Northern Europe
Metals, Chemicals and Timber ..... $ 60,642,706
Fertilizer (36,000 tons) ..... 36,000,000
Electric Power, 25 August 1945 through 1946, est . [illegible].80
Total [illegible].80

Copies of the 2 August 1945 and 2 November 1945 price lists submitted [illegible] are given [illegible]

ANNEX A - Telegram from [illegible] Korea, 2 August 1945 prices
ANNEX B - Same, 2 November prices
ANNEX C - Telegram from [illegible] Korea, 2 August 1945 prices
ANNEX D - Same, 2 November prices
ANNEX E - Schedule for exchange of 45mm and 2mm ammunition for fertilizer.

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BASIC FACTORS AFFECTING CERTAIN IMPORTANT ITEMS

ELECTRIC POWER

Generation of power for Korea and its transmission to distributing companies throughout the nation have been the function of a single company, the Korea Electric Power Company. It has operated the hydroelectric plants, all located in Northern Korea, and maintained transmission facilities and operating personnel throughout the nation.

Records of this company show the following:

1. The wholesale rate for electric power delivered to the distributing companies is, and was on 15 August 1945, 2 (two) sen per kilowatt hour. A rate of 2.97 sen was quoted by the Soviet delegation, but such rate never was officially approved and no payment at that rate was made.

2. Total KWH received and metered by distributing companies in Southern Korea during the period 15 August 1945 to 31 December 1945 inclusive.....135,998,240.

3. Account for 1945 period:

| | |
|---|---|
| Cost of delivered power..... | ¥ 2,721,964.80 |
| Credit for salaries paid operating personnel and maintenance costs..... | ¥ 903,987.00 |
| Credit for funds made available for payment of salaries of employees in Northern Korea..... | [illegible] |
| Total Credits ..... | ¥ [illegible] |
| Less cost of power .. | [illegible] |
| Net Credit to Southern Korea.... | ¥ 3,092,022.20 |

4. Account for 1946: (Refer to ANNEX F)

| | |
|---|---|
| Cost of delivered power, estimated at 629,500,000 KWH at 2 sen ..... | ¥ 12,590,000.00 |
| Southern Korea Transmission Expense .... | [illegible] |
| Net cost to Southern Korea for 1946 .... | 8,393,300.00 |
| Less 1945 net credit ..... | [illegible] |
| Due Northern Korea for power (est.) .... | ¥ 5,301,277.80 |



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Submitted herewith as ANNEXES G and H respectively are the proposals

FERTILIZER

Southern Korea's agriculture normally requires the use of large amounts of both nitrogenous and phosphate fertilizers. Of these, nitrogenous fertilizer (ammonium sulphate) is available in Northern Korea.

This transportation limitations render it impossible to move fertilizer from Northern Korea in the quantities normally required, an embargo of zinc and lead concentrates requested by Northern Korea for 36,000 tons of ammonium sulphate is possible. This embargo would be based on equal limitations of the commodities embargoed, based on the prices of 1 August 1945.

COAL

Of Southern Korea's industrial deficiencies, coal, including anthracite, bituminous and coking coal is one of the most serious.

Anthracite coal is available in Northern Korea.

Transportation considerations have limited even the amount of anthracite coal that now is being produced in Northern Korea. Because of this, and despite the great need for coal in Southern Korea, it is not possible at this time to plan for the movement of coal from Northern Korea.

It is hoped that transportation facilities will improve in the future to the point where coal shipments from Northern Korea can be arranged.

ECONOMIC SUBCOMMITTEE ACTION

Submitted herewith as ANNEXES G and H respectively are the proposals made under Item 1 of the Joint Agenda, relating to electric power, and under Item 2, relating to the exchange of goods and commodities, in the form in which these matters last were discussed by the Economic Subcommittee. The shipping schedules previously referred to and annexed hereto were drafted as inclosures to these proposals.

Also submitted as ANNEX I are the proposals under Item 3a of the Joint Agenda relating to payment for goods exchanged between the two Commands and between civilians of the two zones. These proposals have been discussed in subcommittee and were generally agreed upon.

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FOODSTUFFS

A study of the comparative availability of foodstuffs involves a number of factors. The most important of these are the population of the two zones, the number of industrial workers who are non-producers of foodstuffs, the per capita production of foodstuffs in each zone, the imports of foodstuffs from Manchuria in the past, the balance of trade in foodstuffs in the past and the present situation, with particular reference to Southern Korea, as the facts concerning the situation in Northern Korea are not available to the U.S. Delegation.

Population

The following tabulation, based on the 1944 census, shows the population of Korea by provinces, north and south of 38°.

Provinces North of 38°:

| | |
|---|---|
| Pyongan Pukto | 1,881,352 |
| Hwangae do | 2,013,166 |
| Pyongan Namdo | 1,826,651 |
| Hang Yang Namdo | 2,014,388 |
| Hang Yang Pukto | 1,124,153 |
| Kangwon do (north) | 847,848 |
| Kyonggi do (north) | 59,660 |
| Total | 9,767,218 |

Provinces South of 38°:

| | |
|---|---|
| Cholla Pukto | 1,673,041 |
| Cholla Namdo | 2,747,819 |
| Kyonggi do (south) | 3,030,228 |
| Kyong Sang Pukto | 2,603,739 |
| Kyong Sang Namdo | 2,416,093 |
| Ch'ung Ch'ong Namdo | 1,673,489 |
| Ch'ung Ch'ong Pukto | 979,656 |
| Kangwon do (south) | 1,008,859 |
| Total | 16,132,924 |
| Total Population of Korea | 25,900,142 |

The population of Northern Korea thus represents 37.7% of the population of Korea and the population of Southern Korea represents the remaining 62.3%

Distribution of population engaged in Mining and Industry

The Soviet Delegation has stated that Northern Korea has a greater Number of industrial workers than Southern Korea.

The following tabulation (1944 census) shows the number of workers engaged in industry and mining. It will be seen that the number of workers in the North is only 58,167 greater than the number of industrial workers in Southern Korea.

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SUBJECT

The last paragraph of Page 8 should read:

"The chief item of foodstuffs export of Korea has been rice. Japan exploited Korea as a source of rice by encouraging increased production and forcing Koreans to eat other grains and imported Manchuria cereals. Present production is such that rice exports can only be maintained by increased imports of Manchurian cereals and by further reduction in the already poor Korean diet. The average exports of rice to Japan for the years of 1937-1940 inclusive were 6,483,690 suk polished; for the years 1941-1944 inclusive this figure was reduced to 3,281,089 suk. For these years, 1941-1944 about one-fourth of this total of 3,281,089 suk was kept in Korea for the consumption of the Japanese Army. Production of rice declined during the years of the war chiefly because of the shortage of fertilizer. The average annual production of rice from 1936 to 1940 inclusive was 21,245,954 suk as [illegible] for the period 1941-1944 inclusive."

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Workers engaged in Industry and Mining:

| | |
|---|---|
| Northern Korea | 372,643 |
| Southern Korea | 313,276 |
| Total | 685,919 |

Both Northern and Southern Korea have essentially agricultural economies; only 2.4% of the total population of Korea being engaged in industry and mining, and even though there is a greater number of industrial and mining workers in the North, the per capita food production is greater in Northern Korea than in Southern Korea.

Production and External Trade

It has been stated in different publications that Korea is a food surplus country. It is to be remembered that this situation existed alongside large imports of foodstuffs, principally from Manchuria, and at the expense of adequate nutrition of the Korean people.

Foodstuffs have been imported as follows:

1. From Manchuria (1940-1944 inclusive average):

| Kinds | Unit (Bbk Polished) |
|---|---|
| Corn | 250,000 |
| Sorghum | 196,000 |
| Millets | 543,000 |
| Soy Beans | 422,000 |
| Other Beans | 108,000 |
| Other Grains (Barley, Oats Buckwheat) | 264,000 |
| Total | 1,782,000 |

2. From Japan. In 1941 Korea imported 173,855 mk of wheat. From Japan. Figures for other years are not available.

The chief item of foodstuffs export of Korea has been rice. Japan exploited Korea as a source of rice by encouraging rice production and forcing Koreans to eat other grains and imported Manchuria cereals. Present production is such that rice exports can only be maintained by increased imports of Manchurian cereals and by further reduction in the already poor Korean diet. The average exports of rice to Japan for the years of 1937-1940 inclusive were 6,423,690 mk polished. For the years 1941-1944 about one-fourth of the total was kept in Korea for the consumption of the Japanese Army. Production of rice declined during the years of the war chiefly because of the shortage of fertilizer. The average annual production of rice from 1936 to 1940 inclusive was 21,215,954 mk as compared to an average of 18,896,009 mk for the period 1941-1944 inclusive.

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The per capita production of foodstuffs in Korea is responsibly the same in the Northern area under the Soviet Command as it is in the Southern area under the American Command.

The supporting figures are as follows:

| Province | Population 1944 | Average Published Rice Production (1940-44 incl Est) | Average Other Food Crops Production (1940-44 incl Est) | Average Production per capita (Est) Rice Other Food Foods |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **North Korea** | | | | |
| Pyongan | | | | |
| Pukto | 1,881,352 | 2,060,333 | 3,708,738 | |
| Pyongan | | | | |
| Do | 2,811,166 | 2,008,871 | 3,804,025 | |
| Hamgyo | | | | |
| Namdo | 1,836,651 | 1,837,839 | 2,032,946 | |
| Hang Yang | | | | |
| Namdo | 2,014,398 | 837,892 | 1,769,883 | |
| Hang Yang | | | | |
| Pukto | 1,134,153 | 183,732 | 964,639 | |
| Hamgyon | | | | |
| Do | 847,848 | 320,885 | 665,336 | |
| Kyongi | | | | |
| Do | 99,660 | | | |
| Total | 9,787,218 | 6,648,632 | 10,984,747 | .68 1.68 2.70 |
| **South Korea** | | | | |
| Chulla | | | | |
| Pukto | 1,873,042 | 2,552,514 | 1,278,879 | |
| Chulla | | | | |
| Namdo | 2,747,819 | 2,498,441 | 2,587,988 | |
| Kyongsang | | | | |
| Do (South) | 3,030,238 | 2,288,481 | 1,430,319 | |
| Kyongsang | | | | |
| Pukto | 2,482,779 | 2,105,826 | 2,489,488 | |
| Kyongsang | | | | |
| Namdo | 2,116,093 | 2,983,919 | 1,880,923 | |
| Ch'ung | | | | |
| Ch'ung | | | | |
| Namdo | 1,873,489 | 2,977,489 | 1,303,339 | |
| Ch'ung | | | | |
| Ch'ung | | | | |
| Pukto | 979,656 | 816,123 | 1,037,080 | |
| Kangwon | | | | |
| Do | 1,008,839 | 339,984 | 665,336 | |
| Total | 16,132,954 | 14,767,968 | 12,682,832 | .92 .90 1.69 |

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(Substitution for Item 2, page 10)

2. Prior to the occupation by the American Army, the Japanese authorities, over and above the normal confidential, did give the impression of [illegible] which could possibly have been used by South Koreans with the new Army in the mill of [illegible] available. The people were therefore compelled to act rather than could, the [illegible] spying ring of other people, which normally could have been organized in place of an organization composed of the [illegible] ring. The South Korean is therefore now in a worse position than could by the normal of the abnormal Japanese confidential.

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Summarizing the figures presented above, it may be seen that Korea cannot be considered a food surplus country. There have been exports of rice but at the same time there were sizeable offsetting imports of foodstuffs. In addition the Korean diet was prejudiced by these exports. There are cases in point where male factory laborers were receiving from 1400 to 1800 calories per day when the minimum requirement for a working man is 2400 calories a day. This problem of feeding the Koreans increases with the movement of Koreans into South Korea from North Korea and from Japan and China.

As the figures on production of foodstuffs indicate, North Korea is equally as capable of meeting her food requirements as South Korea. Any transfer from one zone to the other would be to the prejudice of the Korean people in the zone from which the food was transferred. The only exchange that could be justified would be rice from the South for equal amounts of grains from the North only in such quantities as would make the per capita figures for rice and other grains the same for each zone.

Present Situation

The study of foodstuffs given in the above statistics shows approximately equal production in each zone under similar growing conditions, a progressive decrease in rice production over all of Korea during the war period and the need for importing foodstuffs from Manchuria or other outside sources.

Factors making the food situation critical in South Korea are:

1. The production of grains other than rice was below average in 1945.

2. Because the Japanese Army confiscated rice, the people ate their reserve of grain early.

3. Rice smuggled out to Japan and North Korea.

4. The imposition of a ceiling price and rationing caused rice to be withdrawn and hidden.

5. Korean farmers who cannot buy the commodities they need because of short supply, are reluctant to sell rice and have hidden it.

6. The feeding of more than 512,000 Koreans who have come from North Korea to South Korea.

7. The feeding of over 900,000 Koreans repatriated from Japan and of 12,000 from China to South Korea.

8. The feeding of 477,000 Japanese civilians who have now been returned to Japan.

9. The need to provide food for an additional 1,400,000 Koreans who will arrive from Japan at the rate of 315,000 per month starting in February.

10. The inability of South Korea to draw on Manchurian grain stocks to augment its supply.

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Factors Alliaviating the food situation are:

1. The U.S. Army Forces have been and are still being fed with food, all of which is brought from the United States.

2. 20,000 tons of American relief supplies have been received for distribution to needy Koreans.

3. The Military Government is conducting a forceful, carefully planned and systematic campaign of seizure of rice.

4. A food allowance of minimum calorie value and strict rationing are in force for all Koreans, farmers and city workers.

This rice seizure campaign should clarify the status of the food supply in South Korea and will permit the determination whether or not a surplus exists over and above the amount needed to feed the population the minimum ration until the next harvest.

The U.S. Command realizes the extreme seriousness of its food situation in South Korea and is thoroughly sympathetic with the Soviet problem in North Korea. Both commands have the responsibility to maintain the strength of the Korean people.

A plan is being developed to request UNRRA to set up a reserve of food for delivery to South Korea if the present seizure campaign shows a deficit.

It would seem appropriate that the same efforts for allieviating the food situation should be initiated in North Korea.

If these efforts are successful in producing a surplus over minimum requirements for South Korea, the U.S. Command will make such surplus rice available for feeding the workers of North Korea who are producing materials for South Korea.

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CONCLUSION:

South Korea can make available for transfer to North Korea the goods and services as stated above valued at 25,000,000 yen based on 1 August 1945 prices in return for goods and services desired from North Korea, of the same value.

If 1 December 1945 prices are used as a basis, the value of these goods and services, available for delivery from South Korea is 212,000,000 yen. The value of the goods to be taken in exchange from North Korea is 104,000,000 yen. This difference in the December 1st prices is due to the fact that most of the goods to be shipped by Southern Korea are manufactured goods in which the cost of labor represents most of the cost of production; whereas the goods from Northern Korea are primarily based on raw materials and electric energy where natural resources represent the major element of cost. These natural resources may be considered as belonging to Korea as a whole.

South Korea has taken important steps for the conservation of goods and the alleviation of shortages. It would seem appropriate that North Korea, if it has not already done so, should take similar measures.

South Korea should guarantee to make available such surplus stocks of food as may be developed and which are required for the feeding of North Korean workers engaged in the production of material for South Korea.

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PROPOSAL OF U.S. COMMAND

1. That the proposals contained in ANNEXES G, H, and I, covering items 1, 2, and 3a of the agenda and which have been agreed to in part, be approved by the conference.

2a. That goods and services be exchanged to the value of 25,000,000 yen based on August 1 prices as shown in the foregoing tabulation.

b. Also, in view of the much greater value of South Korea offerings, 212,000,000 yen as compared to 107,000,000 yen offered by North Korea, if based on December 1st prices, that such additional fertilizer and other essentials as may be required by South Korea, and for which transportation may be available, be furnished by North Korea without additional remuneration.

3. That South Korea will guarantee to make available as exchange goods from South Korea such surplus [illegible] be developed, and which are required for the feeding of North Korean workers engaged in the production of material for South Korea.

4. That a Joint Economic Commission be appointed to implement this exchange and to make recommendations to the two Commands for such modifications in the exchange as may be found desirable in the future.

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~~Секретно~~

СОВЕЩАНИЕ СОВЕТСКИХ И АМЕРИКАНСКИХ ПРЕДСТАВИТЕЛЕЙ

Сеул, Корея
4 февраля 1946 года

ПРОТОКОЛ ЗАСЕДАНИЯ 4 ФЕВРАЛЯ 1946 г.

Председатель, генерал-полковник Штыков, открыл заседание в 13.00.

От Советской Делегации присутствовали: генерал-полковник Штыков, посланник Царапкин, генерал-майор Шанин, генерал-майор Романенко, советник Баласанов, ,инженер-полковник Бутусов, советник Манукян, советник-подполковник Коркуленко, секретарь Маслов.

От Американской Делегации присутствовали: генерал-майор Арнольд, генерал-майор Сполдинг, политический советник Веннингхов, полковник Бут, полковник Бриттон, полковник Ундервуд, полковник Хэрлихи, подполковник Корнельсон, подполковник Эндерс.

На заседании были обсуждены пункты об"единенной повестки дня, по которым еще не было достигнуто окончательное рушение

1. Пункт 5/б "Об установлении единообразной финансовой системы для всей Кореи". Решено-:Оставить для последующего изучения по материалам, которые будут представлены Американским Командованием на имя Командующего Советскими войсками в Северной Корее.

2. Пункт 10 "О транспортировке угля и сельскохозяйственных продуктов из Маньчжурии в Южную Корею через Северную Корею" Советская Делегация отклоняет данный пункт, как не имеющий отношения к настоящему Совещанию и не вытекающий из пункта 4 раздела III Московского коммюнике о Корее.

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3. На настоящем Совещании было решено включить новый пункт в объединенную повестку дня: " О создании Совместной Комиссии Представителей Командования Американских войск в Южной Корее и Командования Советских войск в Северной Корее.

После обсуждения данного пункта были приняты с незначительными изменениями нижеследующие предложения Советской Делегации:

1. Советское и Американское Военные Командования, руководствуясь § 2 раздела III о Корее решения Московского Совещания Министров Иностранных Дел Советского Союза, Соединенных Штатов Америки и Соединенного Королевства согласились:

а/ Установить количественный состав членов Комиссии- 10 человек - 5 человек от Советского Командования и 5 человек от Американского Командования. Количество членов Комиссии может быть изменено по обоюдному согласию.

б/ Привлечь к работе Комиссии необходимое количество советников, экспертов и технических работников.

в/ Постоянным местом работы избрать столицу Кореи- Сеул. По мере необходимости Комиссия будет выезжать в город Пхеньян Комиссия будет консультироваться с демократическими политическими партиями и общественными организациями Северной и Южной Кореи. Комиссия, когда это необходимо для консультаций, может выезжать в другие пункты Кореи.

г/ Совместная Комиссия начнет свою работу не позднее чем через один месяц после окончания работы ныне происходящего Совещания Представителей Советского и Американского Военных Командований.

д/ Советское и Американское Военные Командования письменно

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уведомляют друг друга о персональном составе членов Комиссии от каждой стороны.

в/ Порядок работы комиссии будет установлен на первом заседании Комиссии.

На данном заседании в ответ на заявление генерал-полковника Шыкова от 1 февраля 1946 года, Арнольд сделал свое второе заявление и попросил включить его в протокол заседания (см. приложение).

Отвечая на заявление генерала Арнольда, генерал-полковник Шыков сказал, что поскольку Американская Делегация делает 2-ое заявление и в него входят ряд новых положений, Советская Делегация изучит это заявление и сделает свое ответное заявление на очередном заседании 5.2.1946 г.

В 17.30 генерал-полковник Шыков официально закрыл заседание.

Глава Советской Делегации
генерал-полковник Шыков

Глава Американской Делегации
генерал-майор Арнольд.

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~~Секретно.~~

СРОЧНЫЕ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ
имеющие отношение
К ВОЗОБНОВЛЕНИЮ ОБМЕНА ТОВАРАМИ И УСЛУГАМИ
между
ЮЖНОЙ И СЕВЕРНОЙ КОРЕЕЙ

ЗАЯВЛЕНИЕ АМЕРИКАНСКОЙ ДЕЛЕГАЦИИ
Повестка дня, пункты 1, 2, 5-а.

Совещание в Сеуле 4 февраля 1946 г.

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State Dept Instr. 12 Apr and 8 July 1976
By FWB/Bhn NARS, Date MAR 30 1977

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В продолжение 14 дней Американская и Советская Делегации работали над разрешением срочных экономических и административных проблем для благополучия об'единенной Кореи. В этом вопросе был достигнут большой прогресс. Обе делегации согласились, что Юг и Север Кореи являются частями одной страны и необходимы одна другой в развитии единой национальной экономики. В разрешении сложных и трудных проблем заслуживает большого внимания вопрос сотрудничества и понимания.

Основной проблемой, стоящей перед настоящей конференцией, является вопрос разрешения срочных экономических поблем, имеющих отношение к Северной и Южной Корее. Перед капитуляцией Японии Корея, как экономически целая единица, содействовала и материально помогала Японии в ее военных усилиях. С тех пор как Корея была разделена на две зоны 38-ой параллелью, экономическое развитие ее было сильно задержано, так как две части Кореи одна дополняли другую. Каждая зона должна помогать другой своими ресурсами для создания крепкой экономики. Ни одна из зон не может сейчас существовать самостоятельно. Только об'единением всех ресурсов и усилий обоих зон могут Север и Юг Кореи развиваться успешно. Задача Американской и Советской Делегации являются - создать такую координацию между двумя зонами, которая ~~[illegible]~~ создаст возможность корейскому народу совместных экономических усилий.

Советская Делегация 1 февраля заявила, что она считает целесообразным и необходимым исключить нижеследующие пункты из об'единенной повестки дня настоящего Совещания:

1. О передаче электроэнергии из Северной зоны Кореи в Южную зону.

2. Об обмене продовольствием (рис), сырьем, топливом, промышленным оборудованием и химическими продуктами между Севером и Югом Кореи.

3. Взаимные расчеты за поставляемую продукцию из Южной Кореи в Северную и наоборот.

Далее также было заявлено, что ~~[illegible]~~ вернутся к этим вопросам можно будет лишь только после того, когда Американское Командование гарантирует доставку из Южной Кореи в Северную ~~[illegible]~~ частей, необходимых для промышленности, продовольствия (рис, просо, соя, ячмень и пр.) для рабочих, занятых в промышленности ~~[illegible]~~ и тогда, когда поставки из Южной Кореи будут равны поставкам из Северной Кореи.

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Советская Делегация заявляет, что она будет снабжать Южную Корею электрической энергией, углем, химическим удобрением, сталью, медью, другими металлами и солью общей стоимостью на 89 миллионов иен и что члены Американской подкомиссии по экономическим вопросам предложили список товаров и материалов на сумму 10 миллионов иен. Во время заседания подкомиссии по экономическим вопросам не было соглашения по вопросу окончательного списка материалов, подлежащих обмену. Вышеприведенные цифры по этому не являются окончательными цифрами и не представляют справедливого основания для сравнения. Для того чтобы дать правильную картину обмена товаров между двумя зонами, я изучил этот вопрос и представляю Вам результаты моей работы.

Возможность получения товаров для обмена.

В первый период обсуждения вопросов экономики, Американская Делегация предложила восстановить нормальные торговые отношения между Северной и Южной зонами Кореи.

Когда это предложение было отвергнуто как преждевременное, подкомиссия по экономическим вопросам начала работать по обмену информацией по следующим вопросам:

1. Номенклатура товаров, которые могут быть использованы в соответствующих зонах.

2. Товары и их количество, которые было возможно из одной зоны передать в другую.

3. Специфические товары и их количество, которые будут рекомендованы для обмена.

Факты, которые были рассмотрены Американскими представителями, включали в себя:

1. Советские требования о том, что цены товаров, передаваемых из одной зоны в другую должны соответствовать ценам на 1 августа 1945 года. Это ~~предотвращало распространение~~ исключало возможность предоставления кредита в случае отсутствия ~~баланса~~ равновесия товаров, передаваемых из одной зоны в другую в течение 1946 года. Американские представители ~~приняли во внимание~~ сообщили, что Северная Корея выиграет, ~~если~~ предоставляя кредиты Южной Корее, Южная же Корея выиграет повышая свой импорт.

2. Транспортное ограничение. Товары, которые Северная Корея может поставить Южной Корее и в которых последняя нуждается, были удобрения и уголь - оба в большом количестве. Количество этих товаров меньше чем потребности экономики Южной Кореи.

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Тем не менее, количество товаров было на много больше чем то, которое железные дороги могли перевезти.

## Товары и услуги Южной Кореи.

Сообщая Советским представителям в подкомисси по экономическим вопросам товары, которые могут быть вывезены из Южной Кореи, представители Американской Делегации руководствовались нижеследующими фактами:

1. Продукция промышленности Южной Кореи в настоящее время составляет 10% от нормальной.

2. Продукция будет увеличена в результате обмена товарами между Северной Кореей.

3. Зависимость некоторой промышленности от сырья, которое не может быть добыто в Корее и возможности его получения.

4. Равномерное распределение редких товаров между двумя зонами.

На этом основании Южная Корея согласилась доставить в Северную Корею продуктов промышленности и запасных частей на сумму 10 миллионов 338 тыс. 940 иен по ценам на 1 августа 1945 года, рекомендованные Советскими представителями. Товары которые подлежат доставке, включали в себя: текстиль, трансформаторы, медную проволоку, электрические лампы, моторы, запасные части для железнодорожного оборудования и машины (смотри приложение -а).

В добавление на запрос Советских Представителей Южная Корея согласилась доставить Северной Корее следующие товары: (по ценам на 1 августа 1945 года):

| | |
|---|---|
| 100 вагонов 3-го класса (50% стоимости воспроизводства было сброшено) ..... | 5.240.000 |
| Салон-вагон (стоимость воспроизводства минус амортизация | 350.000 |
| Капитальный ремонт 20 паровозов (материалами) | 4.375.000 |
| 50 локомотивов -средний ремонт (материалами) | 1.500.000 |
| Концентраты цинка и свинца ..... | 3.950.000 |

Вышеперечисленные товары по ценам на 1 августа 1945 года составляют 25.768.940 иен.

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## Товары и услуги из Северной Кореи.

Как уже раньше было указано, затруднения с транспортом и желания Советской Делегации производить обмен товаров по ценам приблизительно равным ценам, являются причинами отбора этих товаров для доставки из Северной Кореи. Руководящим фактом в этом вопросе является получение товаров, которые помогут возрождению промышленности в Южной Корее и некоторым образом покроют нужды Северной Кореи в промышленных товарах.

### Товары и услуги запрошенные у Северной Кореи:

| | |
|---|---|
| Металл, химические продукты и лес ..... | 11.601.166 иен |
| Удобрения (38.500.метр.тонн) ..... | 7.700.000 " |
| Электроэнергия с 15 августа 1945 г. до конца 1946 года ..... | 5.301.277,80 " |
| Всего по ценам на 1 августа 1945 г. - | 24.602.443,80 " |

### Сравнительная ценность предложенных товаров на обмен.

Общая стоимость товаров, упомянутых в двух предыдущих абзацах, составляет 25.768.240 иен из Южной Кореи и 24.602.443 иены 80 сен из Северной Кореи, не дают полной картины фактической стоимости обмениваемых товаров.

Эти цифры основаны на ценах преимущественно на 1 августа 1945 года, как было рекомендовано Советской Делегацией в целях стабилизации цен, которые существовали после этой даты.

В настоящее время цена труда во много раз выше, чем та, которая была, когда японцы контролировали экономику. Большинство товаров, которые поставляет Южная Корея, являются промышленными товарами, которых стоимость труда составляет большую часть стоимости самого товара.

Если цену товаров взять на 1 декабря 1945 года, что было рекомендовано Американской Делегацией, стоимость предложенных товаров, подлежащих обмену, представляется следующим образом:

Из Южной Кореи:

| | |
|---|---|
| Промышленные товары и запасные части ..... | 78.902.898 |
| 100 пассажирских вагонов ..... | 52.400.000 |
| 1 салон-вагон ..... | 3.500.000 |

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Капитальный ремонт 20 паровозов ..... 43.750.000
Средний ремонт 30 паровозов ..... 15.000.000
Свинцово-цинковые концентраты ..... 18.800.000

Всего: - 212.352.898 мон.

Из Северной Кореи:

Металлы, химические продукты и лес ..... 60.641.746
Удобрения (38.500 тонн) ..... 38.000.000
Электрическая энергия с 15 августа
1945 г. до конца 1946 года ..... 5.301.277,80

Всего - 103.943.023,80 иены

Сравнение цен отдельных товаров на 1 августа 1945 года и 1 декабря 1945 года, показано:

Приложение А - Перевозки из Южной Кореи, на 1 августа 1945 г.
Приложение Б - Тоже, цены на 1 декабря 1945 года.
Приложение В - Перевозки из Северной Кореи, на 1 августа 1945 года.
Приложение Г - Тоже, цены на 1 декабря 1945 года.
Приложение Д - Расписание обмена свинцово-цинковых концентратов на удобрения.

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Основные факторы для иллюстрации известных важных пунктов.

## Электроэнергия.

Выработка электроэнергии для Кореи и передача ее компаниям, распределяющим электроэнергию для населения, являлась функцией единственной компании, корейской электросиловой компании.

Она управляла всеми гидростанциями, расположенными в Северной Корее и эксплоатировала передаточные трансмиссионные линии по всей стране.

Отчетные материалы этой компании показывают следующее:

1. "Оптовая" цена электроэнергии, подаваемой распределительным компаниям, до 15 августа 1945 года была два (2) сена за киловатт час.

Цена 2,97 сена, котируемая Советской Делегацией, никогда официально не фигурировала и никаких платежей по этому расчету произведено не было (не [redacted]).

2. Общее количество киловатт часов электроэнергии, замеренное счетчиками распределительных компаний в Южной Корее за время с 15 августа 1945 года по 31 декабря 1945 года включительно составляет 135.598.240 квт/час.

3. Счет за период 1945 года:

Стоимость отпущенной электроэнергии - 2.711.964, 80 иен.

Кредит в виде зарплаты, оплаченной обслуживающему персоналу и эксплоатационные расходы - 903.987, 00 иен.

Кредит в виде фондов, из которых покрывались расходы на зарплату служащим в Северной зоне - 4.900.000, 00 иен

Итого - 5.803.967, 00 иен

Стоимость отпущенной электроэнергии - 2.711.964, 80

Итого кредита за Северной зоной - 3.092.022, 20

4. Счет за 1946 год (см. приложение е)

| | |
|---|---|
| Стоимость отпущенной электроэнергии, составляющей | 629.500.000, квт/час |
| по 2 сена за квт.час | 12.590.000, 00 иен |
| Расходы в Южной Корее за передачу электроэнергии | 4.196.700, 00 иен |

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Итого причитается с Южной Кореи за 1946 год... [illegible].300,00 иен
Остатки кредита 1945 года 3.092.022,[illegible] "
Итого задолженность за Южной Кореей.... 5.301.277,80

## Удобрения

Сельское хозяйство Южной Кореи нормально (обычно) требует применения больших количеств азотных и фосфорных удобрений. Из них, азотистое удобрение (сульфат аммония), добывается в Северной Корее.

Пока существуют транспортные ограничения, остается невозможной доставка удобрений из Северной Кореи в тех количествах, которые обычно требовались, но обмен свинцовых и цинковых концентратов в количестве 28.500 тонн, заявленных Северной Кореи на сульфат аммония - возможен. Обмен будет базироваться на эквивалентных ценностях, обмениваемых товаров (предметов) по ценам на 1 августа 1945 года.

## Уголь.

Недостаток промышленности Южной Кореи в угле, антрацита, битуминозном и коксующемся угле - наиболее серьезный.

Антрацит добывался в Северной Корее.

Транспортные затруднения ограничивают получение даже того количества антрацита, которое добывается в самой Южной Корее. Даже этого, даже несмотря на острейшую нужду в угле в Южной Корее, в настоящее время невозможно планировать получение угля из Северной Кореи.

Однако, есть надежда, что в будущем транспортные возможности будут улучшаться и достигнут такого состояния, когда маршруты с углем из Северной Кореи смогут отправляться.

Работа подкомиссии по экономическим вопросам.

Приложения Д и Н являются предложениями к пункту № 1 об'единенной повестки дня об отпуске электроэнергии и к пункту № 2 об обмене товарами, составленные в той самой форме, в которой эти вопросы обсуждались в экономической подкомиссии.

Сроки доставки обмениваемых товаров и материалов также включены в приложения к этим предложениям. Также приложены под № 1 предложения к пункту 5-а. об'единенной повестки дня, касающиеся расчетов за товары обмениваемые между двумя командованиями и гражданами двух зон. Эти предложения также обсуждались в подкомиссии и являются в общем согласованными.

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[illegible]

Изучение сравнительных данных по продовольствию требует рассмотрения некоторого количества факторов.

Наиболее важными из них являются: количество населения обоих зон, количество индустриальных рабочих, которые не являются производителями сельскохозяйственных продуктов, производство продовольственных ресурсов на душу населения в каждой зоне, привоз (ввоз) продовольствия из Маньчжурии в последнее время, торговый баланс с продовольствием в последние годы и в настоящее время; все это особенно относится к Южной Корее, так как факты относящиеся к современному положению Северной Кореи Американской Делегации неизвестны.

## Население.

Нижеследующие таблицы, основанные на данных переписи 1944 года, показывают население Кореи по провинциям, расположенным севернее и южнее 38-ой параллели:

Провинции к Северу от 38-ой параллели:

| | |
|---|---|
| Пхеньян Пукдо | 1.991.352 |
| Хванхэдо | 2.013.166 |
| Пхеньян Намдо | 1.826.651 |
| Хамгйон Намдо | 2.014.388 |
| Хамгйон Пукдо | 1.124.153 |
| Кануондо (север) | 847.848 |
| Кйонгыйдо (север) | 59.660 |
| Итого: - | 9.767.218 |

Провинции южнее 38-ой параллели:

| | |
|---|---|
| Чонла Пукдо | 1.673.041 |
| Чонла Намдо | 2.747.819 |
| Кйонгыйдо (южн.) | 3.030.228 |
| Кйон Сан Пукдо | 2.603.739 |
| Кйон Сан Намдо | 2.416.093 |
| Чунг Чонг Намдо | 1.673.489 |
| Чунг Чонг Пукдо | 979.656 |
| Кануондо (южн) | 1.008.859. |
| Итого: - | 16.132.924 |

Всего населения в Корее - 25.900.142

Таким образом, в Северной Корее проживает 37,7% населения Кореи и в Южной - остальные 62,3%

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## Распределение населения, занятого в шахтах и в промышленности.

Советская Делегация заявила, что Северная Корея имеет значительно больше индустриальных рабочих, нежели Южная Корея.

Следующие таблицы (по переписи 1944 года) показывают количество рабочих, занятых в промышленности и на рудниках. Из них видно, что количество рабочих на Севере только на 58.167 больше, чем количество рабочих в Южной Корее.

Рабочие, занятые в промышленности и на рудниках:

| | |
|---|---|
| Северная Корея | 372.043 |
| Южная Корея | 313.876 |
| Итого: | 685.919 |

Экономика как Южной, так и Северной Кореи в основном сельскохозяйственная; количество людей занятых в промышленности и в шахтах, составляет лишь только 2,6% общего количества населения. И несмотря на то, что на севере количество людей, занятых в промышленности и в шахтах больше чем на юге, количество производства продовольствия, приходящееся на человека на севере Кореи больше, чем на юге.

## Производство и внешняя торговля.

Высказывания целого ряда статей (публикации) сводилось к тому, что Корея является страной, имеющей излишки продовольствия. Не следует забывать, что такого рода положение следует об'яснять в основном тем, что излишки продовольствия в продуктах питания об'ясняются большим импортом продовольствия из Маньчжурии, а также за счет питания корейского населения.

Следующий был ввоз продовольствия:

1. Из Маньчжурии (1940-1944 г. вкл. среднее)

| Сорта | Единицы (коку очищенного) |
|---|---|
| Кукуруза | 250.000 |
| Сорго | 196.000 |
| Просо | 543.000 |
| Соя | 422.000 |
| Другие бобы | 108.000 |
| -"- злаки (ячмень, овес, гречиха) | 264.000 |
| Общая сумма | - 1.782.000. |

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3. Из Чжоньи в Корею в 1941 г. ввезено 178.855 пиковых. Цифры ввоза из Чжоньи за другие годы не имеются.

Основной предмет экспорта Кореи из продуктов питания был рис. Чжоньи эксплоатировала Корею, заставляя ее производить рис, который отбирался у населения, принуждая людей есть другие злаки и импортированные злаки из Маньчжурии. Настоящее производство риса может допустить экспорт только в том случае, если будет увеличен ввоз злаков из Маньчжурии, а также за счет питания корейцев, которое и без того плохое. Средний экспорт риса Чжоньи за 1937-1940 г.г. (включит.) составлял 6.428.650 кону (очищенного риса). За 1941-1944 гг. около 1/4 из общего количества ввозного риса из Чжоньи пошло на питание японской армии. Производство риса за годы войны уменьшилось в основном [illegible] удобрений. Среднее годовое производство риса с 1936 до 1940 г. (включит.) составляло 21.245.954 кону, а средний сбор риса за период 1941-1944 г.г. (включит.) 18.886.009.

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Производство продуктов питания на одного человека в основном одинаковое как в Северной Корее при Советском командовании, так и Южной Корее при Американском командовании.

Следующие цифры подтверждают данное положение:

| Провинция | Население в 1944 году | Среднее производство очищен. риса 1940-44 г.г. включительно. Вес в коку. | Среднее производство других продуктов. 1940-44 гг. включительно Вес в коку. | Среднее производство на человека в коку. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Северная Корея** | | | | |
| Пхеньян Пукдо | 1.881.852 | 2.060.333 | 1.788.718 | |
| Хванхэдо | 2.013.166 | 2.008.871 | 2.804.025 | |
| Пхеньян Намдо | 1.826.651 | 1.037.089 | 2.012.946 | |
| Хамгйонг Намдо | 2.014.388 | 837.852 | 1.769.083 | |
| Хамгйонг Пукдо | 1.124.153 | 183.732 | 964.639 | |
| Кануондо | 847.848 | 520.805 | 665.[illegible] | |
| Кйонгийдо | 59.660 | | | |
| Общая сумма: | -9.767.218 | 6.648.682 | 10.004.747 | Рис - 68 |
| | | | | Другие продукты питания -1.02 Всего-1.70 |
| **Южная Корея** | | | | |
| Чонла Пукдо | 1.673.041 | 2.552.514 | 1.288.679 | |
| Чонла Намдо | 2.747.819 | 2.492.441 | 2.567.980 | |
| Кйонгийдо /Юг/ | 3.080.228 | 2.288.481 | 1.410.119 | |
| Кйон Сан Пукдо | 2.608.789 | 2.105.826 | 2.629.400 | |
| Кйон Сан Намдо | 2.416.098 | 1.988.919 | 1.800.928 | |
| Чунг Чонг Намдо | 1.678.489 | 1.957.459 | 1.808.[illegible] | |
| Чунг Чонг Пукдо | 979.656 | 846.123 | 1.027.060 | |
| Кануондо | 1.008.889 | 520.804 | 665.336 | |
| Общая сумма: | 16.132.924 | 14.747.568 | 12.682.832 | |

Рис .91
Другие продукты питания -.78
Всего-1,69

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Суммируя вышеприведенные цифры, становится ясно, что Корею нельзя считать [illegible], имеющей избытки продовольствия. Рис вывозился, в то же самое время ввозилось большое количество продуктов питания. Имеются данные, что рабочий вместо минимальных 2400 калорий получал от 1400 до 1800 калорий.

Продовольственная проблема еще более усугубляется из-за перемещения корейцев с севера Кореи, из Японии и Китая на юг Кореи.

Как указывают цифры по производству продовольствия, Северная Корея так же в состоянии удовлетворить свои продовольственные потребности, как и Южная Корея. Любая переброска продуктов питания из одной зоны в другую пойдет в ущерб корейскому населению той зоны, откуда это продовольствие вывозится. Единственный обмен, который было бы оправдать, - это вывоз риса с юга в обмен на зимний эквивалентное количество зерна с севера, причем в таких количествах, которые уравняли бы нормы риса и зерна, приходящиеся на одного человека в обеих зонах.

Изучение вышеприведенной продовольственной статистики показывает примерно одинаковое производство в каждой зоне, в примерно одинаковых условиях выращивания прогрессирующее уменьшение производства риса по всей Корее в годы войны и необходимость ввоза продовольствия из Маньчжурии и других мест.

Факторы, делающие продовольственное положение Кореи критическим, следующие:

1. Производство зерна, исключая рис, было в 1945 году ниже среднего.
2. Японская армия конфисковала рис. Население очень рано использовало в качестве зерна.
3. Рис контрабандным путем вывозился в Японию и Северную Корею.
4. Введение твердых цен и норм снабжения рисом привели к тому, что крестьяне стали прятать и не сдавали его на продажу.
5. Корейские крестьяне, которые не могут купить необходимые товары, ввиду нехватки, их, не желают продавать рис и спрятали его.
6. Более 512 тысяч корейцев, которые приехали с севера на юг, должны быть прокормлены.
7. Более 900 тысяч корейцев, вернувшихся из Японии и 12 тысяч из Китая в Южную Корею, должны быть прокормлены.
8. 477 тысяч японских граждан, которые в настоящее время были в Японии, были обеспечены питанием.
9. 1.400 тысяч корейцев, которые, начиная с февраля ежемесячно по 215 тысяч человек будут прибывать из Японии в Южную Корею, должны быть обеспечены продовольствием.

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10. Южная Корея не в состоянии ввезти из Маньчжурии зерно для увеличения своих запасов.

## ФАКТОРЫ, УЛУЧШАЮЩИЕ ПРОДОВОЛЬСТВЕННОЕ ПОЛОЖЕНИЕ.

1. Вооруженная Армия США снабжается и питается продовольствием, которое ввозится из Америки.
2. 20 тысяч тонн продовольствия было получено в порядке помощи для распределения нуждающимся корейцам.
3. Военная администрация проводит принудительную, внимательно спланированную и систематическую кампанию по конфискации риса.
4. В настоящее время для всех корейцев-крестьян и рабочих намечена норма продовольствия минимальной [illegible].

Эта кампания по конфискации риса должна выявить положение с продовольствием в Южной Корее. Она также даст возможность решить вопрос- существует ли излишек, достаточный для минимального рациона для пропитания населения до следующего урожая.

Командование США понимает исключительную серьезность продовольственного положения в Южной Корее. Оно также глубоко сочувствует Советскому Командованию Северной Кореи в этом вопросе.

На оба Командования возложена обязанность поддерживать силы корейского народа.

Намечается план обращения к ЮНРРА по вопросу об установлении резерва продовольствия для поставки в Южную Корею, если настоящая компания по конфискации риса окажется недостаточной мерой.

Казалось, было бы правильным, чтобы соответствующие меры по улучшению продовольственного положения были предприняты в Северной Корее.

Если указанные меры по созданию излишка продовольствия в Южной Корее окажутся успешными, то командование США предоставит этот излишек риса рабочим Северной Кореи, занятым в производстве товаров для Южной Кореи.

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## ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ

Южная Корея может обеспечить для переброски в Северную Корею товары и обслуживание, как указано выше, стоимостью в 25 миллионов йен, сумма, основанная на ценах 1 августа 1945 года, в обмен на товары и обслуживание на такую же сумму, которые Южная Корея пожелает получить из Северной Кореи.

Если в основу принять цены, существовавшие на 1 декабря 1945 года, то стоимость этих товаров и обслуживания, которые Северная Корея сможет получить из Южной Кореи, будет составлять 212 мил. иен. В обмен на эти товары из Северной Кореи должны поступить товары на сумму - 104 мил. иен.

Эта разница в ценах на 1 декабря об"ясняется тем, что большинство товаров, которые должны быть отправлены Южной Кореей являются производственными товарами, в которых стоимость труда составляет большую стоимость производства; в то время как товары из Северной Кореи в основном составляют сырье и электроэнергию, и естественные ресурсы представляют собой основной элемент стоимости. Эти естественные ресурсы могут рассматриваться, как принадлежащие всей Корее в целом.

Южная Корея предприняла ряд важных шагов в деле сохранения товаров и в преодолении недостатков. Было бы очень желательно, чтобы Северная Корея, если она еще не приняла таких мер, предприняла их.

Южная Корея должна / следовательно бы/ гарантировать такой дополнительный запас продовольствия, какой возможно создать и который необходим для пропитания рабочих Северной Кореи, занятых в производстве товаров для Северной Кореи.

## ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ КОМАНДОВАНИЯ США

1. Чтобы предложения, содержащиеся в трех приложениях Г,Д,Е, включающие в себя 1, 2 и 5 а пункты повестки дня и по которым уже принято частичное соглашение, были бы приняты конференцией.

2. Чтобы товары и обслуживание были обменены на стоимость - 25 мил. иен - сумма основанная на ценах существовавших на 1 августа, как показано в прилагаемых таблицах.

б/ Также, учитывая тот факт, что предложение Южной Кореи составляет гораздо большую сумму, т.е. 212 мил. иен, в Северной Кореи - 104 мил. иен, данная сумма основана на ценах, существовавших на 1 декабря.

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Чтобы дополнительные удобрения и другие существенные товары, которые могут понадобиться Южной Корее и для переброски которых может понадобиться транспорт, были доставлены Северной Кореей без дополнительного вознаграждения ;

3. Чтобы Южная Корея гарантировала предоставление Северной Корее в порядке товарообмена с Южной Кореей такие излишки в запасах продовольствия, которые могут быть обнаружены и которые необходимы для питания рабочих, занятых в промышленности Северной Кореи, производящей необходимые товары для Южной Кореи.

4. Чтобы была назначена об"единенная экономическая комиссия для проведения в жизнь этого обмена и для выработки предложений обоим Комитетам включающих такие изменения в обмене, которые могут быть желательны в будущем

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2. Перед оккупацией Американской Армией, Японцы конфисковали сверх нормальной конфискации, рис из урожая 1944 года, который обычно расходовался для нужд Южной Кореи пока не был собран рис урожая 1945 года.

Поэтому, население вынуждено было расходовать зерно урожая 1945 года ранъше / до срока/, чем это делалось обычно.

Это зерно обычно закладывалось вместо эквивалентного количества зерна риса очередного урожая.

Южная Корея поэтому находится в настоящее время из за необычной конфискации Японцами запасов риса в худшем положении, чем обычно.

Получено 5 февраля 1945 года.

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HEADQUARTERS
U.S. - SOVIET JOINT CONFERENCE
Seoul, Korea

5 February 1946

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF 5 FEBRUARY 1946
#15.

The meeting was called to order by Major General Arnold, chairman, at 1400 hours.

Present were: Major General Arnold, Major General Spalding, Mr. H.W. Benninghoff, Colonel R.H.Booth, Colonel F.H.Britton, Colonel J.C. Underwood, Colonel W.J. Herlihy, Lt.Colonel A.J. Cornelson, and Lt. Colonel G.B. Enders representing the American Delegation, and Colonel General Shtikov, Estraordinary Minister Tsarapkin, Major General Shanin, Major General Romanyenko, Advisor Balasanov, Engr-Colonel Butusov, Advisor Manukian, Advisor Lavrov, Advisor Lt.Colonel Karkulyenko, Secretary Maslov, and Interpreter G.Z. Maslova representing the Soviet Delegation.

General Shtikov stated that the proposal concerning Item 14 of the Joint Agenda had been presented by General Chistiakov to higher authority and that General Chistiakov is presently expecting a reply.

General Arnold offered the assistance of the American Command in the problem of repatriation of Japanese nationals in North Korea as presented under Joint Agenda Item 6. General Shtikov replied that, since this item had been previously removed from the Agenda and considering the facts that the Soviet Command had been so notified and the new aspects of the question, discussion on this matter should not be resumed.

General Shtikov then made a statement concerning Joint Agenda Items 1, 2, and 5a in reply to General Arnold's statement of the preceding meeting (For General Shtikov's statement, see inclosure A, attached).

General Arnold replied to the statement by General Shtikov (For General Arnold's statement, see inclosure B, attached).

In answer to General Arnold's statement, General Shtikov said the following:

"1. Considering the fact that General Arnold in his last statement does not bring out any new proposals



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By FHB/BAm NARS, Date MAR 30 1977

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to that which was included by him in his statements of 2 February and 4 February. I do not consider it necessary to argue this question since that could only cause further unnecessary delay of the Conference and waste of time.

"2. By way of clarifying the real truth, I must state that the Soviet Command cannot be responsible for the harvest of Southern Korea inasmuch as that is not the zone of its responsibility; as the American Command bears the responsibility for administrative, economic and political leadership, and also for the condition of citizens in Southern Korea. I do not place the responsibility on General Arnold and the American Delegation for the difficult foodstuffs position of 20,000 workers engaged in preparing fertilizer at the chemical combine of Kanko. The Soviet Command itself is taking the necessary measures.

"3. As regards the statement of General Arnold to the effect that the Soviet Delegation must bear the responsibility for the unsuccessful solution of economic problems covered in 1, 2 and 4a of the agenda of our Joint [illegible] statements made by the American as well as the Soviet representatives will show who in fact must bear the responsibility."

This concluded discussion on all items of the Joint Agenda and the Joint U.S. - Soviet Conference was officially closed.

General Arnold adjourned the meeting at 1730 hours.

A.V.ARNOLD
Major General, U.S.A.
Chairman

T.F.SHTIKOV
Colonel General
Chief of Soviet Delegation

Secretary

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(Inclosure A)

## THE DECLARATION OF THE SOVIET DELEGATION

On the question of exchange of goods between the Northern and Southern zones of Korea, which was made at the Joint U.S. - Soviet Conferene on the 5th of February 1946.

-I-

The declaration of the American Military Command of the 2nd and 4th of February reiterate that the principles of approach to the solution of the problem on the exchange of goods from the American and Soviet Delegations are different.

The Soviet Delegation predicates its arguments on the following concludes:

1. It strives to achieve favorable conditions for the economic development and the welfare of the Korean citizens both for the Northern and the Southern zones of Korea.

The Soviet Delegation, in raising the question of the exchange of goods declares that it has no commercial aims, but primarily from the interests of satisfying pressing needs of the citizens of both Northern and Southern Korea.

This is confirmed by a list of goods and materials which were offered to be supplied from the zone of North Korea to the zone of South Korea and a deposition of goods and materials which were to be supplied from the Southern zone of Korea.

2. In order to establish fixed prices on the exchange of goods based on the prices in existence as of 1 August 1945 which principally concerns the basic interest of the Korean people, not to give any thought in order to accept as a basis and to uphold some kind of abstract rising and infinitely growing prices for the goods.

3. The exchange of goods on approximately equal sums of money.

The Soviet Delegation offered for delivery from Northern to Southern Korea the following goods, for the total sum of 89,000,000 yen:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Ammonium Sulfate | 200,000 tons | Yen 40,000,000 |
| 2. | Anthracite Coal | 600,000 tons | 20,400,000 |
| 3. | Nitric Acid | 7,000 tons | 1,435,000 |
| 4. | Ammonium Chlorate | 150 tons | 27,000 |
| 5. | (Instrument) Steel, tool | 300 tons | 330,000 |
| 6. | Carbide | 100 tons | 19,800 |
| 7. | Caustic Soda | 1,000 tons | 528, 000 2 |
| 8. | Sulfuric Acid | 122 tons | 6,466 |
| 9. | Calcium Hydroxide | 2,000 tons | 332,000 |
| 10. | Acetone | 50 tons | 200,000 |
| 11. | Aluminum (raw) | 500 tons | 1,500,000 |
| 12. | Copper Electrolytic | 500 tons | 1,000,000 |
| 13. | Zinc Electrolytic | 500 tons | 1,000,000 |
| 14. | Pig Iron Electrolytic | 500 tons | 750,000 |
| 15. | Acetylene Carbon | 500 tons | 450,000 |
| 16. | Table salt | 10,000 tons | 1,000,000 |
| 17. | Lumber | 10,000 cu meters | 1,000,000 |
| 18. | For Electric Power, Aug 15 to Dec 31 1945 | 138,620,307 KWH | 4,117,023 |

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19. Total Cost of Electric Power for 1946 — 520,000,000 KWH — ¥ 15,444,000

Grand Total ¥ 89,539,289

Remark - in the above list Chlorine and Aluminum Sulfate for the purification of water in Seoul are not included.

This list of goods, presented by the Soviet Delegation, to be supplied by the Northern zone to the Southern zone of Korea was approved by the Economic Subcommittee members from the American Military Command.

The above table shows that in the supplies are included goods that are most necessary and most valuable for the development of the economic system in the Southern zone of Korea.

In the Soviet Delegation declaration on the delivery of goods from the Southern to the Northern zone of Korea were included: Foodstuffs (rice) which must comprise not less than two-thirds of the entire amount of supplies, spare parts and materials necessary for railroad transportation, coal and electric industries and goods widely used by the populace.

In reply to our declaration the representatives of the American Military Command of the Economic Subcommittee at first brought forth a list of civilian needs, spare parts and accessories for a total sum of ¥ 6,000,000.

This list was enlarged during the workings of the economic subcommittee and came to ¥ 10,000,000, at which the American representatives completely refused to deliver foodstuffs for the Northern zone.

-2-

In the process of discussion on the Joint Conference as well as in meetings of the Economic Subcommittee and in the declaration of the 4th of February by the representatives of the American Military Command, the following proposals were put forth regarding the exchange of goods to which the Soviet Delegation could not agree, since they did not stimulate the economic development of Korea as a whole and did not reflect the basic interests of the Korean people.

These proposals are as follows:

1. Completely exclude from the deliveries from the Southern to the Northern zone of Korea foodstuffs (rice) urgently necessary for the working population of the Northern zone of Korea.

2. To extend to Southern Korea an extensive credit on goods ~~payable~~ AT THE EXPENSE OF THE to Northern zone of Korea (proposal of the Soviet Delegation - delivery of 89,000,000 yen worth of goods, and the proposal of the American Delegation- delivery of 10,000,000 yen worth of goods).

3. To limit the exchange of goods extremely necessary for the economic system of the Southern zone of Korea, coal and fertilizer, because of transportation difficulties. Even though these difficulties may be surmounted in a very short period of time.

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The American delegation in its statement of 4 February 1946 put forth certain new proposals, in order to increase the amount of deliveries to 25,000,000 yen.

1. One of the most unexpected moments in the American statement of proposals of exchange of goods comes at the point pertaining to the sale of 101 railroad cars. To return to Northern Korea passenger coaches which by right belong to the railroads of Northern Korea and were driven off by the retreating Japanese, the representatives of the American Military Command will demand payment from Northern Korea of a sum of 5,950,000 yen, which is payable to the whole Korean nation. Deserving attention, is that neither in the Economic Sub-committee nor in the Transportation Sub-committee, nor at the joint meetings of the present conference, did the American delegation take up the question that these coaches will be credited against the exchange of goods. It is understandable that the Soviet delegation can under no circumstances agree to [illegible] of the coaches in the plan for the exchange of goods.

2. Included in the table of interchange were zinc and lead in the amount of 3,950,000 yen. This was done without the agreement of the Soviet delegation inasmuchas its inquiry had only been informational. The American proposal was not, at the time, acceptable to the Soviet delegation and was not examined by it.

3. Major repairs of locomotives, estimated by the American delegation at 218,750 yen per locomotive on the basis of 1 August prices seems exceptionally high and almost the cost of a new locomotive.

The Soviet delegation has at its disposal data, in accordance with which the major repair of an engine costs 24,000 yen in 1945 against the American figure of 218,750 yen, and minor repairs cost 9,000 yen against 30,000 yen shown in the American figures.

4. The Soviet delegation agreed to guarantee transmission of electric power in the amount needed by the American Command. Electricity used in 1945, and estimated for 1946, must be set at 764 million KWH, which at 1 August 1945 prices (1 KWH set at 2.97 sen) equals 22.7 million yen.

The American delegation earlier agreed with the Soviet delegation on placing the supply of electrical power on an equal value exchange for electrical appliances, materials and foodstuffs, but later in its statement, as a result of some recalculations, for the same amount of electrical power (764 million KWH) proposes payment of a sum of 5.3 million yen

Such a proposal of the American delegation is unfounded and unacceptable.

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The Soviet Military Command learns for the first time of the existance of a sum of 4.9 million yen, supposedly paid out in the form of wages earned by the electrical workers in Northern Korea.

Whatever payments might be made by the American Command in the Soviet zone of responsibility can arouse only doubt because, as must be known to the American Command, such payments can be made only with the knowledge and agreement, and through, the representatives of the Soviet Military Command. The American Command is completely wrong in attempting to eliminate expenses in the sum of 5.1 million yen for the services of nets of sub-stations in Southern Korea.

5. The proposal of the American Command to base accounts on the arbitrary prices of 1 December 1945 arouses doubt in the Soviet delegation.

In principal it was agreed to take as a basis for reciprocal accounts for goods exchanged the prices of 1 August 1945. It is completely [illegible] American Command to set the price of passenger coaches at 5,240,000 for 100, and 350,000 yen for one observation car, the cost of major repair of 20 locomotives at 4,375,000 yen, etc. The American delegation evidently does not take into consideration that, in its proposal, Northern Korea, as a trade equivalent for the delivery of electrical power from 15 August 1945 through 31 December 1945 in the quantity of 764,000,000 KWH, receives the major repair of 2 locomotives.

Prices for goods delivered from the Southern zone are increased arbitrarily 7 - 10 times, but the delivery of electric power from North Korea, according to the American proposal, must be made throughout all of 1946 at the unchanged 1945 price. Besides that, on 16 January 1946, the American Command in Southern Korea decided to increase the rate of electric power for consumers 2.5 times and establish them on a level from 10 to 175 sen per KWH.

In Southern Korea the rates for electric power are established on a level from 10 to 175 sen per KWH, while the American Command wishes to receive that electricity for 2 sen per KWH.

6. Deductions from the American Delegation's report on the food supply question brings forth the following doubts:

a) According to the data presented by the American Command during the years 1940-44, Korea imported 1,782 thousands koku each year, various cultivated food supplies except rice, and exported during the years of 1937-40, 6,423 thousands koku of rice, while according to the information furnished the Soviet Military Command, the export of rice from Korea came close to 8 million kokus a year.

b) The sending away of the rice confiscated from the Japanese Army by the American Military Command can bring out only surprise;

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now that the American army has been in Korea since 8 September 1945, since the rice harvest was gathered as usual in October and November.

c) The numerical data, brought up by the American Delegation in the population question, the number of workers occupied in industry in Northern Korea, but also the calculation of foodstuffs for the entire population comes from sources which are not known by the representatives of the Soviet Command and do not coincide with those calculations which it had determined.



From an analysis of the statement of the American Military Command of 4 February 1946 and also the proposals made by the American Command in that statement, the representatives of the Soviet Military Command can make the following deductions:

1. On point 1 of the proposal - to continue to discuss items 1, 2, and 5a of the Joint Agenda with the addition of new viewpoints is aimless. The Soviet Delegation leaves the proposal of 1 February in force.

The proposal of the American Command concerning the exchange of goods totalling 25 million yen in 1 August 1945 prices has no basis. That is, deliveries of foodstuffs for North Korea are not included and because of this the proposal cannot be accepted.

2. In point 2c., the American Command calls the value of shipments from Southern Korea 213 million yen, and from Northern Korea 104 million yen. Representatives of the Soviet Command consider that these figures have no reality and do not require further discussion.

3. Point 4 of the proposal. Inasmuch as the question of exchange of goods between South and North Korea was not decided at this Conference, discussion of the question of establishing a Joint Economic Commission is not necessary.

4. With regard to the fact that the American Military Command has agreed to the repair of locomotives, the Soviet Delegation will recommend its command to authorize the representatives of the Transportation Commission to come to an agreement with the American representatives concerning the repair of locomotives in the Southern part of Korea.

5. The Soviet Delegation takes into consideration the statement of the American Delegation that the American Military Command agrees to guarantee to make available to Northern Korea, on the basis of a goods exchange, such surpluses and reserves of foodstuffs which might be discovered in the Southern zone of Korea and which is necessary for the feeding of workers engaged in industry in the Northern zone of Korea, which produces goods necessary for Southern Korea.

As soon as the American Military Command informs the Soviet Military Command that there have been discovered in the Southern zone of Korea surpluses of foodstuffs which can be made available in exchange for goods from the Northern zone of Korea, the Soviet Command will agree to the renewal of discussions on the question of exchange of goods.

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ENCLOSURE B

STATEMENT MADE BY MAJOR GENERAL ARNOLD AT THE U.S. - SOVIET JOINT CONFERENCE MEETING OF 5 FEBRUARY 1946

This Conference was established in compliance with paragraph 4 of Section III, Korea, of the Communique of the Moscow Conference of Foreign Ministers for the consideration of urgent problems affecting both Southern and Northern Korea. These urgent problems were, by mutual agreement, set forth in the Joint Agenda. Some of these urgent problems have been solved but there remain three items which are of great importance in the economy of Korea. If we are sincere and honest in our statements that we have the welfare of Korea as our primary interest, then we will come to a settlement of the matters which are included in items 1, 2, and 5a of the Joint Agenda

Our position was originally for free unrestricted commerce for the good of all Korea to speed the unification in the economic field. This position was not acceptable to the Soviet delegation so exchange of goods on a limited control basis was considered the next best solution.

Foodstuffs are critical and will continue to be of utmost concern to all of Korea. The U.S. delegation has pointed out that there has been a decrease in food production during the war years. Every effort must be made to develop Korea as a self-sufficient country. Fertilizer is the answer to an increase in food production. North Korea is the only scource of fertilizer which it is imperative that South Korea have to increase crops. If the Soviet delegation, recognizing this need, fails to agree to furnish this fertilizer, then the responsibility for the 1946 crop rests squarely on the Soviets. Now is the time to furnish the farmer with fertilizer for his spring planting, not three months, not six months from now. Right here today the Soviet delegation has made a decision which will affect the lives of 25 million Koreans and will have far-reaching results on the world's food situation. Provide fertilizer now, help Korea to become self-sufficient and give Korea the opportunity to become a food surplus nation. Deny the fertilizer now and Korea will continue to be a liability for the allied nations instead of an asset. The Soviet delegation must be farsighted in its stand on this item of the Joint Agenda and take action which will show the sincerity of its interest in Korea.

We have agreed to mutual commerce between North and South Korea. There must be machinery set up so that there can be payment for the goods and services exchanged. There is definite need for conference agreement on item 5a on which

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there has been a meeting of the minds of the U.S. and Soviet members of the Economic Sub-committee. The Soviet failure to complete action on this item is not consistent with its action on item 8.

There has been no withdrawal of our informal, sub-committee agreement to consider goods on the basis of 1 August. At that time it was inconceivable that the Soviet delegation would take the stand that no goods would be exchanged unless we were able to furnish rice - a commodity which cannot be obtained except at the expense of the people of South Korea for the benefit of those of North Korea. The U.S. delegation felt that your figures of comparison did not reflect a fair picture. I had the prices of goods recomputed on the December basis merely to show you a more correct picture of the actual cost. Should you desire to investigate as thoroughly as I have, you will find that my figures are practical.

The U.S. delegation has sought to present a basis upon which 25 million yen worth of goods could be exchanged between the two zones, using the price basis recommended by the Soviet delegation, that of 1 August 1945.

The refusal of the Soviet delegation to consider this matter forces us to the conclusion that the Soviet delegation is unwilling to arrange any exchange unless rice is offered by Southern Korea. Unfortunately, there is at the present time no surplus rice in South Korea.

In summary, this conference has made considerable progress in showing the world that representatives of the two great nations can meet in a friendly fashion and solve mutual problems. This augers well for future meetings. However, it is regrettable that there could not have been a complete solution of problems posed by paragraph 4 of the Moscow Communique. The Soviet delegation must accept full responsibility for the failure because it withdrew these three items from the Agenda.

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СОВЕЩАНИЕ СОВЕТСКИХ И АМЕРИКАНСКИХ ПРЕДСТАВИТЕЛЕЙ

Сеул, Корея
5 февраля 1946 г.

ПРОТОКОЛ СОВЕЩАНИЯ 5 ФЕВРАЛЯ 1946 г.
№ 15.

Председатель, генерал-майор Арнольд, открыл заседание в 14.00.

От Советской Делегации присутствовали: генерал-полковник Шыков, посланник Царапкин, генерал-майор Шанин, генерал-майор Романенко, советник Балясанов, инженер-полковник Бутусов, советник Манукян, советник Лавров, советник подполковник Коркуленко, секретарь Маслов, переводчица Маслова О.З.

От Американской Делегации присутствовали: генерал-майор Арнольд, генерал-майор Сполдинг, политический советник Бенингхоф, полковник Бут, полковник Брихтон, полковник Ундервуд, полковник Харлихи, подполковник Корнельсон, подполковник Эндерс.

Генерал-полковник Шыков сообщил, что предложения по пункту 14 об'единенной повестки дня генералом Чистяковым было доложено высшему Командованию и в настоящее время он ожидает ответ.

Генерал Арнольд предложил помощь Американского Командования по репатриации японских граждан из Северной Кореи как представлено в пункте № 6 об'единенной повестки дня.

Генерал Шыков ответил, что так как этот пункт был исключен из об'единенной повестки дня и о чем уже уведомлено Советское Командование и поэтому нет необходимости возвращаться вновь к обсуждению этого вопроса.

Затем генерал Шыков сделал заявление относительно пунктов 1, 2 и 5-а об'единенной повестки, это заявление явилось ответным заявлением Советской Делегации на заявление генерала Арнольд, сделанное на предыдущем заседании. (см. приложение).

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By [illegible] NARS, Date MAR 30 1977

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Генерал Арнольд сделал свое ответное заявление (см. приложение В).

Отвечая на заявление генерала Арнольд, генерал Шыков сказал нижеследующее:

"1. В связи с тем, что в своем последнем заявлении генерал Арнольд каких-либо новых предложений, к тому, что излагалось им ранее в заявлении от 2 февраля и 4 февраля, не вносит, я не считаю необходимым вести полемику по данному вопросу, так как это может только привести к дальнейшей ненужной затяжке Совещания и трате времени.

2. В порядке уточнения действительной правды, я должен заявить, что Советское Командование за урожай на Юге Кореи, поскольку это не является зоной его деятельности, не может нести ответственности; так как за все административное, хозяйственное и политическое руководство, а также за положение граждан на Юге Кореи несет ответственность Американское Военное Командование. Я не возлагаю ответственность на генерала Арнольд и Американскую Делегацию за тяжелое продовольственное положение 70.000 рабочих, занятых выработкой удобрения на хим. комбинате гор. Канко. Советское Командование само принимает необходимые меры.

3. Что касается заявления генерала Арнольд относительно того, что Советская Делегация должна нести ответственность за неуспех разрешения экономических вопросов, предусмотренных в пунктах 1, 2 и 5-а повестки дня нашего об'единенного Совещания, то я считаю протоколы Совещания и те заявления, сделанные как Американскими, так и Советскими Представителями покажут, кто-же на самом деле должен нести ответственность".

На этом было закончено обсуждение всех пунктов об'единенной повестки дня и Советско-Американское Совещание было официально закрыто.

Генерал-майор Арнольд закрыл заседание в 17.30.

Глава Советской Делегации
генерал-полковник Шыков

Глава Американской Делегации
Генерал-майор Арнольд.

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~~Секретно~~

ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ А.

ЗАЯВЛЕНИЕ СОВЕТСКОЙ ДЕЛЕГАЦИИ

по вопросу о товарообмене между Северной и Южной зонами Кореи, сделанное на об"единенном заседании Совещания 5 февраля 1946 года.

I.

Заявления Американского военного командования от 2 и 4 февраля снова подтверждают, что принципы подхода к разрешению проблем товарообмена со стороны Советской и Американской делегаций различны.

Советская делегация исходит:

I. Из стремления создать благоприятные условия для экономического развития и благополучия корейских граждан, как Северной, так и Южной зон Кореи.

Советская Делегация при постановке вопроса о товарообмене исходит не из каких-то коммерческих целей, а исключительно из интересов удовлетворения неотложных нужд граждан как Северной, так и Южной зон Кореи.

Это подтверждается перечнем товаров и материалов, предлагаемых к поставке из Северной зоны Кореи в Южную и заявкой на товары и материалы, которые должны быть поставлены из Южной зоны Кореи.

2. Из того, чтобы товарообмен организовать на основе твердых цен. на товары, существовавших на I августа 1945 года, которые наиболее соответствуют интересам основной массы корейского народа, не допуская даже мысли брать за основу и поддерживать какие то произвольные, взвинченные и беспрерывно растущие цены на товары.

3. Товарообмен организовать примерно на эквивалентную сумму денег.

Советская Делегация предлагала для товарообмена поставку из Северной Кореи в Южную следующих товаров на общую сумму 89,5 млн. иен.

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| №№ п.п. | Наименование продукции | Количество | Общая сумма стоимости |
|---|---|---|---|
| I. | Сульфат аммоний | 200.000 тонн | 40 млн. |
| 2. | Уголь-антрацит | 600.000 тонн | 20.400 тысяч |
| 3. | Азотная кислота | 7000 тонн | I.435 тысяч |
| 4. | Улористый аммоний | I50 тонн | 27.000 |
| 5. | Сталь инструментальная | 300 тонн | 330 тысяч |
| 6. | Карбид | I00 тонн | I9.800 |
| 7. | Каустическая сода | I000 тонн | 528 тысяч |
| 8. | Серная кислота | I22 тонны | 6.466 |
| 9. | Кальцинированная сода | 2.000 тонн | 332 тысячи |
| I0. | Ацетон | 50 тонн | 200 тысяч |
| II. | Аллюминий некондиционный | 500 тонн | I.500.000 |
| I2. | Медь электролитная | 500 тонн | I.000.000 |
| I3. | Цинк электролитный | 500 тонн | I.000.000 |
| I4. | Свинец электролитный | 500 тонн | 750 тысяч |
| I5. | Ацителеновая сажа | 500 тонн | 450 тысяч |
| I6. | Соль поваренная | I0.000 тонн | I.000.000 |
| I7. | Лесоматериал | I0.000 кбм | I.000.000 |
| I8. | Задолженность за электроэнергию отпущенную с I5 по 3I.I2.45г. | I38.620.307 квч. | 4.II7.023 |
| I9. | Стоимость электроэнергии отпускаемой в I946 году | 520.000.00 квч. | I5.444.000 |

Итого на сумму 89.539.289 иен

Примечание: В этот перечень не включены жидкий хлор и сернокислый аллюминий, необходимые для очистки воды в Сеуле.

Этот перечень товаров, предложенный Советской Делегацией для поставки из Северной зоны Кореи в Южную, получил в экономической подкомиссии одобрение со стороны представителей Американского военного командования.

Выше приведенная таблица свидетельствует о том, что в поставки включены товары, крайне необходимые и наиболее ценные для развития экономики Южной Кореи.

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В заявку Советской Делегации на поставку товаров из Южной зоны Кореи в Северную были включены:продовольствие/рис/, которое должно составить не менее 2/3 от общей суммы поставок, запасные части и материалы,необходимые для железнодорожного транспорта,угольной и электропромышленности и товары широкого потребления для населения.

В ответ на нашу заявку представители Американского военного командования в экономической подкомиссии первоначально назвали перечень товаров ширпотреба,запасные части и детали на общую сумму 6.000.000 иен.Этот перечень в процессе работы экономической подкомиссии был расширен и доведен до 10.000.000 иен,причем американские представители совершенно отказались от поставок продовольствия для Северной зоны.



В процессе обсуждения как на об"единенных заседаниях совещания,так и на заседаниях экономической подкомиссии и в заявлении от 4 февраля представители Американского военного командования выдвинули следующие предложения товарообмена,с которыми не может согласиться Советская Делегация,так как они не стимулируют развитие экономики Кореи в целом и не отражают интересов основной массы корейского народа.

Эти предложения следующие:

1. Совершенно исключить из поставок из Южной зоны Кореи в Северную продовольствие /рис/,крайне необходимое для рабочего населения Северной зоны Кореи.

2. Предоставить Южной Корее широкий товарный кредит за счет Северной зоны Кореи.

/Предложение Советской Делегации -поставка товаров на 89,5 млн. иен.И предложение Американской Делегации-поставка товаров на 10 млн. иен/

3. Ограничить товарообмен,крайне необходимый для экономики Южной зоны Кореи угля и удобрений из-за транспортных затруднений.Между тем,эти затруднения могут быть преодолены в короткие сроки.



В своем заявлении от 4 февраля 1946 года Американская Делегация выдвинула некоторые новые предложения,якобы, увеличивающие размер поставок до 25 млн. иен.

1. Одним из самых неожиданных моментов в Американских предложениях по товарообмену является пункт о продаже 101 вагона. Возвращая Северной Корее пассажирские вагоны,которые по праву принадлежат железным дорогам Северной Кореи и были угнаны отступающими японцами,представители Американского военного командования требуют оплаты Северной Кореей в размере 5.950.000 иен того,что является достоянием всего корейского народа. Заслуживает внимания,что ни в экономической подкомиссии,ни в транспортной подкомиссии,ни на об"единенном заседании настоящей Конференции Американская Делегация не поднимала вопроса

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о том,что эти вагоны подлежат оплате и притом в порядке товарообмена.Понятно,что Советская Делегация ни в коем случае не может согласиться на включение возврата вагонов в план взаимных поставок товаров.

2. Включение в таблицу взаимных поставок цинковых и свинцовых концентратов на 3.950.000 иен сделано без согласия Советской Делегации,поскольку с ее стороны был только сделан информационный запрос. Американские предложения неб были своевременно получены Советской Делегацией и ею не рассматривались.

3. Капитальный ремонт паровозов,расцениваемый Американской Делегацией по 218.750 иен за паровоз в ценах августа 1945 года, является искусственно завышенным и близким к стоимости нового паровоза.

Советская Делегация располагает данными, согласно которым капитальный ремонт паровоза стоил в 1945 году 24.000 иен против указываемых в Американском заявлении 218.750 иен и средний ремонт-9.000 иен против 30.000 иен,указанных в Американском предложении

4. Советская Делегация согласилась обеспечить передачу электроэнергии в количестве требуемом Американским командованием Расход электроэнергии,произведенный в 1945 году,а также предполагаемый расход в 1946 году должен составить 764 млн. квт. часов, что по ценам на 1 августа 1945 года /1 квт. час установлен 2,97 сены/ равно 22,7 млн. иен.

Американская Делегация ранее согласилась с Советской Делегацией за поставляемую электроэнергию поставить на равноценную сумму электропринадлежности ,материалы и продовольствие, но позже в своем заявлении в результате каких-то перерасчетов за то же количество электроэнергии /764 млн. квч./ предлагает оплату в сумме 5.3 млн. иен/.

Такое предложение Американской Делегации является необоснованным и неприемлемым.

Командование Советских войск впервые узнает о существовании какой то суммы в 4,9 млн. иен, якобы,выплаченной в порядке оплаты заработной платы служащим электростанций в Северной Корее.

Какие бы то ни было платежи Американского Командования в зоне Советской ответственности могут вызвать только недоумение ,ибо Американскому командованию должно быть известно,что такие платежи могут иметь место только с ведома и согласия и через представителей Командования Советских войск. Американское командование совершенно неправильно пытается также отнести за счет поставщика электроэнергии эксплоатационные расходы в сумме 5,1 млн. иен за обслуживание сетей подстанций в Южной Корее.

5. Предложение Американского командования о производстве расчетов по произвольным ценам,взятым на 1 декабря 1945 года, вызывает у Советской Делегации недоумение.

Была принципиальная договоренность о принятии за базу для взаимных расчетов по товарообороту цен на 1 августа 1945 года. Совершенно непонятно чем руководствуются представители Американского командования,устанавливая цены за пассажирские вагоны в

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52,4 млн. иен за 100 шт. и 3,5 млн. иен за 1салон-вагон ,стоимость капитального ремонта 20 паровозов в 43.750 тысяч иен и т.д Американская делегация,повидимому,не замечает,что по ее предложению Северная Корея в качестве товарного эквивалента за поставку электроэнергии 15 августа 1945 года по 31 декабря 1946 г. в количестве 764 млн. квч. получает капитальный ремонт 2 паровозов.

Цены по поставкам товаров из Южной зоны увеличиваются произвольно в 7-10 раз,а поставки электроэнергии из Северной зоны по американскому предложению должны проводиться в течение всего 1946 года по неизменным ценам 1945 года.Между тем 16 января [illegible] в Южной Корее разрешили увеличение ставок за электроэнергию для потребителей в 2,5 раза и установление их на уровне от 10 до 175 сен за квч.

В Южной Корее ставки за электроэнергию установлены на уровне от 10 до 175 сен в час,между тем Американское командование желает получить эту электроэнергию по 2 сены за квч.

6. Выводы из заявления Американской Делегации по вопросу о продовольствии вызывают сомнение:

а/ По данным,приводимым самим Американским коамндованием, Корея импортировала в 1940-44 годах 1.782 тысячи коку,ежегодно, разных продовольственных культур,кроме риса,и импортировала в 1937-40 годах 6.423 тысячи коку риса,а по сведениям,которыми располагает Советское военное командование,экспорт риса из Кореи доходил до 8 млн. коку в год.

б/ Ссылка Американского военного командования на конфискацию риса японской армией может вызвать только удивление,поскольку Американская армия находится в Корее с 8 сентября 1945 года, тогда,как урожай риса был собран,как обычно, в октябре-ноябре.

в/ Цифровые данные,приведенные Американской Делегацией по вопросу народонаселения,количества рабочих,занятых в промышленности Северной Кореи,а также исчисление продовольствия на душу населения исходят из источников,которые неизвестны для представителей Советского командования и расходятся с теми данными, которыми оно располагает.



Как показал анализ заявления Американского военного командования от 4 февраля 1946 года,а также тех предложений,которые сделаны Американским командованием в этом заявлении,представители Советского военного командования могут сделать следующие выводы:

I. По пункту I предложения-продолжать обсуждать 1,2 и 5/а вопросов об"единенной повестки дня совещания при наличии разных точек зрения нецелесообразно.Советская Делегация оставляет в силе свое предложение от I февраля.

Предложение Американского командования об обмене товаров на сумму 25 млн. иен в ценах на I августа 1945 года не включает

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в себя основного, т.е. поставки продовольствия для Северной Кореи, ввиду чего это предложение не может быть принятым.

2. В пункте 2/в/ Американское командование называет сумму поставок из Южной Кореи-213 млн. иен, а из Северной Кореи-104 млн. иен. Представители Советского командования считают, что соотношение этих цифр не соответствует действительности и не подлежит дальнейшему обсуждению.

3. По пункту 4 предложения. Поскольку вопрос по обмену товарами между Южной и Северной зонами Кореи не нашел своего разрешения на данном Совещании, обсуждение вопроса о создании об"единенной экономической комиссии не вызывается необходимостью.

4. В связи с тем, что Американское военное командование дает свое согласие на ремонт паровозов, Советская делегация будет рекомендовать своему командованию поручить представителям транспортной комиссии договориться с американскими представителями о производстве ремонта паровозов в Южной части Кореи.

5. Советская делегация принимает к сведению заявление Американской делегации, что Командование Американских войск согласно гарантировать представление Северной Корее в порядке товарообмена таких излишков и запасов продовольствия, которые могут быть обнаружены в Южной зоне Кореи и которые необходимы для питания рабочих, занятых в промышленности Северной зоны Кореи которые производят товары, необходимые Южной Корее.

Как только Американское военное командование уведомит Советское военное командование, что в Южной зоне Кореи обнаружены излишки продовольствия, которые могут быть поставлены в обмен на товары из Северной зоны Кореи, Советское командование даст свое согласие на возобновление переговоров по вопросу товарообмена.

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HEADQUARTERS
U.S. -SOVIET JOINT CONFERENCE
Seoul, Korea

DECISION CONCERNING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A JOINT COMMISSION OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE AMERICAN COMMAND IN SOUTHERN KOREA AND THE SOVIET DOMMAND IN NORTHERN KOREA.

1. The Soviet and American Military Commands, in accordance with Paragraph 2, Section III, of the Decision concerning Korea of the Moscow Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Soviet Union, The U.S.A. and the United Kingdom, have agreed:

A. To establish a 10-man Commission - 5 members from the Soviet Command and 5 members from the American Command. The number of members of the Commission may be changed by mutual agreement of the Commands.

B. To bring in the necessary number of advisors, experts and technical workers for the work of the Commission.

C. Seoul, the capitol city, is chosen as the permanent seat of the joint Commission, When necessary, the Commission will visit Pyongyang. The Commission will consult with Democratic political parties and social organizations of both South and North Korea. When necessary, the Commission will visit any other place in Korea.

D. The Joint Commission will start its work not later than one month after the work of the present Conference of representatives of the Soviet and American Military Commands is completed.

E. The Soviet and American Military Commands will submit to each other lists naming their members of this Commission.

F. The order of the work of this Commission will be established at its first meeting.

A.V.ARNOLD
Major General, U.S.A.
Chief of U.S. Delegation

T.F.SHTYKOV
Colonel General
Chief of Soviet Delegation

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Сеул, Корея.

5 февраля 1946 г.

РЕШЕНИЕ О СОЗДАНИИ СОВМЕСТНОЙ КОМИССИИ ПРЕДСТАВИТЕЛЕЙ КОМАНДОВАНИЯ АМЕРИКАНСКИХ ВОЙСК В ЮЖНОЙ КОРЕЕ И КОМАНДОВАНИЯ СОВЕТСКИХ ВОЙСК В СЕВЕРНОЙ КОРЕЕ:

1. Советское и Американское Военные Командования в соответствии с параграфом два, раздел Ш, Корея, решения Московского Совещания Министров Иностранных Дел Советского Союза, Соединенных Штатов Америки и Соединенного Королевства, согласились:

А. Установить количественный состав членов Комиссии - 10 человек: 5 человек от Советского Командования и 5 человек от Американского Командования. Количество членов Комиссии может быть изменено по обоюдному согласию обоих Командующих.

Б. Привлечь к работе Комиссии необходимое количество советников, экспертов и технических работников.

В. Местом постоянной работы совместной Комиссии избрать столицу Кореи - город Сеул. По мере необходимости Комиссия будет выезжать в город Пхеньян. Комиссия будет консультироваться с демократическими политическими партиями и общественными организациями как Южной, так и Северной Кореи. Комиссия, когда это необходимо для консультации, может выезжать в другие пункты Кореи.

Г. Совместная Комиссия начнет свою работу не позднее чем через один месяц после окончания работы ныне происходящего Совещания Представителей Советского и Американского Военного Командования.

Д. Советское и Американское Военные Командования письменно уведомляют друг друга о персональном составе членов Комиссии от каждой стороны.

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5. Порядок работы Комиссии будет установлен на первом заседании этой Комиссии.

Глава Советской Делегации
Генерал-Полковник
/ Т.Ф. ШТЫКОВ /

Глава Американской Делегации
Генерал-Майор, США.
/ А.В. АРНОЛЬД /

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TO BE PUBLISHED ON 8 FEBRUARY

HEADQUARTERS
U.S. - SOVIET JOINT CONFERENCE
Seoul, Korea

6 February 1946

PRESS RELEASE REGARDING THE U.S. - SOVIET JOINT CONFERENCE

The Conference of representatives of the United States and Soviet Commands in Korea which met in accordance with Paragraph 4 of Section III (Korea) of the Moscow Communique, held meetings in Seoul between 16 January and 5 February 1946.

A Joint Agenda was agreed upon and subcommittees were appointed; the principal ones being the Economic, Administrative and Transportation Subcommittees.

The Soviet and United States Delegations presented their views and proposals on the items of the Joint Agenda and agreements were reached on the following items:

1. Railroad, motor and coastwise waterborne transportation.

2. Movement of Korean citizens between the two zones.

3. Exchange of mail between the two zones.

4. Radio broadcasting frequencies within Korea.

5. The future coordination between the two commands in regard to economic and administrative matters.

In addition to the above, the Soviet and the American Delegations exchanged views regarding the exchange of goods, settlement of mutual accounts and release of electric power.

The conference reached a decision regarding the establishment of a Commission in accordance with Paragraph 2, Section III, Korea, of the Moscow Communique.

All the meetings took place in a friendly and businesslike atmosphere.

A.V.ARNOLD
Major General, U.S.A.
Chief of U.S. Delegation

T.F.SHTIKOV
Colonel General
Chief of Soviet Delegation

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# СОВМЕСТНОЕ КОММЮНИКЕ

о совещании Представителей Советского и Американского Военных Командований в Корее.

В соответствии с пунктом 4 раздела III (Корея) Московского Совещания министров иностранных дел Советского Союза, Соединенных Штатов Америки и Соединенного Королевства, с 16 января по 5 февраля 1946 года в городе Сеуле происходило Совещание Представителей Советского Военного Командования в Северной Корее и Американского Военного Командования в Южной Корее.

На Совещании было достигнуто согласие по совместной повестке дня и были созданы подкомиссии; основными подкомиссиями были: экономическая, административная и транспортная.

Советская и Американская Делегации изложили свои точки зрения и предложения по пунктам совместной повестки дня, в результате чего было достигнуто соглашение по следующим вопросам:

1. О железнодорожном, авто-гужевом и морском транспорте

2. О передвижении корейских граждан между двумя зонами Кореи.

3. О почтовом обмене между двумя зонами Кореи.

4. О распределении радио-волн между радиостанциями Кореи.

5. О мероприятиях по дальнейшей координации между двумя Командованиями по административным и хозяйственным вопросам.

Кроме того, между Советской и Американской Делегациями произошел обмен мнениями по вопросам товарообмена, взаимных расчетов и отпуска электроэнергии.

Совещание также приняло решение по вопросу о создании комиссии согласно пункту 2, раздел III, о Корее, Московского коммюнике.

Все заседания проходили в дружественной и деловой атмосфере.

Глава Советской Делегации
Генерал-полковник
Шыков

Глава Американской Делегации
генерал-майор
А.В.Арнольд.

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

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Приложение Б.

Заявление, сделанное генерал-майором Арнольд на Советско-Американском об'единенном Совещании 5 февраля 1946 года.

Настоящее Совещание было созвано в соответствии с параграфом 4, раздела III, Корея, Московского совещания министров иностранных дел, для рассмотрения срочных проблем, имеющих отношение как к Южной, так и к Северной Корее. Эти срочные проблемы по взаимному соглашению были изложены в об'единенной повестке дня. Часть этих срочных проблем была разрешена, но осталось еще три больших вопроса, разрешение которых является очень важным для экономики Кореи. Если мы искренни и честны в наших заявлениях, что благополучие Кореи является нашей задачей, тогда мы прийдем к разрешению вопросов, которые включены в пункты 1, 2 и 5-е об'единенной повестки дня.

Наша первоначальная позиция была разрешить свободную и неограниченную торговлю для благополучия всей Кореи и тем самым ускорить экономическое об'единение страны. Наша позиция была не принята Советской Делегацией и, таким образом, было решено остановиться на ограниченном обмене товаров.

В настоящее время по всей Корее критическое продовольственное положение. Вопросы продовольствия и в будущем будут очень серьезными вопросами в Корее. Американская Делегация указывала, что во время войны было сильное понижение в производстве продуктов питания. Все усилия должны быть направлены к тому, чтобы превратить Корею в страну, которая может удовлетворять свои потребности. Удобрения являются ответом на вопрос повышения производства продуктов питания. Северная Корея является единственным источником удобрений. Получение этого удобрения может увеличить урожай Юга Кореи. Если Советская Делегация, признавая эту нужду, не согласится поставить удобрения, то ответственность за урожай 1946 года полностью падает на Советское Командование. Не через 3 и не через 6 месяцев, а сейчас необходимо обеспечить крестьян удобрениями для весеннего сева. Здесь сегодня Советская Делегация вынесла решение, которое повлияет на жизнь 25 млн. корейских граждан и также повлияет на мировое продовольственное положение. Помогите сейчас удобрением Корее, помогите Корее стать страной, которая сама может удовлетворить свои потребности.

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дать Корее возможность стать страной с продовольственными избытками. Откажите сейчас в удобрениях и Корея будет продолжать находиться в зависимости от Союзных Держав. Советская Делегация должна быть дальновидной при рассмотрении этого вопроса об'единенной повестки дня и предпринять меры, которые показали бы искренность ее интересов в Корее.

Мы согласились вести обоюдную коммерцию между Северной и Южной Кореей. Необходимо установить такой аппарат, при помощи которого можно производить платежи за товары и обслуживание. Имеется определенная необходимость, чтобы Совещание пришло к соглашению по вопросу 5-а, по которому в экономической подкомиссии работали представители Американско-Советского Командования. Несостоятельность Представителей Советской Делегации в завершении действий по этому вопросу противоречит действиям, принятым по пункту 8.

Мы не изменили решения принятых неофициально на подкомиссии в отношении того, чтобы рассматривать товары на базе цен, существовавших на 1-ое августа. Тогда для нас казалось невероятным, что Советская Делегация станет на такую точку зрения, что обмен товаров не будет происходить, если мы не будем поставлять рис - товары который не может быть добыт другим путем, как за счет населения Юга, для благополучия населения Северной Кореи. Делегация Американского Командования чувствует, что приведенные вами цифры сравнения не отражают справедливой картины. Я указал цены на товары, существовавшие на 1 декабря только для того, чтобы показать Вам более правильную картину настоящей стоимости. Если Вы пожелаете заняться столь же тщательным расследованием, как это сделал я, Вы найдете, что мои цифры практические.

Американская Делегация нашла возможным представить такое основание, на котором возможно было бы произвести обмен товарами на сумму 25 млн. иен, основываясь на ценах, существовавших на 1 августа, которые были предложены Советской Делегацией.

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Отказ Советской Делегации рассматривать этот вопрос, принуждает нас сделать такое заявление, что Советская Делегация не желает организовать любой обман до тех пор, пока не будет предложен рис Южной Кореи. К несчастью, в настоящее время в Южной Корее не имеется излишков риса.

Подводя итоги данного Совещания, необходимо сказать, что это Совещание сделало значительный прогресс, показав миру что Представители двух Великих Наций могут работать в дружественных отношениях и разрешать обоюдные проблемы. Это прокладывает путь дальнейшим нашим Совещаниям. Однако, стоит сожалеть, что не могло быть предпринято полное разрешение проблем, изложенных в § 4 Московского коммюнике. Советская Делегация должна принять полную ответственность за неуспех разрешения тех трех вопросов, которые она сняла с повестки дня.

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ANNEX A

INCLOSURE 1 TO ITEM 2, JOINT AGENDA

SCHEDULE OF SHIPMENTS AND RATES OF PAYMENT - FROM SOUTH KOREA

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State Dept Instr. 12 Apr and 8 July 1976
By FWB/Bohn NARS, Date MAR 30 1977

| ITEM | UNIT | UNIT PRICE 1 AUGUST 1946 | TOTAL PLANNED SHIPMENT 1946 | TOTAL VALUE SHIPMENTS 1946 | SHIPMENTS TO BEGIN IN: 1 Mar Units | 1 Apr Units | 1 Jul Units | 1 Oct Units | 1 Dec Units |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cotton Yarn | Lb | ₩ 1.56 | 185,000 | 288,600 | 25,000 | | 85,000 | | 75,000 |
| Cotton Cloth | Yd | 1.38 | 1,400,000 | 1,932,000 | 300,000 | 200,000 | 400,000 | | 500,000 |
| Cotton fishing nets | Lb | 6.47 | 35,000 | 226,450 | | | [illegible] | | [illegible] |
| Hemp Rope and Cord | Lb | [illegible] | 86,000 | 189,200 | | | 43,000 | | 43,000 |
| Post, single-phase transformers, 60 periods 3300/200 100 volts: | | | | | | | | | |
| Power 3 KVA | ea. | 94.50 | 100 | 9,450 | 50 | | | | 50 |
| Power 5 KVA | ea. | 129.00 | 120 | 14,580 | 60 | | | | 60 |
| Power 7.5 KVA | ea. | 172.50 | 200 | 34,500 | 60 | | 40 | | 100 |
| Power 10 KVA | ea. | 211.00 | 180 | 37,980 | 60 | | 30 | | 90 |
| Power 15 KVA | ea. | 281.50 | 30 | 8,443 | 15 | | | | 15 |
| Power 20 KVA | ea. | 352.00 | 30 | 10,560 | 15 | | | | 15 |
| Bare copper wire 25 mm²) Bare copper wire 35 mm²: Bare copper wire 50 mm²) | Ton | 12,100.00 | 120 | 1,352,000 | | | 60 | | 60 |
| Light bulbs, Various sizes | ea. | 1.86 * | 1,000,000 | 1,860,000 | | | | | 1,000,000 |
| Electric Motors, Standard: | | | | | | | | | |
| HP / Volts / Phase | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 / 200 / 3 | ea | 482.00 | 2 | 964 | 2 | | | | |
| 7.5 / 200 / 3 | ea | 551.00 | 8 | 4,408 | 4 | 4 | | | |
| 10 / 200 / 3 | ea | 722.00 | 4 | 2,888 | 4 | | | | |
| 15 / 200 / 3 | ea | 1,125.00 | 5 | 5,625 | 4 | 1 | | | |
| 30 / 200 / 3 | ea | 1,930.00 | 1 | 1,930 | 1 | | | | |
| 40 / 200 / 3 | ea | 3,640.00 | 2 | 7,280 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| 50 / 200 / 3 | ea | 4,320.00 | 2 | 8,640 | 1 | 1 | | | |



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ANNEX A

Enclosure 1 to Item 1, Joint Agenda (Schedule of Shipments and Rates of Payment - From South Korea) cont'd.

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| ITEM | UNIT | UNIT PRICE 1 AUGUST 1946 | TOTAL PLANNED SHIPMENT 1946 | TOTAL VALUE SHIPMENTS 1946 | SHIPMENTS TO REACH ME: 1 Mar Units | 1 Apr Units | 1 Jul Units | 1 Oct Units | 1 Dec Units |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Central Shaft Bushes Micasa | pc | 140.00 | 120 | 16,800 | | | 120 | | |
| Shaft Bushes for Chaining Micasa | pc | 80.00 | 360 | 28,800 | | | 360 | | |
| Central Shaft bushes Taeici | pc | 120.00 | 30 | 3,600 | | | 30 | | |
| Shaft bushes for chaining Taeici | pc | 80.00 | 80 | 6,400 | | | 80 | | |
| Central shaft bushes Tahoro | pc | 100.00 | 40 | 4,000 | | | 40 | | |
| Shaft bushes for chaining Tahoro | pc | 60.00 | 100 | 6,000 | | | 100 | | |
| Central shaft bushes Matei | pc | 140.00 | 10 | 1,400 | | | 10 | | |
| Shaft bushes for chaining Matei | pc | 80.00 | 30 | 600 | | | 30 | | |
| Central shaft bushes Matani | pc | 140.00 | 16 | 2,240 | | | 16 | | |
| Shaft bushes for chaining Matani | pc | 80.00 | 46 | 3,680 | | | 46 | | |
| Central shaft bushes Tsure | pc | 100.00 | 20 | 2,000 | | | 20 | | |
| Shaft bushes for chaining Tsure | pc | 60.00 | 40 | 2,400 | | | 40 | | |
| Piston bushes Micasa | pc | 100.00 | 120 | 12,000 | | | 120 | | |
| Piston bushes Taeici | pc | 100.00 | 30 | 3,000 | | | 30 | | |
| Piston bushes Tiharo | pc | 80.00 | 40 | 3,200 | | | 40 | | |
| Piston bushes Matei | pc | 100.00 | 10 | 1,000 | | | 10 | | |
| Piston bushes Matani | pc | 100.00 | 14 | 1,400 | | | 14 | | |
| Piston bushes Tsure | pc | 60.00 | 20 | 1,200 | | | 20 | | |
| Locomotive box bearings Micasa | pc | 180.00 | 500 | 90,000 | | | 500 | | |
| Locomotive box bearings Taeici | pc | 180.00 | 80 | 14,400 | | | 80 | | |
| Locomotive box bearings Tebore | pc | 160.00 | 100 | 16,000 | | | 100 | | |
| Locomotive box bearings Matei | pc | 180.00 | 30 | 5,400 | | | 30 | | |
| Locomotive box bearings Matani | pc | 180.00 | 46 | 8,280 | | | 46 | | |



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Inclosure 1, to Item 7, Joint Agenda (Schedule of Shipments and Rates of Payment - From South Korea) cont'd.

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| ITEM | UNIT | UNIT PRICE 1 AUGUST 1945 | TOTAL PLANNED SHIPMENT 1946 | TOTAL VALUE SHIPMENTS 1946 | SHIPMENTS TO BEGIN BY: 1 Mar Units | 1 Apr Units | 1 Jul Units | 1 Oct Units | 1 Dec Units |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Locomotive box bearings Ture | pc | 100.00 | 60 | 6,000 | | | 60 | | |
| Tender box bearings Hiesaa | pc | 40.00 | 280 | 11,200 | | | 280 | | |
| Tender box bearings Tachei | pc | 40.00 | 110 | 4,400 | | | 110 | | |
| Tender box bearings Tehoro | pc | 40.00 | 136 | 5,440 | | | 136 | | |
| Tender box bearings Hatei | pc | 40.00 | 36 | 1,440 | | | 36 | | |
| Tender box bearings Hatani | pc | 60.00 | 60 | 3,600 | | | 60 | | |
| Box bearings for runners Hiesaa | pc | 47.00 | 280 | 11,280 | | | 240 | | |
| Box bearings for runners Tachei | pc | 47.00 | 54 | 2,538 | | | 54 | | |
| Box bearings for runners Tehoro | pc | 47.00 | 70 | 3,290 | | | 70 | | |
| Box bearings for runners Hatei | pc | 47.00 | 20 | 940 | | | 20 | | |
| Box bearings for runners Hatani | pc | 47.00 | 30 | 1,410 | | | 30 | | |
| Box bearings for runners Ture | pc | 47.00 | 40 | 1,880 | | | 40 | | |
| Machine Oil | Liter | .93 | 2,500 | 2,325 | | | 2,500 | | |
| Cylinder Oil | Liter | 6.84 | 10,000 | 68,400 | | | 10,000 | | |
| Coloured Glass (different) Signal | Pcs | 2.00 | 1,000 | 2,000 | | | 1,000 | | |
| Indoor wire, #14 or equivalent | Meter | 2.70 | 4,000 | 10,800 | | | 4,000 | | |
| Wire, 12 gauge W.P. | Meter | 2.90 | 6,000 | 17,400 | | | 6,000 | | |
| Spikes | pc | .184 | 1,296,000 | 238,464 | | | 1,296,000 | | |
| Bolts | pc | .37 | 162,000 | 59,940 | | | 162,000 | | |
| Tie Plates | pc | 2.50 | 432,000 | 1,080,000 | | | 432,000 | | |
| Pit Pump, 5-15, 0.2-0.5 $M^3/MM$ | ea | 1,600.00 | 30 | 48,000 | | | 20 | | 10 |
| Pit Pump, 20-30 HP 0.3-0.6 $M^3/MM$, head 50-200 M | ea | 4,000.00 | 30 | 120,000 | | | 20 | | 10 |
| Pit Pump 75 HP, 0.5-1.0 $M^3/MM$, head 80-260 M | ea | 6,000.00 | 18 | 108,000 | | | 8 | | 10 |
| Pneumatic Hammers, designed for breaking the rock with the help of picks, air pres- | | | | | | | | | |



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ANNEX A

Inclosure 1 to Item 2, Joint Agenda, (Schedule of Shipments and Rates of Payment - From South Korea) cont'd.

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| ITEM | UNIT | UNIT PRICE 1 AUGUST 1945 | TOTAL PLANNED SHIPMENT 1946 | TOTAL VALUE SHIPMENTS 1946 | SHIPMENTS TO MONTH END: 1 Mar Units | 1 Apr Units | 1 Jul Units | 1 Oct Units | 1 Dec Units |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ures 8 atmospheres (120 lbs per sq in) weight up to 20 KG | ea | 500.00 | 500 | 250,000 | | | 500 | | |
| Pneumatic Hammers (perforated) designed for use in drilling holes for coal and allied materials. Air pressure-8 atmospheres (120 lbs per sq in) weight up to 12 KG | ea | 700.00 | 100 | 70,000 | | | 15 | | 85 |
| Jaw crushers | ea | 10,000.00 | 20 | 200,000 | | | 20 | | |
| Hammer Crusher | ea | 12,500.00 | 20 | 250,000 | | | 20 | | |
| Cone Crusher | ea | 14,000.00 | 5 | 70,000 | | | 5 | | |
| Lifting gear, 3 ph elec motor 100 HP., 500 V. lifting capacity of 3 tons (2720 K.G.) Speed Max 22 M per sec., Dia. of Cable 22 MM. Length cable 1220 M., Dia. of drum 1520 MM width of drum 1370 MM., over all dim with moter 3360 MM x 3760 MM. height 1800 MM | ea | 50,000.00 | 6 | 300,000 | | | 4 | | 2 |
| Spare parts, (a) 100 set for 6 Ton electric trolley engines, (b) 2000 pieces for mining pumps in set: from 10-50 cubic meters per hr., (c) 2000 Hose couplings for pneumatic hammers 3/4 std. | Lot | None | 1,000 | 1,000,000 | | | (pending Disc) | | |

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ANNEX A

Annexure 1 to Item 2, Indent Agents (Schedule of Shipment and Rates of Payment - From South Africa) Contd

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| ITEM | UNIT | UNIT PRICE & AMOUNT 1945 | TOTAL PLANNED SHIPMENT 1946 | TOTAL VALUE SHIPMENTS 1946 | SHIPMENTS TO MONTH END: 1 Mar Units | 1 Apr Units | 1 Jul Units | 1 Oct Units | 1 Dec Units |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Elec Trolley Engines for haul- ing to surface, gauge 762 MM., pull 1400 KG equal 1½ Km per hr., 2 Motors of 25 HP each D. C. current 500 volts, 2 sets of wheels dia 710 MM., distance between axles approx 1100 MM. Overall dimns approx 2830 Long x 1300 wide 1830 High | | 10,000.00 | 6 | 60,000 | | | | | 6 |
| Steel cable 22 MM., Wt. per meter 1.863 KG. Rupture resistance 21.5 tons to 24.7, 6 strands of 7 wire per strand, core consis- ting of jute with steel wire or equivalent outside diameter. Approx rupture resistance strength. | Ton | 997.00 | 10 | 9570.00 | | | | | 10 |
| Steel cable 26 MM, wt. per meter 2.6[illegible] Rupture resistance from 30.6 ton to 34.2 ton. 6 strands of wire 7 wires to strand. Or equivalent out- side diameter and approx rupture resistance strength. | Ton | 970.00 | 20 | 19,400.00 ~~9,700.00~~ | | | | | 20 |
| Steel cable 32 MM. wt. per meter 3.939 KG. Rupture re- sistance 46 tons to 52.2 ton. 6 strands of 7 wires per strand. Or equivalent out- side diameter and approx rupture resistance strength | Ton | 983.00 | 25 | 24,575.00 | | | | | 25 |



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Enclosure 1, to Item 2, Joint Agenda (Schedule of Shipment and Rates of Payment - From South Korea) Cont'd

ANNEX A

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| ITEM | UNIT | UNIT PRICE 1 AUGUST 1945 | TOTAL PLANNED SHIPMENT 1946 | TOTAL VALUE SHIPMENTS 1946 | SHIPMENTS TO BEGIN ON: 1 Mar Units | 1 Apr Units | 1 Jul Units | 1 Oct Units | 1 Dec Units |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Miner's Lamps. Elec consisting of cap or case. Rubber conductor, head reflector with lamp. covered switch, designed for lighting in gas mines | ea. | 24.70 | 2,500 | 61,750 | | | 1,250 | | 1,250 |

* See Supplement 2 to Inclosure 1, Item 2.



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SUPPLEMENT 2, TO INCLOSURE 1, ITEM 2

1 AUGUST 1945 PRICES LIGHT BULBS

| Size in Watts | Wholesale Price |
|---|---|
| 10-20 | $ .892 |
| 30 | 1.056 |
| 40 | 1.056 |
| 60 | 1.056 |
| 100 | 1.[illegible] |
| 150-200 | 2.890 |
| 300 | 5.735 |
| 500 | 9.310 |

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ANNEX 8

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INCLOSURE 2, ITEM 2, JOINT AGENDA

SCHEDULE OF SHIPMENTS FROM SOUTHERN KOREA TO NORTHERN KOREA

1 DECEMBER 1945

| ITEM | UNIT | UNIT PRICE | QUANTITY | VALUE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cotton Yarn | lb | 27.00 | 185,000 | $ 4,995,000 |
| Cotton Cloth | Yd | 15.00 | 1,400,000 | 21,000,000 |
| Cotton Fishing nets | lb | 45.50 | 35,000 | 1,575,000 |
| Hemp Rope and Cord | lb | 22.00 | 86,000 | 1,892,000 |
| **Fost, single-phase transformers, 60 periods 3300/20, 100 volts** | | | | |
| Power 3 KVA | ea | 756.00 | 100 | 75,600 |
| Power 5 KVA | ea | 1,018.00 | 120 | 122,160 |
| Power 7.5 KVA | ea | 1,380.00 | 200 | 276,000 |
| Power 10 KVA | ea | 2,090.00 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Power 15 KVA | ea | 2,240.00 | 30 | 67,200 |
| Power 20 KVA | ea | 2,826.00 | 30 | 84,600 |
| Bare Copper Wire 25 mm²) Bare Copper Wire 35 mm²) Bare Copper Wire 50 mm²) | Ton | 66,000.00 | 120 | 7,920,000 |
| Light bulbs, Various Sizes | ea | 8.00 | 1,000,000 | 8,000,000 |
| **Electric Motors, Standard:** | | | | |
| HP 5 | Volts 200 | Phase 3 | ea 2900.00 | 2 5,800 |
| 7.5 | 200 | 3 | ea 3300.00 | 8 26,400 |
| 10 | 200 | 3 | ea 4320.00 | 4 17,280 |
| 15 | 200 | 3 | ea 6750.00 | 5 33,750 |
| 30 | 200 | 3 | ea 11600.00 | 1 11,600 |
| 40 | 200 | 3 | ea 21800.00 | 2 43,600 |
| 50 | 200 | 3 | ea 26000.00 | 2 52,000 |



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ANNEX B

(For Comparison, 1 December 1945 Prices, estimated) Inclosure 2, Item 2, Joint Agenda, [illegible] of Shipments from Northern Korea to Southern Korea. (Cont'd).

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| ITEM | UNIT | 1 DECEMBER 1945 UNIT PRICE | QUANTITY | VALUE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Central Shaft Bushes Micasa | pc | 840.00 | 120 | 100,800 |
| Shaft Bushes for Chaining Micasa | pc | 480.00 | 360 | 172,800 |
| Central Shaft bushes Pacici | pc | 720.00 | 30 | 21,600 |
| Shaft bushes for chaining Pacici | pc | 480.00 | 80 | 38,400 |
| Central shaft bushes Tahoro | pc | 600.00 | 40 | 24,000 |
| Shaft bushes for chaining Tahoro | pc | 360.00 | 100 | 36,000 |
| Central shaft bushes Matoi | pc | 840.00 | 10 | 8,400 |
| Shaft bushes for chaining Matoi | pc | 120.00 | 30 | 3,600 |
| Central shaft bushes Matami | pc | 840.00 | 16 | 13,440 |
| Shaft bushes for chaining Matami | pc | 480.00 | 46 | 22,080 |
| Central shaft bushes Tsuro | pc | 600.00 | 20 | 12,000 |
| Shaft bushes for chaining Tsuro | pc | 360.00 | 40 | 14,400 |
| Piston bushes Micasa | pc | 600.00 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Piston bushes Tacici | pc | 600.00 | 30 | 18,000 |
| Piston bushes Tihoro | pc | 480.00 | 40 | 19,200 |
| Piston bushes Matoi | pc | 600.00 | 10 | 6,000 |
| Piston bushes Matami | pc | 600.00 | 14 | 8,400 |
| Piston bushes Tsuro | pc | 360.00 | 20 | 7,200 |
| Locomotive box bearings Micasa | pc | 1,080.00 | 500 | 540,000 |
| Locomotive box bearings Tacici | pc | 1,080.00 | 80 | 86,400 |
| Locomotive box bearings Tahoro | pc | 960.00 | 100 | 96,000 |
| Locomotive box bearings Matoi | pc | 1,080.00 | 30 | 32,400 |
| Locomotive box bearings Matami | pc | 1,080.00 | 46 | 49,680 |



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ANNEX B

(For Comparison, 1 December 1945 Prices, Estimated) Enclosure 2, Item 2, Joint Agenda, Schedule of Shipments from Northern Korea to Southern Korea, cont'd.

| ITEM | UNIT | 1 DECEMBER 1945 UNIT PRICE | QUANTITY | VALUE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Locomotive box bearings Turo | pc | 600.00 | 60 | 36,000 |
| Tender box bearings Hirasa | pc | 240.00 | 280 | 67,200 |
| Tender box bearings Tsuiei | pc | 240.00 | 110 | 26,400 |
| Tender box bearings Tahoro | pc | 240.00 | 136 | 32,640 |
| Tender box bearings Hatei | pc | 240.00 | 36 | 8,640 |
| Tender box bearings Hatsui | pc | 360.00 | 60 | 21,600 |
| Box bearings for runners Hirasa | pc | 282.00 | 240 | 67,680 |
| Box bearings for runners Tsuiei | pc | 282.00 | 54 | 15,228 |
| Box bearings for runners Tahoro | pc | 282.00 | 70 | 19,740 |
| Box bearings for runners Hatei | pc | 282.00 | 20 | 5,640 |
| Box bearings for runners Hatsui | pc | 402.00 | 30 | 12,060 |
| Box bearings for runners Turo | pc | [illegible] | 40 | 11,[illegible] |
| Machine Oil | Liter | 0.93 | 2,500 | 2,325 |
| Cylinder Oil | Liter | 6.84 | 10,000 | 68,400 |
| Coloured Glass (different) Signal | pc | 15.00 | 1,000 | 15,000 |
| Indoor wire, #14 or equiv. | Meter | 16.20 | 4,000 | 46,000 64,000 |
| Wire, 12 gauge W.P. | Meter | 18.85 | 6,000 | 113,100 |
| Spikes | pc | 0.99 | 1,296,000 | 1,283,040 |
| Bolts | pc | 1.75 | 288,000 | 283,500 |
| Tie Plates | pc | 12.00 | 432,000 | 5,184,000 |
| Pit Pump, 5-15, 0.2-0.5 $M^3$/MN | ea | 8,800.00 | 30 | 264,000 |
| Pit Pump, 20-30 Hp 0.3-0.6 $M^3$/MN, head 50-200 M | ea | 22,000.00 | 30 | 660,000 |
| Pit Pump 75 HP, 0.5-1.0 $M^3$/MN, head 80-260 M | ea | 35,000.00 | 18 | 630,000 |
| Pneumatic Hammers | ea | 27,000.00 | 500 | 1,250,000 |



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ANNEX 3

(Far Comparison, 1 December 1945 Prices, Estimated) Enclosure 2, Item 2, Joint Agenda, Schedule of Shipments from Northern Korea to Southern Korea, Cont'd.

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| ITEM | UNIT | 1 DECEMBER 1945 UNIT PRICE | QUANTITY | VALUE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turntable Hammers (perforated) | ea | 3900.00 | 100 | 390,000 |
| Jaw Crushers | ea | 102000.00 | 20 | 2,040,000 |
| Hammer Crusher | ea | 140000.00 | 20 | 2,800,000 |
| Cone Crusher | ea | 155000.00 | 5 | 775,000 |
| Lifting gear | ea | 472500.00 | 6 | 2,835,000 |
| Spare Parts | Lot | Note 1 | 1 | 10,000,000 |
| Elec Trolley Engines | ea | 165000.00 | 6 | 990,000 |
| Steel Cable 22 MM | Ton | 2871.00 | 10 | 28,710 |
| Steel Cable 26 MM | Ton | 2,920.00 | 20 | 58,200 |
| Steel Cable 32 MM | Ton | 2,969.00 | 25 | 73,725 |
| Miners' Lamps Elec | ea | 350.00 | 2,500 | 875,000 |

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ANNEX C

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INCLOSURE 2, ITEM 2, JOINT AGENDA

SCHEDULE OF SHIPMENTS FROM NORTHERN KOREA TO SOUTHERN KOREA

| ITEM | UNIT | 1 AUGUST 1945 UNIT PRICE | QUANTITY | VALUE | SHIPMENTS TO BEGIN BY: |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nitric Acid | Ton | $ 205 | 1,000 | $ 205,000 | 1 March 1946 |
| Ammonium Chloride | Ton | 150 | 180 | 27,000 | 1 March 1946 |
| Tool Steel | Ton | 1,100 | 300 | 330,000 | 1 March 1946 |
| Carbide | Ton | 100 | 198 | 19,800 | 1 March 1946 |
| Caustic Soda, solid | Ton | 528 | 1,000 | 528,000 | 1 March 1946 |
| Sulphuric Acid 60° Be | Ton | 53 | 122 | 6,466 | 1 March 1946 |
| Sodium Carbonate | Ton | 166 | 1,000 | 166,000 | 1 March 1946 |
| Acetone | Ton | 4,000 | 50 | 200,000 | 1 March 1946 |
| Calcium Carbonate | Ton | 200 | 30 | 6,000 | 1 March 1946 |
| Corn Starch | Ton | 592 | 1,200 | 710,400 | 1 March 1946 |
| Salt NaCl | Ton | 100 | 40,000 | 4,000,000 | 1 March 1946 |
| Liquid Chlorine | Ton | 150 | 100 | 15,000 | 1 March 1946 |
| Liquid Ammonia | Ton | 150 | 100 | 15,000 | 1 March 1946 |
| Aluminum Sulphate | Ton | 130 | 250 | 32,500 | 1 March 1946 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 1 March 1946 |
| Electrolytic Copper | Ton | 2,000 | 500 | 1,000,000 | 1 July 1946 |
| Aluminum (impure) | Ton | 3,000 | 500 | 1,500,000 | 1 July 1946 |
| Electrolytic Zinc | Ton | 2,000 | 500 | 1,000,000 | 1 July 1946 |
| Electrolytic Lead | Ton | 1,500 | 500 | 750,000 | 1 July 1946 |
| Acetylene Black (c) | Ton | 900 | 100 | 90,000 | 1 July 1946 |
| | | | Total | $ 11,601,166 | |

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ANNEX D

(FOR COMPARISON, 1 DECEMBER 1945 PRICES, ESTIMATED)

ENCLOSURE 2, ITEM 2, JOINT AGENDA

SCHEDULE OF SHIPMENTS FROM NORTHERN KOREA TO SOUTHERN KOREA

| ITEM | UNIT | 1 DECEMBER 1945 UNIT PRICE | QUANTITY | VALUE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nitric Acid | Ton | 1,332 | 1,000 | 1,332,000 |
| Ammonium Chloride | Ton | 1,050 | 180 | 189,000 |
| Tool Steel | Ton | 9,900 | 300 | 2,970,000 |
| Carbide | Ton | 850 | 196 | 166,300 |
| Caustic Soda, solid | Ton | 2,640 | 1,000 | 2,640,000 |
| Sulphuric Acid 60° Be | Ton | 318 | 122 | 12,296 |
| Sodium Carbonate | Ton | 996 | 1,000 | 996,000 |
| Acetone | Ton | 29,200 | 50 | 1,460,000 |
| Calcium Carbonate | Ton | 960 | 30 | 28,800 |
| Corn Starch | Ton | 2,368 | 1,200 | 2,841,600 |
| Salt NaCl | Ton | 159 | 40,000 | 6,360,000 |
| Liquid Chlorine | Ton | 1,020 | 100 | 102,000 |
| Liquid Ammonia | Ton | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Aluminum | Ton | 975 | 250 | 243,750 |
| Lumber (power line poles | Cu. M. | 500 | 10,000 | 5,000,000 |
| Electrolytic Copper | Ton | 17,600 | 500 | 8,800,000 |
| Aluminum (impure) | Ton | 24,600 | 500 | 12,300,000 |
| Electrolytic Zinc | Ton | 15,600 | 500 | 7,800,000 |
| Electrolytic Lead | Ton | 12,150 | 500 | 6,075,000 |
| Acetylene Black (c) | Ton | 6,210 | 100 | 621,000 |
| | | | Total | $ 60,641,746 |

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~~SECRET~~ ANNEX "E"

SUPPLEMENT 1, INCLOSURE 1, ITEM 2, JOINT AGENDA

Schedule Of Shipments and Rates of Payment -- From Southern Korea

| Item | Unit | Unit Price 1 August 1945 | Quantity | Total Value 1946 Shipments | Shipment before: 1 July | 1 Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Zinc Concentrates | Ton | ¥ 350 (1) | 5,000 | ¥1,750,000 | 1,500 | 3,500 |
| Lead Concentrates | " | 590 (1) | 5,000 | 2,950,000 | 1,500 | 3,500 |

(1) Gold, silver and copper values estimated.

SUPPLEMENT 1, INCLOSURE 2, ITEM 2, JOINT AGENDA

Schedule of Shipments and Rates of Payment -- From Northern Korea

| Item | Unit | Unit Price 1 August 1945 | Quantity | Total Value 1946 Shipments | Shipment before: 1 July 1946 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ammonium Sulphate | Ton | ¥ 200 (1) | 23,500 | ¥ 4,700,000 | 23,500 |

(1) Adjustment to be made if nitrogen content is below standard.

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ANNEX F

ESTIMATED

COSTS AND REQUIREMENTS OF POWER FOR SOUTH KOREA

1946

| MONTH | PEAK KW | AVERAGE KW | KWH IN MILLIONS |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jan | 90 | 70 | 52.0 |
| Feb | 93 | 75 | 50.5 |
| Mar | 88 | 70 | 52.0 |
| Apr | 86 | 68 | 49.0 |
| May | 86 | 68 | 51.0 |
| Jun | 88 | 68 | 49.0 |
| Jul | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Aug | 90 | 70 | 51.0 |
| Sep | 92 | 72 | 51.0 |
| Oct | 93 | 72 | 53.5 |
| Nov | 95 | 80 | 57.4 |
| Dec | 100 | 82 | 60.4 |
| Total KWH | | | 629.5 |

@ [illegible]

Total Cost ¥ 12,590,000

Less South Korea Transmission Expense [illegible]

Net Cost to South Korea ¥ 6,393,300

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ANNEX G

SECRET - JOINT AGENDA

The Economic Sub-Committee recommends the following:

1. The Soviet Military Command agrees to supply electrical energy from Northern Korea to Southern Korea in the quantities shown in Inclosure 1 to Item 1, "Estimated Power Requirements of Southern Korea", attached.

2. The United States Military Command will pay for electrical energy consumed during 1946, and for 136,620,307 KWH consumed during the period 15 August 1945 to 31 December 1945, inclusive, in accordance with governmental rates for electric current, based on 1 August 1945 prices charged for such electric current.

3. Simultaneously the United States Military Command agrees to deliver electrical equipment and materials for electric stations [illegible] in accordance with the decisions on Item 2 of the Joint Agenda.

4. Accounts for electric current will be accomplished in the following manner:

a. The Soviet Military Command, at the expiration of each month, submits to the United States Military Command accounts setting forth the amount of electric current used by Southern Korea during the elapsed month, for payment at the 1 August 1945 price.

b. The United States Military Command verifies the account submitted and if it agrees with the decisions of the Joint Conference submits it to the Bank for payment.

c. Payment for electrical energy will be on the non-cash basis of "parallel accounts" as directed by the decisions made by the Joint Conference under Item 3A of the Joint Agenda.

5. It is agreed that a "Joint Technical Committee" will be appointed to handle technical matters in connection with the distribution of electrical power. Functions of the Committee shall be those detailed in Inclosure 2 to Item 2, "The Joint Technical Committee for the Control of Electric Power in Korea," attached.

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Inclosure 1 to Item 1, Joint Agenda

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ESTIMATED POWER REQUIREMENTS OF SOUTHERN KOREA
--1946--

| MONTH | PEAK KW | AVERAGE KW | KWH in MILLIONS |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jan | 90 | 70 | 52.0 |
| Feb | 95 | 75 | 50.5 |
| Mar | 88 | 70 | 52.0 |
| Apr | 86 | 68 | 49.0 |
| May | 86 | 68 | 51.0 |
| Jun | 88 | 68 | 49.0 |
| Jul | 88 | 68 | 51.0 |
| Aug | 90 | 70 | 51.8 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 51.8 |
| Oct | 95 | 72 | 53.2 |
| Nov | 95 | 80 | 57.6 |
| Dec | 100 | 82 | 60.6 |
| Total KWH | | | 629.5 |

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INCLOSURE 2 to ITEM 1 - JOINT AGENDA

THE JOINT TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

FOR THE

CONTROL OF ELECTRIC POWER IN KOREA

1. The Joint Technical Committee will be composed of six members, three from the Soviet Military Command and three from the United States Military Government in Korea.

2. The Committee shall meet at least monthly. The place of the meeting shall be alternated between the headquarters of the two Military Commands.

3. Responsibilities of the Committee shall include, but shall not be limited to, the following:

(a) System stability.
(b) Dispatching procedures.
(c) Voltage control and regulation.
(d) Coordination of relays and other protective devices.
(e) Communications.
(f) Maintenance and operation procedures.
(g) Distribution of materials and supplies.
(h) Operating organization.
(i) Training of technical and operating personnel.

4. A directive for the operation of the power system shall be issued by the Committee only when such directive has received a majority approval of the Committee.

5. Directives of the Committee shall be followed in the operation of the electric power system.

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ANNEX H

ITEM 2 - JOINT AGENDA

The Economic Sub-Committee recommends the following:

1. In order to put in action the whole industry of Korea, to organize the work of the railways and to revive the entire economic life of Korea, the exchange of goods is organized between the Northern and Southern zones of Korea.

2. The exchange of goods between the Northern and Southern zones of Korea is being organized in the form of mutual deliveries of goods and commodities by the United States and Soviet Military Commands, respectively.

3. a. The United States Military Command in Southern Korea agrees to deliveries to Northern Korea of industrial products and materials in accordance with the nomenclature, amounts and shipping schedules set forth in Inclosure 1 to Item 2 of the Joint Agenda. These deliveries will be made during the year 1946.

b. The Soviet Command agrees to deliveries of industrial products and commodities to Southern Korea according to the nomenclature, amounts and shipping schedules set forth in Inclosure 2 to Item 2 of the Joint Agenda. These deliveries will be made during the year 1946.

4. All payments for foodstuffs, equipment, electrical energy, industrial products and materials, mutually delivered from Northern zone to Southern zone and vice versa, will be made according to commercial prices in Yen which existed on the 1st of August 1945 in Korea, as set forth in Inclosures 1 and 2 to Item 2 of the Joint Agenda.

5. The mutual deliveries of goods will be made from the Northern zone of Korea to the Southern one and vice versa on the basis of equal sums of money, the difference not to exceed ten percent.

6. Mutual payment for delivered goods shall be made through the banks of Chosen in Seoul and the Main Northern Korean Bank in Heijo, as decided under Item 3 & of the Conference Agenda.

7. Such agreement will remain in effect unless modified or cancelled by mutual agreement of the high commanders of the two zones.

8. a. In case it is found possible by the United States Military Command in Southern Korea to deliver goods or foodstuffs not specified in Inclosure 1 to Item 2 of the Joint Agenda, payment will be by exchange of goods based on 1 August 1945 prices. In case goods are delivered and payment therefor does not involve a mutual exchange of goods, payment will be in Yen on the basis of production costs.

b. If the deliveries from the Northern zone to the Southern zone exceed the Southern zone deliveries to the Northern zone by more than ten percent in Yen value, the payment for coal, if required by the Soviet, will be made on the basis of actual cost not to exceed 200 Yen per metric ton at the mines.

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ANNEX I

ITEM 5A - JOINT AGENDA

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1. Raw materials, industrial products and foodstuffs shipped by one Command to the other will be shipped on a credit basis with consolidated invoice submitted semi-monthly. After each consolidated semi-monthly invoice is verified and approved, the Command receiving the goods will make payment in full. Payments will be made as follows:

a. The Main North Korean Bank in Heijo and the Bank of Chosen in Seoul will each open an account with the other for the purpose of handling inter-command payments.

b. Goods shipped from south to north. The Soviet Command will instruct the Main North Korean Bank in Heijo to debit the account of the Soviet Command the total amount of approved invoices and to transfer such amount to the Bank of Chosen in Seoul for credit of the American Command.

c. Goods shipped from north to south. The American Command will instruct the Bank of Chosen in Seoul to debit the account of the American Command the total amount of approved invoices and to transfer such amount to the Main North Korean Bank in Heijo for credit of the Soviet Command.

2. Raw materials, industrial products and foodstuffs transported by Koreans between North and South Korea as private trade will be paid for in either zone by:

a. Bank drafts, mail transfers or telegraphic transfers to be cleared as follows:

(1) The Main North Korean Bank in Heijo and the Bank of Chosen in Seoul will each open an account with the other for the purpose of clearing inter-zone payments arising out of private Korean trade.

b. Cash - any Korean authorized to travel between zones for trade purposes may carry only Bank of Chosen notes, the amount not to exceed ten thousand yen.

3. When the aggregate net balance due to one of the aforementioned Banks by the other exceeds ¥ 10,000,000, settlement shall be made by shipment of the entire amount in Bank of Chosen notes.

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Секретно

Приложение 4

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept Instr. 12 Apr and 9 July 1976
By NARS, Date MAR 30 1977

Приложение № 1 к вопросу 2 об"единенной повестки дня

Список, поставляемых товаров на Южной Кореи и цены этих т о в а р о в.

| № пп | Наименование | Ед. изм. | Стоимость 1 августа 1946г. | Общее кол. планиров. поставок 1946 год | Общая стоимость пост. 1946 года | Начало п о с т а в о к 1 марта | 1 апреля | 1 июля | 1 октября | 1 декабря. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Хлопчато-бумажная пряжа | Фунт. | 1.56 | 185.000 | 288.600 | 25.000 | - | 85.000 | - | 75.000 |
| 2. | -"- -"- тизь | " | 1.38 | 1.400.000 | 1.932.000 | 300.000 | 200.000 | 400.000 | - | 500.000 |
| 3. | -"- -"- рыболовные сети | " | 6.47 | 35.000 | 226.450 | - | - | 17.500 | - | 17.500 |
| 4. | Пеньковый канат и веревки. | " | 2.20 | 86.000 | 189.200 | - | - | 48.000 | - | 48.000 |
| 5. | Трансформаторы столбовые однофазные 60 пер/сек 2300/200 вольт мощностью 3 квв. | шт. | 93,30 | 100 | 9,450 | 50 | - | - | - | 50 |
| 6. | -"- 5 квв. | " | 129.00 | 120 | 14.580 | 60 | - | - | - | 60 |
| 7. | -"- 7,5квв | " | 172.50 | 200 | 34.500 | 60 | 40 | - | - | 100 |
| | -"- 10 " | " | 211.00 | 180 | 37.980 | 60 | 30 | - | - | 100 |
| | -"- 15 " | " | 281.00 | 30 | 8.448 | 15 | - | - | - | 90 |
| | -"- 20 " | " | 352.00 | 30 | 10.560 | 15 | - | - | - | 15 |
| 6. | Провод медный-голый 25 мм$^2$ | | | | | | | | | |
| 7. | -"- -"- 35 мм$^2$ | тн. | 12.100.00 | 120 | 1.352.000 | - | 60 | - | - | 60 |
| 8. | -"- -"- 50 мм | | | | | | | | | |
| 9. | Электро-лампы / разн. размеров/ | шт. | 1.80[X] | 1.000.000 | 1.880.000 | - | - | - | - | 1.000.000 |
| 10. | Электро-моторы стандартные | | | | | | | | | |
| | л.с. 5 вольт 200 фазе 3 | | 482.00 | 2 | 964 | 2 | | | | |
| | 2,5 200 3 | | 351.00 | 8 | 4,408 | 4 | 4 | - | - | - |

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| 1 | 2 | | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Электро-моторы стандартные | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Л.С. | вольт | Фаза | | | | | | | | |
| | 10 | 200 | 3 | шт. | 722.00 | 4 | 2.888 | 4 | - | - | - | - |
| | 15 | 200 | 3 | " | 1.125.00 | 5 | 5.625 | 4 | 1 | - | - | - |
| | 30 | 200 | 3 | " | 1.980.00 | 1 | 1.980 | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| | 40 | 200 | 3 | " | 3.640.00 | 2 | 7.280 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - |
| | 50 | 200 | 3 | " | 4.320.00 | 2 | 8.640 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - |
| 11. | Бышловые втулки Микасо /центровые / | | | " | 140.00 | 120 | 16.800 | - | - | 120 | - | - |
| 12. | Бышловые сцепные втулки Микасо | | | " | 80.00 | 360 | 28.800 | - | - | 360 | - | - |
| 13. | -"- центровые втулки Пасиси | | | " | 120.00 | 30 | 3,600 | - | - | 30 | - | - |
| 14. | -"- сцепные втулки Пасиси | | | " | 80.00 | 80 | 6.400 | - | - | 80 | - | - |
| 15. | -"- центр. втулки Тахоро | | | " | 100.00 | 40 | 4.000 | - | - | 40 | - | - |
| 16. | -"- сцепные втулки Тахоро | | | " | 60.00 | 100 | 6.000 | - | - | 100 | - | - |
| 17. | -"- центровые втулки Матеи | | | " | 140.00 | 10 | 1.400 | - | - | 10 | - | - |
| 18. | -"- сцепные втулки Матеи | | | " | 20.00 | 80 | 800 | - | - | 80 | - | - |
| 19. | -"- центровые втулки Матани | | | " | 140.00 | 16 | 2.240 | - | - | 16 | - | - |
| 20. | -"- сцепные втулки Матани | | | " | 80.00 | 48 | 3.680 | - | - | 48 | - | - |
| 21. | -"- центровые втулки Цуре | | | " | 100.00 | 20 | 2.000 | - | - | 20 | - | - |
| 22. | -"- сцепные втулки Цуре | | | " | 60.00 | 40 | 2.400 | - | - | 40 | - | - |
| 23. | Поршневые втулки Микасо | | | " | 100.00 | 120 | 12.000 | - | - | 120 | - | - |
| 24. | -"- -"- Пасиси | | | " | 100.00 | 30 | 3.000 | - | - | 80 | - | - |
| 25. | -"- -"- Тахоро | | | " | 80.00 | 40 | 3.200 | - | - | 40 | - | - |
| 26. | -"- -"- Матеи | | | " | 100.00 | 10 | 1.000 | - | - | 10 | - | - |
| 27. | -"- -"- Матани | | | " | 100.00 | 14 | 1.400 | - | - | 14 | - | - |
| 28. | -"- -"- Цуре | | | " | 60.00 | 20 | 1.200 | - | - | 20 | - | - |
| 29. | Паровозные буксовые подш Микасо . | | | | 180.00 | 500 | 90.000 | - | - | 500 | - | - |
| 30. | Паровозные букс.подши | | | | 180.00 | 80 | 14.400 | - | - | 80 | - | - |
| 31. | -"- -"- | | | " | 180.00 | 100 | 18.000 | - | - | 100 | - | - |
| 32. | -"- -"- | | | " | 180.00 | 30 | 5.400 | - | - | 30 | - | - |
| 33 | -"- -"- | | | " | 180.00 | 46 | 8 280 | - | - | 46 | | |

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| 34. | Паровозные буксовые подшипники Цуре | шт | 100.00 | 60 | 6.000 | – | – | 60 | – | – |
| 35. | Буксовые подшипники тендерные Микаса | " | 40.00 | 280 | 11.200 | – | – | 280 | – | – |
| 36. | -"- -"- тендр.Тасиси | " | 40.00 | 110 | 4.400 | – | – | 110 | – | – |
| 37. | -"- -"- Техоро | " | 40.00 | 138 | 5.440 | – | – | 186 | " | – |
| 38. | -"- -"- Матеи | " | 40.00 | 26 | 1.440 | – | – | 36 | – | – |
| 39. | -"- -"- Цетани | " | 60.00 | 60 | 3.600 | – | – | 60 | – | – |
| 40. | Буксовые подшип.бегуни Микаса | " | 47.00 | 240 | 11.280 | – | – | 240 | – | – |
| 41. | -"- -"- Тасиси | " | 47.00 | 54 | 2538 | – | " | 54 | – | – |
| 42. | -"- -"- Техоро | " | 47.00 | 70 | 3.290 | – | – | 70 | – | – |
| 43. | -"- -"- Матеи | " | 47.00 | 47 | 240 | – | – | 10 | – | – |
| 44. | -"- -"- Цетани | " | 67.00 | 80 | 2.010 | – | – | 80 | – | – |
| 45. | -"- -"- Цуре | " | 47.00 | 40 | 1.880 | " | – | 40 | – | – |
| 46. | Машинное масло | литр. | .93 | 2360 | 2.825 | – | – | 2.500 | – | – |
| 47. | Цилиндровое масло | " | 5.84 | 10.000 | 58.400 | – | – | 10.000 | – | – |
| 48. | Сигнальные стекла | " | 2.06 | 1.000 | 2.000 | – | – | 1.000 | – | – |
| 49. | Комнатный провод 7х 14 или эквивалент | метр. | 2.70 | 4.000 | 10.800 | – | – | 1.000 | – | – |
| 50. | Провод | " | 2.90 | 6.00 | 17.400 | – | – | 6.000 | – | – |
| 51. | Костыли | шт. | .184 | 1.296.000 | 238.464 | – | – | 1.294.000 | – | – |
| 52. | Б о л т ы | " | .37 | 182.000 | 59.940 | – | – | 182.000 | – | – |
| 53. | Подкладки | " | 2.50 | 434.000 | 1.080000 | – | – | 1x432.000 | – | – |
| 54. | Рудничные насосы ,5-15,0,2-0 5м³/мм | " | 1.000.00 | 20 | 18.000 | – | – | 20 | – | 10 |
| 55. | Рудничные насосы 30-80 л.с. 0,8-0,6 м³/мин, 50-200 м. | " | 4.000.00 | 30 | 120.000 | – | – | 20 | – | 10 |
| 56. | Рудничные насосы 75 л.с. 0,5-1.0 м³/м напор 80-2 | | 5.000.00 | 18 | 108000 | – | – | 8 | – | 10 |

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| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 64. | Электровоз для поверхностной отвалы, ширина колеи 750 мм, тяговое усилие 1400 кг, скорость 12 км/ч, в час. Два мотора 25 л.с. каждый, напряжение 500 вольт, два [illegible] скота колес [illegible], 710 мм, расстояние между осями 1100 мм. Габариты: 2850×1800×1800 | шт | 10,000,00 | 6 | 60,000 | - | - | - | - | 6 |
| 65. | Стальной канат [illegible] мм, вес погонного метра [illegible] кг. Сопротивление на разрыв 21,5 - 24,7 тн. 6 прядей по 7 проволок в пряди. Средина заполнена хлутовой веревкой со стальной проволокой. | тн. | 957,00 | 10 | 9,570,00 | - | - | - | - | 10 |
| 66. | Стальной канат 26 мм, вес погонного метра 2,6 кг, сопротивление на разрыв [illegible] до 34,2 тонн, 6 прядей по 7 проволок в пряди. Или эквивалентный этому канату по диаметру и по сопротивлению на разрыв. | тн. | 970,00 | 20 | 19,400,00 | - | - | - | - | 20 |
| 67. | Стальной канат 32 мм, вес погонного метра [illegible] кг, сопротивление на разрыв от [illegible] до [illegible] тонн, 6 прядей по 7 проволок в каждой пряди. Или эквивалентный этому канату по диаметру и по сопротивлению на разрыв. | тн. | 988,00 | 25 | [illegible] | - | - | - | - | 25 |

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| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 68. | Рудничные и аккумуляторные фонари в комплекте: банка, аккумулятор, резиновый провод, рефлектор с лампой; выключатель [illegible]; эти фонари предназначены для освещения в газовых [illegible] | шт | 24,70 | 2,500 | 61,750 | - | - | 1250 | - | 1,250 |

[illegible]

х смотрите добавление 2 к приложению 1, вопрос [illegible]

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/ Для сравнения предположительные цены [illegible] декабря 19[illegible] /

Приложение 2, вопрос 2, об [illegible] повестки

Список поставляемых товаров из Северной Кореи в Южную

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State Dept Instr. 12 Apr and 8 July 1978
By EWB/Bhn NARS, Date MAR 30

| №№ пп | Наименование | Ед. изм. | Цена 1 декабря 1945 г. | Количество. | Стоимость |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Хлоп. бумажная пряжа | вунт. | 27,00 | 185,000 | [illegible] |
| 2. | Хлоп. бумажная ткань | " | 15,00 | 1,400,000 | 21,[illegible],000 |
| 3. | Хлоп. бумажные рыболовные сети | " | 45,00 | 25,000 | 1,[illegible],000 |
| 4. | Пеньковый канат и веревки | " | 22,00 | 86,000 | 1,[illegible],000 |
| 5. | Трансформаторы столбовые однофазн. 60 пер/сек 3300/200, 100 вольт: | | | | |
| | мощностью 3 ква. | шт. | 756,00 | 100 | 75,600 |
| | -"- -"- 5 ква | " | 1,018,00 | 120 | 1[illegible],160 |
| | -"- -"- [illegible] ква | " | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| | -"- -"- 10 ква | " | 1,690,00 | 180 | [illegible] |
| | -"- -"- 15 ква | " | 2,[illegible],00 | 30 | [illegible],200 |
| | -"- -"- 20 ква | " | 2,820,00 | [illegible] | [illegible],600 |
| 6. | Провод медный голый 25 мм² | | | | |
| 7. | -"- -"- 35 мм² | " | 66,000,00 | 120 | 7,920,000 |
| 8. | -"- -"- 50 мм² | | | | |
| 9. | Электро-лампы/разн. размеров ,/ | шт. | 8,00 | 1,000,000 | 8,000,000 |
| 10. | Электромоторы стандартные | | | | |
| | Л.С. вольт фаза | | | | |
| | 5 200 3 | " | 2,900,00 | 2 | [illegible] |
| | 7,5 200 3 | " | 3,300,00 | 3 | [illegible] |
| | 10. 200 3 | " | 4,320,00 | 4 | [illegible] |
| | 15 200 3 | " | 6,750,00 | 5 | [illegible] |
| | 30 200 3 | " | 11,[illegible],00 | 1 | [illegible] |
| | 40 200 3 | " | 21,800,00 | 2 | [illegible] |
| | 50 200 3 | " | 26,000,00 | 2 | [illegible] |

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| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11. | Ложневые центровые втулки Микаса | шт. | [illegible] | 120 | [illegible] |
| 12. | -"- сцепные втулки Микаса | " | [illegible] | 360 | 172,800 |
| 13. | -"- центровые втулки Тасиси | " | [illegible] | 30 | 21,600 |
| 14. | -"- сцепные втулки Тасиси | " | [illegible] | 30 | 38,400 |
| 15. | -"- центровые втулки Тахоро | " | [illegible] | 40 | 24,000 |
| 16. | -"- сцепные втулки Тахоро | " | [illegible] | 100 | 36,000 |
| 17. | -"- центровые " Матеи | " | [illegible] | 10 | 8,400 |
| 18. | -"- сцепные " Матеи | " | [illegible] | 30 | 3,600 |
| 19. | -"- центровые " Матани | " | [illegible] | 16 | 13,440 |
| 20. | -"- сцепные " Матани | " | [illegible] | 46 | 22,080 |
| 21. | -"- центровые " Цуре | " | 600,00 | 20 | 12,000 |
| 22. | -"- сцепные " Цуре | " | [illegible] | 40 | 14,400 |
| 23. | Поршневые втулки Микаса | " | 600,00 | 120 | 72,000 |
| 24. | -"- " Тасиси | " | 600,00 | 30 | 18,000 |
| 25. | -"- " Тахоро | " | [illegible] | 40 | 19,200 |
| 226. | -"- " Матеи | " | 600,00 | 10 | 6,000 |
| 27. | -"- " Матани | " | [illegible] | 14 | [illegible] |
| 28. | -"- " Цуре | " | 360,00 | 20 | 7,200 |
| 29. | Паровозные буксовые подшипники Микаса | " | 1080,00 | 500 | 540,000 |
| 30. | -"- -"- -"- Тасиси | " | 1,080,00 | 80 | 86,400 |
| 31. | -"- -"- -"- Тахоро | " | 960,00 | 100 | 96,000 |
| 32. | -"- -"- -"- Матеи | " | 1,080,00 | 30 | 32,400 |
| 33. | -"- -"- -"- Матани | " | 1,080,00 | 46 | 49,680 |
| 34. | -"- -"- -"- Цуре | " | 600,00 | 60 | 36,000 |
| 35. | Буксовые подшипники тендерные Микаса | " | 240,00 | 280 | 67,200 |
| 36. | -"- -"- -"- Тасиси | " | 240,00 | 110 | 26,400 |
| 37. | -"- -"- -"- Тахоро | " | 240,00 | 136 | 32,640 |
| 38. | -"- -"- -"- Матеи | " | 240,00 | 36 | 8,640 |
| 39. | -"- -"- -"- Матани | " | 360,00 | 60 | 21,600 |
| 40. | Буксовые подшипники бегушковые Микаса | " | 282,00 | 240 | 67,680 |
| 41. | -"- -"- -"- Тасиси | " | 282,00 | 54 | 15,228 |
| 42. | -"- -"- -"- Тахоро | " | 282,00 | 70 | 19,740 |
| 43. | -"- -"- -"- Матеи | " | 282,00 | 20 | 5,640 |
| 44. | -"- -"- -"- Матани | " | 402,00 | 30 | 12,[illegible] |
| 45. | -"- -"- -"- Цуре | " | [illegible] | 40 | 11,[illegible] |
| 46. | [illegible] -"- | литр. | 0,92 | 2,500 | 2,[illegible] |

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| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 47. | Цилиндровое масло | кг. | 15,00 | 1.000 | 15.000 |
| 48. | Сигнальные стекла разные | шт. | 16,00 | 4.000 | 64.000 |
| 49. | Коммутный провод, № 14 мм эквивалент | метр. | 18,85 | 6.000 | 113.100 |
| 50. | Провод | " | 0,00 | 1.206.000 | 1.206.000 |
| 51. | К о с т ы л и | кг. | 1,75 | 162.000 | 283.500 |
| 52. | В о л т ы | " | 12,00 | 432.000 | 5.184.000 |
| 53. | П о й к л а д к и | " | 8.800,00 | 30 | 264.000 |
| 54. | Рудничные насосы, 5-15, 0.2-0.5м³/м | " | 22.000,00 | 30 | 6.600 |
| 55. | -"- -"- 20-30, л.с.0.2-0.5м³/м напор 50-200 м. | " | 35.000,00 | 18 | 630.000 |
| 56. | Рудничные насосы 75 л.с. 0.5-1.0 м³/м, напор 80-260 м. | " | 27.000,00 | 500 | 1.450.000 |
| 57. | Пневматические молотки | " | 3.900,00 | 100 | 390.000 |
| 58. | Пневматические молотки / бурильные/ | " | 102.000,00 | 20 | 2.040.000 |
| 59. | Щековые дробилки | " | 140.000,00 | 20 | 2.800.000 |
| 60. | Молотковые дробилки | " | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 61. | Конусные дробилки | " | 472.500,00 | 5 | 2.385.000 |
| 62. | Подъемные лебедки | кг. | - | - | 10.000.000 |
| 63. | Запасные части | кг. | 165.000,00 | 6 | 990.000 |
| 64. | Электровоз | тн. | 2.871,00 | 10 | 28.710 |
| 65. | Стальной канат 29 мм. | " | 2.910,00 | 20 | 58.200 |
| 66. | Стальной канат 26 мм. | " | 2.949,00 | 25 | 73.725 |
| 67. | -"- -"- 22 мм. | шт. | 350,00 | 2.500 | 875.000 |
| 68. | Рудничные аккумуляторные фонари. | | | | |

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[redacted]

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Приложение № к письму [redacted] от [redacted] 1946 г.

## Список поставляемых товаров из Северной Кореи в Японию.

| №№ пп | Наименование | Ед. изм. | Цена 1 августа 1945г. | К-во | Стоимость | Начало поставок |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Фосфорная кислота | тн. | ¥ 205 | 1.000 | ¥ 205.000 | 1 марта 1946 года |
| 2. | Хлористый аммоний | " | 150 | 180 | 27.000 | 1 марта 1946 года |
| 3. | Окись инструментальная | " | 1,100 | 200 | 220.000 | 1 марта 1946 года |
| 4. | Т а л ь к | " | 100 | 198 | 19.800 | 1 марта 1946 года |
| 5. | Каустическая сода, твердая | " | 528 | 1000 | 528.000 | 1 марта 1946 года |
| 6. | Серная кислота 60°Be | " | 38 | 122 | 4.636 | 1 марта 1946 года |
| 7. | Кальцинированная сода | " | 166 | 1.000 | 166.000 | 1 марта 1946 года |
| 8. | А ц е т о н | " | 4.000 | 50 | 200.000 | 1 марта 1946 года |
| 9. | [illegible] | " | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 1 марта 1946 года |
| 10. | Кукурузный крахмал | " | 592 | 1200 | 710.400 | 1 марта 1946 года |
| 11. | Поваренная соль | " | 100 | 40.000 | 4.000.000 | 1 марта 1946 года |
| 12. | Жидкий хлор | " | 150 | 100 | 15.000 | 1 марта 1946 года |
| 13. | Жидкий аммоний | " | 150 | 100 | 15.000 | 1 марта 1946 года |
| 14. | Некондиционный аммоний серно-кислый. | " | 130 | 250 | 32.500 | 1 марта 1946 года |
| 15. | Лес / для столбов/ | м³ | 100 | 10.000 | 1.000.000 | 1 марта 1946 года |
| 16. | Электролитная медь | тн. | 2.000 | 500 | 1.000.000 | 1 июля 1946 года |
| 17. | Некондиционный аллюминий | " | 3.000 | 500 | 1.500.000 | 1 июля 1946 года |
| 18. | Электролитный цинк | " | 2.000 | 500 | 1.000.000 | 1 июля 1946 года |
| 19. | Электролитный свинец | " | 1.500 | 500 | 750.000 | 1 июля 1946 года |
| 20. | Цетилиновая кожа /с/ | " | 900 | 100 | 90.000 | 1 июля 1946 года |

Всего:- ¥ 11,601,166

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Приложение "Х"

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/ Для сравнения предположительные цены на
1 декабря 1945 года./

Приложение 2, вопрос 2 об"единенной повестки
Список поставляемых товаров из Северной Кореи в Южную.

| №№ пп | Наименование | Ед. изм. | Цена 1 декабря 1945 г. | К-во | Стоимость |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Азотная кислота | тн. | 1,282 | 1,000 | [illegible].000 |
| 2. | Хлористый аммоний | " | 1,050 | 180 | 189.000 |
| 3. | Сталь инструментальная | " | 9.900 | 300 | 2.970.000 |
| 4. | К а р б и т | " | 850 | 198 | 168.300 |
| 5. | Каустическая сода / твердая/ | " | 2.640 | 1.000 | 2.640.000 |
| 6. | Серная кислота 60° Be | " | 318 | 122 | 12.296 |
| 7. | Кальцинированная сода | " | 996 | 1.000 | 996.000 |
| 8. | Ц и т о н | " | 29.200 | 50 | 1.460.000 |
| 9. | М е х | " | 960 | 30 | 28.800 |
| 10. | Кукурузный крахмал | " | 2.368 | 1.200 | 2.841.600 |
| 11. | Поваренная соль | " | 159 | 40.000 | 6.360.000 |
| 12. | Жидкий хлор | " | 1.020 | 100 | 102.000 |
| 13. | Жидкий аммоний | " | 1.020 | 100 | 102.000 |
| 14. | Алюминий | " | 975 | 250 | 243.750 |
| 15. | Л е с хля столбов | м³ | 500 | 10.000 | 5.000.000 |
| 16. | Электролитная медь | тн | 17.600 | 500 | 8.800.000 |
| 17. | Некондиционный алюминий | " | 24.600 | 500 | 12.300.000 |
| 18. | Электролитный цинк | " | 15.600 | 500 | 7.800.000 |
| 19. | Электролитный свинец | " | 12.150 | 500 | 6.075.000 |
| 20. | Ацетиленовая сажа /с/ | " | 6.210 | 100 | 621.000 |
| 21. | | | | | |
| | | | | Всего:- ¥ | 80.641.746 |

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Секретно.

Добавление № к приложению 1, вопросу 2

Цены на электроэнергию 1 августа 1945 г.

| Мощность в киловаттах | Оптовая цена |
|---|---|
| 10 - 20 | ₽- ,892 |
| 30 | 1,056 |
| 40 | 1,056 |
| 50 | 1,056 |
| 100 | 1,984 |
| 150-200 | 2,890 |
| 250 | 5,785 |
| 500 | 9,210 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Итого кредитов | 100. | 58 | 0.58 |
| Кредитов на | 58 | 48 | 0.72 |
| Кредитов по | 48 | 37 | 0.82 |
| Кредитов за | 37 | 27 | 0.91 |
| Кредитов от | 27 | 17 | 1.00 |
| Кредитов до | 17 | 8 | 0.90 |
| Кредитов с | 8 | 0 | 1.00 |
| Кредитов в | 0 | 0 | 1.00 |
| Кредитов из | 0 | 0 | 1.00 |
| Кредитов у | 0 | 0 | 1.00 |
| Кредитов к | 0 | 0 | 1.00 |
| Кредитов о | 0 | 0 | 1.00 |
| Кредитов об | 0 | 0 | 1.00 |
| Кредитов перед | 0 | 0 | 1.00 |
| Кредитов через | 0 | 0 | 1.00 |
| Кредитов между | 0 | 0 | 1.00 |
| Кредитов под | 0 | 0 | 1.00 |
| Кредитов над | 0 | 0 | 1.00 |
| Кредитов при | 0 | 0 | 1.00 |
| Кредитов без | 0 | 0 | 1.00 |
| Кредитов для | 0 | 0 | 1.00 |
| Кредитов около | 0 | 0 | 1.00 |
| Кредитов вокруг | 0 | 0 | 1.00 |
| Кредитов вдоль | 0 | 0 | 1.00 |
| Кредитов против | 0 | 0 | 1.00 |
| Кредитов после | 0 | 0 | 1.00 |
| Кредитов до | 0 | 0 | 1.00 |
| Кредитов во время | 0 | 0 | 1.00 |
| Кредитов в течение | 0 | 0 | 1.00 |
| Кредитов в продолжение | 0 | 0 | 1.00 |
| Кредитов в отношении | 0 | 0 | 1.00 |
| Кредитов в пользу | 0 | 0 | 1.00 |
| Кредитов в качестве | 0 | 0 | 1.00 |
| Кредитов в виде | 0 | 0 | 1.00 |
| Кредитов в сумме | 0 | 0 | 1.00 |
| Кредитов в размере | 0 | 0 | 1.00 |
| Кредитов в количестве | 0 | 0 | 1.00 |
| Кредитов в объеме | 0 | 0 | 1.00 |
| Кредитов в пределах | 0 | 0 | 1.00 |
| Кредитов в границах | 0 | 0 | 1.00 |
| Кредитов в районе | 0 | 0 | 1.00 |
| Кредитов в городе | 0 | 0 | 1.00 |
| Кредитов в стране | 0 | 0 | 1.00 |
| Кредитов в мире | 0 | 0 | 1.00 |
| Кредитов в космосе | 0 | 0 | 1.00 |
| Кредитов в будущем | 0 | 0 | 1.00 |
| Кредитов в прошлом | 0 | 0 | 1.00 |
| Кредитов в настоящем | 0 | 0 | 1.00 |
| Кредитов в вечности | 0 | 0 | 1.00 |
| Кредитов в бесконечности | 0 | 0 | 1.00 |
| Кредитов в никуда | 0 | 0 | 1.00 |
| Кредитов в ниоткуда | 0 | 0 | 1.00 |
| Кредитов в здесь | 0 | 0 | 1.00 |
| Кредитов в сейчас | 0 | 0 | 1.00 |
| Кредитов в всегда | 0 | 0 | 1.00 |
| Кредитов в никогда | 0 | 0 | 1.00 |
| Кредитов в иногда | 0 | 0 | 1.00 |
| Кредитов в часто | 0 | 0 | 1.00 |
| Кредитов в редко

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~~Секретно~~

Приложение х

Вопрос 2 об'единенной повестки дня

Предложение экономической подкомиссии:

1. В целях пуска всей промышленности Кореи, налаживания работы железных дорог и оживления всей экономической жизни Кореи организуется товарообмен между Северной и Южной зонами Кореи.

2. Товарообмен между Северной и Южной зонами Кореи организуется в форме взаимных поставок Американского и Советского Военного Командования соответственно.

3. а/ Американское Военное Командование в Южной Корее соглашается поставить в Северную зону Кореи промышленные товары ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ по номенклатуре и в количестве согласно приложения 1 вопроса 2 об'единенной повестки дня. Эти поставки будут выполнены в течение 1946 года.

б/ Советское Военное Командование соглашается в течение 1946 года поставить для Южной Кореи промышленные товары на сумму, в сроки, по номенклатуре и в количестве согласно приложения 2 к вопросу 2 об'единенной повестки дня.

4. Все расчеты за продовольствие, оборудование, электроэнергию, промышленную продукцию и материалы взаимно поставляемые из Северной Кореи в Южную и обратно, производятся по государственным ценам в иенах, существовавшим в Корее на 1-ое августа 1945 года, как указано в приложениях 1 и 2 к вопросу 2 об'единенной повестки дня.

5. Взаимные поставки производятся из Северной Кореи в Южную и обратно на эквивалентную сумму денег. Разница не должна превышать 10%.

6. Взаимные расчеты за поставляемую продукцию будут производиться через Чосен-Банк и через главный Корейский банк в гор. Хэйдзио в порядке как это предусмотрено в решении о расчетах (пункт 3-а).

7. Это соглашение будет оставаться в силе до тех пор, пока оно не будет изменено или анулировано взаимным соглашением Высших Командований двух зон.

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8. Если будет найдено возможным Американским Военным Командованием в Южной Корее поставить товары или продовольствие на указанные в приложении 1 к вопросу 2 об'единенной повестки дня, платежи будут произведены в обмен на товары на базе цен 1-го августа 1945 года или на базе фактической себестоимости.

б/ Если поставки из Северной зоны Кореи в Южную зону Кореи превышат поставки Южной зоны в Северную зону Кореи более чем на 10% в иенах, платежи за уголь, если он потребуется Югу будут проведены на базе фактической себестоимости, которая не должна превысить 20 иен за метрическую тонну франко-шахта.

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Приложение № 5

Вопрос 5-в об"единенной
повестки дня.

1. Сырье, промышленные товары и продовольствие поставляемые одним Командованием другому, отгружается на основе кредита с пред'явлением консолидированной накладной два раза в месяц. После того как накладная проверена и утверждена, Командование получающее товары, производит полную оплату. Оплата производится следующим образом:

а/ Главный Северный Корейский банк в Хейдзё и [illegible] в Сеуле открывают счета для производства взаиморасчетов.

б/ Товары поставляемые из Южной Кореи в Северную.

Советское Командование дает указания Главному Северо-Корейскому банку в Хейдзё дебетовать счета Советского Командования общей суммой утвержденных накладных и перевести эту сумму Чосен-Банку в Сеуле для оплаты Американскому Командованию.

в/ Товары поставляемые из Северной Кореи в Южную.
Американское Командование дает указания Чосен-Банку в Сеуле дебетовать счета Американского Командования общей суммы утвержденных накладных и передать эту сумму главному Северо-Корейскому банку для оплаты Советскому Командованию.

2. Сырье, промышленные товары и продовольствие, перевозимые корейцами между Северной и Южной Кореей, как частные, будут оплачиваться в каждой зоне следующим образом:

а/ Банковские счета, почтовые и телеграфные переводы будут проводиться по следующему:

( 1) Главный Северо-Корейский банк в Хейдзё и Чосен-банк в Сеуле откроют счета, для того, чтобы проводить оплату частных сделок корейцев.

б/ Наличные деньги. Любой корейский гражданин, имеющий право ездить из одной зоны в другую по торговым делам, может иметь только банкноты Чосен-Банк. Сумма денег не должна превышать 10.000 иен.

3. Когда сальдо одного из вышеупомянутых банков в отношении другого, превышает 10 млн. иен, то вся эта сумма передается в банкнотах Чосен-Банка.

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Приложение № 1 к вопросу № 1 об'единенной повестки дня.

## Расчет

предположительной энергии для Южной Кореи.

1946 год.

| Месяц | Пик кв. | Среднее кв. | Киловатт. часов в миллионах |
|---|---|---|---|
| Январь | 90 | 70 | 52.0 |
| Февраль | 93 | 75 | 50,5 |
| Март | 88 | 70 | 52,0 |
| Апрель | 86 | 68 | 49,0 |
| Май | 86 | 68 | 51,0 |
| Июнь | 88 | 68 | 49,0 |
| Июль | 88 | 68 | 51,0 |
| Август | 90 | 70 | 51,8 |
| Сентябрь | 92 | 72 | 51,8 |
| Октябрь | 93 | 72 | 53,2 |
| Ноябрь | 95 | 80 | 57,6 |
| Декабрь | 100 | 82 | 60,6 |
| | | | 629,5. |

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Приложение 1

Первый вопрос об'единенной повестки.

Предложения экономической подкомиссии.

1. Советское Военное Командование обеспечивает передачу электроэнергии из Северной Кореи в Южную в количестве указанном в приложении № 1 к вопросу 1/ "Расчет электроэнергии, которую Советское Военное Командование соглашается передать из Северной зоны Кореи в Южную".

2. Американское Военное Командование производит оплату электроэнергии, отпускаемой в течение 1946 года и за 138.620.307 киловатт часов, отпущенных с 15 августа 1945 года по 31 декабря 1945 года включительно по государственным ценам на электроэнергию, действовавшим на 1 августа 194[illegible] года.

3. Одновременно, Американское Военное Командование обеспечивает поставку электрооборудования и материалов для электроэнергии и сети, а также других товаров и продовольствия в соответствии с решением по второму вопросу об'единенной повестки дня.

4. Расчеты за электроэнергию производятся в следующем порядке:

а) Советское Военное Командование по истечении каждого месяца представляет Американскому Военному Командованию расчет о количестве переданной за истекший месяц электроэнергии по ценам на 1 августа 1945 года. Американское Военное Командование проверяет расчет, если он соответствует решениям об'единенного совещания передает его банку для оплаты.

б) Оплата за отпущенную электроэнергию производится в порядке безналичных расчетов по счетам взаимных расчетов, предусмотренных решением по пункту 5-а общей повестки дня Совещания.

5. Согласиться на том, что будет назначена об'единенная техническая комиссия для ведения технических дел, касающихся распределения электроэнергии. Функции комиссии указаны в приложении 2 к вопросу 2, "Об'единенная техническая комиссия по контролю электроэнергии в Корее".

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Приложение 2 к 1-му вопросу об'единенной повестки дня.

Об'единенная техническая комиссия для контроля над электро-силовой системой в Корее.

1. Об'единенная техническая комиссия будет состоять из 6 членов, 3 от Советского Командования и 3 от Американского Командования в Корее.

2. Комиссия будет собираться не менее 1 раза в месяц. Место заседаний Комиссии в Сеуле или Хэйдзио поочередно.

3. Обязанности [illegible] включают, но не ограничиваются следующим:

а) Стабильность системы.

б) Приемы диспетчерской работы.

в) Контроль и регулирование напряжения тока.

г) Координирование выключателей и других приспособлений.

д) Связь.

е) Обслуживание

ж) Распределение материалов и запасов.

з) Обслуживающий персонал.

и) Обучение технического и обслуживающего персонала.

4. Инструкция по работе электросиловой системы будет выпущена комитетом после того, как она будет одобрена большинством комитета.

5. Работа электросиловой системы будет проводиться согласно инструкций Комитета.

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NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

Roll 1

Target 2

Minutes of Miscellaneous Meetings Involving Members of the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly (KILA), 1947

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US - USSR Joint Commission
(Minutes of Misc. Meetings)

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CONFERENCE ON RULES OF ORDER
KOREAN INTERIM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
HELD AT THE DUK SOO PALACE
AT 1400, 16 JANUARY 1947

PRESENT

| AMERICAN MEMBERS | KOREAN MEMBERS |
|---|---|
| Maj. Gen. Albert E. Brown (Chairman) | Dr. Kimm, Kiusic |
| Brig. Gen. C. G. Helmick | Won, Seh Hoon |
| Brig. Gen. John Weckerling | Choi, Tong O |
| Colonel L. J. Lincoln | Yung, Si Sup |
| Lieutenant L. M. Bertsch | Kim, Ho |
| Dr. Charles Pergler | Dr. Sul, Chung Sik |
| Major John W. Connally, Jr. | Ahn, Chai Hong |
| | Yi, Song Su |
| Interpreter: Mr. Cho, Teuk Syung | Shin, Gi Yun |

The meeting came to order at 1400 hours.

Chairman: The meeting was to review with Chairman and Vice-Chairman and Members of the Interim Legislative Committee certain house rules that they have transmitted to the Military Governor. I am going to ask the Chairman, Dr. Kimm, Kiusic, to present such rules and to make such statements as he wishes to make.

Dr. Kimm, Kiusic: Well, Mr. Chairman, as I understand that we are to take up the question of the rules of order of the Assembly.

Chairman: I thought that you had some explanation or statement that you wanted to make.

Dr. Kimm, Kiusic: As I understand it, I have already presented copies to General Helmick and yourself indirectly and Lieutenant Bertsch, the Liaison Officer, and General Weckerling, Chairman of the Liaison Committee. When I presented it I also sent a copy to General Hodge and a copy was presented to General Helmick. Of course, I will say that these rules of order are not perfect or altogether appropriate, or even comprehensive by any means. There are still many points that have been left out and there may be a few points not exactly worded as they might have been, however, because of the rush business, we have had to make this thing up in a sort of a "quick-handed" way. Of course, there are

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many short-comings, however, although it is the house rules of order, especially with the present situation we are facing, even the house rules of order cannot be confined to the actual workings of the house itself. There certainly has to be mentioned certain governmental departments or even certain provisional authorities in such matters as when the matter of election or filling in of vacancies, and for that reason, although at the end it states that it can be effective from the date of its passage in the house, as yet we have not made any public announcement of it. We have been very careful to guard against it being handed to the press or of it known to the public until the Military Governor has concurred in it and public announcement of it. We thought it shall be left with General Helmick. So for that reason I have stated, all the house rules of order, as may concern certain departments of the administration, as well and otherwise, we deemed it proper that we should ask General Helrick to give his concurrence and make the public announcement as he saw fit. If there were any matters that were not clearly stated, I should be willing to make an explanation as far as I could.

General Helmick: There are a few points of difference and I think some of those might lie in the interpretation of the wording or in the slight misinterpretation of the proceedings. You realize that these rules are made under stress and with a desire to get them out as soon as possible. A basic concept of the house rules of order are those which pertain only to the operation and functioning of the assembly itself. Such rules are entirely the prerogative of the house to set up and would need no approval by any higher authority because it pertains to the assembly itself only. I believe, however, it is a sound legislative principle that legislation should be not included in

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the house rules; that matters of legislation, things which are basic laws should be considered independently and separately on their own merits and should be embodied in separate action for each subject. This is so basic a concept of law that I think it will be unwise to have the first, you might say the first act of the legislature a combination of rules and laws. The points which are considered to be legislation are comparatively few and I think may depend largely on the interpretation of the words. If you wish I can point out probably three or four points which seem to be legislation in this matter.

General Brown: I think it would be well if you would do that.

General Helmick: Chapter 2, Section 6 of the rules...

Dr. Kimm, Kiusic: We should get General Helmick's letter translated into Korean.

General Helmick: I regret that I finished this so late that I didn't get it translated.

Dr. Kimm, Kiusic: I just received it. I am just about finished with the reading of it myself and if its just the same, perhaps it would be better to put this off even until tomorrow so that I can read it once more and until we have a Korean translation of General Helmick's letter then I think we will be able to discuss it more intellegently on both sides.

General Helmick: I think it would be very desirable to have a complete exact translation and have it to study.

General Brown: (After a short discussion as to when the conference would reconvene to study the rules of order) The conference will reconvene tomorrow morning, January 17, at 0930.

Mr. Won: I believe what I am about to say would be in line with the general nature of this conference. All the members of the legislative assembly have the sense that through their cooperation the making of this legislative assembly a great success is the

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common line of thought and they are going to endeavor to make it such, to be worthy of the consideration of General Hodge and the Chairman, Doctor Kimm. General Hodge and Doctor Kimm have long endeavored to bring this institution to materialization. It is only a few days since the inauguration of the assembly and there are signs that the assembly itself is of doubtful state of affairs. What I am going to touch is not so much with regard to the rules of order, but as to the assembly itself and what it is going to be in the future. Granting the perfection of these rules of order -- a legislative assembly, being not perfect in itself, wouldn't mean anything at all. The people believe that the coalition committee and its efforts has been the efforts of Dr. Kimm, but I would rather say it is the combination of these two men --Dr. Kimm and General Hodge. I cannot say for sure that whether the coalition road has been pioneered by Dr. Kimm alone or by General Hodge, but one thing I am sure of is that the fact that the coalition road has been opened up by the cooperative efforts of these two gentlemen-- the unification of two energies. The communists and the rightists is somewhat opposed by both parties. Also what has been the main objection, I have suggested by General Hodge is to be accomplished. It has been bitterly opposed by those who are directly the subordinates of General Hodge. On the 14th of this month one suggestion was made by the assembly which corresponds to the opinion of Doctor Kimm and General Hodge. Now that suggestion is namely, that there should be a protest made by forty members to be submitted to General Hodge and that is with regard to trusteeship. They are opposed to trusteeship. I cannot well predict the result or consequence of such protest, but I should like to point out one thing; that is, you gentlemen all know of such a suggestion, how it will ultimately work. I have not read the original statement made by General

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Hodge, although I have read the translation of it, but one thing I am sure of is that the translation of the original is sometimes not the exact counterpart of the original. If that, however, be the case, in all fairness and for the purpose of carrying on business, some knowledge should have been given to Doctor Kimm with regard to matters like that. The importance of the work by the coalition committee was obvious until the inauguration of the legislative assembly, but since then the importance of the coalition committee has been some what overlooked and to the point of being useless, but such is not my opinion. I should rather consider the work of a coalition committee as to be in right now. Work by coalition committee should resume because there are many problems that can be solved only through the coalition committee and enlisted endeavor. I wish to call your attention to three things. First that there is a group that is opposed to the three ministers agreement. There is a second group which insists on supporting that agreement and then there is a third one, sort of indifferent group of indifferent attitudes--just a "don't care" type group, just a "follow and see what is going to develop" group. Now as to the final existence of the legislative assembly one point should be made clear before us. That is the one group opposed to the three ministers agreement and the other group supporting the agreement may come in conflict, and a bitter one., When one of the two wins out, then it would be the dissolution of the legislative assembly. Granting such to be the ultimate situation with regard to the assembly, all of us will no doubt try our best to carry on the activities of the assembly and maintain the assembly itself, but what would be the result of our endeavor I cannot say. Before coming to this conference, I thought questions particularly relating to what I have disclosed would be the main discussion in the conference but such was not the case. The conference is assembled on something different,

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that is, the rules of order of the assembly, therefore, I wanted to point out some of the points that I have been pondering upon. In addition to all this I have said, I should like to point out one more, that is, the message delivered by General Helmick that is supposed to be one rather [illegible] with pro-Japanese. If the legislative assembly should be what it ought to be, there should be a strong backing and with ample power and authority to be able to function as such. In the statement of General Helmick, it is said that in Korea no individual fifty years of age would be able to recall the politics as carried [illegible] Japanese Government. That is, a man below fifty years of age would not be able to recall the Japanese policy.

General Helmick: Would not be able to recall any government before the Japanese policy.

Mr. Won: Yes, exactly that what I said a little while ago, so that is a misinterpretation.

General Helmick: My statement was, no man approaching fifty would be able to remember any government before the Japanese.

Mr. Won: According to my opinion of the translation, or even the original statement by you, it would come to me this: only those above fifty years of age are in a position to understand the policies of the old Korean Administration, and those below fifty years of age were associated with the Japanese Administration, and it seems that your statement is somewhat condoning the fact that these men below fifty years of age should be foregiven for whatever acts they committed. Your statement seems to convey the idea that these collaborators were what they were simply because they had to survive. There is a question of existence, but what we mean by collaborators is somewhat different from that. Also we do not class all the laborers who worked in factories as collaborators, but we have something else which we mean by collaborators. In the end the idea is one and the same thing.

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From this statement it stands out that your point of view with regard to collaborators and our point of view, members of the legislature, seem to stand against each other, which is not the case. Considering this question of collaborators, I should like to point out two things. One group is the group that stood out and shouted in behalf of the Japanese military campaign, saying that the Japanese will ultimately win out and such a group went around advocating a "big brother" of Japan at the expense of the poorer class of people in Korea. Then the other group is the group that is composed of those who advocated the victory of Japan and now comes out and announces to the world that they are the patriots, they are the ones who will build a new Korea. Those two groups are to be considered genuine pro-Japanese. I am sixty years of age but I did not experience the political activities of the old Korea. Even in my youthful days I never knew anything about the Korean Government and its politics. The reason for my being rather alert on these things is the rather unilateral impression that you gentlemen seem to disregard the importance of the coalition committee. Really the task of the coalition committee should start right now but the legislative assembly, of course, will do its own work, but at the same time, the coalition committee is a very important thing and it should be recognized as such. I want to know whether there is any possibility of reconvening the Joint Commission in the near future and I am asking this because the newspapers came out with a statement of that nature. Of course, all these things I have been talking about, particularly in relation to the trusteeship should come from them, but I am rather too far ahead of time. When the time comes, of course, I should open the discussion pertaining to trusteeship, but I am just so eager about things, so I am just venturing into the discussion of trusteeship right now.

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General Helmick: I assure Mr. Won that I mentioned the pro-Japanese question because I felt it was one of the very vital questions which the legislature should take up. The statement regarding the men fifty years old merely meant that practially all who were in Korea had lived most of their life under the Japanese Government. As Mr. Won said some were collaborators and some merely worked to earn their living under the Japanese. I am glad that it is the duty of the legislature and not the duty of me to say who is a collaborator. All nations at one time or another have to make decisions like that and the most successful solution is one where great care is devoted to the subject and because it entails very bitter feelings.

General Brown: I want to express to Mr. Won appreciation for the remarks he made. The Joint Korean-American Commission showed decidedly what can come from free discussion and consideration by Koreans and Americans of problems of Korea. I can assure Mr. Won that General Hodge surely appreciates the value of the coalition committee. As regards the other question that he raised, that is the work of the Joint Commission. The United States Government and all of the agencies in Korea desire the early independence of Korea. Since the dissolution of the Joint Commission in May a year ago, the United States Government, through the Joint Commission, has been working with the Russians to bring about the reconvention of that commission. The United States and Russia, along with Great Britain and China, are permitted by a written agreement, the Moscow Agreement, as to a means of bringing that end about. Since the dissolution of the Joint Commission last May, General Hodge and General Chistiakov have been exchanging letters in order to try and find a basis on which the Joint Commission could reconvene. In the last exchange of letters, the United States is not, nor will it surrender previous assistance of the right of free

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expression and freedom of speech by the Korean people. The Russians understand that and anyone who carefully studies those letters must come to the same conclusion.

Mr. Won: A few days ago a group of young fellows came. Most of them were students. They astonished me by saying that they had just got through placing all posters carrying the idea that General Hodge should go home and somebody else should come in his place. I said to this group of young students, " Well then, you should go ahead and prepare a great big welcome for Chistiakov." Then these young fellows stood with blank and astonished appearance upon their faces. Of course, I explained then what I meant and then they went. Now the general public seems to entertain that very idea, "General Hodge should go home and somebody else should come in his place." According to the fifty clause, it conveys the impression to the Korean public that General Hodge is more or less consenting rather generously to the proposals of General Chistiakov. I have information from reliable source that when they stage a demonstration against the trusteeship, not only the groups that plan this demonstration, but also the officers in the Military Government will participate in that demonstration right along with the other groups. If by this demonstration could the independence of Korea be realized, we too would adopt the same sort of measure, but that is of a doubtful nature.

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Mr. Ahn: There is an old proverb which says, "A foolish question is answered by wise answers" so please give me a wise answer to my foolish question. Touching on the correspondence between General Hodge and General Chistiakov on the 24th of last month, the general opinion on the part of the people seems to be that General Hodge has gone out of his way in being lenient with the Russian proposal--that is General Hodge has consented to consider the proposals made by the Soviet delegation. They also seem to believe that some time in the near future, the American government may delegate the power for administration of Korea to the Russians and then the American forces may withdraw. This is the concensus of opinion today on the part of the public. Now, of course, I do not entertain such foolish notions myself, but what assurance would you give me that I may tell the people that that is an absolute fallacy.

Chairman: The United States government has not changed its policy toward Korea. That fact was recently restated by the Secretary of State and announced by General Hodge in his press release of January 11th. If the Korean people could realize that the United States is the best friend that they have and that it is through the efforts of the United States that their independence can most quickly be achieved, it would restore the situation in Korea more quickly than anything else. I have told my Korean friends that if any of them can advance any method by which the independence of Korea can be more quickly secured than through the Moscow Decision that I would be very glad to hear what their suggestions are. I have also told them that if I were a Korean, I would much rather have the United States government working to secure my independence than I would be willing to trust it to a small group of Koreans.

Mr. Ahn: As I understand it, the fifth clause of the 5th Communique seems to uphold the position of those who were bitterly opposed to trusteeship. Those who were opppsed to trusteeship

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considered themselves, of course, genuine democrats and patriots, but when this sort of leniency was made by General Hodge towards the proposals and the proposition of the Soviet delegation, that very fact somewhat insured the staunch opposition to trusteeship.

Dr. Kimm: What Mr. Ahn's idea is is that the declaration signed by the different political parties and organizations in accordance with Joint Commission Communique No. 5 and General Hodge's statement following that gave the impression to the Korean people that the signing of such declaration did not define any signer as pledging himself either pro or con to the Moscow Decision or to trusteeship. That question was left open as a clear expression of opinion by the recent press release that appeared in Korean papers. Mr. Ahn also has read the press release and fails to get the idea that General Hodge has retreated a step by saying that those that signed that declaration have pledged themselves to support in full the Moscow Decision which means including trusteeship. Am I right?

Chairman: General Hodge has exchanged a series of views with the Russians. The last letter of the Russians carried three points. General Hodge answered those three points one by one. The first point raised by the Russians was who would be entitled to initial consultation by the Joint Commission. General Hodge answered that those who signed Communique No. 5 would be admitted to initial consultation because by signing that communique they had demonstrated their willingness to uphold the Moscow Decision. He has not in any way changed Communique No. 5 nor has he added to it nor subtracted from it. If the Russians accept that first point, anyone who signs Communique No. 5 must be admitted to intial consultation. The second point raised by the Russians was what individuals would be selected by political parties or social organizations to come before the Joint Commission to present the views of their

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parties or groups. General Hodge stated that if any individual appeared before the Joint Commission that was challenged by the Russians, the Joint Commission itself would have to determine whether or not the challenge was just, and if the Joint Commission upheld the challenge, then the political party or group would have freedom in designating another representative. The third point which carried the meat of the agreement was that only those who instigated or fomented active opposition against the Moscow Decision would be excluded. The question of trusteeship does not and cannot enter t[illegible]ations of the Joint Commission until after the provisional government is established. The Moscow Agreement itself states that the first task of the Joint Commission is to create a provisional government, and that agreement specified that the provisional government shall be created in consultation with the political parties and social organizations of Korea. It has always been and will always be the position of the United States that in consultation concerning the creation of the provisional government, freedom of speech shall be exercised. The Moscow Agreement further states that after the creation of the provisional government, the Joint Commission in consultation with the provisional government shall determine aid and assistance by the four great powers up to a period of five years. That aid and assistance is the trusteeship that so many Koreans object to. No one knows at this time what that aid and assistance shall consist of, but it is a fact that the definition of that aid and assistance or trusteeship is one to be determined by the provisional government of Korea and the Joint Commission working together. It is my opinion that the Koreans are expressing a fear of something that will never be distasteful to them or anything they would take strong exception to.

Mr. Ahn: I understand quite fully all the things you have said, but going back to this Communique No. 5, General Hodge, by making his demand somewhat weaker than it ought to be, gives the impres-

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sion that he is willing to see trusteeship applied in the case of Korea. The public seems to be dissatisfied with that attitude on the part of General Hodge. The protests of the people against trusteeship may be justified--even to be encouraged--after the establishment of a provisional government, as far as the United States government stands. That question is one in favor of the Korean side--that is protesting trusteeship. But, before such a provisional government is established, protests staged by the Korean people against trusteeship would not be of any consequence. In fact, it would hurt the cause of Korea. Nevertheless, because of this Communique No. 5, people are more or less inclined to have the idea that General Hodge is willingly supporting trusteeship and trying to compromise with the Russian delegation over that question.

Chairman: General Hodge cannot support something which he does not know exists. General Hodge has only one purpose in mind--that is to get the Russians to reconvene the Joint Commission and proceed to create the provisional government. The danger in this whole thing is that the Korean people by ill advised action may interfere with the negotiations between the United States and Russia under the Moscow Agreement to bring about the independence of Korea.

Mr. Ahn: The papers have published a statement by General Hodge that in case there should be a demonstration in South Korea, he would put it down at any cost even if it meant using XXIV Corps troops. How true that statement is I do not know because I have not personally read the statement. If such is the case, we who are trying to advocate the cause of the country and cooperate with General Hodge are put into such a predicament that we simply cannot go on and do our work. Such a statement should be supplemented by a statement like one you made a while ago telling the people about the definite policy of the United States government with regard to Korea's independence.

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Chairman: I have before me General Hodge's statement, and I find nothing in it that in any way relates to the use of United States troops. I read the following from General Hodge's statement: "I shall do everything I can to prevent misunderstanding, but I remind the Korean people that disorders, violence and false propaganda within your nation can only cause the nations pledging your independence to distrust your motives and bring serious injury to your national aspirations."

Mr. Won: Mr. John Williams, the Director of the Korean section of the State Department, released a statement that more Korean people are in favor of trusteeship. That must have been inspired by some report submitted by somebody from this end. That, of course, is only my conjecture. Is that not so?

Chairman: I am not familiar with that statement, but I don't see how anyone could make a statement that the Korean people want something that they don't yet know what it is. I want to again repeat, and I think we should do everything we can to make it clear to the Korean people that the aid and assistance mentioned in the Moscow Decision is to be determined by the provisional government--a government of Koreans in consultation with the Joint Commission after the provisional government is established. It is my opinion, and I think that all the Koreans will agree with me that the most important step in the future independence of Korea is to get the provisional government created. After that provisional government is created and when it begins to discuss with the Joint Commission the question of the aid and assistance, or trusteeship, to be established, then is the time for people to begin objecting if they object to what evolves. The Moscow Agreement goes one step further, and it specifies that after the provisional government and the Joint Commission agree as to the aid and assistance to be established, that that agreement shall be submitted to the four great powers, Great Britain, Russia, China, and the United States, and it must be confirmed by those four great powers before it is put into effect.

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Dr. Kimm: Mr. Chairman, I think the problem before us is that there is a great deal of misunderstanding and misinterpretation of General Hodge's statement, first concerning the legislature and the turning over to Korean personnel the main part of the civil administration of governmental work. Then there is great misunderstanding and misinterpretation concerning his reply to General Chistiakov. For that reason, I have here and I think all the American members have this copy that I have before me, a few suggestions for a supplementary statement by General Hodge if he feels one is necessary. I have not had time to have this translated and shown to my Korean colleagues. I think that such a supplementary statement would go a long way to clarify in the minds of the Korean people just exactly what General Hodge meant and also the United States stand. It seems that most of this agitation going on and the expected demonstration is being planned and done by people who do not really know what they are talking about. Many of them do not know the exact wording of the Moscow Decision. They also misread between the lines the statements that General Hodge put out. They also misread between the lines General Hodge's reply to General Chistiakov. A supplementary statement would clarify this. It would perhaps be more effective than simply to warn them not to do this and that, because they do not really know what they are doing. If you will allow me, I will make an oral translation to my Korean colleagues.

(Permission was granted, and Dr. Kimm translated proposed supplementary statement, which is attached hereto and marked "Exhibit 1". )

Mr. Wong: When we come to consider the eligibility of any group coming into the Joint Commission for discussion, the opposition of a certain group to Russian proposals; namely trustee-

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ship, would not have anything to do with the qualification for membership in the Joint Commission. The reason is this. In case some of these groups bitterly attack the conduct of the Russian government in carrying away all the useful machinery of industry from the North, that would not stand in the way of the admittance of such a group into the Joint Commission because it is only an attack directed toward one nation. Since the Joint Commission was directly commissioned by the Three Ministers Agreement or the Moscow Agreement, membership into the Joint Commission will not be questioned by the Russian government at all. Any group, no matter how bitterly opposed to Russian policy, may obtain that membership in the Joint Commission.

Chairman: The only condition which would bar a Korean being heard by the Joint Commission would be if he instigated or fomented active opposition against the Moscow Decision or against one or both of the sovereign powers on the Joint Commission.

Mr. Shin: I would like to ask what General Brown's opinion of the supplementary statement is, the one read by Dr. Kimm, Kiusic.

Chairman: I think it is a very clear statement. General Hodge has recently issued a press release. Whether or not he would favor this additional press release I do not know.

Mr. Shin: A public announcement of such a statement would clarify the position of General Hodge.

Chairman: I will transmit the statement to General Hodge.

General Helmick: I would like to say that in my message to the assembly that the word "assist" has the meaning which you state here--to cooperate mutually--and in no way was intended to mean assisting in a subservient capacity.

Chairman: Effort certainly has been made to make it quite clear that the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly is a free, lawmaking legislature. It is in no way a tool of Military Government. It is a part of the government. The only difficulty I

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can see that might arise as time goes on will come from a lack of clear understanding as to the various functions of different parts of the government in the overall service of the people, and in order to smooth out any misunderstanding of that sort which might arise, General Hodge has approved the creation of this committee composed partly of the Joint Commission, partly of Military Government, and partly of the legislature. I think it is quite evident from our discussion here this afternoon that the Joint Commission has an interest in this matter. Military Government has an interest in it. The legislature has an interest in it. All three of those groups are working for one objective--the future welfare of Korea, and you can't separate the future independence of Korea from the day to day legislative requirements of Korea. I believe if we would all work together toward that objective, we probably would achieve what we are after, and if we can bring to the conference disagreements instead of carrying them to the people, we will avoid a lot of trouble.

Dr. Kimm: I would like to follow up Mr. Shin's suggestion and go one step further than he. In conveying these suggestions for a supplementary statement by General Hodge, I hope that the Chairman can convey them to General Hodge as suggestions by all members of the conference and not from one individual--that is if all members do concur or look upon the suggestions with favor. Another thing to be considered is that in facing the present agitation, general demonstration, or upheaval, something must be done immediately by General Hodge or by the Military Governor concerning the police question. During the recent Korean-American Joint Conference, much time was spent in studying, discussing, and making final recommendations. Rather than leave that matter to the legislature, something should be done now. The legislature's actions may not come until we have enacted certain laws,

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codes of law, and statutes and ordinances approved by Military Government and then executed. That will take time. In the meantime we may have this general uprising or demonstration. Something should be done to nick this thing in the bud by preventing the present police force under Military Government from taking part in this demonstration. We hear whispers going around that the whole police force under Military Government will take part in this demonstration as advance guards. I understand that yesterday or the day before, as a preliminary gesture, there was a parade by some 5,000 police headed by the Vice-Director of the police and CHOI, Yuh, also of the police department. They were on horseback leading this demonstration parade from the Seoul Grounds to the Military Government Building around eleven or twelve o'clock. Just exactly what the meaning of that demonstration was we do not know, but many of the people have guessed that it was a preview of the coming demonstration--that the police will be the vanguards. That leads up to the point that the legislature is something which has been set up by the American Military Government under the direction of General Hodge. During the past year or so, many things have been tried by General Hodge. The Representative Democratic Council has been tried, and the Coalition Committee is still in existence, etc. Although these things were not actually created by any government ordinance or order, they were created with tacit approval or encouragement. Now that this legislature has been set up, the people in the provinces place great hopes in it--in fact they place too great hope. They expect too many things immediately. Many of the ignorant people in the country think they have a legislature representing the people and everything will be settled--rice and collaborator questions, etc. At the same time, there is an opposite camp which has consolidated all its forces to make a stand against

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the legislature knowing that it will create laws governing collaborators, pro-Japs, illicit profiteers, etc. They are therefore consolidating their forces to quelch this legislature. The legislature, not having the police force on its side, will be in danger of being smashed up. I mean that literally. We do not know what will happen. For that reason, I think General Hodge should act on this police question immediately. If the two heads of the police department are to be removed, something should be done immediately--otherwise it will be too late. I request that this be brought to the attention of the Commanding General. I understand that all the police chiefs in the provinces know of this conference.

General Helmick: That the conference is on the situation with which we are faced? If we cannot depend upon the police force to work for the good of Korea, we have very little to depend on. The police chiefs have been consulted on this, and they have all given assurance that we can rely entirely upon the police to work for the best interests of Korea.

Mr. Shin: What Dr. Kimm has said in relation to the disturbances to be staged and to the police chiefs and the entire police force being willing to cooperate has great significance as to the future administrative side of the government. I request one particular thing of General Helmick. That is Dr. Kimm, the chairman of the legislative assembly, would not be able to carry out all the things planned by the assembly unless he is strongly supported by Military Government and all the Army personnel.

General Helmick: I can assure you that Military Government and Army personnel will support the legislature. As Dr. Kimm has pointed out here, the three branches must cooperate and mutually assist, and Military Government will give every assistance.

Mr. Shin: As Dr. Kimm has suggested, the most important preliminary step to be taken in this particular nation is in the matter of the police chiefs. The whole things hinges on that.

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**General Helmick:** The parade was an authorized parade, and as far as I know, had nothing to do with the uprising. It was not so reported to me.

**Mr. Shin:** The general impression is that the police itself will participate in the uprising.

**Mr. Won:** Whatever we discuss here, please do not let out.

**Chairman:** The Chairman should caution every member that what is said here in this room is confidential.

**General Helmick:** I will investigate the information Dr. Kimm has given here but will not state where I received the information.

**Chairman:** We will meet tomorrow at 0930 hours and carry on the discussion.

The meeting was adjourned at 1715 hours to be reconvened on 17 January at 0930 hours.

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EXHIBIT 1

SUGGESTIONS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT

As there seems to be a good deal of misunderstanding or misinterpretion on my statement of 11 January and also in connection with my reply to General Chistiakov concerning the reopening of the U.S. - Soviet Joint Commission, I wish to make the following points more clearly understood.

1. There seems to be exception taken regarding my statement that the Legislative Assembly will assist in the work of the administrative branch of the Military Government. Perhaps the word "cooperate" would have been more appropriate than "assist", but it must be understood that all three branches - legislative, judicial and administrative - of a democratic government must cooperate and mutually assist in order to fulfill each and all's duties in carrying out the will and working for the welfare of the people whom the three branches of government are equally serving. Therefore, the word "assist" should not be interpreted as assisting in any subservient capacity but only carries the idea of cooperation.

2. The statement I have made that under the directives I have received from my government I, as Commanding General of the American Occupation Forces here, have under me as my deputy the Military Governor to take care of the civil administration. In this connection I have said that I will not turn over this executive power to any body or organization or individual. This simply means to say that I cannot turn over the power given me by my government according to its directive to any other person or body. On the other hand, it does not repudiate the repeated intention expressed by myself as well as the Military Governor that the operational phase of the civil administration will as soon as possible be turned over to Korean personnel and that American personnel will act only in the capacity of advisers. That is to say, although the operation of the government, at least until a Korean Provisional Government has been set up, shall be actually in the hands of the Koreans, the real executive power

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remains with me.

Concerning my reply to General Chistiakov's letter on the matter of the Joint Commission, my Korean friends seem to be much disturbed in thinking that I am changing my previous attitude or stand. As a matter of fact, when I say that all those persons, parties or organizations that have signed the declaration as provided for by Communique No. 5, it means that such persons or parties shall come in and express their opinions as they deem fit, and I make no demarcation or limitation on the freedom of expression. When I say that the Moscow Decision shall be observed in full, that only confirms my previous statement that the question of trusteeship can only be discussed or taken up after the formation of a Korean Provisional Government by that government together with the Joint Commission, as clearly stated in paragraph 3 of the Moscow Decision. Although in a parenthetical statement I have said "including trusteeship", it simply means that we go by the exact wording of the Moscow Decision and even the trusteeship question can only be taken up by a Korean Provisional Government, assisted in formation by the Joint Commission, and the said Joint Commission. I ask my friends to read over again the exact wording of the Moscow Decision, and when I say "trusteeship included" it does not mean that anybody should be either pro or con on this question until the question comes up at the appropriate time and place.

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CONFERENCE ON RULES OF ORDER
KOREAN INTERIM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
HELD AT THE DUK SOO PALACE
0930, 17 JANUARY 1947

PRESENT

| AMERICAN MEMBERS | KOREAN MEMBERS |
|---|---|
| Maj. Gen. Albert E. Brown (Chairman) | Dr. Kimm, Kiusic |
| Brig. Gen. C. G. Helmick | Won, Seh Hoon |
| Brig. Gen. John Weckerling | Choi, Tong O |
| Colonel L. J. Lincoln | Yung, Si Sup |
| Lieutenant L. M. Bertsch | Kim, Ho |
| Dr. Charles Pergler | Sul, Chung Sik (Dr.) |
| Major John W. Connally, Jr. | Ahn, Chai Hong |
| | Yi, Song Su |
| Interpreter: Mr. Whang, Sungsoo | Shin, Gi Yun |

The meeting came to order at 0930 hours.

Chairman: The House rules are made for the legislature and are of no interest to agencies outside the legislature except if they cover matters which should be included in laws rather than House rules or where there is a question of interpretation. In reviewing the House rules submitted, they seem to be clear and well adapted to the business of the House, and there are only a few in which any question might be raised as to whether or not they should be preferably covered by law and also as to whether they are ambiguous. In my opinion, the ambiguous features probably come from fault in translation. I will mention a few that in the opinion of the Joint Commission should be discussed; then I will ask General Helmick to mention those which in the opinion of Military Government should be discussed. In Section 3, a definition is given of the words "administrative heads". I would like to ask whether that definition applies to the words "administrative heads" as used in Section 62. It is my interpretion that the term "administrative heads" as used in Section 3 means heads of committees of the assembly. Is that correct? What does it mean?

Dr. Kimm: It means either the Military Governor or in case there should be a Korean administrative head, whatever the case might be. In the present case, it is the Military Governor. In both Section 3 and 62, it does not mean the chairmen of the different committees within the legislature nor does it refer to the directors of depart-

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ments of Military Government. It means the head of Military Government until such time as a Korean provisional government may be formed.

Chairman: Should it be singular instead of plural?

Dr. Kimm: In both cases, it is singular--both in Sections 3 and 62. Even in Korean, if it were meant to be plural, another word would have been used. It is singular as it is on its face value, and whoever did the translation just made a slip by making it plural.

Chairman: The question is whether it was intended to refer to one man in Military Government or the administrative heads of all the departments.

Dr. Kimm: As I have stated, it refers to one man. The Korean word itself means a government head or a national head.

Chairman: In Sections 11 and 15, it is not clear as to what is meant by "majority of 2/3 of the members".

Dr. Kimm: I will translate Section 11 as it appears in the original text. It says: "The election of chairman and vice-chairmen shall be by secret ballot. In the case of the ballot of the chairman, one name shall be written on the ballot. In the case of electing the vice-chairmen, there being two vice-chairmen, the two names shall be written together, and the ballot shall be by a quorum of 2/3 of the members present and a majority vote of those present." That is, 2/3 of the members of the legislature which constitutes a quorum and a majority vote of those present according to such a quorum.

Chairman: Then the only question is whether or not Military Government changed the quorum of 2/3 in Ordinance 118. As I understand it, the day the legislature was convened, Ordinance 118 was amended to make the quorum less than 2/3. It seems there should be a further amendment of Ordinance 118 to bring it in line with this.

Dr. Kimm: If I remember correctly and other members confirm my recollection, the 118th Ordinance originally required the presence

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of 2/3 of the members to constitute a quorum. That was Ordinance 118 as originally worded, but you will remember that when a certain section of the legislature was going to boycott the first meeting of the legislature, by the Commanding General's order that proviso was immediately amended to read "a majority of the members present shall constitute a quorum". This proviso for a requirement of a 2/3 of the members present as a quorum is a special proviso. As it often happens in all legislative rules or regulations, a special quorum is required on certain questions. For example, when amendments of the regulations are made, a special quorum is required. An ordinary meeting may be opened by an ordinary quorum but in making amendments to the constitution or to regulations or rules of order, a special quorum is necessary. That is conceded. It is usually the case in all legislative proceedings. So, in the case of the election of the chairman and vice-chairmen, instead of having an ordinary quorum of a majority, there should be a quorum of 2/3 of the members.

General Helmick: I think the ordinance read, "3/4 of the members should constitute a quorum unless otherwise determined." That was carried over in the amendment.

Chairman: The Chairman did not intend to question the power of the legislature but wished to point out discrepancies both sides have to consider.

General Helmick: My feeling is that maybe it would be well for a small committee of lawyers of the assembly to consult with lawyers in Military Government. I think they could iron out many of these questions.

Chairman: I believe when we get through, we will find most of the differences are a question of translation. If we go ahead we can iron everything out.

Dr. Kimm: In this particular instance, it is not a matter of translation but a matter of not exactly putting together the "A", "B", and "C" as a whole picture. As I have stated, Ordinance

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118 had the original proviso that 3/4 members present shall constitute a quorum, but when a certain portion of the members were going to boycott that first meeting, the Commanding General immediately issued an order that the 118th Ordinance should be amended to read "A majority of the members present shall constitute a quorum." On the strength of that, we had that first meeting. This is a special proviso as all constitutions, regulations, and by-laws or ordinances may have--certain special provisos for special occasions, such as on the occasion of the election of the chairman and the vice-chairmen. There is nothing [illegible] military government thinks that the quorum requirement of 2/3 members is too small and should be 3/4, or that it is too big.

General Helmick: When the law was set up, it authorized the assembly to make the rules about that quorum.

Chairman: I would like to ask if the definition of a quorum given in Section 11 applies also to Section 15.

Dr. Kimm: Section 15 in the Korean original reads: "When the chairman and/or when the vice-chairmen has violated the assembly's rules of order at the request of 1/5 of the members of the House for disciplinary measures, such request shall be handed over to the assembly's disciplinary committee for investigation, and after that by a quorum of 2/3 members present and a majority vote of such a quorum decision shall be reached. So, in this case, I think the translator has left out a great deal of the important part and simply has put in "a majority of the members of the assembly". The translation is rather wrong. It says here the chairman may be removed for violation of any rules by a majority of 2/3 members of the assembly after the disciplinary committee has made report. So, translation is rather bungled up. My Yung suggests that probably the translator did not know the

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Korean term which means the member having official status. In our case we originally started out with the intention of having 90 members, but so far there are some members not yet elected as in the case of Cheju-do. Therefore, the official count, with these other five members of the appointed members having refused to attend, is 83 and not 90. When we take the 2/3 quorum, we shall have to take 2/3 of 83 and not 90.

Mr. Won: If such mistakes were made in this one article, we do not know how many mistakes were made in the other articles. Here a mistake is made in the majority of 2/3 members. Unless we have a ~~part~~ translation of the original rules of procedure, probably we may miss the point in many places. We should have a better translation before discussing it.

General Helmick: The translation we have here was a very hasty one just to get the sense of the rules. As Mr. Won pointed out, there are many mistakes in it. Military Government had a more exact translation made. However, that translation we do not feel is sufficiently accurate to work on at the present time. There is more work which should be done on this translation before we should go into detail. That is one reason that in my letter to Dr. Kimm I stated we were not prepared to go into details because the exact translation was not yet ready. Working with poor translations causes many mistakes which would not occur if we had a good translation. I feel that we should have the best possible translation when we discuss this. In the same way, I feel that this translation of my letter would not tell you what I mean.

Dr. Kimm: I think as chairman of the assembly I must take the blame upon myself for not having furnished an accurate translation of these Rules of Order in presenting the copy of the original Rules of Order as adopted by the assembly. As I explained in my letter to General Helmick, all things are being done very hastily and under very extraordinary conditions and that I was presenting

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only the Korean version, expecting or believing that Military Government has at its disposal a number of translators and probably efficient ones. As far as the assembly itself is concerned, it is in its organizing stage. We have only one or two persons on the secretarial staff. One, Mr. Sur, has a very good knowledge of English. I have another person who has only a fair knowledge. With only these two persons, we thought it would take more time and would be more difficult for us to furnish an accurate translation. For that reason, I take the blame upon myself for not having furnished an accurate translation, but, as it happens, I did not expect to see such diversion in the translation. For example, on Section 15 the clause "at the request of 1/5 of the members" has been left out. That is important. It also has left out "by a 2/3 members present as a quorum". That shows that we do not have a properly translated copy to serve as a basis for our discussion. This Section 15 is a very flagrant example.

Chairman: It is the Chairman's opinion that we can go ahead and discuss principles because this is mostly by-laws pertaining to the legislature. Then we can go over General Helmick's letter.

Dr. Kimm: The Chairman's decision is wise, and we shall take up General Helmick's letter addressed to me as a basis for our discussion this morning, but before we start our discussion, I wish to point out the nature of this meeting. This meeting is not a joint liaison meeting nor is it an official meeting. As I remember, I think I suggested to the Chairman that we might have a sort of unofficial conflab, not a conference, not a committee, not even a meeting--an un-unofficial conflab. I suggested that perhaps General Hodge, General Brown and General Weckerling, General Weckerling being chairman of the Liaison Committee, and Lieutenant Bertsch and one or two others attend together with the three chairmen of the legislature and two or three members of the legislature itself and the two secretaries. Of course,

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the members of the secretary are not official representatives here but they are here to serve in the capacity of translating or recording what takes place and so I consider that this conflab is not an official conflab. Of course, it seems rather as if we are trying to write, if I may say so, it looks as though we were ~~trying~~ to rule over the two liaison committees but it is not so at all. The idea of seeing this joint conflab was not merely to touch up on matters concerning the legislature. Of course, the legislature was also included, but to touch up on other matters in general, such matters as we discussed yesterday afternoon. So I think Mr. Chairman it may be well, if I may so suggest, that we may discuss the several points brought out in General Helmick's letter in a general way this morning and then the whole thing might be turned over to the Liaison Committee, otherwise, we are sort of duplicating the work of the Liaison Committee and furthermore, I would also remind you, Mr. Chairman and the members of this conflab that this is not only an unofficial conflab but it is a confidential conflab, so that nothing is to be published or nothing is to go out from here. We are here to seek an understanding where understanding is needed or to devise ways and means of coping with certain problems if certain problems need it. I think this meeting can go a long way in making suggestions as to coping with certain problems which we have and in this case by making this preliminary discussion on the points raised by General Helmick. I think we shall also, at the same time, be helping the Liaison Committee. Because of the confidential nature, I had not even mentioned it to the legislature that I had such a conference and for that reason, I have not included among the conferees here, a representative body. When I say "representative body" please note that I have not included on this body, on the Korean side, I have not tried to make it representative.

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General Brown: The next point that the chairman wants to ask about is Section 31. In Section 31, (2), a), what is meant by "Autonomy organization"?

Dr. Kimm: I will explain that. The intention is that ultimately, even in South Korea alone, this legislature, being a legislature of South Korea, it may, as soon as it has a little breathing spell, it may enact certain laws or suggest certain ordinances to be published by the Military Governor instituting Provincial Autonomy, it is understood. This question has already been taken up by myself with General Hodge in the presence of General Brown, [illegible] and Lieutenant Bertsch, that we shall eventually have to hav instituted Provincial Autonomy even as a policy to offset the claim of the Leftists or the people in the North that they are governing the people of Northern Korea by the Koreans themselves. The Soviets claim that their Military Government in Northern Korea they sit behind the screen and the actual governing of the Northern provinces is being done by the Koreans themselves in the good name of the People's Committee. Even as a policy to offset that but not only simply as a policy to offset that, but for the good and interest of the people in South Korea and also to help out the good intentions of the Military Government as well as the Commanding General become important and even urgent that such autonomic rule or regulation should be substituted in the provinces so that each village may elect its own village chief not appointed as under the Japanese regime by the Governor or by the Magistrate. Let the democratic system be inaugurated among the people from the bottom up so the village chief or the village head may be elected by the villagers themselves and the villagers may elect their own representative to the myun meeting and these village representatives may elect the myun chief and the myun representatives may also gather together and elect the magistrate and also there may be the representatives meeting of the guns to

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to elect the governor himself. It is my personal idea, although there are others not exactly concurring on the part of myself as well as others, that such proposal may be made in the Assembly and the Assembly will, of course, adopt certain procedures, but in my loud thinking, I conclude that under the present condition of Korea and of the Korean people, the general populace by being not used to more educated, up to all modern system of democratic institution, we may not be able to depend simply by building from the bottom up. At the same time, we may have to still use the method of going down from the top. So the village head elected may be approved by the myun chief. The myun chief elected by such method as I just mentioned may be approved by the magistrate or by report of the magistrate through the governor. The magistrate may be appointed or approved by the governor himself. We may have something in which the people have a voice as well as the people having proper guidance necessary and in my conversation with General Hodge, General Hodge approved of that very heartily.

Mr. Won: The Koreans understand provincial autonomy in the use we understand it. You have a third system. You have a state government and state legislature and yet in Korean we have a provincial or local autonomy. We might even like to add local or provincial in front of autonomy.

General Brown: The next question, Section 62, I would like to have you translate it. The way I have it is, "The Assembly shall elect the administrative heads and approve the appointment of the administrative chiefs." What is meant by "administrative chiefs"?

Dr. Kimm: Well, in Section 62, this Assembly shall elect the administrative head, singular, meaning the chief governing head. In the present case, it is the Military Governor. Then,

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please note, Mr. Translator, there is a word which means all or different administrative chiefs, which means under your present Military Government system, the department directors. First is single, second plural. That is in accordance with 118th Ordinance and that all appointments above certain grades shall be approved by the Legislature and so in this case, if a bill is presented for the election of a governor, all chiefs that he elects shall be undertaken by the Legislature. If a request is made to, or if a name is presented for appointment for a certain director of a certain department, the Legislature will concur. In the first case concerning the governmental chief, it says "elect". In the departmental chiefs, it says "concur", and then, of course, requires two-thirds of the members present as a quorum and three-fourths of the members present to undertake such procedure. The latter part is the same.

General Brown: Section 73. This is a small point, but I think the Legislature can determine how a petition can be handled when it reaches the Legislature. The right of petition is a matter of law.

Dr. Kimm: You will notice that the very section before that, Section 72, says, "the petition and disciplinary committee in regard to resolutions which may not require..."

General Helmick: When the petition and disciplinary committee has made the report on the petition, not to present the bill to the Assembly, the decision of the committee shall be final unless the request is made by the members of the Assembly within five days requesting presentation of the bill.

Dr. Kimm: Section 73 simply says that the following petitions shall not be considered. Petitions of the following nature shall be deemed, shall not be proper for consideration.

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Such petitions as according to law, that is anyone claiming to be a representative of a body or an organization shall, according to law is considered not such a legal body, such petition will not be considered. So this is not limiting the rights of the people to petition, but it is simply upholding the law. Number two, "Those contrary to legal decisions or regulations or ordinances." "Those contrary to ordinances or legal promulgations." Number three, "Those interfering with trials." That is those interfering with the judicial branch of the law. We have a flagrant case of that now where students have tried to interfere with certain trials and I think the Military Government has imprisoned some. I think they request now that they should be released. Number four, "Those petitions outrightly insulting the Assembly itself or the Administrative Branch of the Government."

General Brown: Section 96 marked, "Supplementary".

General Helmick: Ninety-six is merely ninety-seven. Its a mistake in numbering. The thing I would like to ask is in making up our smooth translation, it would be a great help if some representative of the legislature assembly--if you could appoint someone of your organization to work with our translator just as we did here in the Joint Councel, to agree on the exact meaning, both the Korean and of the English, so that we are sure this translation means the same thing to both of us.

Dr. Kimm: My suggestion is, as I suggested a few minutes ago, since we now have the two Liaison Committees and we have on the Korean side, Mr. Sul (?), who is, I think, a very efficient translator, who could undertake to make a translated version on our side while General Helmick may appoint somebody to go over the translation as we have discussed today and go over more accurately translations, and with the two versions, perhaps the Joint Liaison Committee could go over the whole thing about any points that require further thought and present it to General Helmick for his final approval.

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General Helmick: I believe much time would be saved if Mr. Sul or someone else could work with the translator who is working with me. The two together can straighten out things then we will not have two different versions which will have to be compared. If they work together and agree on one version then we will have a common basis for working.

Dr. Kimm: Well then, maybe you can appoint one translater and we will ask Mr. Sul to translate. Maybe the two can translate together with one of the members of the Assembly, Mr. Yun sitting with them. Mr. Yun was on the original drafting committee on these rules.

General Helmick: I can also have one who can be sure that the English is legal, that is, on the American side to make sure that the English has the exact meaning which is desired.

General Brown: Just one other point I would like to raise. I would like to have a translation of the last portion of Section 6.

Dr. Kimm: I think that needs explanation rather than translation. It simply means, Section 6, last clause, "The filling in of vacancies, until such time as election law shall have been promogated, the chairman by notification on the part of the chairman, shall be carried out as previously." That simply means the Military Governor or the Commanding General is not supposed to be sitting in the Assembly all the time and knowing what is going on every day and every minute and the chairman will have to inform the Commanding General or the Military Governor as to what vacancies there are and then it is to be filled out as previously.

General Brown: Now there is just one other point, Section 62. I would like to have a little further clearification on that. "The assembly shall approve the appointment of the Administrative Chiefs and all Departmental Directors." As I understand

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it the assembly has the power to approval of it but not the power of the initial approval. The e might be a time lapse, say in the absence of an assembly meeting where a Bureau Chief could be appointed but he could not take office under this if it were approved until the assembly met and confirmed it or unless the Governor gave him power. If it is contemplated that such a statute is enacted it will have to be considered as a matter of separate law.

Dr. Kimm: On the point raised by General Brown, the 118th Ordinance, Section 5, Paragraph 2 states very clearly the set assembly shall also have the power to review all past appointments.

General Helmick: It has the power to review all past appointments above the Civil Service status of Class 4 and concur on all past appointments above the Civil Service Grade of 4. That is a basic law.

Dr. Kimm: The Korean translation does not say "affirm" and "consent", but says "shall concur in". Perhaps that is just as well. Perhaps that part of the translation is even better than the English because we are laboring under somewhat, shall I say, with somewhat deseased mentality of the Korean people of some 36, 37 years or maybe 50 years standing, we have tried to make things smooth. A statement sounds more soothing to the Korean ear, so for that reason in all these cases on either side, we too use the term concurring instead of appointment. The meaning of Section 5 states very clearly that all previous appointments shall be reviewed although the English said it would be reviewed. The Korean translation says a little more than that. It means, shall receive post facto approval. So all the appointments that have been made by the Military Governor up to the present time shall undergo post facto review as well as concurring or approval, however you wish to have it and all

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future appointments shall be concurred upon. It says the Korean word which means "shall be concurred on". It defines the duties of the legislature in that respect, but I will point out that there is no provision in either the 118th Ordinance or in our Rules of Order for any special instances such as when the legislature is not in session. There may be emergency appointments to be made by the Military Governor or the Administration Head that in such cases the Administration Head or the Military Governor may make the appointment and require post facto approval or concurring. Provisions of such nature should have been added to this Ordinance or in our Rules of Order, Section 62, however, it is usually understood in all parliamentary procedures and even in most social organizations that the Executive Chief or the person responsible for the executive work of such an organization or the Executive Chief of the Administration Branch or the Governor in such cases, may make the appointment pending on post facto approval, so that is being generally understood procedure. Perhaps the drafting committee did not see fit to put it in or maybe it just slipped their minds. One other point. Section 68 provides that the Assembly will have no authority to proclaim directly to the people. I think that the provision requires clarification. In a democracy it is important that representatives of the people have every possible opportunity to learn their views and constituents have free access to their representatives. The original reads that the Assembly cannot directly make proclamations or announcements to the people or call them for questioning. That clause has been put in with the idea that the legislative body is a law making body and it is not to interfere in the work, in the operations of the Administrative Branch of the Government nor in the Judicial Branch of the Government. Proclaiming the law or making public announcements to the people is the work of the Administrative Branch of the Government--not of the Legislative Branch. The Legislative

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Branch only makes the law. It's up to the Administrative Branch to proclaim a law and execute that law. On the other hand the Legislative Branch only makes the law but the Judicial Branch carries out the law and the Judicial Branch in carrying out the law may call in any persons among its citizens for questioning, etc., but the legislative body has no such powers and it is to make a point clear, however the English translation may be, I haven't seen the English translation, but I think that point should be clearly understood.

General Brown: I am wondering if that would bar committees of the Legislature from calling experts on pending legislation.

Dr. Kimm: It says, "A committee may request the presence of any of the officials in the Administration Department to give them information and allow the committee to refer certain matters to them."

General Brown: How about a private citizen? They might want to call a banker or an eminent lawyer to get his views on a matter.

Dr. Kimm: The interpretation is that this clause refers to judiciary summoning. I think the English translation also said "summoning". It cannot summon the people in a judiciary manner. It cannot summon and question the people. It cannot summon and try them asking them questions as in a trial, but of course, any of the committees may have a hearing. In that hearing it may ask any eminent lawyer to make a speech; it may ask a banker to come in and give certain figures, of course, that is understood.

General Helmick: In the English translation, it appeared that that last was limited and we wished to make sure that the Assembly had the ability to examine any witnesses they wished, not as a court of law, but to get information.

Dr. Kimm: I think that matter has been made clear under the provisions of the committee organizations. I think those provisions are already in under the section or article on committee organization. There is one other point before we

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adjourn. That is the question of budget. I will not refer to the letter, but I think somewhere in General Helmick's letter there was a question raised as to the budget of the Assembly. Of course, the budget of the Assembly, after it has been drafted, will have to be presented to the Military Governor for his approval and action, because the Assembly itself has no revenue coming to it. Of course, whatever budget is made up and passed would have to be presented to the Executive Branch for its concurrence and execution in the same way as a general national budget. it shall be made up by the Executive Branch of the government and presented to the Assembly for approval. Of course, when such budget is presented, when the Assembly's own functional budget is presented to the Executive Branch that will have to be included in the national budget. Of course, that will be done by the judgement of the head of the government or whatever branch he may have under him, probably the Department of Finance. I think there can be no serious misunderstanding on that part. I think there is one other point raised in General Helmick's letter which requires very careful attention and that is concerning the set up of the secretariat by the Military Governor and also the present set up as provided in the House Rules of Order. If I remember correctly, when General Helmick and General Weckerling were in my office together, I think that question was mentioned and I think I mentioned that the Assembly itself, for the present at any rate, may come under reviewing past appointments. That we don't know, but so far the Assembly does not wish to interfere in whatever appointments or set ups the Military Governor has made vis-a-vis the opening of this legislature. The Military Government's set up was called a Secretariat General. In Korean the word means "Bureau of General Affairs. The Korean title of Doctor Chung, Ju Hahn (?) is a Korean word which

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means Director General of General Affairs. I think his English title was Secretary General of Secretariat of the Legislature and he has organized several bureaus under him--three, and several sections and I have said to General Helmick that the Legislature itself, for the present is not concerned with that set up. The Legislature will not ask the Military Government either to abolish that set up or to increase that set up or to decrease that set up or to turn over that set up to the Legislature. I think General Helmick informed me that that set up was only made for all the preliminary work before the opening of the Legislature and that the Legislature has a perfect right to make its own internal set up and that is what we mean by the Secretariat of the Legislature and the General Affairs Bureau of the Legislature. In order to coordinate matters, while I have put in a new man, Mr. Lee Song Su (?) as the Secretary General and Mr. Cho Jung Sik (?) as the Assistant Secretary General, I have asked Doctor Hahn (?) to act as Director of General Affairs and I have also asked Mr. (?), who was formerly the Chief of the Judicial Section of of Military Government Secretariat to be Assistant Director of General Affairs. As far as the other sub-organizations are concerned, I have left it to the two respective chiefs and to report to me and on their report on the strength of their report, I will make a general report to the Assembly. Now there has even appeared a statement in one of the city papers that the present Assembly secretariat members and the Military Government's set up secretariat members were at logger-heads, differences of opinion, or something, and Mr. Lee Chun Sul (?) had a talk with Doctor Chun and Doctor Chun said he did not know where such rumors could have been originated, so they both agreed that the matter should be investigated; to call in the reporter of the "Seoul Town and Country News" to find out where that reporter had gotten that information or that idea.

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In his letter, General Helmick suggests that we should follow the American system of having, I suppose you mean that even the Internal Secretariat or the General Affairs Bureau of the Legislative Assembly itself, should be appointed by the Civil Service Administration. I think on that point, it seems that General Helmick is, if that is the case, is a little bit going backward from what he had given me to understand some while ago. In any case we are not bound to follow absolutely the American system of legislature and I think there are other systems of legislature where the internal staff of the legislature is not necessarily appointed by the Civil Service organization of the Administrative Branch. In any case, we have considered that these two bureaus are necessary for the internal workings of our Assembly, not necessarily appointed by the Military Govemment. Then General Helmick's letter points out that when the chairman should change, it may change the whole staff. I think we do not imply that. Of course, when a new chairman takes his seat, he may deem it necessary to change the two chiefs or maybe the two assistant chiefs included, but the changing of the chairman or vice-chairman will not necessarily mean the changing of the whole set up. So for example, I wish to point out that in the very beginning, as the Assembly did not have its own set up, we had very many difficulties. Some of the difficulties I have mentioned to General Weckerling. I have not had the opportunity to take them up directly with General Helmick. Of course, if I mentioned these things directly to General Helmick, he might take it as an official complaint. I will not go into the details of some of the irritations and difficulties we have had even in the Assembly itself given in the reading of the minutes and calling for the stenographic record. Just the other day when a question came up in the Assembly for the second time, the chairman asked for the stenographic record on that question as to who said what and the six stenographers put up t

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there by Doctor Chun were not able to read out the record because their claim is that their method of stenography is such that what is written down for one hours' time takes ten hours' time to decode and so, although it was a record of the previous day, or two previous days, they could not read out the remarks made by the members. I had a young lady there to act as the chief stenographer and she had recorded something and so we were able to refer at least to part of what had been said by the Chairman and what had been said by the person, making the most of it to settle the dispute. Now the stenographers are very much worked up because a woman comes in there and sets as their chief and she was able to give a record of what took place. They calim her record is inaccurate or is not comprehensive. They forget the fact that they were unable to produce anything. On the other hand a room was set aside for the Chairman as the Chairman's Office. When I first went in there, there were two telephones on my desk. When I picked up the one supposed to be the outside Military phone, they said that it was not working. The next day I picked up the other one to phone General Helmick and they said that it was not working, so I had a good mind to say, "What are these here for--for show?" I did not say so and it took about two weeks or more before those telephones got to working. On the other hand, the Chairman's Office has been used as a corridor for people running in and out of the Secretary General, Doctor Chun's office on my right side and from the two Vice-Chairmen's office on my left side. The Chairman's Office has been up to today, before yesterday, used as a corridor by those two rooms on the sides, so that every "Tom, Dick and Harry" went in and out of that room to go into the other rooms and the result was that Mr. Lee Song Su (2) lost his coat and hat because there was a crook inside the Chairman's office. Fifteen or more coats and hats were hanging there and it was

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gone after the Assembly meeting was over. I called in Doctor Chun and he wasn't there so I called in the Vice-Director and gave him a little bit of my mind. I asked him under what rule or what precedent the Chairman's Office is used as a corridor for people to run in and out of to other offices, and furthermore there is a sign outside which says, "Secretary General's Office," "Use Other Entrance". His own door is locked. Furthermore his own door has a sign up as "Permenant Secretary". I don't know where he got that title; whether the Military Governor gave him the title as "permenant secretary." I don't understand that term. This is an interim Legislature, so how can they have a permenant secretary. When you bring up the appointments by Civil Service, it does clog up our head as to what it all means.

General Helmick: I make the suggestion only that the house-keeping or, more or less administrative personnel be not appointed by the Civil Service, the appointments will be made by you, but to have the protection, the stability of being in the Civil Service. It was not the desire to hamper in any way the power of the Assembly to appoint or designate the ones who work for them.

General Brown: It is the opinion of the Chairman that this can be straightened out with the Liaison Committee.

Mr. Won: I have some official information about news I have heard. Doctor Rhee made a statement, not to make such a rumor about the statement by Mr. Kim Yong Sin (?), who wrote to one of the congress members prophesying that there will be a demonstration by millions of people on January 18th with regard to anti-trusteeship movement and also against the policies of General Hodge. I am a Korean but I have no information or basis to confirm this. This was published in the paper Han Sung Ilbo.

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General Brown: Speaking for General Hodge, I wish to thank you for meeting with us and helping us work out these matters we have been discussing yesterday and today.

The conference then at 1300 was adjourned.

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Confidential

C/S A wasted afternoon
Let's cancel
ypb

MINUTES OF
JOINT KOREAN-AMERICAN MEETING FOR
DISCUSSION OF PROPOSED RESOLUTION OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY ON TRUSTEESHIP
HELD AT THE THRONE ROOM, CAPITOL
ON 19 JANUARY 1947

AMERICAN PERSONNEL PRESENT

Lieut. Gen. John R. Hodge
Maj. Gen. Albert E. Brown
Maj. Gen. Archer L. Lerch
Brig. Gen. C. G. Helmick
Brig. Gen. John Weckerling
Major Clarence N. Weems, Jr.
Lieut. L. M. Bertsch
Lieut. Kenneth G. Althaus
Mr. William R. Langdon

ASSEMBLY MEMBERS PRESENT
(Invited)

Dr. Kimm, Kiusic (Chairman)
Choi, Tong O. (Vice-Chairman)
Yun, Ki Sop (Vice-Chairman)
Hong, Sung Wha
Chun, Jin Chul
Whang, Chul Sung
Song, Chong Ok
Sur, Sang Il
Hur, Sang Hyun
Oh, Wha Young
Chang, Neung Sang
Kim, Do Yun
Sin, Ik Hi
Lee, Ju Hang
Lee, Nam Kyu
Sin, Jung Mook
Kim, Yong Moo
Park, Kwan Soo
Kim, Yong Kyu
Um, Woo Yong
Yu, Jin Hi
Kim, Ho
Sur, Ki Euen
Sin, Eye Kyung
Yum, Chong Kwan
Kim, Kook Tai
Kang, Ik Hyung
Son, Mon Ki
Kim, Bup Rin
Lee, Won Sang
Pak, Hyun Sook
Lee, Soon Taik
Kim, Ton
Pak, Kyung Woong
Choung, E. Hyung
Lee, Pong Koo
Pak, Sung Ho

Interpreters:

Dr. M. M. Lee
Sul, Chung Sik

The meeting came to order at 1500 hours.

Dr. Kimm: I wish to state that we will now begin our informal conference. I say informal conference because today's conference is just an informal meeting because at the present time there seems to be among the Koreans generally in the city of Seoul as well as in the provinces of South Korea a great deal of misunderstanding or misconstruction or misinterpretation of General Hodge, the Commanding General of the American occupation forces here, in his recent statements in the papers, and also particularly with

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regard to his reply to General Chistiakov, the Soviet Commanding General in the North. There seems to be a great deal of uneasiness on the part of some people--some doubts and some concern. Just what they are making out of it, how they are utilizing these misinterpretations or misconceptions or misunderstandings, we cannot say. However, just a few days ago, some forty members of the legislative assembly presented an emergency resolution which has not yet been put on the agenda of the House, and I, as chairman of the assembly, thought it more prudent that we should first know what we are talking about before we present such a resolution. I suppose our American friends including General Hodge, General Brown, General Lerch, and others have already a copy of the original of the proposed resolution, and I suppose by now that they have also seen the English translation although I have not been able to furnish the English translation myself. So, today's meeting will be of an informal nature altogether. Being an informal meeting, we have not allowed any of the press representatives to listen in nor have we allowed any auditors or observers to come in. The few persons sitting on the left aside from the actual members of the legislature who have presented the resolution are just other members of the legislature listening in, and most of them are members of the Liaison Committee of the legislature, including the chairman of the Liaison Committee, Mr. Kim, Ho and Mr. Shin, Ki Eun, vice-chairman of said committee. So, whatever is said or discussed or explained or any questions asked and answered are for the present not for publication. I suppose perhaps in due time it may be deemed satisfactory by General Hodge, himself, and others and ourselves in agreement that certain publications may be made for clarification of some of these doubtful points that are being raised at the present time. Of course, I am not in a position to say now just how the House will act upon the resolution

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itself. It may be a legal point whether the resolution can be carried as a resolution, and if the resolution should require any enactment of law, it will, according to the 118th Ordinance and according to the House Rules of Order, have to be passed on to the Military Governor for his concurrence or approval and execution. I think the nature of the present resolution will have to be looked into. Furthermore, we are not yet sure whether the resolution will result in taking the form of a public statement or announcement or proclamation. In that case, I call to mind, especially to the members of the legislature who have presented the resolution, that according to the Rules of Order the legislature is not in a position, that is, it is not within the province of the legislature to make direct proclamations or announcements or statements to the public either within the land or outside the land. So, these things will have to be looked into. Of course, that need not concern us today at this joint informal conference. We do not have a set agenda, but we will proceed with the meeting. I suppose that General Hodge will perhaps wish to make his comments and further explanations concerning his recent statements in reply to General Chistiakov, and the remarks of General Hodge or any other members of the American friends here following will be translated by Dr. Lee. I solicited his good services, and any questions or any remarks made by members of the assembly who have presented this resolution will be translated by Mr. Sul, Chung Sik, the assistant secretary-general of the assembly.

General Hodge: I have read the careful translation of the proposed resolution signed by several of the members, and reading it, I am convinced that there is considerable misunderstanding. I am not here on the defensive. There is no need to defend the American position. The American position is exactly what it has been and what it will continue to be, that is, that it is our desire

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that the Korean people have freedom of expression in the formation of their provisional government. Korea was freed through the lives, blood, and power of the allied nations and not through the efforts of Korea. The allied nations have repeatedly declared that Korea was to become independent. The United States particularly has reiterated that statement many many times, and we expect fully that the independence of Korea will be accomplished. In order to insure the independence of Korea and her protection in the formative stages of her government, three great nations--the three nations that had most to do with the freeing of Korea are all accepting the responsibility of giving her independence--met at Moscow in December of 1945, and made a solemn international agreement. The aims of this agreement were to insure the complete freedom from the Japanese and Japanese influence of the Korean people and sovereignty of their nation developed along the lines of democracy from the nations who fought for her freedom and who have awarded her separation from the Japanese. This agreement provides for a Joint Commission of the two nations occupying Korea to proceed in two stages to establish the independence, democracy, and protection of this nation. The two steps are first the formation of a Korean provisional government in consultation and working with democratic political parties and organizations of Koreans. The second stage after the provisional government is formed is the working out by the Joint Commission, with the provisional government and the democratic parties of Korea with their representation and ideas, of a plan for the future of the provisional government until the complete independence is established. The three most powerful nations in the world, the United States, Russia and Great Britain, made this agreement in solemn conclave. It is the only means--international means-- set up for the solving of the Korean problem. All three nations are committed to it and cannot vary from it

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without consultation between themselves and a substitute agreement which has never appeared and which there is no assurance will appear. It is the only machinery set up under which the United States, Russia, Great Britain, and China can operate. My nation and I, as its representative in Korea, have no choice but to live up to the solemn agreement called the Moscow Decision and thereby insure a Korean independence free of interference from outside nations. When the Moscow Decision was announced, there was a great outcry among the Korean people against some of its provisions. Much of the outcry was politically inspired. Much of it was a misunderstanding. Much of it hinges on the interpretation of one word. I have no quarrel with the freedom of expression of the Korean people to express freely their thoughts on the Moscow Decision. I am not demanding that any Korean change his mind if he honestly feels that it is not what he wants. That is his privilege under democracy to so express himself. I have frequently expressed that fact to Koreans--that I have sympathy with their views--but I do have a quarrel with many people who refuse to read and study the Moscow Decision and know what its terms imply. I want to repeat to you the two steps to be taken by the Joint Commission: first, the establishment of a Korean provisional government; second, after that and in consultation with the provisional Korean government and the various Korean democratic parties, the working out of an agreement for the means to follow to insure the future independence of Korea. There are two steps: first, the government; second, the terms of the future. I wish to repeat again that the Moscow Decision is a solemn international agreement which cannot be abrogated by any one of its signers. I want to repeat again that it was signed by the three nations which gave most of their lives, blood and wealth to make possible the release of Korea from the Japanese. I want to repeat again that that Moscow Decision itself is a solemn pledge for the independence

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of this nation as a united nation, and that the nations who signed that have repeated-that pledge on several occasions, particularly the United States who has set itself up as a particular friend of Korea. There are apparently many of the Korean people who think that I can change the terms of the Moscow Decision, who think that Mr. Byrnes or General Marshall or the Congress of the United States can change it, or that the President of the United States can change the terms of the Moscow Decision. None of us can make that change. It is an international decision and can only be [illegible] the powers who agreed to it. I am not here to defend the Moscow Decision or to praise its merits or denounce it. I merely want to emphasize that it is the international agreement under which Korean independence will be attained. I will state that there is nothing in it that Korea need fear as imposing against the sovereignty of their nation. Last March, the Joint Commission started its meetings in Seoul. We immediately ran into differences of opinion between the two delegations as to who would be made eligible for the consultation. One of the delegations desired that only those who swore to uphold it and were in full agreement with the Moscow Decision should be consulted. The Americans took the stand that any responsible Korean political party of a democratic nature--and very free in the interpretation of democratic--should be consulted, should be heard, should be allowed to express themselves. For clarification I might repeat that the initial consultation was the consultation with respect to the formation of the provisional government. The Americans have not changed their stand that they believe Korean democratic organizations should be allowed to express themselves to the Joint Commission with respect to the formation of the Korean provisional government. In an attempt to clarify the ideas of the two delegations, there was worked out the Communique No. 5 last year in which it was decided that they would not consult with

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any Korean who did not want the independence of Korea, that they would not consult with those political parties who had no desire to cooperate with the efforts of the Joint Commission, that they would not consult with those who would not agree to abide by the decisions of the Joint Commission. Expressed positively, the Joint Commission agreed to consult with those Korean democratic parties and social organizations truly democratic in their aims and who subscribed to the following: one, to support the aim of the Moscow Decision which briefly was to gain the independence of Korea; two, that they would abide by the decisions of the joint ~~[illegible]~~ out of these discussions -- these decisions had to do with the Korean provisional government; three, that they would cooperate with, in other words, work with the Joint Commission in the working out by it, with the participation of the newly formed provisional government, proposals concerning measures foreseen in paragraph 3 of the Moscow Decision pertaining to the future. There was nothing in this communique which limited freedom of expression by the democratic groups who agreed to its provisions. I am going to be brutally frank, and I may hurt some people when I make the next statement. A few days after this was promulgated in good faith by the Joint Commission, there began to be misunderstandings, some of them apparently deliberately stirred up for political reasons. These misunderstandings wound up eventually in the adjournment of the Joint Commission. The Joint Commission had reached what it thought to be a very reasonable basis for consultation with the Joint Commission in its work and in the supporting of aims, in carrying out the aims of the Moscow Decision, which are, I repeat, the independence of your nation. There was so much agitation and misunderstanding on this that one of the delegations became quite suspicious and decided that there was so much misunderstanding that there was no use to carry on further with any consultations, and they decided that they would not stand by this statement. There were determined

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efforts indicating desire to limit freedom of expression which the Americans did everything they could to combat and to maintain the Joint Commission in session. The Americans never lost sight of the fact that they wanted to give Koreans freedom of expression in the formation of their government. They have not yet lost sight of that fact. Because they could not in the Joint Commission reach a satisfactory understanding, the Joint Commission adjourned without a date set to reopen. Since the adjournment of the Joint Commission, I, as senior representative of the American people in Korea, with the assistance of the administration, the State Department, and representatives of the various elements of the United States who are here to help me, have made constant effort to reopen the Joint Commission proceedings in Seoul so that the independence of Korea, united in one nation, can be realized. Many letters have been exchanged with the Soviet commander and his representatives in North Korea. Continuous proposals have been exchanged between the two commands in an attempt to reach an agreement which could facilitate reopening of the Joint Commission and formation of the provisional government. Due to the international aspects, I have not seen fit to make public the full content of all the exchanges of letters between the two commands. That could not be done without violating international confidences and possibly destroying or injuring seriously chances of Korean independence. In an attempt to let the Korean people know that some progress was being made, and we were still in the belief that the Joint Commission would reopen soon, I recently released a small portion of one of the exchanges of letters--of the last exchange of letters. It must be tied with other portions to be completely and entirely lucid. For one thing, I had not realized the high degree of distrust that the Koreans have for my nation and for its assistants. We have not changed our position on the freedom of expression. I want to repeat that and ask you to believe it. There may be some misunderstanding on your part of what freedom of expression involves.

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The Soviets in their last letter pointed out particularly that they agreed with the principle of freedom of expression. They pointed out that they have never barred freedom of expression. It was a new idea which they reiterated indicating that they also favored freedom of expression by the Korean people. They still have doubts, however, based on their experience last Spring as to whether or not Koreans will exercise sufficient cooperation with the Joint Commission to allow it to accomplish the aim of Korean independence. They still express the desire to be restictive in those parties and groups with whom they will initially consult.

In the American reply, one part appears to be misunderstood by Koreans--proposal #1, that the signing of the Communique No. 5 will be accepted as a 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 effort to get that agreement from the Russians is an effort to make eligible for the consultation those people who are willing to sign Communique No. 5 which I gave you a while ago and with which you should be familiar. You agree to abide by decision and agree to cooperate with the efforts of the Joint Commission. That goes exactly back to our stand of April 17th last year when we agreed to and put out Communique No. 5. There is no change. We request, we demand that the signatory on Communique No. 5 will make the party eligible, will be accepted as a declaration of good faith and make them eligible for consultation for the formation of the provisional government. In proposal #2, in the summarization given states that I considered it the right of the party to be consulted to select its own consultees; not for them to be selected by the Joint Commission, that I felt the party to be consulted can best make its own selection. Included in that proposal is the agreement which has always been agreed upon within the Joint Commission--that if any consultant is not willing to behave himself, or words to that effect, the party

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can be called upon to appoint a new one. The Commission has no reason to go to anybody who is bullheaded and who gets away from the point and will not discuss intelligently the things that have to be discussed. There is nothing there to indicate that he cannot express himself on the subjects under discussion in accordance with his belief. Proposal #3 has to do with those parties or organizations who may have signed Communique No. 5 or the agreement named therein who then turn around and go out and instigate disorders, riots, and demonstrations against the Joint Commission. We see no reason why they should be continued in consultation. In other words, we agree that the Joint Commission cannot operate, perform its work, in an atmosphere of loud incriminations, riots, disorders, and demonstrations aimed against the work of the Joint Commission. There is nothing here that prevents Korean democratic organizations and parties from expressing freely their views to the Joint Commission on the subjects being discussed when they come before it. I might add exchange of letters has the full backing of my nation and all official representatives of my nation. It is not my responsibility alone. My hope and the hope of my nation is that Korean independence can be established on a democratic basis satisfactory to Koreans for a united Korea as early as it is possible for that to be done. We want to see Korea free and untrampled, free of any influence which may operate against its full development. We want to see Korea democratic and free from the Japanese residue of effect. That can't be done in five minutes. It is going to take a lot of hard work and thought and some planning on the part of the Koreans themselves. It will take some understanding of the international situation. We want to see that work put on a firm foundation. We have no imperialistic aims in Korea. We have no aims in Korea except to see your nation on an economic basis where it can live free and independent. Here again I may hurt your feelings. One of the greatest obstacles that we have in the American effort here has been a political turmoil within your nation for selfish political purposes

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and a lack of trust in the efforts being made which has handicapped me. It has handicapped my nation very considerably in dealing in international affairs. This august legislative assembly is more than a town park debating society. It is a body of international character which takes on tremendous international importance. It is a body which should give careful consideration to wide viewpoint on all questions--international as well as local. It is a body which should take deliberate action after deliberate thought. You have great power. You have greater power than most of you realize. I am quite concerned when I see the degree of misunderstanding that is indicated by this resolution proposed by members of this assembly which, if passed and comes out of your body as an official document, can only mean a tremendous handicap to our efforts in operating the Joint Commission which we hope is going to meet in the not too distant future. Thank you.

Dr. Kimm: We have heard carefully General Hodge's remarks, and if there are any other American friends here who wish to add to General Hodge's remarks, it will now be in order, and, if not, perhaps some of the members who have presented this resolution may wish to ask for further explanation or ask any questions on a point that may be doubtful.

General Hodge: General Brown, do you have any particular point which might need clarification.

General Brown: I think not.

General Hodge: There may be possibly some point I overlooked. Do you have anything to add, General Lerch.

General Lerch: There was one thing which General Hodge said to you which gave me as it must have given you a very serious tug at my heartstrings. General Hodge said he had not estimated the amount of distrust which your people must have in him and in our nation. I have worked too long and to closely with General Hodge, and I have worked too long and too closely with you to believe that you have distrust in General Hodge or distrust in the American nation.

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I was in the hospital in Tokyo when I first heard news of the proposed resolution. I thought of a story which I had heard many many years ago. The story is a story of a runner--a man who had tried to run races as an athlete. There was to be a great meet. There was to be a great race. This young man trained and trained and trained until he was the fastest runner in the country, and he said to his friends, "I am going to run in that race and I am going to win that race." His friends said to him, "To win, you must get your name on the list". He kept on practicing and practicing and working day after day, and his friends said to him, "Have you got your name on the list". The great day of the race arrived, and he had not gotten his name on the list, but he got into the race and he ran and ran faster than any other man, and he came out ahead. When he finished the race, he dropped in exhaustion but had not won because he had never gotten his name on the list. You ladies and gentlemen here are fighting in a good cause. You are hoping to run in a good race, but you have not yet gotten your name on the list. The only way that you can get your name on the list is by the resumption of meetings of the Joint Commission and the establishment of the provisional government. Until that is done, we are merely running along on the outside. I have read your resolution, and some day there may be a time and place for it. Right now, the resolution is premature. Premature action last Spring contributed to the breakdown of the Joint Commission, and there are some people who will ever have to remember that they themselves helped in taking that premature action. I hope that each of you will think very carefully before you put your name to something which may result in being a monument to the delay of the thing which we are all working for. Thank you.

Kim, Yong Moo (Chung Chung Pukto): Ever since the time of liberation, we were grateful and thankful from our utmost heart and received you as crusaders and saviours of our nation. Inasmuch as we are grateful, we do not wish to change our mind on that matter. As to doubting

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your sincerity and the good will on the part of your country and yourself, right after the Moscow Decision was made, we were sure that the Russians were trying to enforce trusteeship on Korea. We decided that we could not have such a thing imposed on Korea. There has been no change since that time on the matter of trusteeship. The point I would like to raise is this: When you made a statement pertaining to Communique No. 5, particularly paragraph 3, we Koreans came to believe that there have been some changes in your attitude pertaining to the matter of trusteeship. For this reason, we should like to ask you to make another more clear statement concerning paragraph 3 of Communique No. 5 that will satisfy us more--the third paragraph in the Moscow Decision.

General Hodge: The Moscow Decision as written is signed by my nation. If you will study the Moscow Decision, there is nothing you need fear. The time for the discussion of that is with the provisional government and with the Joint Commission.

Kim, Yong Moo: Koreans are now opposing trusteeship, and if there is any way you can issue a new statement disowning it, then I and my people will be satisfied.

General Hodge: It cannot be done.

Kim, Yong Moo: The Koreans have no fear of it as it will be discussed when and where the Korean government is set up. As to the exchange of letters--when you said if the people cause any trouble, then they will not be consulted. That would be exclusion.

General Hodge: There is no reason for the people to cause trouble regardless of what they think. There is no reason to go out and demonstrate and cause disorders and riots over a matter of that kind--not during the time the Joint Commission is trying to meet and trying to talk to people. That is all that is provided for.

Kim, Yong Moo: Koreans are very suspicious of this exclusion clause, and I, being one of the representatives of the Koreans, cannot sit still. Therefore, I want to do away with the exclusion clause. There seems to be a contradiction between freedom of speech

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and exclusion of these people from consultation.

General Hodge: Do you want a provisional government established?

Kim, Yong Moo: Yes, indeed.

General Hodge: This is an effort to get the Russians to rejoin the Joint Commission so we can form a provisional government. We can't do it without it. The Russians have insisted in the past that anybody who says anything anywhere against the Joint Commission will be excluded from consultation. That would be some curtailing of freedom of speech. We do not agree to what they say. We do agree, however, and this is a count on which we do agree, that any party having signed Communique No. 5--if they go out and instigate or foment mass difficulty and trouble or mass opposition, then they may be excluded. We agree to that thoroughly. That is not curtailing your freedom of speech. If you sign the agreement in Communique No. 5, presumably you are for the aims--you want to establish a provisional government and get your people independence--the aim of the Moscow Decision; but after doing that you start a lot of demonstrations, riots, and trouble, then we do not think you have lived up to your agreement. We cannot hope to run an august assembly like the Joint Commission solving the problems of your nation to the tune of riots all over town and demonstrations against that body. When you make a demand like that--that you can go ahead and foment trouble--you are going far beyond freedom of expression. You are going into license and disorder.

Lee, Nam Kyu (Cholla Namdo): I appreciate your remarks explaining this matter and it helped our understanding of it. I, as one of the signers of this resolution, would like to explain on what ground we made it. We fully acknowledge the fact that Korea has been freed from Japanese imperialism at the great price of your lives and material sacrifices. Furthermore, we would like to anticipate your further help and cooperation towards our welfare. Because of this very fact, we made this resolution. We fully

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realize that the Moscow Decision is an international document whereby independence can be achieved; but in regard to trusteeship, we do not want--that is we raise this question. The Japanese made it clear that it would be of benefit to Korean people and herself, but soon we found there was a turning point. In view of these historical facts, we can't just ignore this trusteeship which has been promoted by Russia. No other country in the world at the present time has been turned a country in terms of trusteeship but Korea, and we are finding it very hard to understand why Russia is trying to impose trusteeship on Korea. For this reason, we would like for your people to understand our motives & our desires.

When the Joint Commission was opened last year in May, if I remember correctly, there was a statement made by General Shtikov in the opening address that all parties or persons would be excluded from the consultation who are not in favor of the Moscow Decision. On the other hand, you, General, made a statement that the United States will stand by for the freedom of expression. When we heard that, we Koreans were very grateful for what you had stated. I have been told the fact that we anti-trusteeship camps signed Communique #5, believing that this statement would be favorable for our camp. If we realized that our signing Communique No. 5 was contradictory to our initial intentions, we would not have signed it. What you have stated this time is somewhat contradictory to the reasons why we signed Communique No. 5. I also recall the fact that the breach between the Russians and the Americans was a disagreement over consultation of political parties. The breach, as far as I remember correctly, was not that we made riots, demonstrations, or disturbances, but because of disagreement in terms of consultation. I do not believe the Joint Commission was adjourned because of the demonstrations or riots during that time. Since that time, we have been grateful and appreciative for what you have been trying to do--to make all parties concerned eligible for consultation. What we understood the full contents of the Commission, if I summarize it, is this: The Russians demand trusteeship and also they wanted to exclude all parties not in favor of trusteeship. On the

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other hand, the United States wanted to give us freedom of expression and also were in favor of either anti-trusteeship or the camp which was not favored. We were surprised to see in the letters exchanged between you and General Chistiakov that nothing has been made new in the letter of Chistiakov, and also we found something which we were in favor of in your letter--or General Chistiakov's letter--explaining General Chistiakov's letter. (?) My contention is that General Hodge's stand is no different from the Russian stand because although Americans allow Koreans to participate in consultation, if they cause any riots outside, then they will be persona non grata. Then if worse comes to worse, the representative has to be replaced by his party. In that case, a man who signed the communique cannot register his free will in the Joint Commission when his chance for consultation comes. By way of adding to this, I will say that these gentlemen are still misled to believe that the question of trusteeship will come in the first phase and that a person will not be given a chance to oppose trusteeship in the first phase --if one signs Communique No. 5, he is deprived of the privilege of opposing trusteeship whenever that matter comes up. After having read your reply to the Russian Commanding General, I cannot help discovering the contradictory stand you have taken. In the past you promised that there would be freedom of expression, but in your reply to the Russian Commanding General, there is a considerable curtailing of freedom of expression. Therefore, this body, being the representative body of the people of Seoul, feels that it is its duty to clarify this point because the people in the provinces have been misled to think that you and your government have changed considerably. That causes misunderstanding, doubts and suspicion among the people. In order to clarify this point, some members of this august body have prepared a proposal for the purpose of clarifying the mistrust the people have in you and in your government. Why do you expect the people

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to sign a declaration which demands full support of the Moscow Decision. In the past you mentioned that the matter pertaining to trusteeship would come up later, but your reply to the Russian Commanding General gives the impression that the trusteeship matter would be discussed in the first phase--if one signs the document he is deprived of freedom of expression, thus he cannot object to trusteeship.

General Hodge: What did you sign when you signed Communique No. 5? Do you know what that says?

Lee, Nam Kee: You told the people that the matter pertaining to trusteeship would be taken up separately and when you made the people sign, they got the impression they would sign the matter concerning the provisional government establishment--not trusteeship. Now you come out and ask them to sign a document which will fully support the Moscow Decision, including trusteeship itself.

General Hodge: Most of my statement is as clear as I can make it--explain it. I don't ask you to sign saying that you support trusteeship. I asked you to sign Communique No. 5. Do you know what Communique No. 5 is? The Russians insist that nobody be consulted who does not fully support the Moscow Decision in every degree. I am making the proposal to them that they accept the signatory of Communique No. 5 as sufficient degree of interest and willingness to work with the Joint Commission so that they may be heard before the Joint Commission. I will repeat for the gentlemen my statement that the first point for discussion is the provisional government of all of Korea. The second point for discussion and the second appearance before the Joint Commission will have to do with the future arrangements for the aid and assistance of that government. The gentlemen may not be aware that in the discussions held for seven weeks by the Joint Commission, the matter of trusteeship was not discussed. That was never an issue of the Joint Commission. The issue under discussion was solely that freedom of speech for the Korean people to express their desires in connection with the formation of their government be maintained. The Americans

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have the belief that the Koreans desire and democratic parties desire to express their opinions. We have the desire and the intention that they shall be able to express their opinions in connection with the formation of their government and with its future. We are firm in our belief that the first discussion will be the discussion of the provisional government. After that discussion--after the provisional government is formed will come discussion in the future with the provisional government and with democratic parties. The gentleman seems to be unaware of our efforts--our determined efforts to make certain parties eligible for discussions who have been in the past declared ineligible by the Soviet delegation. I think I know as well as any Korean the emphatic likes and dislikes of the Korean people in connection with these activities, and I have tried every way that I can to allow the Korean people, and I am still trying to allow them freedom of expression. I am doing everything in my power as are all Americans to defend the Korean freedom of expression; to defend their ideas before the world. I am impelled to point out, however, that an obdurate attitude and refusal to understand or realize the facts of the international situation is helping Korean enemies, and they are hurting tremendously my ability to defend your ideas. Ill-advised and unthinking criticism and continued bickering can only harm every effort made to build up and to advance. I can promise you that I have not and I will never sell the Korean people--the Korean nation down the river. I am doing everything I can possibly do to rejoin the Joint Commission so it will reconvene and go on with the consummation of the Moscow Decision to obtain Korean independence, and I will continue to do so. I have not and I will not in so doing sacrifice the Korean privilege of self-expression before the Joint Commission. I must remind Koreans, however, that there is a limit to self-expression which limit I feel will have to include orderly procedure within your country in connection with the Joint Commission,

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expressing your expressions at the right time and in the right place where they count--not in disorders, demonstrations and riots during the procedure of the Joint Commission. I have come before you this afternoon in an effort to clear up misunderstandings. I feel that I have given a very clear picture of the background, and it is my earnest hope that you will make an effort to understand what I have said, that you will not merely shut your ears to my discussion of this affair, that you will use good judgment in your efforts to further the independence of your country. I would like to point out to you that the resolution, as written by some members of the legislature, may be accepted in ~~my~~ quarters as a denunciation, denunciation I repeat, of the United States through denouncing me who is the accredited representative of the United States. I would not be concerned if that were done by merely a political party. It would not worry me, but if that is carried out in the august assembly of the Interim Legislative Assembly of South Korea after my careful explanation of this stand, it may be seriously misinterpreted in foreign field and hamper extremely the efforts of the United States in the future that it desires. In my stay here since the first American troops arrived, I think I have gained a complete understanding of the aspirations of the Korean people. I know that my sympathy is entirely with the aspirations of the Korean people. The delay in your independence is as terrifying and unnerving to me as it is to you. I am just as anxious to get the independence of Korea under way as any Korean can possibly be. My nation has that same desire. We are spending millions of dollars, keeping thousands of men here all the time in an effort that will be unnecessary as soon as we can get your nation independence.

Dr. Kimm: I have been wishing to close this meeting by half past five when Mr. Lee, Nam Kyu was speaking. He was in the midst of his speech so I did not want to interrupt him. I wanted to close the meeting at five-thirty not too impose too much on General Hodge

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and American friends here. If there are any further questions, I will entertain one or two questions in one or two sentences, and then I will close the meeting.

Song, Chong Ok (Chung Chong Pukto): In your letter of December 24th to the Soviet commander, you said that those deliberately opposed to the Moscow Decision would be excluded. I am suspicious of the exclusion clause because I find differences between your previous letter published in 1946 and the letter this time.

General Hodge: I didn't get enough of that to answer it.

Song, Chong Ok: My question is that although we speak about upholding freedom of speech, your reply to General Chistiakov seems to indicate--when you say that even those who are invited into consultation may be rejected in case they oppose the Moscow Decision including trusteeship.

General Hodge: It does not say "in case they oppose it". It says, "in case they foment or instigate active opposition to it" which is quite a different statement.

Sur, Sang Il (Kyongsang Pukto) When we were requested to sign Communique No. 5 we understood the matter about trusteeship would come up after. With that understanding, we signed it. In your reply to the Commanding General, you now ask the people to support the Moscow Agreement in full which means that they are pledging themselves to accept trusteeship even prior to their consultation with the Joint Commission. I think there is a great deal of difference between your reply and your statement urging the people to sign Communique No. 5. This item #1 in your reply caused a great deal of misunderstanding and confusion and gives the people distrust.

General Hodge: Do you understand from my explanation what it means now?

Sur, Sang Il: If signing the declaration in Communique will be accepted as a declaration of good faith without upholding fully the Moscow Decision, but this I understand--that anyone who signs Com-

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Communique No. 5 will be deprived of freedom of expression on the discussion of trusteeship when that matter comes up. There is a difference between this #1 and the statement urging the people to sign the 5th Communique a year ago.

General Hodge: There is nothing further I can say that will clear it up--that the signature on Communique No. 5 is what you signed and that is all you signed. I asked the Russians to accept your signature as upholding the Moscow Decision to make you eligible to talk.

(In Korean, Dr. Kimm suggested that a proposed press release be read. Mr. Hong, Sung Wha objected to this, but it was read since the other members were in favor of it. This press release was a proposed supplementary one.)

Dr. Kimm: In behalf of the members of the legislature present here, I wish to offer my gratefulness to General Hodge, General Lerch, General Brown, General Weckerling, Mr. Langdon, Major Weems, and Lieutenant Bertsch who have been present, and who listened to this unofficial expression of ideas and intentions, and I wish to thank the ladies who have assisted in reporting what has been said. Thank you very much. I am sure we shall all come to an understanding, and when we do see what one another sees, I think we can always work together with mutual assistance and benefit. Thank you very much.

General Hodge: Thank you Dr. Kimm and gentlemen. I appreciate the privilege of coming before you this afternoon, and I hope that my presence may have been of some service. My entire service--my entire being is consecrated to the aims and aspirations of your nation. My entire mission here is to carry out the formation of a free and independent Korea. At any time that I can possibly do so, I want to render, in any manner, whatever service to the Korean nation I can. In so speaking, I speak for all the Americans here and thank all of you again.

The meeting was adjourned at 1800 hours.

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# REPORT OF MEETING ON SANITARY AND HEATING CONDITIONS OF THE OFFICES AND COMMITTEE ROOMS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY HELD AT THE CAPITOL BUILDING

| AMERICAN PERSONNEL | KOREAN PERSONNEL |
|---|---|
| Colonel Lincoln | KIMM, Ho |
| Lt. Colonel Melchoir | CHUN, Kyu Hong |
| Captain McMahon | SHIN, Ke-eun |
| | LEE, Sang Su |
| INTERPRETER | LEE, Chong Hak |
| CHO, Teuk, Syung | LEE, Chun Kap |

The meeting commenced at 1100, 18 February 1947.

1. The meeting was held in accordance with directions given by General Weckerling, the Chairman of the Legislative Liaison Committee to investigate the sanitary conditions and the heating situation in the offices of the Assembly and to take appropriate action to remedy the defects.

2. Prior to the meeting, General Weckerling had been informed by General Lerch that as a result of the reading of the minutes of the 15th of February meeting of the Legislative Liaison Committee, he, General Lerch, had directed that a Building Superintendent (Korean) be placed directly under Mr. AHN who would be responsible directly to Mr. AHN for all the janitor service and related affairs in the Capitol Building.

3. The information in para. 2 above was not initially made known to the Koreans at the meeting, since it was thought more appropriate to determine under the existing situation who was responsible and what might be done to remedy the faults. It was determined that Mr. LEE, Chong Hak had the overall responsibility, being the department head in Military Government who handled such matters. Mr. LEE, Chong Hak being the equivalent of the Chief of the Office of Administration. His American advisor is Lieutenant Colonel Melchoir (telephone No. Whitehorse 319). Colonel Melchoir was not present during the early part of the discussion but came in just before the discussion closed.

Mr. LEE, Chong Hak admitted that conditions in the

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Capitol Building were unsanitary and far below acceptable standards. He presented a flood of excuses for this condition. He stated that at one time there were as high as 300 coolies working around the building but that a large number had been discharged and now there were only about 25 or 30. He admitted that some didn't work over two hours a day, although they were supposed to work eight hours. Further questioning developed that in addition to the coolies there were a group of workers that he called "janitors". He did not, however, know the number. Neither was he able to say just what was the difference in duty between janitors and coolies. At this stage of the discussion, he called the chief janitor of the Capitol Building who was Mr. LEE, Chun Kap. Upon the arrival of Mr. LEE, Chun Kap, Mr. KIM, Ho assailed him vigorously in Korean. Because of the apparent heat of the discussion and argument, it did not seem proper to ask for it to be interpreted, however, it was later determined that the up-shot of that argument was that Mr. KIM, Ho claimed the janitor service was in a hopeless state of disorganization and confusion. Mr. LEE, Chun Kap, himself, did not quite agree with Mr. KIM's ideas as to how it should be organized or operated. Mr. KIM, Ho proceeded to vigorously indoctrinate him with the American principles of organization. It did not appear that the indoctrination was well received.

3. A result of the discussion described in para. 2 above was to determine that if janitor service was improperly performed, Mr. LEE, Chun Kap was the man to be contacted. Mr. LEE, Chun Kap had approximately 150 assistants who Mr. KIM felt worked about the place in an uncertain and disorganized manner. It also appeared that according to Mr. KIM, Ho that for such practical matters as sanitation and heat, the Legislature looks to Dr. CHUN, Kyu Hong. Dr. CHUN agreed that he took care of such matters for the Assembly.

Captain McMahon informs that Dr. CHUN has been very active in trying to correct unsatisfactory conditions. However, he has not considered himself responsible in the sense indicated

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by KIM, Ho. The matter is not clearly defined, but under the reorganization now under way, should be cleared up.

4. When Colonel Melchoir arrived, the matter of unsatisfactory heating conditions was discussed. It was Colonel Melchoir's opinion that the heating plant was satisfactory, however, that it was very poorly managed by the Korean personnel. He stated that he had personally observed occasions when the Koreans had turned off the valves in the steam lines for no apparent reason and cut the heat off the whole building. He said that a Major O'Bryan who was an expert on such matters had last summer revamped the whole heating system and that it was O'Bryan's view that the heating system was adequate by the standards of this part of the world. However, it is impossible to keep the Capitol Building at a temperature wich Americans would consider comfortable because of its improper construction and a lack of sufficient radiators. The Japanese had not intended to maintain the high working temperatures to which Americans are accustomed. Nevertheless, there should always be heat in the radiators and Colonel Melchoir, Captain McMahon and others present agreed that much of the time the radiators were cold. This situation, Colonel Melchoir insisted, was due to poor managerent. The heating system was under the same general supervision as the janitor service. Mr. LEE, Chong Hak, who was Colonel Melchoir's opposite number in the Military Governrent did not entirely agree that the heating system was adequate but did agree that much of the difficulty was due to poor managerent. This was an activity that was also his responsibility.

5. Throughout the discussion there was a substantial amount of belligerent persuasion on the part of Mr. KIM, Ho who seemed determined to reform the whole janitor service in accordance with American standards. However, since General Lerch's decision mentioned in para. 1 above, would alter the existing organizational aspect of the situation, it appeared that no further definite steps

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were advisable. Mr. KIM, Ho was, therefore, informed of General Lerch's decision to establish a building superintendent under Mr. AHN who would be directly responsible for the janitor service, including heating, for the entire building. Colonel Melchoir did not know who this individual would be, but stated he would be appointed within a day or so. Mr. KIM agreed that the matter, under the circumstances, should properly be taken up with this individual or with Mr. AHN and that no further definite action would be appropriate until that was done.

6. The meeting accomplished the following:

a. Gave Mr. KIM, Ho the opportunity to present to Mr. LEE, Chong Hak, the Chief of the Administrative Department of Military Government, the same complaints he had presented to the Legislative Liaison Committee.

b. Secured Mr. LEE, Chong Hak's confirmation that he had overall responsibility and his admission that the conditions were entirely unsatisfactory as Mr. KIM, Ho had alleged. It also brought out that Mr. LEE, Chong Hak is unfamiliar with some of the aspects of the job, such as who hires and fires the coolies. He did not indicate that he had taken any steps to correct the unsatisfactory conditions to which he admitted.

c. Determined that Mr. LEE, Chun Kap was responsible for the Capitol Building itself and gave Mr. KIM, Ho the opportunity to express his views to him.

d. Determined that in the view of KIM, Ho, not LEE, Sang Su, but Dr. CHUN is the man in the Secretariat who is responsible to the Legislative Assembly for such matters as sanitation and heat. Dr. CHUN was present and affirmed that he handled such matters, but not that he had responsibility.

e. Determined that the heating of the building was inadequate and that it probably could not be heated to the American standards, however, the heat could be greatly improved by proper management. (This is based on the statement of Colonel

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Melchoir and Mr. LEE, Chong Hak.)

f. Made known to Mr. KIM, Ho and others present the fact that in the future any complaints about the situation should be taken directly to the new building superintendent to be placed directly under Mr. AHN. This was confirmed by Colonel Melchoir.

The meeting adjourned at 1200.

COMMENT

The exact extent of the authority and responsibility of the new building superintendent is not clear. However, it appears that Mr. HN can be approached directly in case of difficulty.

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Colonel Dukes
Colonel Lincoln
Captain McMahon
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MINUTES OF CONFERENCE WITH
KOREAN LEADERS OF YOUTH GROUPS
HELD AT DUK SOO PALACE ON
20 FEBRUARY 1947, 1030

The following gentlemen called on General Weckerling at the Duk Soo Palace on 20 February 1947:

| | |
|---|---|
| SIN, Ill Yong | Young Men's General League |
| SUN, Chin Han | Dai-Han Labor General League |
| YOO, Chin San | Dai-Han Youth Party |
| YOO, Kee Tong | National Party |
| SON, Kee Yeub | Korean Youth Party |
| PACK, Kyung Koo | Young Men's General League |

Colonel L. J. Lincoln was also present. General Weckerling requested that these youth group leaders proceed with their comments.

Sin, Ill Yong: We have come in this morning to report to you the incident that occurred on February 16th. Members of the Korean Independence Youth Organization were going out to a certain town to organize a youth organization when they were attacked on the way by a Communist youth group. One man was killed instantly and six more were seriously injured.

Gen. Weckerling: I will be very glad to hear all details of this matter.

Sin, Ill Yong: We have heard that all the evidence of this incident is in the hands of the police so they are well posted on the matter. Had such an incident occurred accidently, it would not be such a serious matter. However, it was deliberately planned by a Communist youth group and is therefore a serious matter. These Democratic Independence Youth members were going to organize similar organizations in two or three towns in Ko Yang Gun, Wun Fang Mun. On their way they spent one night in a boarding house, and the next morning started out for the meeting place. They were attacked on the way.

Gen. Weckerling: Were the plans of the meeting known beforehand in this town.

Sin, Ill Yong: No dispatch to that effect was sent to the town of the meeting, but the General Assembly was to meet on February 16th.

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Everyone knew about that. The Democratic Independence group went out there on February 15th. The next day being the General Assembly day, they proceeded toward the assembly hall--the meeting place. It was then that they were attacked. The police have already investigated and proved that this Communist youth organization had planned to attack this group and had sent instructions on how to proceed, etc. On February 16th, these Communist young men went to the spot where the incident occurred with club, axes, iron bars, etc. We have a photograph of the man who was murdered. (Photographs were shown to General Weckerling and Colonel Lincoln) The murdered man was stuck on the head with an axe. Six more men were seriously injured. The rest fled. The police arrived at the scene immediately and put a stop to the fighting. Had they not arrived when they did, all six men would have been chopped up. On the morning of February 17th, the Communist leader of the Leftist youth group went to the Police Department and demanded Chief Chang, Taik Sang to release all the Leftist young men who were captured. Judging from this, it is obvious that these Communist men had definite connections with the plan--that is the South Korea Labor Party and the Communist youth organizations had a hand in it.

Gen. Weckerling: Then it was some of the leaders of the South Korea Labor Party who asked for the release of these Communist young men?

Yoo, Chin San: Yes. We all represent different democratic youth organizations. If the incident had occurred as a result of overwhelming emotions of young people, the case could be handled differently, but it was deliberately planned by the South Korea Labor Party and Chosun Minjung, Communist youth organizations. This will eventually lead to some worse things--maybe like those that occurred in the South. Military Government with the cooperation of these democratic youth organization should see that deliberate actions of this sort are stopped. The most annoying thing is that the Communists are not willing to deal with the

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authorities according to law. They disregard the law. This is manifested in the recent statements by Communist leaders which were presented to Chief Chang demanding the release of these murderers and that the police who captured them be punished.

Gen. Weckerling: Are you aware of the action taken by Military Government in Taegu and other South Korea incidents? I can assure you that all incidents where the law is violated will be punished--carefully investigated and punished accordingly. No actual violation of the law will be permitted. General Hodge has expressed himself very firmly on that question.

Sin, Ill Yong: Obviously the whole plan is all laid out. They Communist groups want to stir up the country until the Foreign Ministers Conference. It is a prelude to that conference. Knowing that, we should do everything to nip that in the bud.

Colonel Lincoln: (Gen. Weckerling having stepped out for a few minutes.) What specific measures do you recommend that we take to nip it in the bud?

Sin, Ill Yong: Various representatives, namely, these men present, got together and talked the matter over. We have certain plans by which we will handle the situation, but first we all wish to consult with General Brown.

Yoo, Kee Tong: Punishing all these outlaws is the only decent thing to do in any society--either by death or long prison sentences. We have to solve the problems that lie at the base of this situation. The Communist leaders devise all sorts of plans. They kill men in such barbaric ways. These Communists feel that it is just to take such actions. No civilized society would tolerate such a thing. We must work something out. All these democratic parties will do their best to stop it.

Gen. Weckerling: The Joint Commission as a commission itself cannot act in this matter because we are not an operating agency of the government. However, I will be very glad to put your views forward to the proper authorities concerned to see that your opinions are

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brought to the attention of those officials. In the meantime, you might want to consider talking to some of the Military Government people including Dr. Chough, the Director of the National Police, and give them the benefit of your views directly.

Pack, Kyung Koo: General Weckerling knows the difference between democracy as practiced by the United States and that as practiced by the Soviets. They do call themselves democratic, but if we go to the North, we find that what we consider democrats are kicked out of the northern territory. No democrat in our sense of the word can remain there while here in the South we try to protect the Russian democrats. I cannot understand why the military authorities tolerate such Russian democrats who stir up all the trouble and do such inhuman things.

Gen. Weckerling: I again want to assure you gentlemen that the Military Government here will punish all violators of the law. When this case is investigated, and I am sure it is now being investigated by Military Government, just and fair punishment will be awarded to those found guilty.

Sun, Chin Han: I represent the labor youth group. The Communists are now injecting all their Communist influences into factories. They work underground, and send young men to every factory and spread the Communist influence among the laborers and cause them to be dissatisfied with conditions in the factories, wages, etc. They give the young men false hopes and promises. That should be checked once and for all. The chief obstacle that these democratic youth organizations have to encounter is that they are defensive rather than aggressive as the Communist groups. The Communist groups lay all sorts of plans and carry them out with actual methods. So, whenever an incident occurs, the democratic youth groups rush to the spot to defend themselves. Then the police come out and stop the democratic group for doing such a thing. Then we can do nothing. The Communists start it from where they leave off and create another disturbance, and to defend themselves, the democratic youth organizations rush to the scene, try to fight it out and are stopped by

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the police. We are always on the defensive, which is powerless. The aggressors are always taking advantage of the situations that occur here. We should have an offensive method to stop them. All these Communist young people go around the different factories saying that General Hodge approves a Communistic Provisional Government in South Korea. They say, "All you fellows should join us for after all the Communists will have the country."

Gen. Weckerling: General Hodge does not favor in any way any Communistic government in South Korea.

Sun, Chin Han: We know that, but the common laborers do not know it. These ignorent laborers are easily [illegible] by Communist propaganda. The morale of the common laborers is at the breaking point. They don't know what the truth is or what side to follow.

Gen. Weckerling: There is still an order for the arrest of PAK, Heun Young that has never been cancelled.

Pack, Kyung Hoo: I am the chairman of the All Korean Youth Association and have been engaged in independence work ever since 1919. I am fully aware that out of all the nations in the world, the United States is the only nation that has been in sympathy with Korea ever since 1919 when the Korean independence movement took place. The eventual independence will come through the assistance of the United States government and its people. We cannot understand why Communists are allowed in South Korea when the Russians in the North are very strict about any element that is opposed to Soviet policies. The Communists here are so low. They have to live under the Red flag and make themselves slaves to the Russian government and ignore the rights of their own people. They even use methods such as killing their own fathers if they should find their fathers opposed to their ideologies. That is inhuman. Nothing could be worse than that sort of thing in our society. Heretofore the democrats have been trying to abide by the laws promulgated by Military Government. Now the general public is rather indifferent to anything that takes places as they have come to believe that the democratic line is rather weak.

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Therefore, the people tend to somewhat discredit the ability of the democratic groups to cope at all with the onslaught of the Communists. We are disappointed that Military Government is not doing anything definite to check these fomenting elements who stir up disturbances. If the job were left to us, we could proceed and clear up the whole thing, but we do not like to take the job in our hands because if we ever do it would create a horrible disturbance for the two groups would come into conflict. So, we try to abide by the laws and leave the whole matter to Military Government for settlement. We are disappointed in the manner in which laws are carried out. The Korean people as a whole dislike Communism. The Communistic life does not fit into the general pattern or scheme of the Korean way of life. If the democratic side could push on, all the people in no time would come over to our side. If Military Government is not inclined to see that the things devised by Communist groups are soon eradicated, we must of necessity take the matter in our own hands. Then the situation would be very bad. We have a force of eight million young people ready to start out at the command of General Headquarters. We can clean them out with this eight million man force, but we are waiting to hear something definite from Military Government.

Gen. Weckerling: I am certain that General Lerch as Military Governor would be very pleased to hear any suggestions that you gentlemen might make concerning the specific action that Military Government should take.

Yoo, Chin San: We have already prepared a statement by which it can be handled. We are desirous of having a conference with General Lerch, General Brown and General Weckerling if that is possible.

Gen. Weckerling: I suggest that you see General Lerch about those matters under the responsibility of Military Government.

Son, Kee Yeub: All Communists have methods such as setting fires to buildings, assassinations and outright murders.

The conference adjourned at 1145 hours.

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**MINUTES OF MEETING HELD IN G-3 OFFICE, XXIV CORPS, AT 1300 ON 8 MAY 1947, FOR PURPOSE OF DRAFTING PLANS TO ACCOMMODATE THE U.S.-U.S.S.R. JOINT COMMISSION RUSSIAN DELEGATION IF AND WHEN THE COMMISSION CONVENES THIS YEAR**

Present at the meeting were:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Colonel | A. C. Tyschen | G-3, XXIV Corps |
| Lt. Col. | F. E. Barr | Fiscal, XXIV Corps |
| Lt. Col. | H. W. Cooper | QM, XXIV Corps |
| Lt. Col. | W. H. Edwards | U.S.-U.S.S.R. Joint Comm. |
| Lt. Col. | O. W. Stewart | G-4, 7th Inf. Div. |
| Maj. | H. E. Lashlee | Ord., XXIV Corps |
| Maj. | H. T. Darracott | SBS, XXIV Corps |
| Maj. | J. R. Ferguson | G-1, XXIV Corps |
| Maj. | C. J. Dougovito | G-2, XXIV Corps |
| Maj. | L. Kirillin | U.S.-U.S.S.R. Joint Comm. |
| Maj. | W. R. Bond | G-3, 7th Inf. Div. |
| Maj. | [illegible]burns | S-3, 31st Inf. |
| Capt. | J. R. Noel | G-3, XXIV Corps |
| Capt. | J. P. Jones | U.S.-U.S.S.R. Joint Comm. |
| Capt. | J. Bojus | U.S.-U.S.S.R. Joint Comm |
| Capt. | R. R. Wilson | S-4, 31st Inf. |

PART I. The G-2 Liaison Officer furnished the following facts for planning purposes based upon last year's experience:

a. There were between 100 and 132 members, with a constant change of personnel, reaching at one time a maximum of between 145 and 150 members.

b. 56 PX cards were issued to officers of high rank. The rest of the group was given bulk issued of PX supplies.

c. 7th Inf. Div. was responsible for billets. Barracks in the 216th QM area were assigned to enlisted men and civilian personnel, and housed approximately 75 people. In addition, there were 3 or 4 other houses near the American and Russian Consulate which are not available this year. Three chief Generals were billeted at Chosen Hotel.

d. Delegates brought their own cooks.

e. Delegates brought a few vehicles. Other needed transportation was furnished at all times.

f. 7 or 8 female interpreters and wives accompanied delegates.

g. Delegates did their own housekeeping.

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h. The delegates were very concerned over communications and would not talk business over the telephone. They desired wires from Seoul to P'yongyang to transmit secret communications. Our responsibility was to furnish wire from Seoul to Kaesong, and they took care of them from Kaesong on to P'yongyang.

PART II: The following points were discussed and conclusions and recommendations made as indicated:

1. BILLETS:

a. Seoul Billeting Section will be responsible for:

(1) Billeting 5 members in the Chosen. (1 single for chairman of delegation; 1 double for other 4 members.)

(2) Billeting 8 - 10 members in the Banto.

(3) Billeting 17 field grade officers in Russian #1, and 34 company grade in 2 quonsets adjacent to Russian #1.

(4) Billeting 19 field grade officers in Russian #2.

(5) Reserving spaces in Russian #3, capacity 8, for couriers and messengers to P'yongyang.

(6) Furnishing bedding and other necessary billet supplies.

b. 7th Infantry Division will be responsible for:

(1) Operating Russian barracks in 216th QM area. (This will include preliminary rehabilitation and requisitioning necessary materials for rehabilitation through G-4.) These barracks will accommodate 125, with a maximum of 150.

c. Billets for female Delegates and Wives:

(1) Wives of ranking officers billeted in Chosen can also be provided billets in Chosen.

(2) Provided not more than 18 or 19, remainder can be billeted in Russian #2.

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d. Total spaces available - 210.

2. MESSES:

a. Delegates billeted at the Chosen will mess at the Chosen.

b. Those billeted at the Banto, as well as Russian Buildings 1, 2, and couriers at Russian 3, will mess at the Banto.

c. Those billeted in 216th QM area will have their own mess. (Upon requisition from 7th Div., G-4 will allocate necessary mess equipment for installation in 216th QM area barracks.) (Based on the premise that the delegates will bring their own cooks, SBS will provide mess supervisor to insure that equipment is properly handled.)

* QM will make necessary arrangements for 7th Inf. Div. to draw supplies.

e. Those messing at the Chosen will be charged regular ration rate of 75¢ per day, or $21 per month, for rations.

f. 7th Inf. Div. will be responsible for drawing rations (1½ per delegate) for the mess at the 216th QM area barracks. Rations will be drawn from the sub-depot on shipping ticket on which prices have been entered. (7th Inf. Div. is authorized to go to the depot for supplies not available at sub-depot) This shipping ticket will be turned over to the Russian representative, who will sign for receipt of the food. Supplemental issues of certain items desired by the delegates will be furnished when available.

g. SBS will maintain records of those messing at the Chosen and Hanto.

3. Collection of Mess Bills:

a. 7th Inf. Div. will be responsible for preparing vouchers of all rations consumed by the delegates.

b. SBS will submit reports for those messing at the Chosen and Banto to the 7th Inf. Div. for consolidations.

c. Vouchers will be submitted to Fiscal Section to insure that they are in proper order before being presented.

d. Vouchers will be presented to delegates through CG's office.

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e. Duplicate of final bill must be presented to SCAP through G-4.

4. Transportation:

To be provided from existing motor pools, supplemented by spot requirements as needed.

5. Security:

a. Palace Guard will be brought up to strength. 7th Inf. Div. is requesting volunteers for this duty. Presently the Guard is approximately 25 under strength.

b. Guard will possibly be desired for post at the Chosen.

c. Guards will be appointed as determined by survey to be made as soon as possible by Commission liaison officer. Number needed will be contingent upon how many individuals will be in Seoul. 7th Inf. Div. will survey for necessary guards for 216th QM area barracks.

d. Details of security plan will be worked out by G-3 representative and G-3, 7th Inf. Div.

6. Communications:

Direct liaison between Commission and Signal Section is authorized.

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Transcript of the
Joint Secretariat Meeting
1330, 10 June 1947
Duk Soo Palace
Seoul, Korea

COL. AVRAMENKO: (Presented an Agenda for the Joint Commission meeting on June 10.) The heads of the Delegations agreed to have a meeting tomorrow morning at 10:30 and will elaborate on Item No. 2 which is the declaration of work of Subcommission No. 3.

COL. LINCOLN: Well, I think they had a meeting this morning.

COL. AVRAMENKO: Subcommission No. 3 already elaborated and has a decision which will be submitted tomorrow to the Joint Commission meeting at 10:30 to discuss Item No. 3 which is on the order of distribution of questionnaire and declaration which is contained in Communique No. 5, democratic parties and social organizations and on receiving answers and recommendations from them and I want to elaborate on this. I would like to know whether you have any specific elaboration on this subject.

COL. LINCOLN: We have made some plans and arrangements, however, not on paper. I can state, if you would like me to, in general what the thought of the American Secretary and Subcommission No. 1 are on this question.

COL. AVRAMENKO: I would appreciate it.

COL. LINCOLN: First, I understand that Communique No. 11 will be released so that it will appear in the papers of North Korea at the same time it will appear in the press in South Korea. That has already been agreed between General Shtikov and General Brown.

COL. AVRAMENKO: I was present when that was agreed upon.

COL. LINCOLN: We would like to know if the 12th would be a satisfactory date for release, so that it could appear in the papers on the 12th of June?

COL. AVRAMENKO: It is agreeable.



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COL. LINCOLN: Maybe you should read your proposal since we have not prepared a paper.

COL. AVRAMENKO: After both Generals made the deliberations, General Shtikov suggested to General Brown that he put his point of view and his deliberations on paper. Now, if you do not have any such paper prepared I will gladly read this.

COL. LINCOLN: Yes.

(Paragraphs 1 and 2 of the Soviet document was then translated.)

COL. LINCOLN: This somewhat changes my understanding of the procedure. It seems to me that this is quite a departure from the understanding of the American Delegation as to how this should be handled. In particular, that the representative would have to sign Communique No. 5 before receiving a copy of the questions. My understanding of this is that it is contrary to the approved procedure because Communique No. 5 is a part of the application for consultation and it does not have to be submitted until the 23rd of June. May I make a suggestion on the way to handle this which may simplify this whole suggested procedure. It was my thought that we would agree on the date at which time the Communique No. 11 would appear in the press in North and South Korea, which would be the 12th of June; and that the distribution of the questionnaires and the instructions would be after that handled by the Soviets in North Korea and the Americans in South Korea; and likewise the receipt from the Koreans of the applications and the questionnaires--the answers to the questionnaires, would be handled by the Soviets in North Korea and the Americans in South Korea. Inasmuch as the key dates and the instructions as to the method of doing this are contained in Joint Decision No. 4, which will be published as a part of Communique No. 11, that the work in each zone can go on independently in accordance with those instructions and the only further agreement necessary will be on a matter such as this release date for Communique No. 11.

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COL. AVRAMENKO: I feel that there is a little misunderstanding. This paragraph clearly states about the procedure of distribution of the Communique and declaration. I don't object to adding this date, 23rd of June, as the last day of submittal of signed declarations. I feel that when this declaration will be published on the 12th and final deadline will be the 23rd of June, so I will add that these applications will be returned signed not later than the 23rd of June. We will add that the applications may be returned beginning as of the 13th of June but not later than the 23rd of June.

COL. LINCOLN: Why is not the statement in the Communique adequate to take care of that. That is what will appear in the papers in North Korea is it not?

COL. AVRAMENKO: We will add it.

COL. LINCOLN: As far as I know, the American Delegation is not going to observe the details of the distribution in North Korea, but we conceive of the instructions in the Communique as it is now agreed by General Shtikov as being adequate for the people to understand how to carry out this matter of consultation, where to get their applications and questionnaires, etc.

COL. AVRAMENKO: This is exactly to what both heads of the Delegations agree. That is why they will have a meeting tomorrow at 10:30, and after that General Lebedeff (?) will go to North Korea and at the same time a person here will do the same thing in South Korea. So that is why it will be done simultaneously.

COL. LINCOLN: That is agreed, however, I am unaquainted with the fact that the procedure outlined here in paragraph 2--that specific procedure was agreed by General Brown. He agreed on the date of 12 June.

COL. AVRAMENKO: In detail General Brown and General Shtikov did not elaborate this item, but I elaborated so as to see more clearly what is to be done.



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COL. LINCOLN: Well, I suggest that now the American Secretariat take this paper and translate it, then we can compare it to our views and maybe meet again tomorrow morning at 9:45 to see if we can then agree on a paper just prior to the meeting of the Joint Commission.

COL. AVRAMENKO: I appreciate that but we ought to do that before, but since the heads of the Delegation had a meeting quite late, so that is why we didn't have any time to submit this to the American Delegation. I feel that we will have too short a time tomorrow morning if we start the deliberating at 9:45. Maybe we should interrupt this meeting and have it translated nc. meet later today.

COL. LINCOLN: We can meet again at 3 o'clock. Is that alright?

COL. AVRAMENKO: Yes. We will include this little point in here, "Applications for participation in consultation will be submitted to the Joint Commission in Seoul and Pyongyang prior to 23 June and answers to the questions in duplicate prior to 1 July 1947." Is that alright? It will be included here.

COL. LINCOLN: It's alright to include it but I want to go over carefully the rest of the paragraph. I suggest then that we adjourn and meet again at 3 o'clock and we will then have a definite clear-cut proposal on this suggestion.

COL. AVRAMENKO: I suggest that you read this paper all through to see what other discrepencies occur.

(Last part of paragraph 2 of the Soviet document translated.)

COL. LINCOLN: In reference to the Secretaries signing the documents, it seems unnecessary and not in accordance with the decisions. The press will print the questions and it will be unnecessary for the party to obtain them directly from the Commission.

COL. AVRAMENKO: I feel that there is a contradiction. Why shall we print almost 2,000 copies and if we do have this amount of

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printed decisions, why do you do it so long as it will be printed in the newspapers.

COL. LINCOLN: That is a part of our plan down here so that the members of the parties and organizations can get copies of the questions if they desire them, and familiarize themselves with them for their discussions in their party groups. We are using those copies in addition to the newspapers for a wider publicity on this matter.

COL. AVRAMENKO: They will get this questionnaire and they will answer it adequately. Any document which is being distributed among one or more organizations is to be an authorized do-

COL. LINCOLN: I know of no such instruction and it is contrary to my understanding of Joint Decision No. 4.

COL. AVRAMENKO: It will give more authority to the document.

COL. LINCOLN: I think this is going to have to be settled by the Joint Commission itself. I don't think that we are going to have to do anything as official as to sign questionnaires in order to encourage the Korean parties to answer these questions and submit their applications. They seem most anxious to express their views to the Joint Commission. A communique or a decision which is put out by the Joint Commission seems to me to be an official document. We have Communique No. 11, Joint Decision No. 4 which will be attached to it, and the questionnaires that are also attached to it. This will all become an official document and, therefore, gives official instructions to the party. There may be several hundred parties and groups who will make their applications and it would be a tremendous undertaking for the Secretaries to attempt to sign two questionnaires and one set of instructions for each of these parties.

COL. AVRAMENKO: It is very important to the Korean people for the signing of declaration and questionnaire which will be for the formation of the Korean Provisional Government and, therefore, I feel that it should give the impression of being authorized


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officially to give them more confidence.

COL. LINCOLN: Read the rest of it.

(Paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 of the Soviet document were then translated.)

COL. LINCOLN: I am in agreement with paragraphs 3, 4 and 5.

COL. AVRAMENKO: By the Grace of God.

COL. LINCOLN: I think if we can agree on the first and second paragraphs we will have an agreed paper for tomorrow's meeting.

The meeting then adjourned at 1500 hours to meet again at 1530 hours.

The meeting reconvened at 1530 hours, 10 June 1947.

COL. LINCOLN: The American Delegates have suggested rewording paragraph 1 and 2 as submitted by the Soviet Secretariat. The paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 as submitted are acceptable as they are understood.

COL. AVRAMENKO: There are no objections to the changing of the two paragraphs as they are, but I would like to add to the second paragraph, "12 June 1947", for the purpose of making it simultaneous.

COL. EDWARDS: If we limit it to the 12th of June, we are stuck. We can't tie them down to one day.

COL. AVRAMENKO: "beginning 12 June 1947".

COL. EDWARDS: Well, that's o.k.

COL. LINCOLN: Then we understand the document is now agreed with paragraphs 1 and 2 as submitted by the American Secretary with the addition to paragraph 2 of the statement, "beginning on the 12th of June 1947", and with paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 as suggested by the Soviet Secretary.

COL. AVRAMENKO: Agreed.

COL. LINCOLN: And this document will be submitted at the Joint Commission meeting tomorrow?

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COL. AVRAMENKO: Yes, at 10:30. We will type the Russian and you type the English.

COL. EDWARDS: Can we have a copy of your translation?

COL. AVRAMENKO: Yes.

COL. EDWARDS: And we will give you copies in English.

COL. LINCOLN: Do you have anything further to discuss?

COL. AVRAMENKO: I want to know whether the questionnaires that are being translated by the translators, Koreans, etc., are already agreed and when they are being printed? Will they be ready tomorrow morning before the meeting?

COL. EDWARDS: Yes.

COL. AVRAMENKO: Will you have no objections to letting us have a hundred copies of each?

COL. EDWARDS: Yes, we can do it.

COL. AVRAMENKO: And could we have 200 copies of the declaration?

COL. EDWARDS: Yes.

COL. AVRAMENKO: It seems that no more question to decide or matters to discuss.

COL. LINCOLN: Good, we'll go home.

Meeting adjourned at 1600.

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NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

Roll 1

Target 3

Minutes of Joint Commission Meetings, Nos. 1-40
Mar. 20, 1946-July 9, 1947

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

US. - USSR Joint Commission
Minutes of Meetings (Including Russian Language Copies)
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# EXTRACT OF REPORTS ON SESSIONS of US-SOVIET JOINT COMMISSION

**1st Meeting**

SOVIETS - We must not consult those parties and groups which are opposed to the Moscow Decision.

SOVIETS - People should be grateful for what news they are given.

U.S. - Information is a public right.

Interest of Soviets in Korea: so that in the future it will not become the base for an attack upon the Soviet Union.

**2nd Meeting**

Joint press releases - unilateral agreement.

**3d Meeting**

Soviet line of argument was not a discussion but an avoidance of discussion, characterized by unthinking suspicion and unyielding stubbornness.

Evidence of religious significance to acceptance of the decisions of the Moscow Conference.

Appeal to reason, logic or justice is effort lost and time wasted. Effort made to clarify Soviet plan.

**4th Meeting**

Soviets receive any effort at compromise with the attitude that the change of the other delegates' position is merely a belated recognition of their own correctness.

The Soviet delegates have manifested absolutely no intention to compromise on any issue whatever. They continue to be psychically incapable of crediting any divergence from their own views with either intelligence or honesty. Further, they do not even permit the determination of problems to go over until the proper time for such determination; they seek to so draw the program that no subsequent room will be left for discussion. Their response to logical attacks upon their position is nil; it is best expressed in the words of the Russian proverb, "It is like pounding water in a mortar."

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5th Meeting

U.S. - The program is a schedule of problems to be solved, so broadly expressed that any and all solutions can be considered when the Commission comes to the discussion of the item. During the discussion of a program, it is out of order to intrude one's own solution to these problems. You are seeking a decision at a time when only the outlining of the problem is appropriate. We do not seek to prevent your proper presentation of your solution -- at the proper time-- just as we propose to present ours.

This item, the deliberation of the language under which to place on the program the topic of a temporary framework of government for a Korean state, started mildly. However, discussion soon turned into debate as to whose paper was being considered, and General Shtikov flew into a towering rage that had the appearance of being thoroughly genuine. Shouting across the table, he cautioned General Arnold not "to play with fire."

This outburst seemed to have the effect of clearing the air. During the quarter-hou that remained, discussion was calm and intelligent.

6th Meeting

The dominant impression was that each delegation was trying to enlarge the very small area of potential agreement with which yesterday's session had closed. It was clearly notable that a more friendly attitude prevailed, and that the Soviet delegates were using more care in the weighing of their language.

The Russians have made it amply clear that they regard the creation and submission of a list of political parties and social organizations to be a matter of the utmost importance to them.

7th Meeting

The session closed with a very considerable aspect of harmony. It had been the shortest meeting held, and it had involved the least argument.

At this point, a word might be said with reference to the personality of the key Russian commissioner, General Shtikov. Assuming that any powers have actually been given by Moscow, for the achievements hoped for from this meeting, the prospects of success rest almost entirely with winning him to cooperation. To an extent much greater than with the American delegation, the General is, in effect, the entire authority and the sole voice. The exaggerated deference shown to his views, and even to his frequently unfortunate choice of phrases, is even more noticeable because of the patent fact that he is the least intelligent of the delegates.

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The General is a product of the Army, without the indications of any cultural background whatever, and with an obvious zealot's devotion to the Soviet system. Genuinely incapable of understanding that opposition to his views may be sincere, he becomes enraged at the failure of his hearers to see the necessary rectitude of every viewpoint of his government. He is unskilled in debate, and unused to procedure. He will remain a primary difficulty in the way of agreement, unless his orders are perfectly clear to the contrary, or unless he can be convinced that the solution offered to him for acceptance is in conformity with Communist philosophy.

8th Meeting

SOVIETS - It is fully evident that the Commission does not have anything to consult about with those parties and organizations which voice opposition against the Moscow Decision.

It would appear that the careful preparation of the American objections, both in the subcommittee report and in the General's further statement, had been designed to prepare the American case to be carried to the bar of world opinion. Possibly the awareness of that fact had an influence upon the Soviet delegation. The manner of General Shtikov was radically different from his attitude heretofore. His demeanor and expression were mild and could almost be called diffident.

9th Meeting

The discussion, on the Russian side, was carried on in the best traditions of a filibuster. The Russians announced that they saw contradictions in the American attitude; they could not understand how it could be possible to admit the need of aid to Korea, and still not blame the people who oppose trusteeship.

Upon the general note of basic disagreement, but not of personal discord, the session ended, with each side agreeing to study further the viewpoint of the other.

The reporter's comment, after the last session, that agreement might conceivably be in prospect, appears to have been unduly optimistic.

The progress achieved at this meeting of today was phrased in a line, by Colonel Britton, of the delegation, who put it in the title of the British army song, "Roll me over, lay me down and do it again."

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**10th Meeting**

For the first time, General Shtikov appeared almost to lead his delegation in reasonableness. In fact, the General had on one occasion signified his assent to a formula, only to be brought back to rejection, again, by the protest of Mr. Tsarapkin. Interestingly, this high-ranking civilian member took a document from his pocket, on this and other occasions, to (apparently) reenforce his argument with his chief. General Shtikov once manifested anger at the interference, and passed a bit of profanity, in low voice, to Tsarapkin.

**11th Meeting**

As is obvious, the day's meeting closed on a note of complete and unqualified disagreement. Nonetheless, there was sound basis to believe that the Soviet delegates were the more unhappy.

In the light of reports from the North, it is apparent that the Russians realize that in making their puppets chorus approval of trusteeship, they have done themselves damage. They have destroyed the popular basis of their puppet parties.

Considering this, it may well be conjectured that the insistence upon the exclusion formula has been motivated, not so much by the desire to exclude, as by the wish to bring the United States under joint blame for the Soviet's own accomplished error.

**15th Meeting**

In response to the question of setting a new meeting date for the full Commission, General Shtikov said that it is now time for the subcommittees to get to work and that the Chief Commissioners may use their time to get sunburned.

This session, the shortest thus far, ended in an atmosphere of optimism and good will.

**16th Meeting**

The observer is struck by the pendulum-like quality of the discussion thus far. From each apparent effort at real agreement, the Soviet Delegation seems to recoil immediately and inevitably to a position of more complete intransigeance. This cyclical quality appears almost to be in response to some irresistable physical law.

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**17th Meeting**

In the main the General's comment was a repetition of the familiar text, so frequently repeated that it is probable that most of the American present could give it verbatim very nearly as well as General Shtikov.

At the conclusion of the meeting General Shtikov said, "As the saying goes, we will with God's help solve these problems." This reference to an authority not named in the Moscow Decision, heretofore not invoked, appears to have been largely metorical.

**18th Meeting**

The Soviet point of view was phrased by General Shtikov in the theme, "We will not accept any language but our own. We will not speak with those who have led the people into confusion."

**19th Meeting**

There was evident a Russian desire to discuss trivialities and a disinclination to come to grips with the basic problem.

After some further discussion of this argument, without coming to a conclusion the Soviet attack was next carried to a new sector.

The new subject brought up was the demand of the Russians that there be a deadline established for the filing of applications by the parties. In rebuttal it was pointed out that the time is not ripe to establish a deadline, since the parties have not yet been formally invited into consultation. General Arnold also added that the American Delegation was particularly interested in having adequate time to hear from the small groups, and that he was certain that the large ones could be brought in on reasonably short notice.

The Soviet Delegates, who have been unconcerned with the passage of more than five weeks without tangible results, now shift to a position of acute anxiety over the loss of time, insisting that stringent deadlines must be promptly set. On this discussion also, no concrete result was reached. It may be observed that the Russians are giving evidence of their perfect confidence that the Hosannah Chorus of their own supporters can be mobilized with a minimum of notice.

**20th Meeting**

It may be said, in conclusion, that the Commission sometimes creates the impression of proceeding from the consideration of one unsolved deadlocked to another. Nonetheless, amost inexplicably, some progress appears to be being made.

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One very definite impression from todays session is that the Soviet Delegates are not happy over the prospect of a free popular vote in Korea at any time in the near future. It is most apparent that they prefer that Korea should be governed by a "free" government which will be responsive to no one except the powers.

**21st Meeting**

Once again the report of the session can be given in extremely short order. Discussion centered upon the continuing Soviet demand to exclude individuals opposed to the Moscow Decision. No new viewpoints were advanced, no concession were elicited, no agreements were reached, and the session closed inconclusively.

General Shtikov: "When I was a small boy I was very bad. When people displeased me I bit them. My old grandmother was the strongest-minded woman in our village. Once when she was weaving sandles I bit her on the knee and she took one of the snadles and whipped me with it until the blood ran. After that I was the best boy in the village."

It is a highly entertaining story which leaves only one or two points uncertain. General Shtikov neglects to say for what biting the Koreans are to be punished and he neglects also to say when he anticipates that the blood will start.

**22nd Meeting**

General Shtikov stated belligerently that under no circumstances would they consult with any one who had opposed the Moscow Decision (this was conservatively the fiftieth repetition of this sentence). By way of making his batting average for the day perfect, he added that he would under no consideration permit the publication of the questionnaire until after the compilation of party lists had been completed.

**23d Meeting**

General Shtikov opened the session with a vehement denunciation, accusing the American of attempting to make unilateral changes in the agreement of 17th April. Presumably this was a reference to the explanatory statements of General Hodge. The anger of the Russians may be considered as one measure of the beneficial effect that these statements have had upon the American cause.

**24th Meeting**

This point bears out once again the fact that the Soviet delegation is still attempting to ride both horns of its dilemma. It refuses to state to its local supporters that the Moscow Decision is identical with trusteeship, but it frantically attacks every objection against trusteeship as being treason to the Moscow Decision.

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General Shtikov angrily responded that discussion of taking down the barrier of the thirty-eight is merely "teasing the child with candy." He added that the American suggestion "proves the direct with of the American delegation to postpone the creation of the provisional Korean government."

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U.S. - SOVIET JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea

# MINUTES

First Meeting, 20 March 1946, 1400 hours
Duk Soo Palace, Seoul, Korea

Present

| U.S. | U.S.S.R. |
|---|---|
| Major General A. V. Arnold (Chairman) | Colonel General T. F. Shtikov |
| Mister W. R. Langdon | Extraordinary Minister S. K. Tsarapkin |
| Mister C. W. Thayer | Major General N. G. Lebedeff |
| Colonel R. H. Booth | Mister G. M. Balasanov |
| Colonel F. H. Britton | Colonel T. I. Korkulenko |

Advisors and Technical Experts were also present.

Secretariat

Captain W. W. McAllister (U.S.)
Colonel A. K. Zyubchenko (U.S.S.R.)

Agenda

1. Selection of a temporary chairman.
2. Approval of agenda for first meeting.
3. Approval of directive on the method of operation of the Commission.
4. (a) The adoption of a method for assisting the formation of a provisional Korean government, and
   (b) The creation of conditions for the formation of such a government.
5. Fixing of time of next meeting.
6. Joint press releases.

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1. Selection of a temporary chairman.

It was agreed that General Arnold would act as temporary chairman.

2. Approval of the agenda for the first meeting.

The agenda submitted by each delegation were substantially the same. A copy of the Soviet agenda is appended hereto.

3. Approval of directive on the method of operation of the Commission.
Papers--
U.S. proposal number 1. (attached)
Soviet proposal number 1. (attached)

The U.S. proposal was accepted after minor changes in terminology, and the provision that paragraph 2a be withheld for decision for a period of one week to permit the Secretaries of the delegations to work out the details and submit their joint recommendations.

## DECISIONS

### 1. Operation of the Joint Commission

a. Composition

The Joint Commission shall be composed of one Chief Commissioner and four Commissioners from each of the two Allies.

b. Chairmanship

The chairmanship of the Commission will alternate weekly between the two Chief Commissioners but in exceptional cases alternations may take place more often by mutual agreement. As a rule the nationality of the Chairman of such committees and subcommittees as it may be necessary to establish will alternate at corresponding intervals and will correspond to the nationality of the Chairman of the Commission. In the absence of the Chief Commissioner, he shall designate one of his Commissioners to act as his deputy.

c. Meetings

The Commission will meet in formal session as frequently as the two Chief Commissioners may decide. In case of necessity, either of the two Commissioners may request a special meeting.

d. Attendance at Meetings

The following will attend meetings of the Commission: The Chief Commissioners (or in their absence, their duly authorized deputies), the Commissioners, and advisors and specialists. Representatives of Korean democratic political parties and social organizations may be present at meetings of the Commission by special invitation as mutually agreed upon between the heads of the delegations.

e. Preliminary Dissemination of Agenda, etc.

Every meeting shall be preceded by the preliminary dissemination of proposed agenda, draft resolutions, and other essential documents which shall have been submitted to the Responsible Secretaries (see below) for distribution in appropriate form and language 2-3 days before the meeting. Agenda are subject to final approval of the Commission at the commence-

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ment of each meeting, but each Chief Commissioner has the right to include in the agenda any matter he may consider to be within the competence of the Commission determined by paragraph 2 and 3, Section III, Korea, of the communique of the Moscow conference.

f. Documents of the Commission

The following will constitute the principal documents of the Commission: Minutes of meetings, agenda, resolutions and decisions of the Commission, proclamations and press communiques.

g. Languages

All meetings will be carried on in the English and Russian languages, and all documents will be distributed in the Commission in both languages by the Responsible Secretaries.

2. Operation of the Joint Secretariat

a. Composition

(Decision withheld for a period of one week to permit the Secretaries of the delegations to submit their recommendations.)

b. Secretary General

The two Chief Secretaries shall alternate as Secretary General of the Commission, so that the nationality of the Secretary General corresponds to that of the Chairman of the Commission.

c. Duties

It shall be the duty of the Responsible Secretaries:

(1) to prepare on the basis of instructions from the two Chief Commissioners, the agenda of meetings, and to disseminate them 24 hours in advance of each meeting to each member of the Commission in the appropriate language.

(2) to prepare and disseminate for amendment and correction draft minutes of all meetings of the Commission. These draft minutes should include brief resumes of discussions, as well as all decisions and conclusions of the Commission. Minutes will not be considered final and official until they have been submitted for amendment to and approved by the Chief Commissioners or their designated deputies. (Ordinarily the approval of the minutes of the previous meeting will be the first point on the agenda of each subsequent meeting.)

(3) to assemble, translate, and disseminate to members of the Commission all documents submitted to it for discussion by either delegation. Such documents should ordinarily be distributed not later than 24 hours before the meeting at which they are to be discussed, in order that they may be adequately studied before the meeting.

(4) to translate, distribute, and publish in Russian, English, and Korean all such decisions, proclamations, press communiques, and announcements as the Commissioners may jointly authorize or direct.

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(5) to notify all members of the Commission and all other persons, invited to attend jointly by the Commission, of the time and place of meetings.

(6) to perform all functions outlined in (1), (2), (3), and (5) for such committees and subcommittees of the Commission as it may be necessary to establish.

4.(a) The adoption of a method for assisting the formation of a provisional government, and

(b) The creation of conditions for the formation of such a government.

Papers--
U.S. proposals numbers 4 and 5.
Soviet proposals numbers 2 and 3.

With reference to 4(a), General Arnold presented the United States view which pointed out (a) the responsibilities of the Commission to the respective governments and to the people of Korea, (b) that the Koreans themselves should participate to the maximum extent in forming the government through the use by the Commission of a Korean Advisory Group comprised of trustworthy, experienced political leaders to aid and advise in the effort of naming a government which truly conforms to the will of the Korean people, (c) that the Advisory Group should justly and accurately represent both parts of the country (representatives from the two areas should be proportionate to the population of the two areas), (d) that the Korean Advisory Group should have two functions; first, to nominate a slate for a provisional government and second, to prepare some sort of a provisional constitution under which the aforementioned government can function, (e) that the Korean Advisory Group before nominating a slate for a provisional government should travel throughout Korea and should talk with people in all localities in an effort to make its choice as broadly representative as possible.

With reference to 4(b), General Arnold presented the United States view, and referring to the Moscow Communique provision, "to assist the formation of a Provisional Korean Government and the preliminary elaboration of the appropriate measures", stated that in order to fulfill our obligations before asking our Korean nominees to take over, we must, firstly, integrate the two halves of Korea in order to present our nominees with a workable structure to govern, since it is our two governments who split Korea (for sound military reasons); and secondly, it would be most unfair to saddle our inexperienced Korean nominees with the immense technical burden of reuniting both the administration and economy. General Arnold proposed that the United States plan as presented in two papers, the first entitled "Proposed Decision of the Joint Commission for the Formation of a Provisional Government of Korea" and the second entitled "Proposed Decision Concerning Creation of Conditions for Formation of Provisional Korean Democratic Government", be accepted for the

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accomplishment of the above proposals. General Shtikov stated that it would be necessary for the Soviet delegation to make a complete study of these proposals before they could be discussed. General Shtikov presented the Soviet view that the work of the Commission should be divided into two stages, namely, (a) recommendation of the personal composition of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government in accordance with the Decision of the Moscow Conference of Ministers of Foreign Affairs and according to the following agenda: (1) Determination of the method of work of the Joint Soviet-American Commission in Korea, (2) Compilation of lists of parties and social organizations with which the Commission must consult, (3) Elaboration of recommendations for the structure and principles of organization of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government and the local organs of authority, (4) Elaboration of the political platform of this government, (5) Elaboration of recommendations for the personal composition of the Provisional Democratic Government of Korea, (b) measures for aid and assistance (trusteeship) in the political, economic, and social progress of the Korean people, development of Democratic self-government and the establishment of sovereign independence in accordance with the Decision of the Moscow Conference of Ministers of Foreign Affairs. In addition General Shtikov presented the Soviet proposals concerning the order of consultation with democratic parties and social organizations to the effect that (a) such parties and organizations must be officially recognized, (b) those parties and groups which voice their opposition to the Decision of the Moscow Conference of Ministers of Foreign Affairs be not consulted, (c) the order of consultation be (1) invitation, by the Commission, of the expression of the opinion of the parties and organizations concerning the political platform and organization of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government and local organ of authority and (2) consideration of such opinions and, at the same time, the examination of slates of candidates for inclusion into the Provisional Korean Democratic Government, (d) a sufficient number of subcommittees be created for the study of the proposals of the parties and organizations and the elaboration of a unified decision, (e) the Joint Commission should upon completion of consultations in Southern Korea proceed to the city of Pyongyang (Heijo) for consultation with like parties and organizations of Northern Korea. General Arnold stated that the United States delegation would study these proposals.

5. Fixing of time for next meeting.

It was agreed to hold the next meeting of the Joint U.S. - Soviet Commission at 1300 hours on 22 March 1946.

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6. Joint Press Release.

Papers--
U.S. proposal
Number 9.
Soviet proposal
Number 4.

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General Armold presented the United States view as stated in the paper entitled "Draft Decision I, Publicity of Joint Commission Proceedings". The United States delegation proposed that, (a) there should be a press release after each session of the Commission and that the press release could be unilateral providing the other delegation was notified and furnished a copy of the release in advance, (b) proceedings of committees, subcommittees and other subordinate agencies of the Commission should be considered secret and should not be divulged to the public except by mutual agreement between the heads of the delegations. General Shtikov in presenting the Soviet view stated that (a) the Commission should release joint communiques after the end of each settled question, but not less than one communique each ten days, and (b) that unilateral press releases might lead to unnecessary and dangerous controversies and discussions in the pages of the press. In response, General Arnold stated, "I am under instructions from higher authority not to limit in any way the freedom of the U.S. command in Korea to issue public statements concerning the work of the Commission whenever it sees fit. With this clearly understood and in the record, I agree to withdraw paragraph 2 (of Draft Decision 1, Publicity of Joint Commission Proceedings)". Paragraph 1 of United States Draft Decision Number 1 was amended and agreed upon as indicated below. Further discussion on this subject was deferred until the next meeting, and it was agreed to issue a Joint Communique the text of which is appended hereto.

DECISION

1. Inasmuch as the public in general and the Korean people in particular have the right to know as much as possible of the efforts of the Joint Commission to assist the formation of a Korean Government, the Commission resolves to issue detailed Joint Communiques to the press after the settlement of each question but not less than once each week.

A. V. ARNOLD
Major General, U.S.A.
Chief of U.S. Delegation
U. S. - Soviet Joint Commission
Chairman

T. F. SHTYKOV
Colonel General
Chief of Soviet Delegation
U. S. - Soviet Joint Commission

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No. 45

HEADQUARTERS
U.S. - SOVIET JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea

Proposals of the Soviet Representatives for the organization of the first session of the Joint Soviet American Commission.

1. Official opening of the session, and exchange of declarations by the representatives of the delegations.

2. Election of the chairman.

3. Approval of the agenda of the present session.

4. Approval of the working procedure of the Commission.

5. Elaboration of the procedure and method for the formation of the Provisional Korean Government.

6. Determination of the time of the next session.

7. Approval of the Joint Communique.

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U.S. - SOVIET JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea

JOINT COMMUNIQUE NO. 1

21 March 1946.

In the city of Seoul the Joint Soviet-American Commission started work toward the fulfillment of decisions, paragraphs 2 and 3, Section III, of the Moscow Conference of Foreign Ministers.

The first meeting began at 1300 on 20 March 1946.

Lieutenant General Hodge and Colonel General Shtikov delivered speeches, which were transmitted over the air.

Others in attendance at the meeting were:

Representatives of the Soviet Military Command: Mr. Tsarapkin, Major General Lebedeff, Mr. Balasanov, and Colonel Korkulenko, with advisors and experts.

Representatives of the American Military Command: Major General Arnold, Mr. Langdon, Mr. Thayer, Colonel Booth, Colonel Britton, with advisors and experts.

Korean and American news reporters were present.

After the formal phase, the Joint Soviet-American Commission commenced to delve into the agenda for the work of the Commission. Full agreement was reached as to the method of work of the Commission, and views were exchanged as to the best method of fulfilling the Commission's obligations under the Moscow Conference of Foreign Ministers.

The first meeting adjourned at 1805.

A. V. ARNOLD
Major General, U.S.A.
Chief of U.S. Delegation

T. F. SHTIKOV
Colonel General
Chief of Soviet Delegation

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Project.

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Methods of Work of Joint Soviet-American Commission in Korea

Soviet proposal #1.

## WORK OF JOINT COMMISSION

1. Composition and Functions.

The Joint Commission is coposed of a delegation from the Soviet and the American military commands. Each delegation will consist of a chief of delegation (chairman) and 4 members of the commission. Delegations of both sides may draw the necessary number of advisors and experts.

The problem of the Joint Commission consists of completing subparagraphs 2 and 3 paragraph III of Korean decision Moscow Conference of the Three Ministers of Foreign Affairs.

2. Chairmanship.

Chairmen from each delegation will alternate weekly but in separate cases alternations may take place more often when both sides agree to it.

In the absence of the Chairman of the Commission he appoints one of his members of his commission as his representative.

Chairmen of sub-commissions who will be created as necessary, will alternate at each sitting.

3. Meetings.

Official meetings will take place as often as will be decided by the representatives of both commissions. If the necessity arises, each representative may demand the calling of an extra meeting.

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4. Attendance of Meetings

Meetings of the commission can be attended by the heads of the delegations (and in their absence designated substitutes), members of the commission, invited advisors, and expetts of both delegations, and also representatives of the Korean democratic political parties and socia organisations by special invitation, agreeable to both heads of the delegations.

5. The Preparation of the Agenda of the Meeting.

Each meeting must be preceded by preliminary dissemination of the agenda, drafting resolutions and other necessary doctments. This must be accomplished within 2 or 3 days before the meeting.

The agenda, draft of resolutions, and other necessary documents will be prepared by the secretariat of that delegation whose head will preside at the meeting. However, the head of each commission has the right to include in the agenda any question whatsoever, emanating from the function of the commission, defined by the decision of the Moscow Conference of the three Ministers of Foreign Affairs in paragraph 2, 3 of that decision.

Finally the agenda will be approved by the Commission at the beginning of each meeting.

6. Documents of the Commission.

The basic documents of the commission are: agenda, minutes of each meeting, decision of the commission, official statements and press releases.

All documents will be edited in the secretariats of both delegations. After, a mutual check and correction, the documents are presented for signature to the heads of the delegations or their designated substitutes.

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The minutes will be considered final and official documents only after their approval by the heads of the delegations or their designated substitutes.

As a rule approval of the minutes of the previous meeting will be the first point of the agenda of the following meeting.

Compilation, translation and dissemination of documents amongst the members of the commission, subject to the consideration of each delegation, will be carried on by the secretariats of both delegations. Such documents, as a rule, must be handed in for preliminary study not later than 24 hours before the meeting, at which they will be considered.

Printed publication in Russian, English, and Korean of the official statements, communiques and declarations, and also interviews will be carried on on the basis of authority and mutual agreement of the heads of the delegations.

2. Language.

The meetings will proceed in the English and Russian languages. When necessary the documents will be translated into Korean by mutual direction of the heads of the delegation.

President of the Soviet Delegation
Colonel General Shtikov

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U.S. Papers
#1

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HEADQUARTERS
U.S. - SOVIET JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea

# DIRECTIVE ON METHOD OF OPERATION OF THE JOINT COMMISSION FOR KOREA.

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept Instr. 12 Apr and 8 July 1976
By FWB/BSn NARS, Date MAR 31 1977

## 1. Operation of the Joint Commission

### a. Composition

The Joint Commission shall be composed of one Chief Commissioner and four Commissioners from each of the two Allies.

### b. Chairmanship

The chairmanship of the Commission will alternate weekly between the two Chief Commissioners. As a rule the nationality of the Chairman of such committees and subcommittees as it may be necessary to establish will alternate at corresponding intervals and will correspond to the nationality of the Chairman of the Commission. In the absence of the Chief Commissioner, he shall designate one of his Commissioners to set as his deputy.

### c. Meetings

The Commission will meet in formal session as frequently as the two Chief Commissioners may decide. In case of necessity, either of the two Commissioners may call for a meeting, after giving reasonable notice of his intention to do so.

### d. Attendance at Meetings

The following will attend meetings of the Commission: The Chief Commissioners (or in their absence, their duly authorized deputies), the Commissioners, and, as invited, advisors and specialists, and also representatives of Korean democratic political parties and social organizations as agreed upon between the heads of the delegations.

### e. Preliminary Dissemination of Agenda, etc.

Every meeting shall be preceded by the preliminary dissemination of proposed agenda, draft resolutions, and other essential documents which shall have been submitted to the Joint Secretariat (see below) for distribution in appropriate form and language 2-3 days before the meeting. Agenda are subject to final approval of the Commission at the commencement of each meeting, but each Chief Commissioner has the right to include in the agenda any matter he may consider to be within the competence of the Commission determined by Section III, Korea, of the communique of the Moscow conference.

### f. Documents of the Commission

The following will constitute the principal documents of the Commission: Minutes of meetings, agenda, resolutions and decisions of the Commission, proclamations and press communiques.

### g. Languages

All meetings will be carried on in the English and Russian languages, and all documents will be distributed in the Commission in both languages by the Joint Secretariat.

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## 2. Operation of the Joint Secretariat

### a. Composition

There shall be established a Joint Secretariat of the Commission composed of one Chief Secretary from each of the participating powers, and such other clerical, stenographic, and translation personnel, contributed in equal numbers from each of the participating powers, as may be found necessary.

### b. Secretary General

The two Chief Secretaries shall alternate as Secretary General of the Commission, so that the nationality of the Secretary General corresponds to that of the Chairman of the Commission.

### c. Duties

It shall be the duty of the Joint Secretariat:

(1) to prepare on the basis of instructions from the two Chief Commissioners, the agenda of meetings, and to disseminate them 24 hours in advance of each meeting to each member of the Commission in the appropriate language.

(2) to prepare and disseminate for amendment and correction draft minutes of all meetings of the Commission. These draft minutes should include brief resumes of discussions, as well as all decisions and conclusions of the Commission. Minutes will not be considered final and official until they have been submitted for amendment to and approved by the Chief Commissioners or their designated deputies. (Ordinarily the approval of the minutes of the previous meeting will be the first point on the agenda of each subsequent meeting).

(3) to assemble, translate, and disseminate to members of the Commission all documents submitted to it for discussion by either delegation. Such documents should ordinarily be distributed not later than 24 hours before the meeting at which they are to be discussed, in order that they may be adequately studied before the meeting.

(4) to translate, distribute, and publish in Russian, English, and Korean all such proclamations, press communiques, and announcements as the Commissioners may jointly authorize or direct.

(5) to notify all members of the Commission and all other persons, invited to attend jointly by the Commission, of the time and place of meetings.

(6) to perform all functions outlined in (1), (2),(3), and (4) for such committees and subcommittees of the Commission as it may be necessary to establish.

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СОВЕТСКО-АМЕРИКАНСКАЯ СОВМЕСТНАЯ КОМИССИЯ

Сеул, Корея

ПРОТОКОЛ ЗАСЕДАНИЯ 20 МАРТА 1946 ГОДА, 14.00

№ 1

ПРИСУТСТВОВАЛИ:

Представители Советской Делегации:

Генерал-полковник Т.Ф. ШТЫКОВ

Чрезвычайный посланник С.К. ЦАРАПКИН
Генерал-майор Н.Г. ЛЕБЕДЕВ
Г-н Г.М. БАДАСАНОВ
Полковник Т.И. КОРКУЛЕНКО

Представители Американской Делегации:

Генерал-майор А.В. АРНОЛЬД /Председатель/
Г-н В.Р. ЛАНГДОН
Г-н С.В. ТЭЕР
Полковник Р.Х. БУТ
Полковник В.Х. БРИТТОН

Присутствовали также советники и технические эксперты.

СЕКРЕТАРИАТ

Капитан В.В. МАКАЛЛИСТЕР /США./
Полковник А.К. ЗЭБЧЕНКО /СССР./

ПОВЕСТКА ДНЯ:

1. Выборы временного председателя.

2. Утверждение повестки дня первого заседания.

3. Утверждение положения о порядке работы Комиссии.

4. а/ Принятие метода по оказанию помощи при формировании Временного Корейского Правительства, и

б/ Создание условий для формирования такого Правительства.

5. Определение времени следующего заседания.

6. Выпуск совместных пресс-коммюнике.

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| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Выбори временного председателя. | Было решено, что генерал-майор АРНОЛЬД будет временным председателем. |
| 2. Утверждение повестки дня первого заседания. | Повестки дня, предложенные обеими Делегациями, были в основном тождественны. Повестка дня Советской Делегации прилагается к настоящему протоколу. |
| 3. Утверждение положения о порядке работы Комиссии. | После небольших изменений в терминологии, было принято предложение Американской Делегации. Решение вопроса по § 2а отложено на одну неделю в течение которой секретари Делегаций подробно изучат и представят совместные рекомендации. |

Документы

Предложение Американской Делегации № 1

Предложение Советской Делегации № 1.

## Р Е Ш Е Н И Я

### 1. РАБОТА СОВМЕСТНОЙ КОМИССИИ

#### а/ С о с т а в

В состав Комиссии входит по одному главному председателю и по четыре члена от каждой из Двух Союзных Держав.

#### б/ Председательство

Главы Делегаций, как председатели Комиссии, будут чередоваться еженедельно, но в отдельных случаях, когда будет на то обоюдное согласие, чередование может иметь место чаще. Как правило, национальность председателей Комитетов и Подкомиссий, которые могут быть созданы, будет чередоваться в соответствии с национальностью председателя Комиссии. В отсутствие Главы Комиссии он назначает одного из членов Комиссии в качестве своего заместителя.

#### в/ З а с е д а н и я

Официальные заседания Комиссии будут происходить так часто, как это будет решено Главами Комиссий. В случае необходимости любой из двух Глав Комиссии может потребовать созыва внеочередного заседания.

#### г/ Посещаемость заседаний

Следующие лица присутствуют на заседаниях Комиссии: Главы Комиссии /или, в случае их отсутствия, назначенные ими заместители/, члены Комиссии, советники и эксперты.

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Представители Корейских демократических политических партий и общественных организаций могут присутствовать на заседаниях Комиссии по специальному приглашению, согласованному между Главами Делегаций.

д/ Рассылка повестки дня и т.п.

Каждому заседанию должно предшествовать предварительное распределение предложенной повестки дня, проекта резолюции и других необходимых документов, которые должны быть вручены ответственным секретарям /см. ниже/, за два или три дня до заседания для последующего их распределения в надлежащей форме и на соответствующих языках. Повестка дня подлежит окончательному утверждению Комиссией в начале каждого заседания, но каждый из Глав Комиссии имеет право включить в повестку дня любой вопрос, который по его мнению входит в компетенцию Комиссии, определенную §§ 2 и 3, раздела III, Корея, решения Московского Совещания.

е/ Документы Комиссии

Главными документами Комиссии считаются следующие: протоколы, повестки дня, резолюции и решения Комиссии, официальные об"явления и пресс-коммюнике.

ж/ Я з ы к и

Все заседания ведутся на русском и английском языках. Все документы распределяются в Комиссии ответственными секретарями на обоих языках.

II. ПОРЯДОК РАБОТЫ ОБ"ЕДИНЕННОГО СЕКРЕТАРИАТА

а/ С о с т а в

/Решение отложено на одну неделю, чтобы дать возможность секретарям Делегаций изучить и представить свои предложения/.

б/ Главный секретарь

Ответственные секретари чередуются в исполнении обязанности главного секретаря Комиссии таким образом, чтобы национальность главного секретаря соответствовала национальности председателя Комиссии.

в/ Обязанности

Обязанностями ответственного секретаря являются:

1. Составление, на основании инструкции от обеих Глав Комиссии, повестки дня заседания, распределение их между членами Комиссии на соответствующих языках, за 24 часа до начала каждого заседания.

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2. Составление и распределение, для изменений и поправок, проектов протоколов всех заседаний Комиссии. В протоколы включаются краткие резюме дискуссии, а также все решения и заключения. Протоколы не будут считаться окончательными и официальными до тех пор, пока они не будут представлены для поправок и утверждены Главами Комиссии или их назначенными заместителями /обычно утверждение протоколов предыдущего заседания будет первым пунктом повестки дня каждого последующего заседания/.

3. Сбор, перевод и распределение между членами Комиссии всех документов, переданных в секретариат каждой Делегацией для обсуждения на заседании. Такие документы обычно распределяются не позже, чем за 24 часа до начала заседания, на котором они будут обсуждаться с тем, чтобы они могли быть соответственно изучены перед заседанием.

4. Перевод, распределение и опубликование на русском, английском и корейском языках всех решений, официальных об"явлений, пресс-коммюнике и извещений, обоюдно разрешенных или указанных членами Комиссии.

5. Уведомление всех членов Комиссии и всех лиц, обоюдно приглашенных Комиссией, о времени и месте заседания.

6. Выполнение всех обязанностей, перечисленных в п.п. 1, 2, 3 и 5 для Комитетов и Подкомиссий, которые будут созданы по мере их необходимости.

4./а/ Принятие метода по оказанию содействия при формировании Временного Корейского Правительства.

/б/ Создание условий для формирования такого Правительства.

Документы - Предложения Делегации США №№ 4 и 6.

Относительно пункта 4/а/, генерал АРНОЛЬД изложил американскую точку зрения, которая указывала /а/ на ответственность Комиссии перед своими правительствами и народом Кореи, /б/ что сами корейцы должны в максимальной степени участвовать в формировании Правительства путем использования Комиссией корейской группы советников, состоящей из надежных, опытных политических лидеров, для содействия и совета образованию Правительства, действительно выражающего волю корейского народа, /в/ что в корейской группе советников будут действительно представлены обе части страны /число представителей от каждой зоны должно быть пропорционально ее населению/, /г/ что корейская группа советников должна иметь две функции: первая - выдвижение кандидатов во Временное Правительство и вторая - подготовка временной конституции на основании которой вышеупомянутое Правительство могло бы функционировать, /д/ что, прежде

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чем Корейская группа советников назовет кандидатов во Временное Правительство, она должна посетить различные места Кореи, беседовать с их населением, чтобы сделать выбор возможно более широко представленным.

Относительно пункта 4 /б/, генерал АРНОЛЬД изложил американскую точку зрения и, сославшись на условия Московского Коммюнике: "Оказания содействия образованию Временного Корейского Правительства и предварительной разработки соответствующих мероприятий", - заявил, что с целью выполнения наших обязательств, до передачи обязанностей нашим Корейским кандидатам, мы должны, во-первых - воссоединить обе половины Кореи, чтобы передать затем в ведение наших кандидатов работоспособний аппарат, так как именно наши два Правительства рассекли Корею /по разумным военным соображениям/, и, во-вторых - было бы крайне несправедливо оседлать наших неопытных корейских кандидатов огромным техническим бременем воссоединения администрации и экономики. Генерал Арнольд предложил, чтобы американский план, изложенный в двух документах /первый озаглавлен "Проект решения Совместной Комиссии по образованию Временного Правительства Кореи", второй - "Проект решения о создании условий для образования Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства"/, был принятьдля выполнения вышеизложенных предложений.

Генерал ШТЫКОВ заявил, что Советской Делегации необходимо полностью изучить эти предложения, прежде чем они могут быть подвергнуты обсуждению. Генерал Штыков выразил советскую точку зрения, заключающуюся в том, что работа Комиссии должна быть разделена на два этапа: а/ выработка рекомендации в соответствии с решением Московского Совещания Трех Министров Иностранных Дел о персональном составе Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства .в следующей последовательности: 1/ определение методов работы Совместной Советско-Американской Комиссии в Корее. 2/ Составление списков партий и общественных организаций, с которыми Комиссия должна консультироваться. 3/ Выработка рекомендаций о структуре и принципах организации Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства и местных органов власти. 4/ Выработка политической платформы этого Правительства. 5/ Выработка рекомендаций о персональном составе Временного Демократического Правительства Кореи.

Документы - Предложения Советской Делегации № 2.

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б/ Выработка мер. помощи и содействия /опеки/ политическому, экономическому и социальному прогрессу корейского народа, развития демократического самоуправления и установления государственной независимости Кореи в соответствии с решением Московского Совещания Трех Министров. Кроме того, генерал Штыков изложил советские предложения о порядке консультаций с демократическими партиями и общественными организациями, в которых говорилось, что а/ Демократические партии и общественные организации, с которыми будет консультироваться Советская Комиссия, должны быть официально признанными, б/ Совместная Комиссия не должна консультироваться с теми партиями и группировками, которые выступают против решения Московского Совещания Трех Министров о Корее, в/ порядок консультаций должен быть следующий: 1/ Комиссия предлагает партиям и общественным организациям высказать свои мнения относительно платформы и организации Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства и местных органов власти, 2/ Рассмотрение их мнений и в то же время исследование списка кандидатов для включения во Временное Корейское Правительство. г/ Создать необходимое количество Подкомиссий для изучения предложений партий и организаций и выработки единого решения, д/ По окончании консультаций с демократическими партиями и общественными организациями Южной Кореи, Совместная Комиссия выезжает в город Пхеньян /Хейдзио/ для консультации с демократическими партиями и общественными организациями Северной Кореи.

Документы - Предложения Советской Делегации № 3.

Генерал Арнольд заявил, что Делегация Соединенных Штатов изучит эти предложения.

5. Определение времени следующего заседания.

Следующее заседание Советско-Американской Комиссии назначено на 22 марта 1946 г. в 13.00.

6. Выпуск Совместных пресс-коммюнике.

Документы - Предложения Делегации США № 9.

Предложение Советской Делегации № 4.

Генерал Арнольд выразил американскую точку зрения, изложенную в документах озаглавленных "Проект решения 1 опубликования протоколов Совместной Комиссии". Делегация США предложила: а/ информировать прессу после каждого заседания Комиссии, информация прессы может быть односторонней, если другая Делегация будет заранее уведомлена и ей будет представлена копия сообщения; б/ протоколы Подкомиссий и других органов, подчиненных Комиссии, следует рассматривать как секретный материал и он не должен быть разглашаем без взаимного соглашения между Главами Делегаций.

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Генерал ШТЫКОВ, выражая советскую точку зрения заявил, что а/ Комиссия должна выпускать совместные коммюнике после решения каждого вопроса, но не реже одного коммюнике каждые десять дней, б/ что односторонний выпуск информации может привести к ненужной и вредной полемике и дискуссиям на страницах прессы и тем самым затруднит работу Комиссии.

Генерал АРНОЛЬД в ответ заявил: "Я инструктирован высшими властями ни в коей мере не ограничивать свободу Американского Командования в Корее издавать публичные заявления, касающиеся работы Комиссии, в любое время когда оно сочтет необходимым. Теперь, когда это ясно понято и зарегистрировано, я согласен на изъятие § 2 /проекта решения 1 опубликования протоколов Совместной Комиссии/". § 1 Американского проекта решения № 1 был исправлен и одобрен, как указывается это ниже. Дальнейшее обсуждение этого вопроса было отложено до следующего заседания и было решено издать Совместное пресс-коммюнике, текст которого приложен к протоколу.

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Ввиду того, что народ вообще, а корейский особенно, имеет право знать как можно больше о достижениях Совместной Комиссии по оказанию содействия при образовании Временного Корейского Правительства, Совместная Комиссия решает передавать прессе подробные совместные коммюнике после решения каждого вопроса, но не реже одного раза в неделю.

Глава Советской Делегации
Генерал-полковник

Т.Ф. ШТЫКОВ

Глава Американской Делегации
Генерал-майор
Американской Армии

А.В. АРНОЛЬД

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# П Р Е Д Л О Ж Е Н И Е №

советских представителей по организации 1-го заседания Совместной Советско-Американской Комиссии.

1. Официальное открытие заседания и обмен заявлениями Представителей Делегаций.

2. Выборы Председателя.

3. Утверждение повестки дня настоящего заседания.

4. Утверждение порядка дня работы Комиссии.

5. Выработка порядка и метода формирования Временного Корейского Правительства.

6. Установление времени следующего заседания.

7. Утверждение об"единенного коммюнике.

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State Dept Instr. 12 Apr and 8 July 1976
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Seoul, Korea

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# MINUTES

Second Meeting, 22 March 1946, 1300 hours
Duk Soo Palace, Seoul, Korea

## Present

| U.S. | U.S.S.R. |
|---|---|
| Major General A. V. Arnold (Chairman) | Colonel General T. F. Shtikov |
| Mister W. R. Langdon | Extraordinary Minister S. K. Tsarapkin |
| Mister C. W. Thayer | Major General N. G. Lebedeff |
| Colonel R. H. Booth | Mister G. M. Balasanov |
| Colonel F. H. Britton | Colonel T. I. Korkachenko |

Advisors and Technical Experts were also present.

## Secretariat

Captain W. W. McAllister (U.S.)
Colonel A. K. Zyubchenko (U.S.S.R.)

## Agenda

1. Approval of minutes of previous meeting.
2. Method of issuance of press communiques.
3. Continued discussion of item 4 of original agenda.
4. Fixing the time of next meeting.
5. Press release.

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1. Approval of minutes of previous meeting.

The minutes of the meeting of 20 March 1946 were not ready for approval. This matter was postponed until the next meeting. As a part of his introductory remarks, General Arnold requested that the word "Joint" be substituted for the word "Responsible" when referring to the principle secretaries of the U.S. - Soviet Joint Commission. This change was agreed to by General Shtikov.

DECISION

With reference to the decision on agenda item number 3 of the meeting of 20 March 1946 (Directive on the Method of Operation of the Commission), the word "Joint" will be substituted for the word "Responsible" when referring to the principle secretaries of the Joint U.S. - Soviet Commission.

2. Method of issuance of press communiques.

Discussion was resumed on press communiques. General Arnold enlarged on the United States position expressed in the previous meeting of the Commission by stating (a) failure to inform the public of the progress of the Commission results in a loss of prestige by the Commission (b) each delegation has its own concept of its responsibilities to the press and to the people,--what appears to be adequate to the Soviets does not meet our requirements (for example, the joint communiques of the Joint Conference in January were too brief, thereby failing to show a splendid bit of progress)(c) that unilateral communiques should be made to elaborate on joint communiques to present to the press and to the people to whom we are responsible a more informative picture (d) when joint communiques include sufficient material to present the complete picture, there is less need for a unilateral communique. General Shtikov in expressing the Soviet view stated that (a) our wish is to establish a government which corresponds to the wishes of the Korean people and the prestige of the Joint Commission cannot be lost if a government can be created in the shortest time,--my opinion is that many of the details such as the composition of minutes or the technique of procedure are details not worth-while for public information, (b) the public is interested in the results so after each decision or not less than once a week we should release an official press communique (c) the release of additional communiques by either delegation would be inexpedient because such an act would lead to unnecessary discussion and controversies between both delegations in the press and newspapers and could lead to controversy on questions discussed in the Commission (d) our joint communiques in the future must be somewhat broader than those issued in the first Joint Session. General Shtikov stated that points 1 and 3 of the American proposal do not differ from points 1 and 2 of the Soviet proposal and he recommended that the Soviet proposal be accepted, thereby eliminating point 2 of the United States proposal. General Arnold agreed to eliminate point 2 of the U. S. proposal after stating: "The Commission will

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continue to issue joint communiques as agreed and make secret the proceedings of subcommittees as specified in paragraphs 1 and 3 of our proposal. In the meantime, I can assure General Shtikov I have no intention of issuing any unilateral communiques at this time, but if in my opinion, it should become necessary, I would not do so without prior consultation with General Shtikov. I hope that he will do the same". General Shtikov assented and it was agreed that the action taken on point 1 of the United States proposal at the first meeting was satisfactory, that action on point 2 of the same proposal be suspended and that point 3 be accepted with minor changes.

DECISIONS

(For point number 1, see the minutes of the first meeting)

2. Further action on point 2 of the United States proposal suspended.

3. All documents pertaining to the proceedings of committees, subcommittees and other subordinate agencies of the Commission shall be considered secret and shall not be divulged in the press except those mutually agreed to between the heads of the delegations.

| | |
|---|---|
| 3. Continued discussion of item 4 of original agenda.<br>(a) The adoption of a method for assisting the formation of a provisional government, and<br>(b) The creation of conditions for the formation of such a government.<br><br>Papers--<br>U.S. proposals numbers 4 and 6.<br><br>Soviet proposals numbers 2 and 3. | General Arnold invited General Shtikov to ask questions on the American proposals if the latter were not completely clear to the Soviet Delegation; he also stated that he expected to ask similar questions regarding the Soviet proposals. In the exchanges of questions and answers which followed, General Shtikov asked if the American proposal to set up a Korean consultative body followed the decision of the Moscow Conference of Foreign Ministers, and General Arnold answered that the communique did not elaborate the mechanism of consultation. In the ensuing discussion of the ideas on the actual methods, the Soviet delegation took the position that their method was stated in their two previously submitted papers. It was agreed however, that the work of the Commission would be expedited if each delegation would submit to the other a list of questions,--the answers to which would clarify the respective plans. |
| 4. Fixing the time of the next meeting. | It was tentatively agreed to hold the next meeting at 1300 hours on 25 March 1946. In case it is impossible to answer the questions referred to under item 3 of the agenda of this meeting before the time scheduled for the next meeting, a new date will be set by the Chief Commissioners. |
| 5. Press release. | Joint Communique No. 2 was issued a copy of which is appended hereto. |

A. V. ARNOLD
Major General, U.S.A.
Chief of U.S. Delegation
U.S. - Soviet Joint Commission
Chairman

T. F. SHTIKOV
Colonel General
Chief of Soviet Delegation
U.S. - Soviet Joint Commission

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#4.

U.S. Paper #4

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HEADQUARTERS
U.S. - SOVIET JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea

PROPOSED DECISION OF THE JOINT COMMISSION
FOR THE FORMATION OF A PROVISIONAL
GOVERNMENT OF KOREA

1. Formation of a Korean Consultative Union

In order that the people of Korea may participate to the maximum extent in the formation of a Provisional Korean Democratic Government, the Joint Commission resolves to make use of a consultative group composed of Korean citizens whose duty it shall be to make proposals to the Joint Commission for the formation of a Provisional Korean Democratic Government.

2. Composition of Korean Consultative Union

In order that the Consultative Group shall equitably represent the people of northern and southern Korea, the number of members from each area shall be proportionate to the average populations of the two areas for the five most recent years as determined from the official records of the Government General of Korea published in the Korean Yearbook for the years 1940, 41, 42, 43, and 44.

3. Method of Selection of the Korean Consultative Union

The Joint Commission invites the Representative Democratic Council of Southern Korea to consult together with representatives of the democratic parties and social organizations in northern Korea, including prominent individuals suggested by the Commission, and, in agreement with them, to submit to the Commission the names of representative democratic leaders to form the basis of a Korean advisory group. The Joint Commission will designate this group as the Korean Consultative Union after making such alterations as may be found necessary.

4. Functions of the Korean Consultative Union

The Korean Consultative Union shall then prepare a slate of competent democratic leaders as candidates for the Provisional Korean Democratic Government. In making their selection the Union shall consult with Korean citizens throughout the country so that the slate may represent the will of the people as closely as possible. After examination and approval or appropriate amendment, the Joint Commission will submit this slate to the Governments of the United States and of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics as their agreed recommendation for the Provisional Korean Democratic Government. The Korean Consultative Union shall also prepare and submit a draft constitution for this Provisional Government.

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#6

U.S. Paper #6

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HEADQUARTERS
U.S. - SOVIET JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea

PROPOSED DECISION CONCERNING CREATION OF CONDITIONS FOR FORMATION OF PROVISIONAL KOREAN DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT

1. With a view to the creation of conditions for developing Korea on democratic principles and in order to facilitate the preliminary elaboration of appropriate measures for the formation of a provisional democratic government, the Joint Commission resolves immediately to remove all existing restictions on the travel of Koreans between zones and on the free circulation of information by radio, newspapers, and public speeches.

2. In addition to these immediate and urgent measures, and in order to prepare for the development of the industry, transport and agriculture and national culture of Korea by the Provisional Government, the Joint Commission considers it necessary to [illegible] two joint committees. These committees, each consisting of one member from each delegation, with the aid of sub- committees of experts where necessary, shall study and recommend to the Joint Commission those measures required to achieve the objectives scheduled below:

| Committee: | To report to the Joint Commission within: |
|---|---|
| (a) ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE: | |
| (1) Adaptation of the present civil government of southern Korea as the machinery of the Provisional Government..... | 30 days |
| (2) Re-integration of: | |
| (a) the postal service..... | 15 days |
| (b) all means of transportation | 15 days |
| (c) electric power agencies..... | 7 days |
| (d) telephone and telegraph..... | 7 days |
| (e) the educational system..... | 21 days |
| (f) all other government agencies | 30 days |
| (b) ECONOMIC COMMITTEE: | |
| (1) The establishment of Bank of Chosen notes as the legal currency of the Provisional Government, with the Bank of Chosen having the sole right to issue notes..... | 15 days |
| (2) The establishment of uniform accounting practices for all Korean currencies and local supplies obtained by the U.S. and Soviet forces in Korea | 15 days |
| (3) The removal of all restrictions on the movement of goods and money within Korea subject to such controls as may be agreed upon by the Commission | 21 days |
| (4) The establishment of joint control over all exports and imports | 21 days |

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#2.

Soviet Proposal #2

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# PROPOSALS

of the Representatives of the Soviet High Command concerning the order of consultations with democratic parties and social organizations.

1. The democratic parties and social organizations with which the Joint Commission will consult must be officially recognized.

2. The Joint Commission must not consult with those parties and groups which voice their opposition against the decisions of the Moscow Conference of three ministers on Korea.

3. The order of consultation with political parties and social organizations will be established as follows:

(a) The Joint Soviet-American Commission invites the democratic parties and social organizations to express their opinion on the question of the political platform and principles of organization of the provisional Korean democratic government and local organs of authority.

(b) After receiving and taking under advisement the views of the democratic parties and social organizations on the question treated under point "A", the Joint Commission must consider along with them the slates of candidates for inclusion into the Provisional Korean Democratic Government.

4. For the study of the proposals of the democratic parties and social organizations and the elaboration of a unified decision, the Joint Commission will create the necessary number of sub-committees.

5. Upon the completion of consultations with the democratic parties and social organizations of Southern Korea, the Joint Commission will depart for the city of Penyang (Heijo) in order to consult with the democratic parties and social organizations of Northern Korea.

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Soviet Proposal #3

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# PROPOSALS

of the representatives of the Soviet Military Command concerning the work of the commission and the order of the solution of problems.

In accordance with the decision of the Moscow Conference of Three Ministers, Paragraphs 2 and 3 of Section III, on Korea, the work of the Joint Soviet-American Commission is to be divided into two stages:

a) Elaboration of a recommendation on the personal composition of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government in accordance with the decision of the Moscow Conference of the Three Foreign Ministers.

b) Elaboration of measures for aid and assistance (trusteeship) in the political, economic, and social progress of the Korean people, development of democratic self government, and the establishment of sovereign independence of Korea in accordance with the decision of the Moscow Conference of the Three Ministers.

The following agenda is to be adopted for the first stage of the work of the commission:

1 - Determination of the method of work of the Joint Soviet-American Commission in Korea.

2 - Compilation of lists of parties and social organizations with which the Commission must consult.

3 - Elaboration of recommendations for the structure and principles of organization of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government and the local organs of authority.

44 - Elaboration of the political platform of this government.

5 - Elaboration of recommendations for the personal composition of the Provisional Democratic Government of Korea.

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U.S. - SOVIET JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea

22 March 1946

JOINT COMMUNIQUE NO. 2

The Joint Commission opened its second session at 1300 22 March 1946 in the Tuk Soo Palace, Seoul, Korea.

MAJOR GENERAL A. V. ARNOLD, chief of the United States delegation, was chairman. It had been agreed at the first session that the chairmanship normally would alternate weekly between GENERAL ARNOLD and COLONEL GENERAL T. F. SHTIKOV, chief of the Soviet delegation, with more frequent changes in chairmanship to be by mutual agreement in special cases. GENERAL SHTIKOV and GENERAL ARNOLD agreed that the latter would preside the first week.

It had been further agreed that the Commission would meet as frequently as the two Chief Commissioners might decide, or upon request of either in case of necessity.

Representatives of Korean democratic political parties may attend Commission meetings by special invitation upon mutual agreement of the two Chief Commissioners.

All meetings will be carried on in both English and Russian, and all documents of the Commission will be in both languages. These documents may include proclamations, which would be translated into Korean also.

Duties of the secretaries to the delegations also were detailed at the first session, it being agreed that chief responsibility would rest with the secretary of the nationality of the chairman of the Commission.

The Joint Commission today completed discussion of the methods of publicizing materials which explain its work.

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Inasmuch as the public in general and the Korean people in particular have the right to know as much as possible of the efforts of the Joint Commission to assist the formation of a Provisional Korean government, it was decided to issue detailed Joint Communiques to the press after the settlement of each question but not less than once each week.

The Joint Commission then turned to a consideration of one of the tasks outlined for it by the decision of the communique of the Moscow Conference of Foreign Ministers--to assist in the formation of a Provisional Korean Government.

The order in which these tasks are to be accomplished was the subject of proposals submitted by each delegation at the first session.

Today's discussion turned on the techniques for putting into effect paragraph 2, Section III (Korea) of the decision of the Moscow Conference of the Foreign Ministers. The exchange of views is to serve as a basis for determining the order in which these tasks are to be accomplished.

The meeting adjourned at 1645.

A. V. ARNOLD
Major General, U.S.A.
Chief of U.S. Delegation

T. F. SHTIKOV
Colonel General
Chief of Soviet Delegation

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СОВЕТСКО-АМЕРИКАНСКАЯ СОВМЕСТНАЯ КОМИССИЯ

Сеул, Корея

ПРОТОКОЛ ЗАСЕДАНИЯ 22 МАРТА 1946 года, 13.00.

№ 2

ПРИСУТСТВОВАЛИ:

| Представители Советской Делегации: | Представители Американской делегации: |
|---|---|
| Генерал-полковник Т.Ф.ШТЫКОВ | Генерал-майор А.В.АРНОЛЬД (Председатель) |
| Чрезвычайный посланник С.К.ЦАРАПКИН | Г-н В.Р.ЛАНГДОН |
| Генерал-майор Н.Г.ЛЕБЕДЕВ | Г-н С.В.ТЭЕР |
| Г-н Г.М.БАЛАСАНОВ | Полковник Р.Х. БУТ |
| Полковник Т.И.КОРКУЛЕНКО | Полковник В.Х. БРИТОН |

Присутствовали также советники и технические эксперты.

СЕКРЕТАРИАТ

Капитан В.В. МАКАЛЛИСТЕР (США)
Полковник А.К.ЗЮБЧЕНКО (СССР)

ПОВЕСТКА ДНЯ:

1. Утверждение протокола предшествующего заседания.

2. Метод выпуска пресс-коммюнике.

3. Продолжение обсуждения пункта 4 первоначальной повестки дня.

4. Определение времени следующего заседания.

5. Передача сообщений прессе.

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|---|---|
| 1. Утверждение протокола предшествующего заседания. | Протокол заседания от 20 марта 1946 г. не был представлен на утверждение, так как не был подготовлен. Утверждение протокола было отложено на следующее заседание. В качестве вступительного замечания генерал АРНОЛЬД попросил заменить слово " ответственный" словом "совместный", при упоминании секретарей Советско-Американской Совместной Комиссии. Это изменение было одобрено генералом ШТЫКОВЫМ. |

Р Е Ш Е Н И Е

В решении заседания 20 марта 1946 г. относительно пункта 3 повестки дня (Положение о порядке работы Комиссии), слово "ответственный" будет заменено словом "совместный", при упоминании секретарей Совместной Советско-Американской Комиссии.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2. Метод выпуска пресс-коммюнике. | Возобновилось обсуждение методов выпуска пресс-коммюнике. Генерал АРНОЛЬД расширил позицию Соединенных Штатов, выраженную на предшествующем заседании Комиссии, заявив: (а) неудача в информировании общественности о прогрессе в работе Комиссии подрывает престиж Комиссии; (б) каждая Делегация имеет свое собственное представление о своих обязанностях перед печатью и народом: что кажется достаточным для Советской Делегации, не отвечает нашим потребностям (совместное коммюнике Совместной Конференции в январе были слишком краткими, а потому не могли отразить действительно имевший место успех); (в) что односторонние коммюнике, детализирующие совместное коммюнике, должны выпускаться для прессы и для народа, которых мы обязаны обеспечить более подробной информацией; (г) когда совместные коммюнике содержат достаточно материалов, чтобы дать полное представление о деятельности Комиссии, тогда надобность в односторонних коммюнике уменьшается.<br>Генерал ШТЫКОВ, выражая советскую точку зрения, заявил, что (а) наше желание - создать правительство, выражающее желание корейского народа, и престиж Совместной Комиссии не может быть подорван, если правительство будет создано в кратчайшие сроки. Я считаю, что многие подробности, относящиеся к составлению протоколов или технике работы, не заслуживают широкой огласки; (б) общественность заинтересована в результатах, а потому мы должны после |

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каждого вынесенного решения или не реже одного раза в неделю выпускать пресс-коммюнике; (в) выпуск добавочных коммюнике любой из делегаций был бы нецелесообразным, так как подобный акт повел бы к излишним дискуссиям между обеими Делегациями на страницах печати по тем, иногда спорным, вопросам, которые приходится обсуждать на заседаний Комиссии; (д) наши совместные коммюнике в будущем должны несколько шире освещать вопросы, чем это было в первом коммюнике. Генерал ШТЫКОВ заявил, что пункты 1 и 3 американского предложения совпадают с пунктами 1 и 2 советского предложения и что он рекомендует принять советское предложение, а пункт 2 из предложения Американской Делегации из"ять.

Генерал АРНОЛЬД согласился на из"ятие пункта 2 предложения Американской Делегации, заявив перед этим: "Комиссия будет продолжать выпуск совместных коммюнике, как было то решено, и засекречивать протоколы подкомитетов, что предусматривается §§ 1 и 3 нашего предложения. Тем временем я могу заверить генерала Штыкова, что я не имею намерения выпускать какие бы то ни было односторонние коммюнике в настоящее время, но если я сочту это необходимым, я не стал бы делать этого без предварительной консультации с генералом ШТЫКОВЫМ. Я надеюсь, что генерал ШТЫКОВ будет поступать соответствующе".

Генерал ШТЫКОВ с этим согласился, и было решено принять пункт 1 предложения Делегации Соединенных Штатов отложить решение по пункту 2 того же предложения и принять пункт 3 с значительными изменениями.

Р Е Ш Е Н И Я

(Пункт № 1 - см.протокол № 1)

2. Решение по пункту 2 Делегации Соединенных Штатов отложено.

3. Все документы, относящиеся к работе Комитетов, Подкомитетов и других подведомственных Комиссии органов будут считаться секретными и не будут разглашаться в прессе кроме тех, по которым будет обоюдная договоренность Глав Делегаций.

3. Продолжение обсуждения пункта 4 первоначальной повестки дня.

(а) принятие метода оказания содействия

Генерал АРНОЛЬД предложил генералу ШТЫКОВУ задавать вопросы по американским предложениям, если последние не совсем ясны Советской Делегации; он заявил также, что намерен сам задавать подобные вопросы относительно советских предложений. В последовавшем затем обмене вопросами и ответами ге-

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образованию Временного Правительства, и

(б) создание условий образованию такого правительства.

Документы - Предложения С.Ш. №№ 4 и 6.

Предложения Советской Делегации №№ 2 и 3.

нерал ШТЫКОВ пожелал узнать - соответствует ли американское предложение по созданию Корейского Консультационного органа решению Московского Совещания Трех Министров Иностранных Дел, на что генерал АРНОЛЬД ответил, что коммюнике не разработало технику консультации. В последовавшей дискуссии по действительному методу консультации, Советская Делегация придерживалась мнения, что ее метод выражен в двух ранее ею представленных документах. Было, однако, согласовано, что работа Комиссии была бы ускорена, если каждая делегация представит другой перечень вопросов, ответы на которые раз"яснили бы их план.

4. Определение времени следующего заседания.

Было решено назначить следующие заседания на 13.00 25 марта 1946 г. в случае, если окажется невозможным ответить на упомянутые вопросы, относящиеся к пункту 3 повестки дня этого заседания, до истечения срока начала следующего заседания, то Главы Комиссии назначат новое число.

5. Передачи сообщений прессе.

Было выпущено Совместное Коммюнике № 2, прилагаемое к данному документу.

ГЛАВА СОВЕТСКОЙ ДЕЛЕГАЦИИ
ГЕНЕРАЛ-ПОЛКОВНИК

Т.Ф.ШТЫКОВ

ГЛАВА АМЕРИКАНСКОЙ ДЕЛЕГАЦИИ
ГЕНЕРАЛ-МАЙОР
АМЕРИКАНСКОЙ АРМИИ

А.В.АРНОЛЬД

0300

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U.S. - SOVIET JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea

MINUTES

Third Meeting, 25 March 1946, 1300 hours
Duk Soo Palace, Seoul, Korea

Present

| U.S.S.R. | U.S. |
|---|---|
| Colonel General T. F. Shtikov | Major General A. V. Arnold |
| Extraordinary Minister S. K. Tsarapkin | Mr. W. R. Langdon |
| Major General N. G. Lebedeff | Mr. C. W. Thayer |
| Mr. G. M. Balasanov | Colonel R. H. Booth |
| Colonel T. I. Korkulenko | Colonel F. H. Britton |

Advisors and Technical Experts were also present.

Secretariat

Colonel A. K. Zyubchenko (U.S.S.R.)
Captain W. W. McAllister (U.S.)

Agenda

1. Approval of minutes of meetings Number 1 and 2.
2. Continued discussion of item 4 of original agenda.
3. Fixing time of next meeting.

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1. Approval of the minutes of the first and second meetings.

The minutes of the first meeting of the 20 March 1946 were approved by the heads of both delegations.

The minutes of the second meeting of the 22 March 1946 were not ready and therefore were not submitted for approval.

2. Continuation of the discussion of paragraph 4 of the preliminary agenda.

General Shtikov suggested that the discussions begin on the Soviet proposals. In reply, General Arnold requested that answers be given to the list of questions which the American Delegation had submitted.

General Shtikov replied that he has already notified the American Delegation that all questions handed to the Soviet Delegation are ready to be answered. These answers will be given as each point on the proposed Soviet agenda comes up for discussion. However, before starting the discussion of this agenda, General Shtikov proposed for decision that the work of the Commission be broken down into two stages:

The first stage - The fulfillment of Paragraph 2 of the Moscow Decision on Korea.

The second stage - The fulfillment of Paragraph 3 of the Moscow Decision.

General Arnold objected to making a decision on any part of the Soviet proposal before having full understanding of the entire proposal. The American Delegation must have more detailed information before the Soviet proposal can be fully understood.

Replying, General Shtikov announced that the Soviet plan is expressed in Soviet proposal Number 2 and is in full accordance with the decision of the Moscow Conference of the Three Ministers. The plan is broken down into two stages, first stage - formation of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government. For the purpose of detail, five sub-points to this stage were entered.

1) Determination of the method of work by the Joint Soviet American Commission in Korea. This point has been actually realized in the first meeting.

2) Compilation of a list of parties and social organizations which the Commission will have to consult. In order to consult with such parties and social organizations, we consider there must be a decision as to what these organizations and parties should be, and the complete list should be approved by the Commission.



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3) The working out of recommendations on the structure and principles of the organization of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government and local organs of authority. Neither in the North nor in South Korea is there government machinery, and it has to be created anew, that is, the Commission with the assistance of parties and social organizations must decide what this machinery will be. The government will be created, and its authority will spread all over the Territory of Korea, and, therefore, the government must be based on some local organs which in turn means that there must be a definite structure and form of local organs of authority.

4) The working out of political platforms of this government. Any government in any country, above all in Korea where this government if formed anew, must have definite functions and responsibilities which it will bring to life.

5) Working out of recommendations on the make-up of personnel of the Provisional Democratic Korean Government. The organization must be determined, and then only placing of personnel remains. Having completed these proposals, the Korean people will receive their Provisional Democratic Government, that is, such as decided upon in paragraph 2 of the Decision of the Moscow Conference of Three Ministers.

In reply, General Arnold stated that General Shtikov's statement (a) gave the U.S. Delegation a better understanding of the Soviet proposals (b) indicated that the Soviet and American thoughts are not as far apart as first believed and (c) indicated that further elaboration may decrease the difference in view and improve the chance of eliminating the differences which now appear between the two proposals. General Shtikov stated that before further discussion on the Soviet proposals, it is necessary to accept the decision to divide the work of the Commission into two stages; a) the first stage is to form a Provisional Korean Democratic Government and, b) the second stage, to work out measures of help and assistance (trusteeship) to the political, economic and social progress of the Korean people, development of a democratic self-government and the establishment of the future independence of Korea. To this General Arnold stated that (a) the U.S. Delegation foresees and it seems to us the Soviet Delegation likewise foresees that the measures of paragraph 2 will be accomplished before



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the measures of paragraph 3 of the Moscow Decision on Korea, (b) however, no part of the Soviet proposal could be agreed to until such time as the U.S. Delegation understood the entire proposal. After further exchange of views and failure to reach any decisions, it was agreed that discussion on this question be postponed until the next meeting.

3. Determination of time of the following conference.

It was decided that the next meeting of the U.S. - Soviet Joint Commission be held on 26 March 1946 at 1300 hours.

T. F. SHTIKOV
Colonel General
Chief of Soviet Delegation
U. S. - Soviet Joint Commission
Chairman

A. V. ARNOLD
Major General, U.S.A.
Chief of U. S. Delegation
U. S. - Soviet Joint Commission

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СОВЕТСКО-АМЕРИКАНСКАЯ СОВМЕСТНАЯ КОМИССИЯ

Сеул, Корея

ПРОТОКОЛ ЗАСЕДАНИЯ 25 МАРТА 1946 ГОДА, 13.00

№ 3

ПРИСУТСТВОВАЛИ

| Представители Советской Делегации: | Представители Американской Делегации: |
|---|---|
| Генерал-полковник Т.Ф. ШТЫКОВ /Председатель/ | Генерал-майор А.В. АРНОЛЬД |
| Чрезвычайный посланник С.К. ЦАРАПКИН | Г-н В.Р. ЛАНГТОН |
| Генерал-майор Н.Г. ЛЕБЕДЕВ | Г-н С.В. ТЭЙЕР |
| Г-н Г.М. БАЛАСАНОВ | Полковник Р.Х. БУТ |
| Полковник Т.И. КОРКУЛЕНКО | Полковник В.Х. БРИТТОН |

Присутствовали также советники и технические эксперты.

СЕКРЕТАРИАТ

Полковник А.К. ЗЮБЧЕНКО /СССР/
Капитан В.В. МАКАЛЛИСТЕР /США/

ПОВЕСТКА ДНЯ:

1. Утверждение протоколов № 1 и № 2 предыдущих заседаний.

2. Продолжение обсуждения пункта 4 первоначальной повестки дня.

3. Определение времени следующего заседания.

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1. Утверждение протоколов № 1 и № 2 предыдущих заседаний.

Протокол № 1 заседания от 20 марта 1946 г. был утвержден Главами обеих Делегаций.

Протокол № 2 заседания от 22 марта 1946 г. еще не был готов и поэтому не был представлен на утверждение.

2. Продолжение обсуждения пункта 4 первоначальной повестки дня.

Генерал Штыков предложил начать обсуждение предложений советской стороны.

Генерал Арнольд пожелал узнать готовы ли ответы у Советской Делегации на вопросы Американской Делегации.

Генерал Штыков ответил, что он уже известил Американскую Делегацию о том, что по всем вопросам у Советской Делегации готовы ответы. Эти ответы будут даны при обсуждении каждого пункта предложенной повестки дня. Однако, прежде чем приступить к обсуждению этой повестки дня, генерал Штыков предложил вынести решение о том, что работа Комиссии будет разбита на два этапа, как изложено это в предложении Советской Делегации:

Первый этап - выполнение § 2 Московского решения о Корее и второй этап - выполнение § 3 Московского решения.

Генерал Арнольд возразил против вынесения решения по любой части советского предложения, прежде чем он не будет иметь ясное представление о предложении в целом. Американская Делегация должна иметь подробную информацию прежде чем советское предложение может быть полностью понято.

Отвечая, генерал Штыков заявил, что советский план изложен в советском предложении № 2, этот план полностью отвечает решению Московского Совещания Трех Министров. План разбит на два этапа; первый этап - формирование Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства. Для детализации были внесены 5 подпунктов:

1/ Определение метода работы Совместной Советско-Американской Комиссии в Корее. Этот пункт был реализован на первом заседании Комиссии.

2/ Составление списков партий и общественных организаций с которыми Комиссия должна будет консультироваться. Для того, чтобы консультироваться с такими партиями, общественными организациями мы считаем, что должно быть решение о том, какими должны быть эти организации, партии и полный список их подлежит утверждению Комиссией.

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3/ Выработка рекомендаций о структуре и принципах организации Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства и местных органов власти.

Ни на Севере, ни на Юге Кореи нет государственного аппарата, он должен быть создан заново, значит Комиссия, при помощи партий и общественных организаций, должна решить какой это будет аппарат. Будет создано Правительство, его власть распространится на всю территорию Кореи и поэтому Правительство должно опираться на какой-то орган на местах, что в свою очередь означает, что должна быть определена структура и форма местных органов власти.

4/ Выработка политической платформы этого Правительства. Всякое Правительство в любой стране, а тем более в Корее, где это Правительство будет формироваться заново, должно иметь определенные функции и обязанности, которые она будет осуществлять.

5/ Выработка рекомендаций о персональном составе Временного Демократического Правительства Кореи. Организация должна быть предрешена, а затем останется расстановка на посты людей. Выполнив эти предложения, корейский народ получит свое Временное Демократическое Правительство, т.е. то, что и требует пункт 2 решения Московского Совещания Трех Министров.

Отвечая, генерал Арнольд констатировал, что заявление генерала Штыкова /а/ дает Американской Делегации более ясное представление о советских предложениях, /б/ указывает на то, что во взглядах Американской и Советской Делегаций меньше расхождений, чем казалось вначале и /в/ показывает на то, что дальнейшая разработка может уменьшить расхождение во взглядах и увеличит шансы на устранение противоречий, имеющихся сейчас между двумя предложениями.

Генерал Штыков вновь вернулся к предложению Советской Делегации заявляя, что прежде чем начать работу по обсуждению предложений советской стороны, необходимо принять следующее решение, как указано то в советском предложении - разбить работу Комиссии на два этапа:

а/ на первом этапе образовать Временное Корейское Демократическое Правительство и

б/ на втором этапе выработать меры помощи и содействия /опека/ политическому, экономическому и социальному прогрессу корейского народа, развитию демократического самоуправления и установления будущей независимости Кореи.

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Относительно этого, генерал Арнольд заявил, что а/ Делегация Соединенных Штатов предвидит и, как ему кажется, Советская Делегация также предвидит, что меры по § 2 решения Московского Совещания о Корее будут выполнены ранее мер § 3; б/ однако, ни одна часть советского предложения не будет принята до того времени, пока Американская Делегация не поймет предложения в целом.

После дальнейшего обмена мнениями и обсуждений, было решено отложить обсуждение этого вопроса до следующего заседания.

3. Определение времени следующего заседания.

Было решено назначить следующее заседание Советско-Американской Совместной Комиссии на 26 марта 1946 года, в 13.00.

ГЛАВА СОВЕТСКОЙ ДЕЛЕГАЦИИ
ГЕНЕРАЛ-ПОЛКОВНИК

Т.Ф. ШТЫКОВ

ГЛАВА АМЕРИКАНСКОЙ ДЕЛЕГАЦИИ
ГЕНЕРАЛ-МАЙОР
АМЕРИКАНСКОЙ АРМИИ

А.В. АРНОЛЬД

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U.S. - SOVIET JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea

# MINUTES

Fourth Meeting, 26 March 1946, 1300 hours
Duk Soo Palace, Seoul, Korea

## Present

| U.S.S.R. | U.S. |
|---|---|
| Colonel General T. F. Shtikov, Chairman | Major General A. V. Arnold |
| Extraordinary Minister S. K. Tsarapkin | Mister W. R. Langdon |
| Major General N. G. Lebedeff | Mister C. W. Thayer |
| Mister G. M. Balasanov | Colonel R. H. Booth |
| Colonel T. I. Korkulenko | Colonel F. H. Britton |

Advisors and Technical Experts were also present.

## Secretariat

Colonel A. K. Zyubchenko (U.S.S.R.)
Captain W. W. McAllister (U.S.)

## Agenda

1. Approval of minutes No. 2 and No. 3 of the previous sessions.
2. Continuation of discussion of point 4 of the preliminary agenda.
3. Determination of time of next meeting.

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| | |
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| 1. Approval of minutes No. 2 and 3 of previous meetings. | Minutes of the second and third meeting were not prepared, and their approval was postponed until the next meeting. |
| 2. Continuation of discussion of point 4 of the original agenda. | Returning to discussion of point 4 of the original agenda, GENERAL ARNOLD stated that he was assuming that the Soviet proposal was a general plan the details of which the Soviet delegation expected to develop jointly with the American delegation. If this assumption were true, he said, there could be no ready list of answers to the detailed questions submitted by the American delegation, and the list of questions would be withdrawn.<br><br>The American delegation, GENERAL ARNOLD said, has no objections towards the acceptance of some such program; however, because the Soviet program has one or two minor objections to the American delegation, he would submit an alternative.<br><br>This alternative program stated first, that measures specified under Paragraph 2 of the Moscow Decision would be carried out before those under Paragraph 3, and second, gave the following program for the first stage of the work: |
| DOCUMENT:<br>Proposal of the American Delegation, paper No. 14<br>(attached) | A. (1) The method of consulting with the Korean democratic parties and social organizations; (2) Preliminary elaboration of measures for the formation of a Provisional Government.<br><br>B. Elaboration of recommendations for the organization of machinery and plans (provisional constitution) of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government and local organs of authority.<br><br>C. Elaboration of recommendations for the personnel makeup of the Provisional Democratic Government of Korea.<br><br>Colonel General Shtikov: "As long as we have reached mutual understanding on the necessity of splitting the work of our Commission into two stages, as pointed out in the first of the American proposal, I consider that we should accept the decision which we proposed yesterday."<br><br>After further discussion, during which GENERAL ARNOLD presented the United States view that during the first stage of the work it might be necessary to discuss preparations for the second stage of the work, the following decision was taken: |

DECISION

The work of the Commission shall consist of two stages:

First stage - The fulfillment of Paragraph 2 of the Moscow decision on Korea.

Second stage - The fulfillment of Paragraph 3 of the Moscow decision on Korea.

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In the course of the discussion of item A (the initial program of work of the Joint Commission), the proposal of the American Delegation and item 2 of the Soviet Document No. 2, a difference arose concerning the final wording of the item.

The Soviet Delegation proposed that item A(1) of the American proposal be worded as follows: (a) Method of consultation with the Korean democratic parties and social organizations. (b) Compilation of lists of parties and social organizations with which the Commission must consult.

GENERAL ARNOLD Objected to the amendment on the grounds that it would limit the general character of the problem of consultation with Korean democratic parties and social organizations, and that the amendment was included within the scope of item A(1).

GENERAL SHTIKOV, defending the stand of the Soviet Delegation, advanced the following proposals:

(a) Before speaking on the methods of consultation, it is necessary to know with whom to consult.

(b) A compilation of lists of democratic parties and social organizations is an important question of principle; this will give the Commission a complete picture of those with whom it will put its plan into effect.

(c) The proposal of the Soviet Delegation does not contain any limitation; it provides merely for the ordinary compilation of lists; and

(d) This does not place either the Soviet or the American Delegation into more favorable or less favorable position.

The American Delegation had also expressed the thought that the possibility is not excluded of consulting with individual political leaders. The Soviet Delegation held to the view that the consultation would take place only with representatives of parties and political organizations.

3. Fixing the time of the next meeting.

It was decided to hold the next meeting at 1300 on 27 March 1946.

T. F. SHTIKOV
Colonel General
Chief of Soviet Delegation
U.S. - Soviet Joint Commission
Chairman

A. V. ARNOLD
Major General, U.S.A.
Chief of U.S. Delegation
U.S. - Soviet Joint Commission



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U. S.
Paper #14

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# INITIAL PROGRAM OF ACTION OF JOINT COMMISSION

1. Measures specified under paragraph 2 of the Moscow Decision shall be carried out before those under paragraph 3.

(See: Paragraph 1 (a) and (b) of Soviet Proposal No. 1)

2. The first stage of the Commission's activities shall concern itself with the following matters:

A. (I) Method of consultation with Korean Democratic parties and social organizations; and

(II) The preliminary elaboration of appropriate measures for the formation of a provisional government.

(See: Point 2 of proposed Soviet agenda, and paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 of U.S. proposal No. 1 and U.S. proposal No. 2)

B. Elaboration of recommendations for the structure and principles of organization of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government and the local organs of authority (provisional constitution).

(See: Point 3 of proposed Soviet agenda, and paragraph 4 of U.S. proposal No. 1).

C. Elaboration of recommendations for the personal composition of the Provisional Democratic Government of Korea.

(See: Point 5 of proposed Soviet agenda, and paragraph 4 of U.S. proposal No. 1).

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СОВЕТСКО АМЕРИКАНСКАЯ СОВМЕСТНАЯ КОМИССИЯ

Сеул, Корея

ПРОТОКОЛ ЗАСЕДАНИЯ 26 МАРТА 1946 года, 13.00

№ 4

ПРИСУТСТВОВАЛИ

| Представители Советской делегации: | Представители Американской делегации: |
|---|---|
| Генерал-полковник Т.Ф.ШТЫКОВ (Председатель) | Генерал-майор А.В.АРНОЛЬД |
| Чрезвычайный посланник С.К.ЦАРАПКИН | Г-н В.Р.ЛАНГДОН |
| Генерал-майор Н.Г.ЛЕБЕДЕВ | Г-н С.В.ТЭЙЕР |
| Г-н Г.М.БАЛАСАНОВ | Полковник Р.Х. БУТ |
| Полковник Т.И.КОРКУЛЕНКО | Полковник В.Х. БРИТТОН |

Присутствовали также советники и технические эксперты.

СЕКРЕТАРИАТ

Полковник А.К. ЗЮБЧЕНКО (СССР)
Капитан В.В.МАКАЛЛИСТЕР (США)

ПОВЕСТКА ДНЯ:

1. Утверждение протоколов № 2 и № 3 предыдущих заседаний.

2. Продолжение обсуждения пункта 4 первоначальной повестки дня.

3. Определение времени следующего заседания.



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1. Утверждение протоколов № 2 и № 3 предыдущих заседаний.

Протоколы № 2 и № 3 не были подготовлены и их утверждение было отложено до следующего заседания.

2. Продолжение обсуждения пункта 4 первоначальной повестки дня.

Возвращаясь к обсуждению пункта 4 первоначальной повестки дня, Генерал АРНОЛЬД заявил, что он предполагает, что предложение Советской делегации является общим планом, подробности которого Советская делегация предполагает разработать совместно с Американской делегацией. Он сказал, что если это так, то не может быть готового списка ответов на детальные вопросы, поставленные Американской делегацией, и что список вопросов будет из"ят.

Генерал АРНОЛЬД сказал, что у Американской делегации нет возражений против принятия подобной программы, однако, поскольку имеется одно-два незначительных возражения, Американская делегация предлагает новый вариант. В этой новой программе указывается, во-первых, на то, что меры, предусмотренные § 2 Московского решения, будут выполнены до выполнения мер, предусмотренных § 3, и, во-вторых, дают программу для первой стадии работы:

Документ:

Предложение Американской делегации № 14.

А (1) Метод совещания с корейскими демократическими партиями и общественными организациями; и

(2) Предварительная выработка мероприятий для образования Временного Правительства.

Б - Выработка рекомендаций для организационного аппарата и планов (Временной Конституции) Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства и местных органов власти.

В - Выработка рекомендаций о персональном составе Временного Демократического Правительства Кореи.

Генерал-полковник ШТЫКОВ: "Поскольку достигнуто взаимопонимание о необходимости разбить работу нашей Комиссии на два этапа, как указано в пункте 1 Американского предложения, я считаю, что нам следует принять решение, которое мы вчера предложили".

После дальнейшего обсуждения, во время которого Генерал АРНОЛЬД предложил точку зрения Соединенных Штатов, по которой в течение первого периода работы необходимо было бы обсудить приготовления для второй стадии работы, было принято следующее решение:

**Р Е Ш Е Н И Е**

Работа Комиссии включает в себя два этапа:
Первый этап будет - выполнение § 2 Московского решения о Корее,
Второй этап будет - выполнение § 3 Московского решения о Корее.

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При обсуждении пункта А (первоначальная программа работы Совместной Комиссии) предложения Американской делегации и пункта 2 Советского документа № 2 возникла дискуссия об окончательной редакции этого пункта.

Советская делегация предложила пункт А (1) Американского предложения записать в следующей редакции: а) метод совещания с корейскими демократическими партиями и общественными организациями ; б) составление списков партий и общественных организаций, с которыми Комиссия должна консультироваться.

Генерал АРНОЛЬД возразил против исправления, в виду того, что это ограничило бы общий характер вопроса консультации с Корейскими демократическими партиями и общественными организациями и что исправление было включено при обсуждении пункта 4.

Генерал ШТЫКОВ, отстаивая позицию Советской делегации, выдвинул нижеследующие положения:

а) прежде, чем говорить о методах консультации, нужно знать, с кем консультироваться; б) составление списков демократических партий и общественных организаций является важным и принципиальным вопросом; это даст Комиссии полное представление о тех, с кем она будет проводить свой план в жизнь; в) в предложении Советской делегации нет никаких ограничений, речь идет о простом составлении списков; г) это не ставит ни Советскую, ни Американскую делегации в лучшие или худшие условия.

Американской делегацией была высказана также мысль о том, что не исключена возможность проведения консультации с отдельными политическими деятелями. Советская делегация придерживалась мнения о том, что консультации будут проводиться лишь с представителями партий и общественных организаций.

3. Определение времени следующего заседания.

Было решено назначить следующее заседание на 27 марта 1946 года, 13.00.

ГЛАВА СОВЕТСКОЙ ДЕЛЕГАЦИИ
ГЕНЕРАЛ-ПОЛКОВНИК

Т. Ф. ШТЫКОВ

ГЛАВА АМЕРИКАНСКОЙ ДЕЛЕГАЦИИ
ГЕНЕРАЛ-МАЙОР
АМЕРИКАНСКОЙ АРМИИ

А. В. АРНОЛЬД

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U.S. - SOVIET JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea

MINUTES

Fifth Meeting, 27 March 1946, 1300 hours
Duk Soo Palace, Seoul, Korea

Present

| U.S.S.R. | U.S. |
|---|---|
| Colonel General T. F. Shtikov (Chairman) | Major General A. V. Arnold |
| Extraordinary Minister S. K. Tsarapkin | Mister W. R. Langdon |
| Major General N. G. Lebedeff | Mister C. W. Thayer |
| Mister G. M. Balasanov | Colonel R. H. Booth |
| Colonel T. I. Korkulenko | Colonel F. H. Britton |

Advisors and Technical Experts were also present.

Secretariat

Colonel A. K. Zyubchenko (U.S.S.R.)
Captain W. W. McAllister (U.S.)

Agenda

1. Approval of the minutes of the preceding meetings.

2. Continuation of the discussion of the agenda (Proposal No. 2 of the representatives of the Soviet Military Command in the work of the Commission and the order of the solution of problems.
   The Proposal of the Delegation of the U.S.A. Paper #14--Initial program of action of Joint Commission).

3. Fixing time of the next meeting.

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State Dept Instr. 12 Apr and 8 July 1976
By EUB/Ahn NARS, Date MAR 31 1977

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|---|---|
| 1. Approval of minutes of the previous sessions. | Minutes no. 2 of the meeting of 22 March 1946 were approved by the heads of both delegations.<br><br>Minutes of meetings no's. 3 and 4 of 25 and 26 March 1946 were not prepared--their approval was postponed until the next session. |
| 2. Continuation of the discussion of the agenda. (Proposal No. 2 of the representatives of the Soviet Military Command in the work of the Commission and the order of the solution of problems. (See minutes of 2nd meeting for Soviet paper #2)<br>The Proposal of the Delegation of the U.S.A., Paper #14--Initial program of action of Joint Commission). | The Soviet and American Delegations proposed two independent wordings of point 2 of the agenda of this meeting.<br><br>After an exchange of views between the heads of the Delegations, it was decided that point 2 of the agenda be accepted in the wording of the Soviet Delegation.<br><br>Discussion of the previous session, concerning the wording of point A(1) of the proposal of the American Delegation, paper #14, and point 2 of the proposal of the Soviet Delegation, paper #2, was renewed.<br><br>General Arnold made a statement that one more day has been lost in the discussion on questions of procedure which is a part of the program presented by the U.S. Delegation, and that there are known and well-established rules of procedure which govern international negotiations. One of these rules is that in determining questions which must be discussed at a conference, both sides present general questions for future discussion, refraining from defense of their viewpoint. In other words, this elaboration of problems, which are to be solved, is expressed in such general terms that any of the decisions may be studied at a time when this question comes up for discussion. During the elaboration of the program, it is considered impractical to propose one's decisions on the presented problems. The Soviet Delegation has as a solution for this point, the compilation of lists. The American Delegation has its solution which is not acceptable to the Soviet Delegation. General Shtikov, by insisting that the point on compilation of lists be included as a matter of principle, proposes the solution of the problem; yet, in accordance with the above-mentioned rules, the program has to be made up in general terms. When this question is discussed, General Shtikov will have ample opportunity to bring forth his decision concerning compilation of lists just as the American Delegation will have an opportunity to raise the question of a consultative union. If we are to follow the generally accepted rules, then it is suggested that the broad wording of the topic be accepted as proposed by the U.S. Delegation and that arguments for a particular solution be withheld until the appropriate and proper time when the subject comes up for discussion. If this is not acceptable, then we will have |

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to completely leave the program and immediately embark on the discussion of the point as to the means of consulting with the Korean democratic parties and social organizations. The American Delegation cannot agree to the further delay in the discussion of point 1(a) of the proposed program as it would be detrimental to the Korean people.

General Shtikov, replying to General Arnold's statement, stated that (a) by including the point on the compilation of lists of parties and social organizations into the program, neither he nor his colleagues are making a breach in the rules of international negotiation, (b) the inclusion of point 2 of the Soviet Proposal, concerning the compilation of lists of democratic parties and social organizations, flows out of the Moscow Decision, paragraph 2 on Korea, in which is stated, "The Commission in their elaboration of its proposals shall consult with the Korean Democratic Parties and social organizations.", (c) it is the understanding of the Soviet Delegation that before attempting consultation with parties and social organizations, they must know with whom to consult, therefore, compilation of lists cannot be avoided, (d) the Soviet Delegation will not recognize the consultative union as proposed by General Arnold because it contradicts the spirit and letter of the Moscow Decision on Korea, (e) a person who represents neither parties nor social organizations cannot represent the Korean people and the Commission will not talk to him,--we must talk only with the Korean people through their democratic parties and social organizations as this answers the interests of the Korean people and not individuals, (f) General Arnold's statement that the Soviet Delegation wishes to prolong the day that Korean independence will be given does not correspond to reality, (g) the representatives of the Soviet Command consider that a Provisional Korean Government must be created as soon as possible because such a condition, where the Korean people have no central government, cannot exist for long. The Korean people know from the Moscow Decision on Korea that a government will be created by the representatives of the Soviet and American Commands on the basis and with the assistance of consultations with the democratic parties and social organizations.

It was decided to postpone point A(1) and (2) of the American proposal and point 2 of the proposal of the Soviet Delegation, and to return to the study of these points later--to start the discussion of point 3 of the proposal of the Soviet Delegation and point 2(b) of the American Delegation. After the exchange of views between the heads of the Delegations, the following decision has been reached:

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DECISION

| | |
|---|---|
| Elaboration of recommendations on the structure and principles of organization of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government and local organs of authority (provisional charter). | |
| 3. Fixing time of the next meeting. | It was decided to hold the next meeting at 1300 hours on 28 March 1946. |

T. F. SHTIKOV
Colonel General
Chief of Soviet Delegation
U.S. - Soviet Joint Commission
Chairman

A. V. ARNOLD
Major General, U.S.A.
Chief of U.S. Delegation
U.S. - Soviet Joint Commission

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СОВЕТСКО-АМЕРИКАНСКАЯ СОВМЕСТНАЯ КОМИССИЯ

Сеул, Корея

ПРОТОКОЛ ЗАСЕДАНИЯ 27 МАРТА 1946 года, 13.00

№ 5

ПРИСУТСТВОВАЛИ:

Представители Советской делегации:
Генерал-полковник Т.Ф.ШТЫКОВ (Председатель)
Чрезвычайный посланник С.К.ЦАРАПКИН
Генерал-майор Н.Г.ЛЕБЕДЕВ
Г-н Г.М.БАЛАСАНОВ
Полковник Т.И.КОРКУЛЕНКО

Представители Американской делегации:
Генерал-майор А.В.АРНОЛЬД
Г-н В.Р.ЛАНГДОН
Г-н С.В.ТЭЙЕР
Полковник Р.Х. БУТ
Полковник Ф.Х. БРИТТОН

Присутствовали также советники и технические эксперты.

СЕКРЕТАРИАТ:

Полковник А.К. ЗЮБЧЕНКО (СССР)
Капитан В.В.МАКАЛЛИСТЕР (США)

ПОВЕСТКА ДНЯ:

1. Утверждение протоколов предыдущих заседаний.
2. Продолжение обсуждения повестки дня.

   (Предложение № 2 представителей Советского Военного Командования о работе Комиссии и порядке разрешения вопросов;

   Предложение делегации США, документ № 14 - первоначальная программа работы Совместной Комиссии).
3. Определение времени следующего заседания.

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State Dept. Instr. 12 Apr and 8 July 1976
By FUP/BAN NARS, Date MAR 31 1977

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1. Утверждение протоколов предыдущих заседаний.

Протокол № 2 заседания от 22 марта 1946 г. был утвержден Главами обеих делегаций.

Протоколы № 3 и № 4 заседаний от 25 и 26 марта 1946 г. не были подготовлены. Их утверждение было отложено до следующего заседания.

2. Продолжение обсуждения повестки дня.

(Предложение № 2 представителей Советского Военного Командования о работе Комиссии и порядке разрешения вопросов;

Предложение делегации США, документ № 14 - первоначальная программа работы Совместной Комиссии).

Советская и Американская делегации предложили две самостоятельных редакции второго пункта повестки дня этого заседания.

После обмена мнениями между Главами делегаций было решено принять пункт 2 повестки дня в редакции Советской делегации.

Была возобновлена дискуссия предшествующего заседания относительно формулировки пункта А (1) предложения Американской делегации - документ № 14 - и пункта 2 предложения Советской делегации - документ № 2.

Генерал АРНОЛЬД сделал заявление, указав, что потерян еще один день на обсуждение вопросов процедуры, которые являются частью программы, представленной делегацией США, что имеются известные, прочно установившиеся правила, которым следуют при международных переговорах. Одно из этих правил заключается в том, что при определении вопросов, которые должны обсуждаться конференцией, обе стороны вносят общие вопросы для их последующего обсуждения, воздерживаясь от защиты своей точки зрения. Другими словами, это расписание проблем, имеющих быть разрешенными, выраженное в таких общих чертах, что любое из решений может быть рассмотрено во время обсуждения каждого вопроса. Во время выработки программы считается неуместным предлагать свое решение поставленных проблем. Советская делегация имеет такое решение путем составления списков. Американская делегация имеет свое решение, которое неприемлемо для Советской делегации. Генерал ШТЫКОВ, настаивая на включении пункта о составлении списков, как на принципиальном вопросе, представил свое решение проблемы, тогда как следуя вышеупомянутым правилам, нужно составить программу в общих чертах. Когда же будет обсуждаться этот вопрос, Генерал ШТЫКОВ будет иметь все возможности привести свои доводы относительно составления списков, точно также и Американская делегация будет иметь возможность поднять вопрос о совещательном органе.

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Если мы будем следовать международным правилам переговоров, то необходимо, чтобы была принята широкая формулировка вопроса, как предложено Американской делегацией, и чтобы аргументы для специального разрешения были бы отложены до соответствующего времени, т.е. до того, когда этот вопрос будет обсуждаться. Если это неприемлемо, то надо оставить программу совершенно и немедленно приступить к обсуждению пункта о том, как консультироваться с корейскими демократическими партиями и общественными организациями. Американская делегация не может согласиться с дальнейшим замедлением, которое может дать урон корейскому народу при обсуждении пункта 1 а) предложенной программы.

Генерал ШТЫКОВ, отвечая на заявление Генерала АРНОЛЬД, говорит, что включая в повестку дня пункт о составлении списков партий и общественных организаций, ни он, ни его коллеги не делают никаких нарушений правил международных переговоров. Включение пункта 2 Советской делегации о составлении списков демократических партий и общественных организаций целиком вытекает из Московского решения § 2 о Корее, в котором сказано следующее: "Комиссия должна при выработке своих предложений консультироваться с корейскими демократическими партиями и общественными организациями".

В понимании Советской делегации это должно быть так, что прежде чем приступить к консультации, надо знать с кем консультироваться, с какими партиями и общественными организациями. От этого никуда не уйдешь, списки должны быть составлены.

Совещательный орган, предлагаемый Генералом АРНОЛЬД, как противоречащий духу и букве решения Московского Совещания Советская делегация не признает. Никакое лицо, не представленное партией или общественной организацией, не может представить корейский народ, и с ним Комиссия разговаривать не будет. Разговаривать надо только с корейским народом через его демократические партии и общественные организации, - это отвечает интересам корейского народа, а не отдельных лиц.

Заявление Генерала АРНОЛЬД о том, что Советская делегация желает затянуть день предоставления Корее независимости, не соответствует действительности.

Представители Советского Командования считают, что Временное Правительство Кореи должно быть создано как можно быстрее, ибо такое положение, когда корейский народ не имеет своего центрального правительства, продолжаться долго не может. Корейский народ из решений Московского Совещания Трех Министров знает, что правительство будет создаваться представителями Советского и Аме-

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риканского Командования на основе и с помощью консультации с демократическими партиями и общественными организациями.

Было решено отложить пункт А (1) и (2) Американского предложения и пункт 2 предложения Советской делегации и возвратиться к обсуждению этих пунктов позже, начать обсуждение пункта 3 предложения Советской делегации и пункта 2 Б предложения Американской делегации.

После обмена мнениями Главами делегаций было принято следующее решение:

Р Е Ш Е Н И Е:

Выработка рекомендаций о структуре и принципах организации Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства и местных органов власти (Временное положение).

3. Определение времени следующего заседания.

Было решено назначить следующее заседание на 28 марта 1946 г. 13.00.

ГЛАВА СОВЕТСКОЙ ДЕЛЕГАЦИИ
ГЕНЕРАЛ-ПОЛКОВНИК

Т. Ф. ШТЫКОВ

ГЛАВА АМЕРИКАНСКОЙ ДЕЛЕГАЦИИ
ГЕНЕРАЛ-МАЙОР
АМЕРИКАНСКОЙ АРМИИ

А. В. АРНОЛЬД

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U.S. - SOVIET JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea

# MINUTES

Sixth Meeting, 28 March 1946, 1300 hours
Duk Soo Palace, Seoul, Korea

## Present

| U.S.S.R. | U.S. |
|---|---|
| Colonel General T. F. Shtikov, Chairman | Major General A. V. Arnold |
| Extraordinary Minister S. K. Tsarapkin | Mister W. R. Langdon |
| Major General N. G. Lebedeff | Mister C. W. Thayer |
| Mister G. M. Barasanov | Colonel R. H. Booth |
| Colonel T. I. Korkulenko | Colonel F. H. Britton |

Advisors and Technical Experts were also present.

## Secretariat

Colonel A. K. Zyubchenko (U.S.S.R.)
Captain W. W. McAllister (U.S.)

## Agenda

1. Continuation of discussion of Agenda:

   (Proposal No. 2 of the representatives of the Soviet Military Command pertaining to the work of the Commission and the order of solution of problems.

   The proposals of the American Delegation--the initial program of work of the Joint Commission).

2. Fixing the time for the next meeting.

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State Dept. Instr. 12 Apr and 8 July 1976
By RUB/Lobo NARS, Date MAR 31 1977

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1. Continuation of discussion of Agenda: (Proposal No. 2 of the representatives of the Soviet Military Command pertaining to the work of the Commission and the order of solution of problems.

   The proposals of the American Delegation--the initial program of work of the Joint Commission).

   Papers--
   Soviet Proposal #2 (See minutes of 2nd meeting)
   U.S. Paper #14 (Committee's 4th meeting)

The discussion of the program of work (agenda) of the Joint Commission was renewed. General Shtikov proposed to accept point #4 about elaboration of the political platform of the Provisional Korean Government. Answering the question of General Arnold, "What is the Soviet Delegation's understanding of political platform?", the head of the Soviet Delegation expressed the following conditions: (a) The political platform will be a document composed on the basis of the proposals of parties and social organizations, (b) It will include political, cultural, and economic questions, (c) On the basis of this document, the people will know what aims and problems the Provisional Korean Government has set itself. In reply to General Shtikov's statement, General Arnold stated the definition of the Soviet Delegation of the word platform fully coincides with that meaning which the American Delegation answered in its point 2A(2) of document #14. After a short discussion, the following wording of point 2A(2) of the American proposal and point 4 of the Soviet Proposal was accepted:

DECISION

The preliminary elaboration of a political platform and other appropriate measures for the future Provisional Korean Democratic Government.

Point 5 of the Soviet proposal and point C of the American proposals are identical. It was decided to accept the following wording of these two points.

DECISION

Elaboration of recommendations for the personnel of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government.

Having returned to the discussion of point 2A(1) of the American paper #14 and point 2 of the Soviet Paper #2, the head of the Soviet Delegation proposed to accept point 2A(1) of the American proposal and point 2 of the Soviet proposal and to combine them into one point. General Arnold declined the proposal of combining these two points and proposed to enter them in the following wording: "The method of consultation with the Provisional democratic parties and social organizations includes the study of the following questions: (a) Compilation of a list (b) Consultative union and (c) Other methods of consultation. In reply to the proposal of the head of the American delegation, General Shtikov stated that (a) the compilation of a list of parties is not a matter of consultation, (b) the list of parties is a document which shows the democratic parties and social organizations with which the Commission must consult (c) the compilation of a list of democratic parties and social organizations is important to the representatives of the Soviet Command as well as for the representatives of the American Command. General Arnold declined the proposal of the Soviet Delegation to accept


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the point of a compilation of a list and stated that (a) the American method of consultation does not require the compilation of a list, (b) until such a time when we will be assured of the necessity of the compilation of a list, we do not intend to agree on the acceptibility of such a decision. The following wording of point 2 of the Soviet proposal and point 2A(1) of the U.S. proposal as proposed by the Soviet Delegation was accepted.

DECISION

| | |
|---|---|
| Conditions for and order of consultation with democratic parties and social organizations. | |
| 2. Fixing the time for the next meeting. | The time of the next meeting was set for 1300 hours on 29 March 1946. |

T. F. SHTIKOV
Colonel General
Chief of Soviet Delegation
U.S. - Soviet Joint Commission
Chairman

A. V. ARNOLD
Major General, U.S.A.
Chief of U.S. Delegation
U.S. - Soviet Joint Commission

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СОВЕТСКО-АМЕРИКАНСКАЯ СОВМЕСТНАЯ КОМИССИЯ

Сеул, Корея

ПРОТОКОЛ ЗАСЕДАНИЯ 28 МАРТА 1946 года, 13.00

№ 6

ПРИСУТСТВОВАЛИ

| Представители Советской делегации: | Представители Американской делегации: |
|---|---|
| Генерал-полковник Т.Ф.ШТЫКОВ (Председатель) | Генерал-майор А.В.АРНОЛЬД |
| Чрезвычайный посланник С.К.ЦАРАПКИН | Г-н В.Р. ЛАНГДОН |
| Генерал-майор Н.Г.ЛЕБЕДЕВ | Г-н С.В. ТЭЙЕР |
| Г-н Г.М.БАЛАСАНОВ | Полковник Р.Х. БУТ |
| Полковник Т.И.КОРКУЛЕНКО | Полковник В.Х. БРИТТОН |

Присутствовали также советники и технические эксперты.

СЕКРЕТАРИАТ

Полковник А.К. ЗЮБЧЕНКО (СССР)
Капитан В.В. МАКАЛЛИСТЕР (США)

ПОВЕСТКА ДНЯ:

1. Продолжение обсуждения повестки дня

(Предложения представителей Советского Военного Командования о работе Комиссии и порядке разрешения вопросов. Документ № 2.

Предложение делегации США - первоначальная программа работы Совместной Комиссии. Документ № 14).

2. Определение времени следующего заседания.

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Продолжение обсуждения повестки дня:

(Предложения преставителей Советского Военного Командования о работе Комиссии и порядке разрешения вопросов. Документ № 2.

Предложение делегации США - первоначальная программа работы Совместной Комиссии. Документ № 14).

Было возобновлено обсуждение программы работы (повестка дня) Совместной Комиссии.

Генерал ШТЫКОВ предложил принять пункт № 4 о выработке политической платформы Временного Корейского Правительства.

Отвечая на вопрос Генерала АРНОЛЬД - что понимает Советская делегация под словом "политическая платформа", Глава Советской делегации высказал следующие положения: а) политической платформой будет являться документ, составленный на основании предложений партий и общественных организаций; б) он будет в себя включать политические, культурные и экономические вопросы; в) на основании этого документа народ будет знать, какие цели и задачи поставило перед собой Временное Корейское Правительство.

Отвечая на заявление Генерала ШТЫКОВА, Генерал АРНОЛЬД констатировал, что понимание Советской делегацией политической платформы полностью совпадает с тем смыслом, который Американской делегацией был вложен в их пункт 2 А (2) документа №14.

После непродолжительной дискуссии была принята нижеследующая редакция пункта 2 А (2) Американского предложения и пункта 4 Советского предложения:

Р Е Ш Е Н И Е

Предварительная выработка политической платформы и других надлежащих мероприятий для будущего Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства.

Пункт 5 Советских предложений и пункт "в" Американских предложений тождественны. Было решено принять следующую редакцию этих двух пунктов:

Р Е Ш Е Н И Е

Выработка рекомендаций о персональном составе Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства.

Вернувшись к обсуждению пункта 2 А (1) Американского документа № 14, пункта 2 Советского документа № 2, Глава Советской делегации предложил принять пункт 2 А (1) Американского предложения и пункт 2 Советского предложения, соединив их в один пункт.

Генерал АРНОЛЬД возразил против соединения этих двух пунктов и предложил записать их в нижеследующей редакции: "Метод консультации с

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корейскими демократическими партиями и общественными организациями включает обсуждение вопросов: а) составление списка, б) совещательного союза, в) других методов консультации".

Отвечая на предложение Главы Американской делегации, Генерал ШТЫКОВ заявил, что: а) составление списка партий не является методом консультации, б) список партий - это документ, показывающий демократические партии и общественные организации, с которыми Комиссия должна консультироваться, в) составление списка демократических партий и общественных организаций важно как для представителей Советского Командования, так и для представителей Американского Командования.

Генерал АРНОЛЬД, возражая против предложения Советской делегации принять пункт о составлении списка, заявил, что: а) американский метод консультации не требует составления списков, б) пока мы не будем убеждены в необходимости составления списков, мы не намерены дать согласие на принятие такого решения.

По предложению Советской делегации была принята следующая формулировка пункта 2 предложения Советской делегации и пункта 2 А (1) Американской делегации:

Р Е Ш Е Н И Е

Условия и порядок консультации с демократическими партиями и общественными организациями.

Определение времени следующего заседания.

Очередное заседание было назначено на 29 марта 1946 года, на 13.00.

ГЛАВА СОВЕТСКОЙ ДЕЛЕГАЦИИ
ГЕНЕРАЛ-ПОЛКОВНИК

Т.Ф.ШТЫКОВ

ГЛАВА АМЕРИКАНСКОЙ ДЕЛЕГАЦИИ
ГЕНЕРАЛ-МАЙОР
АМЕРИКАНСКОЙ АРМИИ

А.В.АРНОЛЬД

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U.S. - SOVIET JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea

MINUTES

Seventh Meeting, 29 March 1946, 1300 hours
Duk Soo Palace, Seoul, Korea

Present

| U.S.S.R. | U.S. |
|---|---|
| Colonel General T. F. Shtikov, Chairman | Major General A. V. Arnold |
| Extraordinary Minister S. K. Tsarapkin | Mister W. R. Langdon |
| Major General N. G. Lebedev | [illegible] |
| Mister G. M. Balasanov | Colonel R. H. Booth |
| Colonel T. I. Korkulenko | Colonel F. H. Britton |

Advisors and Technical Experts were also present.

Secretariat

Colonel A. K. Zyubchenko (U.S.S.R.)
Captain W. W. McAllister (U.S.)

Agenda

1. Approval of Minutes 3, 4, 5 and 6.
2. Approval of Program of Work of the Joint U.S.-Soviet Commission.
3. Approval of Joint Press Release #3.
4. Discussion as to the order of work of the Commission.
5. Time for next meeting.

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By BWB Letter NARS, Date MAR 8 1977

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|---|---|
| 1. Approval of minutes 3, 4, 5 and 6. | The minutes of the 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th meetings were approved by the heads of both Delegations. |
| 2. Approval of program of work of the Joint U.S.-Soviet Commission. | The program of work of the Joint U.S. - Soviet Commission was approved by the heads of the Commission as submitted by the Joint Secretaries. |

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**DECISION**

There shall be two stages of the Commission's activities:

1 - The fulfillment of paragraph 2, Moscow Decision on Korea.
2 - The fulfillment of paragraph 3, Moscow Decision on Korea.

The first stage of the Commission's activities shall concern itself with the following matters:

1. Conditions for and order of consultation with Democratic parties and social organizations.

2. Elaboration of recommendations for the structure and principles of organization of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government and the local organs of authority (provisional charter).

3. The preliminary elaboration of a political platform and other appropriate measures for a future Provisional Korean Democratic Government.

4. Elaboration of recommendations for the personnel of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government.

| | |
|---|---|
| 3. Approval of Joint Press Release No. 3. | It was agreed that hereafter the preparation and the obtaining of approval of the joint press releases would be the duty of the Joint Secretaries. |
| 4. Discussion as to the order of work of the Joint Commission. | Starting the discussion of Point 4 of the joint agenda, General Shtikov proposed the following order for the realization of the program of work:<br><br>1. To organize the work of the Commission so as to create sub-commissions and sub-committees on such a question and in such a number as is found necessary by the Commission.<br><br>2. To create sub-commissions for the study of Point 1 of our program of work and elaboration of the order of its realization, and to submit the measures for a study and approval at the next session of the Joint Commission.<br><br>3. After the approval of the measures elaborated by the Commission on Point 1 of the program of work and acceptance of the necessary measures for the realization of these measures in the south of Korea, the Commission will leave for Pyongyang for consultation with the democratic parties and social organizations of North Korea. |

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Answering the question of the Chief of the U.S. Delegation concerning the organization of work on the remaining points of the program, General Shtikov stated that (a) for the consideration of the remaining points, it is also necessary to create sub-commissions (b) but the Soviet Delegation is not fully prepared for the creation of such sub-commissions because of insufficient number of advisors and experts.

General Arnold stated that (a) the U.S. Delegation fully agrees with the Soviet Delegation on the necessity to create such sub-commissions and proposes to appoint on Points 2 and 3 the heads of the sub-commissions so that they will start preliminary elaboration and selection of the necessary number of experts and advisors for their sub-commissions (b) Point 4 be reserved for future study (c) before we can put a sub-commission to work on Point 1, there are certain principles which must be agreed upon by the Joint Commission. Therefore, it is necessary to proceed immediately with the discussion of Point 1 after which to appoint a sub-commission as suggested by the Soviet Delegation.

General Shtikov agreed with the proposal to appoint heads of the sub-commissions on Points 2 and 3, proposing that, they will start work when the necessary number of experts and advisors will be assembled, there has already been considerable discussion concerning Point 1 and all that remains to be done is to create a sub-commission which will elaborate the necessary suggestions for the realization of this point and after 3 days will submit their suggestions to the session of our Joint Commission.

General Arnold agreed with General Shtikov's proposals, and the following sub-commissions were appointed:

DECISION

For Point 1 of the joint program of work - Mr. S. K. Tsarapkin from the Soviet Delegation and Mr. C. W. Thayer from the United States Delegation, Co-chairmen.

For Point 2 of the joint program of work - Major General N. C. Lebedeff from the Soviet Delegation and Colonel F. H. Britton from the United States Delegation, Co-chairmen.

For Point 3 of the joint program of work - Mr. G. M. Balasanov from the Soviet Delegation and Mr. A. C. Bunce from the United States Delegation, Co-chairmen.

5. Time for next meeting. The time for the next meeting was set for 1300 hours on 3 April 1946.

T. F. SHTIKOV
Colonel General
Chief of Soviet Delegation
U.S. - Soviet Joint Commission
Chairman

A. V. ARNOLD
Major General, U.S.A.
Chief of U.S. Delegation
U.S. - Soviet Joint Commission

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СОВЕТСКО-АМЕРИКАНСКАЯ СОВМЕСТНАЯ КОМИССИЯ

Сеул, Корея

ПРОТОКОЛ ЗАСЕДАНИЯ 29 МАРТА 1946 ГОДА, 13.00

№ 7

ПРИСУТСТВОВАЛИ:

| Представители Советской Делегации: | Представители Американской Делегации: |
|---|---|
| Генерал-полковник Т.Ф. ШТЫКОВ /Председатель/ | Генерал-майор А.Р. АРНОЛЬД |
| Чрезвычайный посланник С.К. ЦАРАПКИН | Г-н В.Р. ЛАНГДОН |
| Генерал-майор Н.Г. ЛЕБЕДЕВ | Г-н С.Н. ТЭЙЕР |
| Г-н Г.М. БАЛАСАНОВ | Полковник Р.Х. БУТ |
| Полковник Т.М. КОРКУДЕНКО | Полковник Э.Х. БРИТТОН |

Присутствовали также советники и технические эксперты.

СЕКРЕТАРИАТ

Полковник А.К. ЗЮБЧЕНКО /СССР/
Капитан В.В. МАКАЛЛИСТЕР /США/

ПОВЕСТКА ДНЯ:

1. Утверждение протоколов заседаний №№ 3, 4, 5, 6.
2. Утверждение программы работы Совместной Советско-Американской Комиссии.
3. Утверждение пресс-коммюнике № 3.
4. Порядок выполнения программы работы Совместной Комиссии.
5. Определение времени следующего заседания.

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| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Утверждение протоколов заседаний №№ 3, 4, 5, 6. | Протоколы заседаний №№ 3, 4, 5, 6 были утверждены обеими Главами Делегаций. |
| 2. Утверждение программы работы Совместной Советско-Американской Комиссии. | Программа работы Совместной Советско-Американской Комиссии была утверждена Главами Комиссии в редакции, предложенной Совместными Секретарями. |

Р Е Ш Е Н И Е

Работа Комиссии включает в себя два этапа:

1-й этап; - Выполнение § 2 Московского решения о Корее.
2-й этап; - Выполнение § 3 Московского решения о Корее.

На первом этапе определить нижеследующую программу работы /повестку дня/:

1. Условия и порядок консультации с демократическими партиями и общественными организациями.
2. Выработка рекомендаций о структуре и принципах организации Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства и местных органов власти /Временное Положение/.
3. Предварительная выработка политической платформы и других надлежащих мероприятий для будущего Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства.
4. Выработка рекомендаций о персональном составе Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства.

| | |
|---|---|
| 3. Утверждение пресс-коммюнике № 3. | Было решено подготовку и согласование совместных пресс-коммюнике в будущем возложить на Совместных Секретарей. |
| 4. Порядок выполнения программы работы Совместной Комиссии. | Приступив к обсуждению пункта № 4 совместной повестки дня, генерал Штыков предложил следующий порядок выполнения работы:<br>1. Работу Комиссии организовать так, чтобы по мере необходимости создавать Подкомитеты и Подкомиссии по таким вопросам и в таком количестве, как это найдет необходимым Комиссия.<br>2. Создать Подкомиссию для изучения пункта 1 нашей программы работы, и выработки порядка его осуществления, представив свои мероприятия для рассмотрения и утверждения на пленарном заседании Совместной Комиссии. |

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3. После утверждения выработанных Подкомиссией мероприятий по пункту 1 совместной повестки дня и принятия необходимых мер по реализации этих мероприятий на Юге Кореи, Комиссия должна выехать в Пхеньян для консультации с демократическими партиями и общественными организациями Северной Кореи.

Отвечая на вопрос Главы Американской Делегации относительно организации работы по остальным пунктам программы, генерал Штыков высказал следующее:

а/ по остальным пунктам также необходимо создать Подкомиссии,

б/ но к созданию таких Подкомиссий Советская Делегация полностью не готова, так как достаточного количества советников и экспертов.

Генерал Арнольд заявил, что:

а/ Американская Делегация полностью согласна с Советской Делегацией о необходимости создания Подкомиссий и

б/ предлагает по пунктам 2 и 3 программы работы назначить Глав Подкомиссий с тем, чтобы они начали предварительную подготовку и подбор необходимого количества экспертов и советников для их Подкомиссий,

в/ пункт 4 оставить на дальнейшее изучение,

г/ прежде чем Подкомиссия начнет работу над первым пунктом, Совместная Комиссия должна согласиться по некоторым общим принципам, поэтому необходимо сразу же приступить к обсуждению первого пункта, после чего назначить Подкомиссию, согласно предложения Советской Делегации.

Генерал Штыков согласился с предложением назначить Глав Подкомиссий по пунктам 2 и 3 и заявил, что Подкомиссии приступят к работе когда будет подобрано необходимое количество советников и экспертов.

По пункту первому уже была достаточная дискуссия и все что остается сделать, это создать Подкомиссию, которая выработает необходимые предложения по выполнению этого пункта, и через 3 дня представить свои предложения на утверждение Совместной Комиссии.

Генерал Арнольд согласился с предложением генерала Штыкова и следующие Подкомиссии были назначены.

Р Е Ш Е Н И Е

1. По пункту первому Совместной программы работы Главы Подкомиссии:

Г-н С.К. ЦАРАПКИН - Советская Делегация.
Г-н С.В. ТЭЙЕР - Американская Делегация.

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2. По пункту второму совместной программы работы
Главы Подкомиссии:
Генерал-майор И.Г. ЛЕБЕДЕВ - Советская Делегация
Полковник О.Х. БРИТТОН - Американская Делегация.

3. По пункту третьему совместной программы работы
Главы Комиссии:
Г-н Г.М. БАЛАСАНОВ - Советская Делегация
Г-н А.С. ВАНС - Американская Делегация.

5. Определение времени следующего заседания. Время следующего заседания было назначено на 3 апреля 1946 года, на 13.00.

ГЛАВА СОВЕТСКОЙ ДЕЛЕГАЦИИ
ГЕНЕРАЛ-ПОЛКОВНИК

Т.Ф. ШТЫКОВ

ГЛАВА АМЕРИКАНСКОЙ ДЕЛЕГАЦИИ
ГЕНЕРАЛ-МАЙОР
АМЕРИКАНСКОЙ АРМИИ

А.В. АРНОЛЬД

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NND 760090
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U.S. - SOVIET JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea

MINUTES

Eighth Meeting, 3 April 1946, 1400 hours
Duk Soo Palace, Seoul, Korea

Present

| U.S. | U.S.S.R. |
|---|---|
| Major General A. V. Arnold (Chairman) | Colonel General T. F. Shtikov |
| Mister W. R. Langdon | Extraordinary Minister S. K. Tsarapkin |
| Mister C. W. Thayer | Major General N. G. Lebedeff |
| ~~Colonel E. H. Booth~~ | ~~Colonel T. I. Korkulenko~~ |
| Colonel F. H. Britton | |

Advisors and Technical Experts were also present.

Secretariat

Captain W. W. McAllister (U.S.)
Colonel A. K. Zyubchenko (U.S.S.R.)

Agenda

1. Approval of the minutes of meeting no. 7.
2. Report of the Sub-commission on point #1 of the program of work.
3. Fixing the time for next meeting.

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept Instr. 12 Apr and 8 July 1976
By FWD/Bhn NARS, Date MAR 31 1977

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1. Approval of the minutes of meeting no. 7.

The minutes of the seventh meeting were approved by the heads of both delegations.

2. Report of the Sub-commission on point #1 of the program of work.

Papers--
Report of Political Sub-commission. (attached)

Objections to Soviet Exclusion Proposal U.S. Paper #21 (attached)

General Arnold opened the discussion by asking for a report from the Sub-commission on point #1 of the program of work. The co-chairmen, Mr. Thayer and Mr. Tsarapkin, read the joint report respectively in English and Russian, copies of which are appended hereto. General Arnold questioned whether the Soviet Delegation had anything to suggest in the way of action since no agreement had been reached by the Sub-commission. After a negative reply General Arnold made a statement entitled "Objections to Soviet Exclusion Proposal", wherein the Soviet Delegation stated that "the Joint Commission must not consult with those parties and groupings which voice opposition against the decision of Moscow Conference of Three Ministers in Korea", listing two basic reasons for opposing this proposal; namely, (1) the most fundamental objection is that the rule is uncalled for by the necessities of the situation, unauthorized by our instructions under the Moscow Decision, and above all, thoroughly undemocratic in spirit, and (2) it is unworkable and disfranchizes the overwhelming majority of Southern Koreans (to support this objection, statements of several political leaders were read).

In reply to General Shtikov's questions, (1) "The decision of the Three Ministers accepted in Moscow directed to the rendering of help to Korea in the re-establishment of her independence, meaning that the three powers consider that Korea cannot get along at present without this help. The Soviet Command and its delegation are convinced about that on the basis of experience gained during the time of stay in Korea. Does the American Delegation agree with this?" and (2) "We also know that the Korean people, having perceived the essence of the Moscow Decision and having understood that these decisions were accepted by the three great democratic governments, and that they have expressed their actual desire to help Korea in the revival of her independence, trust these governments and reflect their goodwill and actions. Moreover, as is seen from the press and from the letters received from the Korean people, they expect our decision about the creation of the Provisional Korean Government as soon as possible. Consequently, can we speak with those who are against the goodwill and refuse such a help?", General Arnold made the following reply: "In answer to question (1), the American Delegation is for and fully prepared to carry out all the provisions of the Moscow Decision including the giving of aid to Korea for its revival as stated in the Decision, and in answer to question (2), I would like to repeat

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a part of my first statement which is as follows: If the Korean people disagree with us and sincerely believe that they can prosper better without our temporary help and guidance, they have every right to think so, so long as they do not implement their beliefs in such a way as to harm the welfare of the majority of Koreans by preventing our providing the essential help and assistance for their political, economic and social progress...there are no Koreans who object to the help of the Allies now that they know the Moscow Decision is final". It was decided to postpone discussion on this topic until the next meeting to permit further study of the sub-commission's report and General Arnold's statement.

3. Fixing the time for next meeting.

The next meeting was scheduled for 1300 hours on 5 April 1946.

A. V. ARNOLD
Major General, U.S.A.
Chief of U.S. Delegation
U. S. - Soviet Joint Commission
Chairman

T. F. SHTIKOV
Colonel General
Chief of Soviet Delegation
U. S. - Soviet Joint Commission

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HEADQUARTERS
U.S. - SOVIET JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea

REPORT OF POLITICAL SUB-COMMISSION

on its discussion of necessary qualifications of political parties and social organizations to be consulted by the Commission.

The Soviet member proposed two conditions for parties and organizations to be consulted:

(1) Democratic parties and social organizations to be consulted by the Joint Commission must be officially recognized.

(2) The Joint Commission must not consult with those parties and groupings which voice opposition against the decision of Moscow Conference of Three Ministers on Korea.

No agreement could be reached as to (2), and discussion of (1) was not completed.

With respect to the first condition, the Soviet delegate explained that as officially recognized parties and organizations should be considered those which are known to the Korean people by their activities, through the press, which have central guiding organs, are known to the Soviet Command in the North and correspondingly to the American Command in the south of Korea through their registrations, and which sponsor measures supported by the people.

During the discussion of the second condition, the American representative made a critical comment to the effect that this condition was formulated in negative form and remarked that it was important to insist on the prerequisite that parties and social organizations would cooperate with the Commission, i. e., would assist the Joint Commission in the fulfillment of paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Moscow Decision on Korea.

Taking into consideration these remarks of the American representative, the Soviet delegate changed the original version of the second condition, formulating it in a positive form, as follows:

The Joint Commission must consult with those democratic parties and social organizations, which fully support the decision of the Moscow Conference of Three Ministers concerning Korea and cooperate with the Commission in the fulfillment of this decision.

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Page 10. In support of the necessity to require the second condition from the Korean parties and social organizations, the Soviet delegate advanced the following arguments:

1. The Joint Soviet American Commission was established and convened in order to fulfill paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Moscow Decision on Korea, and namely to

(a) assist the formation of the Provisional Korean Government and the preliminary elaboration of appropriate measures;

(b) work out measures also for helping and assisting/trusteeship/ the political, economic and social progress of the Korean people, development of democratic self-government and the establishment of the national independence of Korea.

2. While effecting the work entrusted to it, the Commission must consult with Korean Democratic parties and social organizations. It is self evident that the Commission must invite for consultation, and take under advisement the opinions and proposals of only such parties and organizations which agree with the Moscow Decision and support it fully. It cannot be otherwise, since the work of the Commission consists of fulfilling the Moscow Decision and nothing else. Consequently the Commission in its work must depend on and take into consideration the opinions and proposals of those Korean parties and organizations which fully support the program for reconstructing an independent Korean state as provided for in the Moscow Decision. Only under such a condition our Commission will have the guarantee that the Moscow Decision regarding Korea will be exactly fulfilled and that the future of Korea as an independent state will be assured.

3. The Commission must not consult with such parties and organizations which voice opposition against Moscow Decision for the reason that it is the duty of the Commission to fulfill Moscow Decision, and for that purpose it must consult with, and take into consideration the opinions and proposals of Korean parties and organizations with respect to the questions directly related to the paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Decision. It is fully evident that the Commission does not have anything to consult about with those parties and

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organizations which voice opposition against the Moscow Decision. The American representative in the sub-commission stated that no such condition for the necessity of support of the Moscow Decision for the parties and organizations with which the Commission should consult was mentioned or implied in the Moscow Decision, that he regarded its application as an unauthorized extension of the Commission's authority, and that he saw no necessity for it provided the parties consulted were genuinely democratic in aims and methods and were prepared to cooperate with and support the Commission in the fulfillment of its tasks. In the view of the American member, distaste for paragraph 3 of the Moscow Decision in which trusteeship is mentioned was a perfectly natural reaction of any patriotic Korean, and provided he was willing loyally to submit to the Joint Commission's decisions and carry them out, nothing more could be asked of him.

Furthermore, the American Delegate stated that if the Commission will not consult with those parties which voice opposition against Moscow Decision (against paragraph 3), it will not have anybody to consult with in the South of Korea since according to his information there are no prominent parties and organizations of any shade of opinion in the South which had not publicly registered their preference for immediate independence rather than trusteeship. If the Soviet Delegate knew of any such parties, the American delegate would like to know which he had in mind.

The Soviet delegate disagreed with the above view stating that in the south of Korea there were parties and organizations which maintain the position of full support of the Moscow Decision on Korea, and did not name these parties stating that this could be discussed when examining the list of parties.

The Soviet representative further considers that the Moscow Decision is the basis, or the foundation, for the work of the Commission, and that unless the parties and organizations invited for consultation support this decision, the work of the Commission will be unavoidably ineffective and will not succeed.

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The Soviet Delegate considers further that the setting of the second condition before the parties and organizations with which the Commission shall consult does in no way constitute an unauthorized extension of the Commission's authority, but that it does directly follow from the Moscow Decision, since it is obvious that the object of consultation with the parties and organizations will not be a discussion of whether they agree with paragraph 3 of the Moscow Decision, providing for the working out of measures for helping and assisting /trusteeship/ the political, economic and social progress of the Korean peoples, the development of democratic self-government and the establishment of the national independence of Korea. This question is clear to the Korean people, which regards it with approval and fully supports this program.

The object of the consultation of the Commission with democratic parties and social organizations consists in enabling them to expound their views and express their wishes, of how, in what manner, in their opinion, it would be best to organize the fulfillment by the Commission of the Moscow Decision. The Moscow Decision as a document is an organic unit; it is the political program of actions of the Allies in Korea, and we cannot artifically break it into two parts.

This Decision must be supported as a whole. But the Joint Commission has nothing about which to consult with those parties and organizations which voice opposition to any part whatever of the Moscow Decision and do not support it, including the provision for helping and assisting /trusteeship/ the political, economic, and social progress of the Korean people, the development of democratic self-government and the establishment of the national independence of Korea.

The American representative considers that parties and organizations which voice opposition against trusteeship should not be barred from consultation. To exclude from consultation parties and organizations merely because they entertained a view concerning the manner of assisting Korea, at variance with the view of the Soviet and American Governments was a violation of a fundamental democratic principle.

In the opinion of the American delegate, such parties



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and organizations can be invited to consult with the Commission under the condition that they should give assurances to the Commission that they are ready to cooperate with it and to support it in the fulfillment of the problems entrusted to it by paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Moscow Decision.

The Final Soviet proposal was:

The Joint Commission must consult with those democratic parties and social organizations, which fully support the decision of the Moscow Conference of Three Ministers concerning Korea and cooperate with the Commission in the fulfillment of this decision.

The final American Proposal was:

The Joint Commission will consult with all political parties and social organizations which are truly democratic in their aims and methods and which are prepared loyally to cooperate with and fully support the Joint Commission in the fulfillment of its tasks under paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Moscow Decision.

CHARLES W. THAYER
Commissioner of U.S. Delegation

S. K. TSARAPKIN
Commissioner of U.S.S.R. Delegation

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## OBJECTION TO SOVIET EXCLUSION PROPOSAL

There are, as we have indicated, two basic reasons for opposing the Soviet proposition to exclude from consultation those who do not "fully support the Moscow Decision" in the sense that intimates a preference for trusteeship over immediate independence.

This first and most fundamental objection is that the rule is unsalled for by the necessities of the situation, unauthorized by our instructions under the Moscow Decision, and above all, thoroughly undemocratic in spirit. Our task requires the full cooperation of all democratic Koreans in carrying out our assignment and nothing more; our directive, the Moscow Decision, neither mentions nor implies any such exclusion rule; and the basic principle of democratic procedure as we understand it, forbids our excluding from the great task of creating a Korean democracy all those who entertain a political idea at variance with ours, so long as they agree not to permit their understandable desire for independence to harm their cause - the cause of Korean democracy. If they disagree with us and sincerely believe that they can prosper better without our temporary help and guidance, they have every right to think so, so long as they do not implement their beliefs in such a way as to harm the welfare of the majority of Koreans by preventing our providing the essential help and assistance for their political, economic and social progress.

This principle is so fundamental in the American conception of democracy that any violation of it would be totally unacceptable to the American people. Were we to accept the Russian proposal, I am convinced that our action would be instantly repudiated by our government. Furthermore, it is



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felt that the proposal would be interpreted as approaching a large section of the Korean people in a primitive and intolerant spirit, better designed to create disharmony and disunity, rather than that unity which is so essential to the establishment of a successful provisional Korean government.

Our second objection to the Soviet formula is that it is unworkable and that, in fact, it disfranchizes the overwhelming majority of Southern Koreans. If there are a few who profess to support fully the Moscow Decision including a preference for trusteeship rather than independence, every source of information available to us in Southern Korea indicates that they are completely at variance with - torn away from - the masses and cannot be considered representatives. Or else they are for some ulterior motive hiding their real desries under a form of deceptive phrase-making.

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On 9 January, the Han Kuk democratic party stated officially: "It is impossible for patriotic Koreans to support trusteeship." On 29 December, the Communists organ Chosun Inmin Po stated: "We absolutely oppose trusteeship."

Three weeks later, the Secretary of the Party stated, in a public radio adress: "We did not desire trusteeship," and added, "We must bow to international realities. It goes without saying that our real desire is for independence at this very instant."

On 8 January, the leader of the Nationalist party, in an official press release, stated, "The trusteeship announcement is the greatest international mistake ever made."

The Chief of Propaganda of the People's Party stated on 29 December, "I absolutely oppose trusteeship not only for the stated five-year period, but even for several months."

Three weeks later, the President of the People's Party stated: "All the Korean people oppose trusteeship."

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In the original American proposal, you will note, there were no exclusion rules at all as it was felt that the only ones necessary were inherent in our directive. If, however, the Joint delegates feel that they should be formulated in writing, the American delegation believes that they should be confined to two simple rules: (a) That those consulted be truly democratic, and (b) That they give adequate assurance of their readiness to work loyally with the Commission: Our proposal might be worded as follows:

"Only parties and social organizations will be consulted which have shown themselves to be truly democratic in their aims and methods and which, are able to give adequate proof in their genuine desire and ability to cooperate with each of the two military commands in their task of impleminting the Moscow Decision."

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СОВЕТСКО-АМЕРИКАНСКАЯ СОВМЕСТНАЯ КОМИССИЯ

Сеул, Корея

ПРОТОКОЛ ЗАСЕДАНИЯ 3 АПРЕЛЯ 1946 ГОДА, 14.00

№ 8

ПРИСУТСТВОВАЛИ

Представители Советской Делегации:

Генерал-полковник Т.Ф. ШТЫКОВ

Чрезвычайный посланник С.К. ЦАРАПКИН
Генерал-майор Н.Г. ЛЕБЕДЕВ
Полковник Т.М. КОРКУДЕНКО

Представители Американской Делегации:

Генерал-майор А.В. АРНОЛЬД /Председатель/
Г-н В.Р. ЛАНГДОН
Г-н С.В. ТЭЙЕР
Полковник Р.Х. БУТ
Полковник Ф.Х. БРИТТОН

Присутствовали также советники и технические эксперты.

СЕКРЕТАРИАТ

Капитан В.В. МАКАЛЛИСТЕР /США/
Полковник А.К. ЗЮБЧЕНКО /СССР/

ПОВЕСТКА ДНЯ:

1. Утверждение протокола заседания № 7.
2. Доклад Подкомиссии по пункту № 1 программы работы.
3. Определение времени следующего заседания.

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1. Утверждение протокола заседания № 7.

Протокол седьмого заседания был утвержден обеими Главами Делегаций.

2. Доклад Подкомиссии по пункту № 1 программы работы.

Документы:

Доклад Подкомиссии по политическим вопросам.

Возражения по предложению Советской Делегации.

Американский документ № 21.

Генерал Арнольд открыл заседание, предложив Подкомиссии по пункту № 1 программы работы сделать доклад. Представители Подкомиссии г-н Тейер и г-н Царапкин зачитали текст совместного доклада соответственно на английском и русском языках, копии которых прилагаются. Генерал Арнольд спросил имеет ли Советская Делегация что-нибудь предложить по существу вопроса, так как члены Подкомиссии не пришли к соглашению. После отрицательного ответа генерал Арнольд сделал заявление, озаглавленное: "Возражения по предложению Советской Делегации" Советская Делегация заявила, что: "Совместная Комиссия не должна консультироваться с теми партиями и группировками, которые выступают против решения Московского Совещания Трех Министров о Корее". Генерал Арнольд, возражая этому предложению выставил две основных причины, а именно: /1/ Самым основным возражением является то, что такое правило не вызывается необходимость настоящего положения, не соответствует нашим инструкциям по Московскому решению и кроме всего, совершенно недемократично по духу, /2/ что оно неприменимо и лишает права голоса большинства южных корейцев /в подтверждение этого возражения были зачитаны заявления нескольких политических лидеров/.

В ответ на вопросы генерала ШТЫКОВА /1/ "Решение Трех Министров, принятое в Москве направлено на то, чтобы оказать помощь Корее в возрождении ее независимости. Значит три державы считают, что Корея без этой помощи в настоящее время обойтись не может. Советское Командование и его Делегация в этом убеждены на основе того опыта, который мы имеем за время нашего пребывания в Корее. Согласна ли с этим Американская Делегация? и /2/ "Нам также известно, что корейский народ, разобравшись с существом Московского решения, и, понимая что это решение приняли три великие демократические правительства и выразили действительное желание помогать Корее в возрождении ее независимости, доверяет этим правительствам и отражает их добрую волю и действия. Кроме того, как видно из печати и писем, которые получаем от корейского населения, они ждут нашего по возможности скорейшего решения о создании Временного Корейского Правительства. Следовательно, можно ли разговаривать с теми, которые выступают против доброй воли и отвергают эту помощь?", генерал Арнольд дал следующий ответ: Ответ на вопрос /1/ "Американская Делегация вполне готова выполнять все пункты Московского решения, включая помощь Корее по возрождению ее, как указано в решении, и ответ на вопрос /2/ я хочу повторить часть своего первого выступления, которое гласит: если корейский народ

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не соглашается с нами и искренне верит в то, что он может лучше процветать без нашей временной помощи и содействия, - у них есть все права так думать, - поскольку они не употребляют свою веру таким образом, чтобы нанести ущерб благополучию большинства корейцев, мешая предоставлению им существенной помощи и содействия в политическом, экономическом и социальном прогрессе. Нет таких корейцев, которые отвергали бы помощь союзников в настоящее время, когда они уже знают, что Московское решение является окончательным".

Было решено отложить обсуждение этого вопроса до следующего заседания, чтобы иметь возможность изучить доклад Подкомиссии и заявление генерала Арнольд.

3. Определение времени следующего заседания.

Следующее заседание назначено на 5 апреля 1946 г., в 13.00.

ГЛАВА СОВЕТСКОЙ ДЕЛЕГАЦИИ
ГЕНЕРАЛ-ПОЛКОВНИК

Т.Ф. ШТЫКОВ

ГЛАВА АМЕРИКАНСКОЙ ДЕЛЕГАЦИИ
ГЕНЕРАЛ-МАЙОР
АМЕРИКАНСКОЙ АРМИИ

А.В. АРНОЛЬД

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ДОКЛАД ПОДКОМИССИИ № 1

ОТНОСИТЕЛЬНО ОБСУЖДЕНИЯ НЕОБХОДИМЫХ УСЛОВИЙ, ПРЕД"ЯВЛЯЕМЫХ К ПОЛИТИЧЕСКИМ ПАРТИЯМ И ОБЩЕСТВЕННЫМ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯМ, С КОТОРЫМИ БУДЕТ КОНСУЛЬТИРОВАТЬСЯ КОМИССИЯ

Представитель Советской Делегации предложил два условия, которым должны отвечать партии и организации, с которыми будет консультироваться Комиссия:

1. Демократические партии и общественные организации, с которыми будет консультироваться Совместная Комиссия, должны быть официально признанными.

2. Совместная Комиссия не должна консультироваться с теми партиями и группировками, которые выступают против решения Московского Совещания Трех Министров о Корее.

По пункту 2 не было достигнуто соглашение, обсуждение пункта 1 также не было закончено.

По первому условию Советский делегат раз"яснил, что официально признанными следует считать те партии и организации, которые известны корейскому народу по их деятельности, по печати, имеют свои центральные руководящие органы, известны Советскому Командованию на Севере и соответственно Американскому Командованию на Юге Кореи по их регистрации, и мероприятия которых поддерживаются народом.

В ходе обсуждения второго условия Американский представитель высказал критическое замечание, что это условие сформулировано в негативной форме, и заметил, что в качестве условия важно отметить, что партии и общественные организации будут сотрудничать с Комиссией, т.е. оказывать Совместной Комиссии содействие в выполнении ею §§ 2 и 3 Московского решения о Корее.

Учитывая эти замечания Американского представителя, Советский представитель изменил первоначальную редакцию второго условия, изложив ее в позитивной форме, а именно:

"Совместная Комиссия должна консультироваться с теми демократическими партиями и общественными организациями, которые полностью поддерживают решение Московского Совещания Трех Министров о Корее и содействуют Совместной Комиссии в выполнении этого решения".

В обоснование необходимости пред"явления корейским партиям и общественным организациям второго условия, Советский делегат высказал следующие соображения:

1. Совместная Советско-Американская Комиссия учреждена и призвана для того, чтобы выполнить §§ 2 и 3 Московского решения о Корее, а именно:

а/ оказать содействие образованию Временного Корейского Правительства и для предварительной разработки соответствующих мероприятий;

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б/ разработать также меры помощи и содействия /опека/ политическому, экономическому и социальному прогрессу корейского народа, развитию демократического самоуправления и установления государственной независимости Кореи.

2. Осуществляя порученную ей работу, Комиссия должна консультироваться с корейскими демократическими партиями и общественными организациями. Само собой разумеется, что Комиссия должна привлекать к консультации и заслушивать мнения и предложения только тех партий и организаций, которые согласны с Московским решением и полностью его поддерживают. Иначе и не может быть, ибо содержанием работы Комиссии является выполнение Московского решения и ни что иное. Следовательно, Комиссия в своей работе должна полагаться и принимать во внимание мнения и предложения тех корейских партий и организаций, которые полностью поддерживают ту программу возрождения корейского независимого государства, которая зафиксирована в Московском решении. Только при таком условии наша Комиссия сможет иметь гарантию, что Московское решение в отношении Кореи будет выполнено точно и будущее Кореи, как самостоятельного демократического государства, будет обеспечено.

3. Комиссия не должна консультироваться с теми партиями и организациями, которые выступают против Московского решения, потому что обязанностью Комиссии является выполнение Московского решения, и для этого ей надо рассмотреть и учесть мнения и предложения корейских партий и организаций по вопросам, прямо относящимся к §§ 2 и 3 Московского решения: Вполне очевидно, что с теми партиями и организациями, которые выступают против Московского решения, Комиссия консультироваться не о чем.

Американский представитель в Подкомиссии заявил, что подобное условие /о необходимости поддержки Московского решения/ для партий и организаций, с которыми Комиссия должна консультироваться, не упоминалось и не подразумевалось в Московском решении, что он рассматривает применение этого условия, как превышение власти со стороны Комиссии, и что он не видит никакой необходимости требовать от партий поддержки Московского решения при том условии, что партии, с которыми будет консультироваться Комиссия, действительно демократичны в своих целях и методах и готовы сотрудничать с Комиссией и поддерживать ее в выполнении ее задач. Американский представитель считает, что неприязненное отношение к § 3 Московского решения, где говорится об опеке, является совершенно естественной реакцией каждого корейского патриота, и при условии лояльного подчинения с его стороны решениям Комиссии и желания провести эти решения в жизнь, ничего больше от него и не требуется.

К тому же, Американский делегат заявил, что если Комиссия не будет консультироваться с теми партиями, которые выступают против Московского решения /против § 3/, то тогда Комиссия не с кем будет консультироваться на Юге Кореи, так как, по его информации, на Юге Кореи нет таких выдающихся партий и организаций любого оттенка, которые не выступали бы публично за предпочтение немедленной независимости перед опекой. Если же Советский делегат знает о таких партиях, Американский делегат хотел бы узнать, какие партии имеются в виду. Советский делегат возразил, заявив, что на Юге Кореи есть такие партии и организации, которые стоят на позиции полной поддержки решений о Корее, но не назвал эти

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партии, заявив, что это можно будет обсудить при рассмотрении списка партий.

Советский представитель считает, что Московское решение является базой, основой работы Комиссии и без поддержки этих решений со стороны приглашаемых к консультации партий и организаций работа Комиссии неизбежно окажется неэффективной и успеха не достигнет. Советский делегат, к тому же, считает, что пред"явление второго условия к партиям и организациям, с которыми Комиссия будет консультироваться, вовсе не является превышением полномочий Комиссии, а прямо вытекает из самого Московского решения, ибо само собой разумеется, что предметом консультации с партиями и организациями будет не дискуссия о том, согласны или не согласны партии и организации с § 3 Московского решения, предусматривающим разработку мер помощи и содействия /опека/ политическому, экономическому и социальному прогрессу корейского народа, развитию демократического самоуправления и установлению государственной независимости Кореи. Вопрос этот для корейского народа ясен, он к нему относится положительно и полностью поддерживает эту программу. Смысл консультации Комиссии с демократическими партиями и организациями заключается в том, чтобы дать им возможность изложить свои взгляды и высказать свои пожелания, как, каким образом, по их мнению, лучше было бы организовать выполнение Комиссией Московского решения. Московское решение является органически единым документом, это политическая программа действий союзников в Корее, и мы не можем искусственно разбивать ее на две части. Это решение должно поддерживаться в целом. С теми же партиями и общественными организациями, которые выступают против какой бы то ни было части Московского решения, включая мероприятия о помощи и содействии /опека/ политическому, экономическому и социальному прогрессу корейского народа, развитию демократического самоуправления и установлению государственной независимости Кореи, не поддерживают его, - Совместной Комиссии консультироваться не о чем.

Американский представитель считает, что не следует отстранять от участия в консультации такие партии и организации, которые выступают против опеки. Отстранить от консультации партии и организации только потому, что они придерживаются взгляда о способе содействия Корее, отличающегося от взгляда Советского и Американского Правительства, - было бы нарушением основного демократического принципа. По мнению Американского представителя, эти партии и организации Комиссия может привлечь к консультации при условии, что они дадут заверение в том, что они готовы сотрудничать с Комиссией и поддерживать Комиссию при выполнении ею задач, возложенных на нее §§ 2 и 3 Московского решения.

Окончательным Советским предложением на Подкомиссии было:

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Совместная Комиссия должна консультироваться с теми демократическими партиями и общественными организациями, которые полностью поддерживают решение Московского Совещания Трех Министров относительно Кореи и содействуют Комиссии в выполнении этого решения.

Окончательным Американским предложением на Подкомиссии было:

Совместная Комиссия будет консультироваться со всеми политическими партиями и общественными организациями, которые действительно демократичны в своих целях и методах и готовы к искреннему сотрудничеству и полной поддержке Совместной Комиссии в выполнении ее задач по §§ 2 и 3 Московского решения.

Член Советской Делегации

С.К. ТАРАПКИН

Член Американской Делегации

С.В. ТЭЙЕР

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U.S. - SOVIET JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea

MINUTES

Ninth Meeting, 5 April 1946, 1300 hours
Duk Soo Palace, Seoul, Korea

Present

| U.S. | U.S.S.R. |
|---|---|
| Major General A. V. Arnold (Chairman) | Colonel General T. F. Shtikov |
| Mister W. R. Langdon | Extraordinary Minister S. K. Tsarapkin |
| Mister C. W. Thayer | Major General N. G. Lebedeir |
| Colonel R. H. Booth | Colonel T. I. Korkulenko |
| Colonel F. H. Britton | |

Advisors and Technical Experts were also present.

Secretariat

Captain W. W. McAllister (U.S.)
Colonel A. K. Zyubchenko (U.S.S.R.)

Agenda

1. Approval of minutes of meeting number 8.
2. Continuation of the discussion of Point no. 1 of the program of work.
3. Fixing the time for the next meeting.

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1. Approval of minutes of meeting number 8.

The minutes of the eighth meeting were approved by the heads of both Delegations.

2. Continuation of the discussion of Point #1 of the program of work.

Papers--
U.S. Paper #23
Soviet Document #6

U.S.#23
U.S. Objection to Present Approach and New Approach to Problem.

Soviet #6
Proposal and Point of View of the Representatives of the Soviet Command on the Joint Sub-Commission's Report on Item 1 of the Program of Work.

General Arnold opened the discussion by asking whether the Soviet Delegation had completed its study of the U.S. Paper #21 entitled "Objection to Soviet Exclusion Proposal". In reply General Shtikov stated that the Soviet Delegation had studied the paper and he continued by presenting the Soviet point of view and suggestions as expressed in Soviet Document #6 entitled "Proposal and Point of View of the Representatives of the Soviet Command on the Joint Sub-Commission's Report on Item 1 of the Program of Work", a copy of which is appended hereto and is hereby made an official part of these minutes. Replying to General Shtikov's statement, General Arnold stated that the U.S. Delegation appreciates the spirit of compromise with respect to the so-called exclusion rules; however, the U.S. delegation could not accept the Soviet offer because (1) requiring the retraction of a statement of desire for immediate independence over trusteeship would mean imposing a doctrine or belief upon the Koreans, taking away their democratic rights of freedom of thought and freedom of speech, (2) the idea as expressed by General Shtikov could hardly be carried out short of a dictated purge of parties which is not in accord with our conception of democratic party activity. General Arnold added that the Soviet statement indicated certain misunderstandings or misinterpretations of the American view. However, he did not wish to take up the Commission's time to point out these misunderstandings in detail. He continued by stating that questions of fact and of principle had arisen and to resolve them would entail additional delay in the Joint Commission's work. To elaborate on this statement, he presented U.S. Paper #23 entitled "U.S. Objection to Present Approach and Proposed New Approach to Problem", a copy of which is appended hereto and is hereby made an official part of these minutes. In reply General Shtikov stated (1) The prospective work of the Commission is not so grave in the view of the Soviet Delegation but what the tasks assigned by the Moscow Decision on Korea can be accomplished by the Joint Commission, and (2) that the difference in the two governmental systems which General Arnold mentioned cannot be an obstacle for the formation of the Korean Government, that the experience of one's country should be considered but to force it or to recommend it to some other government would not be proper because, as General Arnold said, the American and Soviet experience cannot be completely adopted for Korea. The representatives of the Soviet Command did not compare and cannot compare the two constitutions or the two different systems of governmental structure, and to discuss such here is not the function of the Delegation.



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The Soviet representatives assure the U.S. Delegation that it is not being guided by its constitution or its government structure and will not be guided in the approach to the formation of the ~~Provisional~~ Korean Democratic Government by such because the representatives of the Soviet Command consider that the Korean people have far to go before they can have a constitution similar to that of the Soviet people, and (3) that, objecting to the proposal of the U.S. Delegation about the U.S. proposed system on the formation of the Korean Government including compilation of a list of leaders with whom the Commission will consult, the acceptance of such a proposal would be a breach in democratic procedure and the Moscow Decision, and proposed the following plan for the solution of point 1 of the program of work: (a) The list of democratic parties and social organizations may be submitted to the Joint Commission by the Soviet representatives for North Korea and by the United States representatives for South Korea, (b) After the approval of these lists by the Joint Commission, the leaders of the democratic parties and social organizations must be summoned and be informed of the order of consultation and the collection of proposals in the formation of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government, (c) Democratic parties and social organizations, having received from the Joint Commission a number of questions and proposals, will do the necessary work in their central and local subordinate organizations summoning for that purpose members of the party as well as non-members who sympathize with the party, and (d) The Joint Commission will create the necessary proposals, advices and recommendations of the democratic parties and social organizations, summoning, if necessary for the work, the representatives of these parties and social organizations. After consideration of all proposals, the sub-commission will work out a single project of decisions which will be forwarded to the Joint Commission for consideration. In closing the meeting, General Arnold stated that General Shtikov's remarks indicate, perhaps as a result of difficulties of interpretation, that he does not fully comprehend the statements of the U.S. Delegation regarding difference of principle and difference of fact, and by General Shtikov's statements regarding the different systems and constitutions, indicates a definite misunderstanding of what the U.S. Delegation stated which would be cleared up after a careful study. General Arnold suggested that both Delegations study each other's proposals and continue this discussion at the next meeting.

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3. Fixing the time for the next meeting.

The time for the next meeting was set for 1300 hours on 6 April 1946.

A. V. ARNOLD
Major General, U.S.A.
Chief of U.S. Delegation
U. S. - Soviet Joint Commission
Chairman

T. F. SHTIKOV
Colonel General
Chief of Soviet Delegation
U.S. - Soviet Joint Commission



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U.S. #23

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U.S. OBJECTION TO PRESENT APPROACH AND PROPOSED NEW APPROACH TO PROBLEM

The net result of our discussions on consultation thus far has been a complete stalemate. While we are both sincerely trying to achieve the aims set by the Moscow Decision, we naturally have different ideas as to how to achieve these aims. It is only natural that each of us should look at our task in the light of our particular experience and our experiences are different; just as our democratic principles are different, for no two democracies are alike. We also have honest differences of opinion as to questions of fact concerning conditions in Korea. These differences in principles and differences as to fact are very clearly demonstrated in the report of the sub-commission on consultation. One delegate feels that opposition to any aspect of the Moscow Decision should disqualify a party from consultation. The other delegate considers this contrary to his conception of democracy. One delegate says that there are parties in southern Korea which fully support all aspects of the Moscow Decision. The other delegate disagrees in this question of fact.

For the past week we have been endeavoring to approach our task along a line which I am convinced is bound to multiply our differences of principle and differences in the interpretation of facts and certainly will not solve them. While I assure General Shtikov that this delegation is just as ready as his to devote all its energy and as much time as is necessary to the fulfillment of our tasks, neither of us can increase the number of hours in a day or the number of days in a month. If we progress in the future as slowly as we have to date, I hate to think how long it will take before Korea has a Provisional Democratic Government.

Even if we were able to reconcile our present differences as to whom to exclude from consultation, we should immediately be confronted with the next problem of whom to include in our consultations. General Shtikov has proposed a formula to include parties that are "officially recognized." He interprets this to mean parties which have central



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organizations and their own press organs. They should be nationally known and known to the respective Commands, and should advocate measures supported by the masses of the people. While this formula might be perfectly suitable in highly democratic countries such as the Soviet Union and the United States, it is in my opinion completely unsatisfactory for Korea where political organization is in its infancy. According to my information, less than 20 per cent of the population is represented in organized political parties or social organizations which have central representation or which are known on a national scale or even on a zonal scale. To exclude 80 per cent of the population from consultation would, in my view, be as undemocratic as to exclude those who favor independence over trusteeship.

But let us suppose, for the sake of argument, that we can reconcile this second fundamental difference too and thus agree on the conditions to be fulfilled by the parties we are to consult. The next problem would be how to apply these conditions to the numerous parties in Northern and Southern Korea when preparing our list of parties to be consulted. Each time we have asked how these qualifications are to be applied, it has been suggested, that the problem will solve itself in discussions between delegates, of the facts pertaining to each party. I fear that the different conceptions of the political party systems illustrated by the one-party system in Russia and the multiple party system in America may well give rise to more differences of principle. But aside from this stumbling block, it has already been clearly demonstrated that our information on the factual conditions existing in the various political parties in Korea today, differs widely and I fail to see how we could reconcile these differences of fact if we were to pursue our present line of approach.

Assuming, for the sake of argument, however, that we could prepare a full list, the next difficulty we face, though largely a mechanical one, is equally hard to solve. Exactly how are we going to consult with the numerous parties and organizations which it will

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be necessary to talk to if we are to get any idea of what the great mass of the Korean people desires considering the absence of any highly organized party system in Korea? How are we going to submit to them the questions for consultation? How are we going to obtain their replies? How are we going to submit the supplementary questions that will be constantly arising? How are we to record this mass of information and opinion? It has been suggested again that this will be relatively simple once our principles are established, but in reply to repeated questions of how exactly this is to be done we have received no satisfactory answer, nor do we see how a satisfactory answer can be made.

But suppose again that by a miracle this tremendous mechanical problem is overcome---The next question is how to evaluate the answer received from various parties and social organizations. Here, again, our different conceptions as to the role of various types of social organizations such as trade-unions are going to raise questions of principle just as difficult if not as impossible to solve as the present problem of the exclusion clause. In Russia, as I understand it, trade-unions are considered more or less as political parties, and can nominate candidates to political offices. In America, we regard trade-unions as organizations for the protection of the purely economic interests of the workers. They play a very small political role; when a worker desires to participate in political life, he usually does so through an entirely different organization--that of the political parties themselves. Furthermore, it would be Utopian to suppose that our facts as to the relative strength of these groups or the relative value to be given to their opinions would correspond, and I fail to see how we could reconcile our differences between ourselves unless we resorted to elections, which, I think we both agree, are out of the question for the time being.

Finally, our present line of approach would require us to develop a composite picture of the type of structure best suited to the wishes and needs of Korea's various groups. Here, again, our conceptions of democratic practices are bound to give us entirely different ideas as to the type of governmental structure we are to recommend.

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If there is any doubt of this in your mind, I would only suggest that you compare the American constitution with the Stalinist constitution. Both of them are democratic constitutions for democratic states, and yet they differ fundamentally in their structure and in their content.

What I have said indicates to the U. S. Delegation the utter futility of pursuing our present approach. I am convinced that it will lead only to a series of stalemates such as we have now, and that we will never accomplish our tasks despite all the effort we may sincerely devote to our work.

I would therefore like to suggest that we now adopt a slightly different approach which I feel confident will permit us not only to reconcile our differences in political conceptions but our differences in fact as well. I believe also that it has a number of advantages which the method we have been investigating does not offer. Basically, I suggest that from the very outset of our discussions we ask the Koreans to give us the benefit of their opinions as to fact and that they be allowed to express their preferences in the conflict of principles. After all, it is their government we are trying to form, and if it is to have any lasting quality, it must conform to their desires and special needs. Just as no two other countries have built two identical democratic structures, we cannot expect the Koreans to build one identical either to that of the United States or to that of Russia. Thus, when we differ as we do at present over a principle and each of us puts forward our own interpretation as to its correct solution, let us ask the Koreans which interpretation they prefer. Let us do that now, without wasting further time in fruitless discussions. A further advantage of bringing the Koreans into our deliberations at the start of our work is that the final product - the Government we are to form - will have much more prestige and much greater acceptability in the eyes of the Korean masses than any synthetic foreign product we Americans and Russians may concoct between us.

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I am not suggesting that we can avoid finding a solution to the differences I have mentioned. These matters of principle must be solved. But I believe that the method for reconciling our differences is far more likely to produce satisfactory results than the method we have heretofore examined. Our task can be compared to the solving of an algebraic problem with three unknown quantities. To do it we must have three equations or relationships. Otherwise it is impossible to solve. What I am suggesting is the introduction of our third relationship or equation. With it I believe we can solve our problem. Without it I fear failure is practically a mathematical certainty.

Specifically my proposal contemplates that we instruct the sub-commission to proceed at once with the compilation of a list of a few of the principal party leaders from both North and South Korea whose advice we may ask in the solution of our future problems: for example, which other parties and groups we should include in our list for consultation; what weight should be given to the views of the various parties and organizations, and how their differences of view on questions about which we shall consult them, could best be reconciled. These party leaders may be consulted separately or as a group as the Commission may decide most convenient in each case as it arises. They can likewise present their views and advice individually or collectively as may be most appropriate in each case. I suggest that this group initially be comparatively small and that it be composed of leaders from both the north and the south. Later, the list can be expanded on the basis of the advice the group gives us regarding other groups. In selecting it, I suggest that the sub-commission be instructed to select party leaders of known integrity and experience and national reputation whose views we can rely on confidently. In selecting these groups, I think it would be wise to instruct the members of the sub-commission to give to the Soviet delegate a deciding vote as to which party leaders should be selected from the north and the American member the deciding vote on which should be selected from the south. I do

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not exclude, however, the possibility that each member will be given a voice in the composition of the list of party leaders from the zone of the other member. I believe that we could leave it up to the common sense of the sub-commission members to determine between them who the most suitable party leaders are. After all, their choice is not very great, for as a result of the oppression by Japan of Korea's political life, political leaders of experience are unfortunately all too rare, as yet. I would also instruct the members of the Sub-Commission to compose this initial list in such numbers as to give adequate proportional representation both to political schools of thought and to the populations of North and South Korea.

I strongly recommend this proposal for our immediate consideration and adoption. As I have previously stated, we are getting nowhere fast along the line we have heretofore pursued. The present proposal, I am convinced, represents a fair compromise of our different points of view on the method of approach, and furthermore, will give each of us an equal opportunity to propound our own conceptions as to the best method of fulfilling our task. Finally, it will enable us to say when the Government is formed that it is not only for the Koreans and of the Koreans, but by the Koreans, as well.

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Soviet Doc. #6

PROPOSAL AND POINT OF VIEW
OF THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE SOVIET COMMAND ON THE JOINT
SUB-COMMISSION'S REPORT ON ITEM 1 OF THE JOINT AGENDA

The Representatives of the Soviet Command in the Joint Commission have carefully studied the report, submitted by the Joint Sub-Commission and have once more analyzed the motives, expressed by the representatives of both sides on the conditions for democratic parties and social organizations to be consulted by the Joint Commission. Furthermore, we have studied objections to the Soviet Proposal, which were expressed in General Arnold's statement during the Joint Commission's meeting of April 3.

The Representatives of the Soviet Command in a series of documents and statements have expressed their point of view and their understanding of the correct and necessary way of carrying out the Moscow Decision on Korea. Our opinion is that:

(a) The Moscow Decision of the Three Ministers must be carried out in the minutest details. The Korean people with the aid of their great Allies must get their government and achieve independence.

(b) The Representatives of the Soviet Command have already stated and are repeating their statement that the government must be created with the advice of democratic parties and social organizations.

Previous to consultation we feel that we have to know with whom to consult. For this reason we have included point 1 in our proposal, which reads: "Democratic parties and social organizations to be consulted by the Joint Commission must be officially recognized." Promoting this condition the Soviet Delegation believes that consultations on such an important question must not be held with separate individuals and small groups, but with democratic parties and social organizations. Democratic parties and social organizations must be widely known to the Korean masses by their programs, published and fought for, by their press and by their connections with the people. Only such parties have the right to participate in consulting the Joint Commission. The American and Soviet commands must be informed on the activities of those parties and social organizations which act quite openly in the

Presented by Soviet Delegation as Soviet Document #6.

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interests of the Korean people. They must also be informed of the existence of these democratic parties and social organizations by their registration, by the registeration of their programs, their press and central bodies (offices).

SECTION II

In regard to point 2 of our proposal concerning the consultations with only those democratic parties and social organizations, who recognized and support the Moscow Decision--this sentence has a far deeper meaning than the one which was expressed by the American representative at the Joint Sub-Commission and by General Arnold in his statement.

The Red Army and the Army of the United States have annihilated and disarmed the Japanese army and have done away with the Japanese domination in Korea. The Korean people are liberated from the Japanese yoke which existed during many years.

The Soviet Union and the United States are confronted by a rather important problem--to help the Korean people in establishing their government on a democratic basis. The first, the basic document in which the good-will and the aspiration of the Allied Powers is expressed--is the Moscow Decision of the Three Ministers on Korea. In having accepted this decision, the representatives of the Three States openly declared before the whole world as well as to the Korean people that Korea must be a free and a democratic state. This decision contains the program of the Allies--the conversion of Korea into a free and independent state. The majority of the Korean people have favorably accepted this decision. The Soviet Delegation is informed by the great number of resolutions, meetings, and documents that the Korean people in the North accepted this decision exceptionally warmly and with fullest approval--they accepted it as a decision that guarantees to them real freedom and independence.

The representatives of the Soviet Command are informed of single cases of opposition to this decision in North Korea; they are also informed by the newspapers about the opposition to this decision by a number of parties and social organizations in South Korea.

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The Soviet Representatives consider that the opposition against the Moscow Decision may be explained by two reasons:

1. At the joint sub-commission, Mr. Thayer explained that the word "trusteeship" which was written down in the Moscow Decision, was translated incorrectly having used the character "sintaku" which means protectorate or mandate management. Certainly we could have agreed with the opposition against such a "trusteeship", but, as is known, the Moscow Decision does not foresee either a protectorate or a mandate management.

2. The opposition against trusteeship was not the fault of the Korean people, neither was it their wish. We consider that this opposition was organized by those reactionary elements who were separated from the masses and have not undergone all the hardship the Korean people have gone through under the 35 years of the Japanese yoke. These oppositions were organized by the so-called "leaders" of some parties and their collaborators, who envisaged in the Moscow Decision a failure of their anti-democratic intentions. These "leaders" have no basis whatever for claim to power in Korea. Certainly it is they who did not like the decision of the Allies that Korea will be a democratic state and that the people of Korea will participate in the management of their state. The "leaders" of these parties and their fellow champions have by design, for their profit, perverted the essence of the Moscow Decision.

That is why the representatives of the Soviet Command have put forth such a condition, so as not to speak with and not to accept advice from those who oppose the Moscow Decision. We cannot understand the attitude of the representatives of the American Command towards the behaviour of these leaders and their fellow champions. We also do not understand some motives stated both by the representatives of the American Command at the joint sub-commission and by General Arnold in his statement concerning the Moscow Decision.

It seems strange to us that the Soviet Representatives have to protect the Moscow Decision and to prove its being right to the representatives of the American Command at the joint meetings.

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It must be known to the American representatives that in point 3 in which the word "trusteeship" occurs, a program of the Allies is outlined, who together with the democratic government, must elaborate measures of help and assistance for the political, economic and social progress of the Korean people, for the development of democratic self-government and the establishment of state independence in Korea. It is not that kind of "trusteeship" which is used by some states in the aim of colonization of peoples. The trusteeship which is foreseen by the decision of the Moscow Conference gives the Korean people its own government, guarantees the democracy from reaction and the conversion of a former colony in the shortest period of time in hist.. into a democratic, free, and independent state.

The Soviet Union and its representatives in the Joint Commission desire by all means to aid the Korean people in creating a new state, to insure for the people democratic rights and liberties, to legalize them, and on this basis to see Korea, in a short period of time, an independent and free country. Statements made by certain reactionary leaders that Korea has no need for the aid of the Allies--that they themselves would create a government--is just an attempt to seize power in Korea and prevent the country's democratization. It is an attempt to deprive the masses of the right to participate in the governing of their country. Those leaders who oppose the Moscow Decision are hostile to the Allies and occasionally slandered them, and to this day persist in their attempt to slander the Allies, have nothing in common with the Korean people and cannot express the will and true wishes of the Koreans. These leaders lay claim to power; the Korean people lay claim to democracy and true independence. The Korean people want to see their future Provisional Democratic Government expressing the hopes and yearnings of the whole of the Korean people. The Koreans know that such a government can only be had as a result of the realization of the Moscow Decision and with the help of the great Allies--U.S.S.R. and America.

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The representatives of the Soviet Command are of the opinion that the activities of certain leaders, in organizing the Korean masses against the Moscow Decision and the aid of the Allies, cannot be looked upon as a demonstration of "great patriotism" but rather as a deliberate intention to mislead the people and undermine the authority of the Great Powers in the face of the Korean people for the sake of seizing governmental power for their own aims and to their own profit.

That is why the Soviet representatives consider it a great mistake for our two countries, responsible before the whole world and the Korean people for their future fate, to commence negotiations with reactionary elements opposed to the Moscow Decision, which foresees the need for real and necessary aid to the Korean people in view of quick rebirth of the Korean state.

General Arnold has said in his statement that the exclusion from consultation of these parties and their leaders would be aginst the spirit of American democracy, and the acceptance of the Soviet proposal would be immediately rejected by his government.

We may also assure the American Delegation that the Soviet people would not have understood and will never understand us--the Joint Commission, if we should confer with those representatives who oppose the decision of the Moscow Conference of the Three Ministers, that is, oppose the will of the Great Powers--to create on a democratic basis an independent Korean state and to allow participation in the Provisional Government by the reactionary elements endeavoring to organize the people against this decision and the Allies. Our government would reject such a decision.

If the American Delegation considers, that agreement with the Moscow Decision of this or that party in South Korea and the support of this decision by their side is considered sufficient basis to accuse these parties of lying and of some secret desires; and if to add to that, that in North Korea all democratic parties and social organisations and an overwhelming majority of North Korean people approved the Moscow Decision and fully support it; then, in General Arnold's evaluation, we can accuse the Korean people of dissension. In such an instance it would be interesting to know the opinion of the American

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delegation on the Moscow Decision; in whose interests was it accepted?

SECTION III

The Soviet Delegation, being guided by the sole desire to fulfill the Moscow Decision of the Three Ministers as soon as possible, and justify the hopes and inspirations of the Korean people to form a Korean Provisional Democratic Government without delay, is ready to make a concession to the American Delegation and give its approval for the participation in the consultation of parties and social organizations who opposed the Moscow Decision, under the following conditions:

(a) If these parties and social organizations will pass a decision by their central organs on their agreement with the decision of the Moscow Conference of Three Ministers, and declare their support and make public their decision in the press and on the radio.

(b) These declarations must contain a decision condemning the leadership which has misled their local subordinate organs, and, through its press, the Korean people, as to the true aims and tasks defined by the Moscow Decision of the Three Ministers.

(c) In view of the fact that the leaders of parties and social organizations have opposed the Moscow Decision, and also bearing in mind that quite a number of these leaders have actively expressed and are expressing their hostility towards the allies, and against the Soviet Union in particular, the Joint Soviet-American Commission cannot trust them, and in view of that, can neither permit them to consult with the Commission, nor, even more so, permit their participation in the Provisional Government.

The Soviet Delegation insists and will firmly insist on the fact that there must be no anti-democratic elements in the newly-formed Provisional Democratic Government. Their participation in it must not be permitted.

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# СОВЕТСКО-АМЕРИКАНСКАЯ СОВМЕСТНАЯ КОМИССИЯ

Сеул, Корея

## ПРОТОКОЛ ЗАСЕДАНИЯ 5 АПРЕЛЯ 1946 года, 13.00

№ 9

ПРИСУТСТВОВАЛИ:

| Представители Советской делегации: | Представители Американской делегации: |
|---|---|
| Генерал-полковник Т.Ф.ШТЫКОВ | Генерал-майор А.В. АРНОЛЬД (Председатель) |
| Чрезвычайный посланник С.К.ЦАРАПКИН | Г-н В.Р.ЛАНГДОН |
| Генерал-майор Н.Г.ЛЕБЕДЕВ | Г-н С.В.ТЭЙЕР |
| Полковник Т.И.КОРКУЛЕНКО | Полковник Р.Х. БУТ |
| | Полковник Ф.Х. БРИТТОН |

Присутствовали также советники и технические эксперты

СЕКРЕТАРИАТ:

Капитан В.В.МАКАЛЛИСТЕР (США)
Полковник А.К.ЗЮБЧЕНКО (СССР)

ПОВЕСТКА ДНЯ:

1. Утверждение протокола заседания № 8

2. Продолжение обсуждения пункта № 1 программы работы.

3. Определение времени следующего заседания.

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1. Утверждение протокола заседания № 8.

Протокол восьмого заседания был утвержден обоими Главами делегаций.

2. Продолжение обсуждения пункта № 1 программы работы.

Документы:

Американский документ № 23.

Советский документ № 6.

Американский документ № 23 - американские возражения против настоящего подхода к разрешению проблемы и новый подход.

Советский документ № 6 - предложение и точка зрения представителей Советского Командования по докладу совместной Подкомиссии по пункту № 1 программы работы.

Начиная обсуждение, генерал АРНОЛЬД спросил Советскую делегацию о том, закончила ли она изучение американского документа № 21, озаглавленного "Возражения по предложению Советской делегации". В ответ на это генерал ШТЫКОВ заявил, что Советская делегация изучила документ.

Генерал ШТЫКОВ изложил точку зрения Советской делегации и предложения, как указано в советском документе № 6 под заглавием "Предложение и точка зрения представителей Советского Командования по докладу Подкомиссии по пункту № 1 программы работы", копия которого прилагается к этому протоколу и является его формальной частью.

В ответ на заявление генерала ШТЫКОВА генерал АРНОЛЬД сказал, что Американская делегация признательна за уступку Советской делегации в отношении так называемых правил исключения; однако, Американская делегация не может принять предложение Советской делегации, потому что (1) требование отказаться от заявления получить немедленную независимость вместо опеки означало бы навязывание корейцам доктрин и убеждений, лишая их демократических прав свободы слова и свободы мысли; (2) Идея, выраженная генералом ШТЫКОВЫМ, едва ли может быть выполнима без чистки партий, что не соответствует нашему пониманию деятельности демократической партии. Генерал АРНОЛЬД добавил, что в советском заявлении указывается на некоторые недоразумения и недопонимания американской точки зрения. Однако, он не пожелал занять время Комиссии для того, чтобы указать подробно на эти недоразумения. Затем он заявил, что фактические и принципиальные вопросы возникли, и чтобы разрешить их потребуется дополнительная задержка работы Совместной Комиссии. Чтобы развить это заявление, он представил американский документ № 23 под заглавием "Американские возражения против настоящего подхода к разрешению проблемы и новый подход", копия которого приложена к протоколу и является его формальной частью.

Отвечая, генерал ШТЫКОВ заявил, что (1) с точки зрения Советской делегации предстоящая работа Комиссии не так уж тяжела, чтобы Совместная Комиссия не могла выполнить решение Московского совещания о Корее, и что различия двух государственных систем, о которых говорил генерал АРНОЛЬД, не могут служить препятствием для образования Корейского правительства, что опыт своей страны следует учесть, но навязывать или рекомендовать другому государству было бы не совсем приличным, ибо, как сказал генерал АРНОЛЬД, американский или советский опыт не может быть полностью приме-

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нен в Корее. Представители Советского Командования не сравнивали и не могут сравнивать две конституции или две разных системы государственного устройства и обсуждать здесь, на Совместной Комиссии. Это не входит в функции делегации.

Советские представители могут заверить делегацию США, что Советская делегация не руководствовалась своей Конституцией или строем и не будет этим руководствоваться при подходе к формированию Временного демократического правительства, ибо представители Советского Командования считают, что корейскому народу еще много нужно проделать для того, чтобы иметь подобную конституцию, которую имеет советский народ; и (3) возражая против предложения делегации США о системе образования Корейского правительства, включая составление списка лидеров, с которыми будет консультироваться Комиссия, так как принятие данного предложения явилось бы нарушением демократии и Московского соглашения, генерал ШТЫКОВ предложил следующий план для разрешения пункта № 1 программы работы: (а) списки демократических партий и общественных организаций могут быть предложены Совместной Комиссии представителями Советской делегации по Северной Корее и представителями Американской делегации по Южной Корее; (б) после утверждения этих списков Совместной Комиссией должны быть созваны руководители демократических партий и общественных организаций, которым будет сообщено о порядке консультации и обобщении предложений по образованию Корейского правительства; (в) демократические партии и общественные организации, получив от Совместной Комиссии ряд вопросов и предложений, проведут необходимую работу в центральных и низовых организациях, привлекая для этого как членов партий, так и беспартийных, которые симпатизируют партии. Совместная Комиссия соберет необходимые предложения, советы и рекомендации демократических партий и общественных организаций, привлекая в необходимых случаях для работы представителей этих партий и организаций. После рассмотрения всех предложений Подкомиссия вырабатывает единый проект решений, который будет представлен на рассмотрение Совместной Комиссии.

Закрывая заседание, генерал АРНОЛЬД заявил, что замечания генерала ШТЫКОВА указывают, - возможно, это в результате затруднений при переводе, - на то, что он не вполне понимает заявления Американской делегации, касающиеся принципиальных и фактических расхождений. Заявления генерала ШТЫКОВА в отношении разных систем и конституций указывают на определенно неправильное понимание того, что заявила Американская делегация, и что это выяснится после тщательного изучения. Генерал АРНОЛЬД предложил, чтобы обе делегации изучили предложения друг друга и продолжили бы обсуждение этого вопроса на следующем заседании.

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3. Определение времени следующего заседания.

Было решено следующее заседание назначить на 6 апреля 1946 г. в 13.00.

ГЛАВА СОВЕТСКОЙ ДЕЛЕГАЦИИ
ГЕНЕРАЛ-ПОЛКОВНИК

Т.Ф. ШТЫКОВ

ГЛАВА АМЕРИКАНСКОЙ ДЕЛЕГАЦИИ
ГЕНЕРАЛ-МАЙОР
АМЕРИКАНСКОЙ АРМИИ

А.В. АРНОЛЬД

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U.S. - SOVIET JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea

MINUTES

Tenth Meeting, 6 April 1946, 1300 hours
Duk Soo Palace, Seoul, Korea

Present

| U.S. | U.S.S.R. |
|---|---|
| Major General A. V. Arnold (Chairman) | Colonel General T. F. Shtikov |
| Mister W. R. Langdon | Extraordinary Minister S. I. Tsarapkin |
| Mister C. W. Thayer | Major General N. G. Lebedeff |
| Colonel R. H. Booth | Colonel T. I. Korkulenko |
| Colonel F. H. Britton | |

Advisors and Technical Experts were also present.

Secretariat

Captain W. W. McAllister, (U.S.)
Colonel A. K. Zyubchenko, (U.S.S.R.)

Agenda

1. Continuation of discussion of Point no. 1 of the program of work.
2. Press Release.
3. Fixing the time for the next meeting.

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1. Continuation of discussion of Point no. 1 of the program of work.

Papers--
U.S. Paper #26 Instructions to Sub-Commission. (attached)

Soviet Document #6 Proposal and Point of View of the Representatives of the Soviet Command on the Joint Sub-Commission's Report on Item 1 of the Program of Work. For #6 see copy attached to minutes of 22nd meeting.

**Soviet Document #8 Additional Proposals on the Order of Consultation with Democratic Parties and Social Organizations.**

General Arnold opened the discussion by asking the Soviet Delegation whether it had a statement to make. After a negative reply, General Arnold presented U.S. Paper #26 entitled, "Instructions to Sub-Commission", copy of which is appended hereto and is hereby made an official part of these minutes, which he stated combined the thoughts of both Delegations and should lead to an agreement so that the sub-commission on point 1 can go on with its work.

Replying, General Shtikov asked (1) whether the U.S. Delegation had studied the Soviet Delegation's proposals as presented at the preceding meeting (2) and stated that in the paper just presented there is no mention of the Soviet proposals which were contained in the Soviet written and oral statements presented at the previous session.

General Arnold answered the first question in the affirmative and stated that U.S. Paper #26 was an effort to combine the thoughts of both Delegations, and that it includes General Shtikov's suggestions with which the U.S. Delegation agrees to a large extent. In an endeavor to compromise the U.S. and Soviet views on conditions for excluding parties, the U.S. Delegation suggested that the Commission agree on a small group of Koreans and use their advice to find a solution. However, if the Soviet Delegation prefers, General Arnold suggested that we have all groups or parties consulted declare their intent to cooperate with the Commission and support all its actions and decisions it may make in carrying out the Moscow Decision on Korea, - this seems to fulfill the requirements of the Soviet Delegation of demanding cooperation and loyalty.

In the discussion that followed, General Arnold proposed that point 1 of U.S. Paper #26 be amended to read, "that all groups and parties consulted must declare that they recognize the legality of the Moscow Decision on Korea and are prepared to cooperate fully with the Commission and support its actions and decisions in carrying out the Moscow Decision on Korea." Failing to agree on this wording, it was changed to read, "all groups and parties consulted must declare that they will recognize the Moscow Decision on Korea and will support it as implemented by the Joint Commission". No agreement could be reached.

General Shtikov stated that (1) the Soviet Delegation had expressed its point of view in a number of documents and in yesterday's document #6 as to why the Soviet Delegation included the condition, i.e. the support of the Moscow Decision on Korea, (2) reasons for protest against the Moscow Decision on Korea were evaluated in Soviet Document #6, (3) the Soviet Delegation agrees to consult with parties which in the past

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protested against the Moscow Decision on Korea on the condition that they would decide to agree with and support the Moscow Decision on Korea and will render assistance in its fulfillment, - this is necessary not for the punishment of these parties but so that they would once again understand the essence of the Moscow Decision on Korea which expresses the aims of the great Allies, - to create a democratic government in Korea, - to render the necessary help and to make Korea an independent state, (4) even now there are parties and separate leaders who in their press protest against the Moscow Decision on Korea; therefore, the Commission will be able to speak with such parties and leaders only after they recognize their erroneous action toward the Allies, and (5) the Soviet Delegation stands on its proposals as expressed in Document #6 and additional proposals expressed in Document #8.

General Arnold suggested that further discussion be postponed until the next meeting at which time the U.S. Delegation will propose a new approach for the solution of this problem.

2. Press Release.

It was agreed to make a Joint Press Release #4, a copy of which is appended hereto.

3. Fixing the time for the next meeting.

The next meeting was scheduled for 1300 hours on 8 April 1946.

A. V. ARNOLD
Major General, U.S.A.
Chief of U.S. Delegation
U. S. - Soviet Joint Commission
Chairman

T. F. SHTIKOV
Colonel General
Chief of Soviet Delegation
U. S. - Soviet Joint Commission

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U.S.
No. 26

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U.S. - SOVIET JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea

INSTRUCTIONS TO SUB-COMMISSIONS

1. Prepare at once an initial list of a small number of representatives of democratic parties and social organisations of Northern and Southern Korea to be consulted by the Sub-Commission in determining what other parties and groups are to be consulted as well as in other matters pertaining to formation of a provisional government.

2. After consultation with representatives of initial groups, either individually or collectively as the Sub-Commission may see fit, the Sub-Commission shall make additions to its list, taking into consideration the advice of the members of the initial group.

3. In preparing the initial list, the Soviet delegate shall have the deciding voice in naming the parties to be consulted in the North and the American delegate shall have the deciding voice in naming those in the South. However, due consideration should be given to any suggestions and comments of the other member in each case.

4. The initial list should, in so far as possible, be composed in such numbers as to give adequate and equitable representation to schools of thought as well as the populations of North and South Korea.

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Soviet U.S.
Document #16

ADDITIONAL PROPOSALS OF THE SOVIET DELEGATION ON THE ORDER OF CONSULTATION WITH THE DEMOCRATIC PARTIES AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

1. Proposed lists of democratic parties and social organizations, compiled in accordance with the conditions accepted by the Commission, are submitted for study to the Commission by the representative of the American Command for Southern Korea, and by the representative of the Soviet Command for Northern Korea.

2. The Commission will forward the proposed lists for study by the sub-commission, which must work out coordinated proposals and submit them for approval to the Joint Commission.

3. After the approval of lists of democratic parties and social organizations, the Joint Commission will officially notify by letter the central organs of these parties and social organizations that they are invited by the Joint Commission for consultation and that, for that purpose, they should nominate their representatives.

4. After the verification of the credentials of the representatives of parties and social organizations, the Commission will invite them for a conference at an appointed time. The first conference will be attended jointly by all representatives of democratic parties and social organizations which had been invited. The head of the Soviet Delegation will preside over such conference in Seoul. The head of the American Delegation will preside over the corresponding conference in Pyongyang. The agenda for the conferences will be as follows:

(a) Publication of lists of parties and social organizations with which the Commission will consult.

(b) Publication of decisions of the Commission on the order of consultation and on questions for consultation by the Commission (working out of the political platform, elaboration of principles of organization of the government and of the local organs of authority).

The first and the second items of the agenda of the conference will be presented by the head of the Delegation in whose zone the conference is taking place. For the subsequent meetings with the

Presented by Sov. Delegation as Soviet Doc. #8



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representatives of parties and social organizations, the chairmanship and the agenda will be approved by the Commission for each conference.

5. After receiving the proposals of the Joint Commission, the democratic parties and social organizations must discuss them during the conferences of their central organs with the representatives of local organizations, and must formulate their suggestions on the questions proposed by the Commission.

6. The suggestions on these questions shall be made in writing, shall be signed by the representatives of the party or social organizations and shall be submitted to the Commission.

7. The suggestions of the democratic parties and social organizations received in that manner are forwarded for study to the appropriate sub-commissions (on the elaboration of the platform and on the working out of the structure of the Provisional Government and local organs of authority). In the process of study of these suggestions each sub-commission may, by mutual agreement, invite to its sessions the authorized representatives of parties and social organizations with which it may deem necessary to consult or to clarify some question. The sub-commission shall work out coordinated projects of decisions and shall submit them for study to the Joint Commission.

8. During the discussion of the suggestions of the democratic parties and social organizations and also of the draft decisions submitted by sub-commissions, the Joint Commission may, by joint agreement, invite the representatives of those parties and social organizations whose suggestions will be discussed in that conference.

9. After the discussion of suggestions of the democratic parties and social organizations of both South and North Korea, and following the acceptance of coordinated decisions on the questions stated in item 4, the Joint Commission shall proceed with the study of the questions related to the formation of a Provisional Government.

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U.S. - SOVIET JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea

6 April 1946

JOINT COMMUNIQUE NO. 4

Discussions in the Joint Commission and in the Sub-Commissions continue on the subjects previously announced.

The Joint Commission has received a great number of letters and telegrams from organizations throughout Korea cordially welcoming the initiation of the Commission's work and wishing it success in carrying out its duties. The Joint Commission regrets that because of the large number of such messages it cannot reply to them individually but requests the cooperation of the press in conveying to those who have wished us well our most sincere thanks and an expression of our determination to carry out our tasks in a manner which will redound to the lasting benefit of Korea.

A. V. ARNOLD
Major General, U.S.A.
Chief of U.S. Delegation

T. F. SHTIKOV
Colonel General
Chief of Soviet Delegation

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СОВЕТСКО-АМЕРИКАНСКАЯ СОВМЕСТНАЯ КОМИССИЯ

Сеул, Корея

ПРОТОКОЛ ЗАСЕДАНИЯ 6 АПРЕЛЯ 1946 ГОДА, 13.00

№ 10

ПРИСУТСТВОВАЛИ

Представители Советской Делегации:
Генерал-полковник Т.Ф. ШТЫКОВ
Чрезвычайный посланник С.К. ЦАРАПКИН
Генерал-майор Н.Г. ЛЕБЕДЕВ
Полковник Т.М. КОРКУЛЕНКО

Представители Американской Делегации:
Генерал-майор А.В. АРНОЛЬД /Председатель/
Г-н В.Р. ЛАНГЛОГ
Г-н С.В. ТЭЙЕР
Полковник Р.Х. БУТ
Полковник Э.Х. БРИТТОН

Присутствовали также советники и технические эксперты.

СЕКРЕТАРИАТ

Капитан В.В. МАКАЛЛИСТЕР /США/
Полковник А.И. ЗЕБЧЕНКО /СССР/

ПОВЕСТКА ДНЯ:

1. Продолжение обсуждения пункта № 1 программы работы.

2. Пресс-коммюнике.

3. Определение времени следующего заседания.

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1. Продолжение обсуждения пункта № 1 программы работы.

Документы:

Американский документ № 26 - указания Подкомиссии.

Советский документ № 8 предложение и точка зрения представителей Советского Командования по докладу Подкомиссии по пункту № 1 программы работы и дополнительные предложения Советской Делегации - документ № 8.

Генерал Арнольд открыл заседание, спросив у Советской Делегации имеет ли она что-либо заявить. После отрицательного ответа генерал Арнольд представил американский документ № 26, озаглавленный "Указания Подкомиссии", копия которого прилагается к этому протоколу и является официальной его частью и который, по его мнению, координирует взгляды обеих Делегаций и должен привести к соглашению, что даст Подкомиссии № 1 возможность продолжить свою работу.

Генерал Штыков спросил в ответ /1/ изучила ли Американская Делегация предложения Советской Делегации, представленные на предыдущем заседании и /2/ заявил, что только что оглашенный американский документ не содержит упоминаний о советских письменных и устных заявлениях, сделанных на предыдущем заседании.

Генерал Арнольд ответил на первый вопрос утвердительно и заявил, что американский документ № 26 явился усилием координировать взгляды обеих Делегаций и что он включает предложения генерала Штыкова, с которыми Американская Делегация в значительной степени согласна. В усилии привести к компромиссу взгляды обеих Делегаций относительно условий отстранения партий Американская Делегация предложила Комиссии остановиться на подборе небольшой группы корейцев и использовать их советы в нахождении решения. Однако, если предпочитает то Советская Делегация, генерал Арнольд предложил Комиссии консультироваться со всеми группами и партиями, которые заявят о своем намерении сотрудничать с Комиссией и поддерживать все ее действия и решения, которые она может вынести в претворении Московского Решения о Корее - это, очевидно, отвечает запросам Советской Делегации в ее требовании сотрудничества и лояльности.

В последовавшем обсуждении, генерал Арнольд предложил внести в пункт № 1 американского документа № 26 следующее исправление: "Что все консультируемые группы и партии должны об"явить о том, что они признают законность Московского Решения о Корее и готовы к полному сотрудничеству с Комиссией и поддерживать ее действия и решения в выполнении Московского Решения о Корее". После неудачи в достижении соглашения по этой формулировке, она была изменена и приняла следующий вид: "Все консультируемые группы и партии должны об"явить о том, что они признают Московское Решение о Корее и будут поддерживать его в его выполнении Совместной Комиссией". Соглашение не было достигнуто.

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Генерал Штыков заявил, что /1/ Советская Делегация выразила свою точку зрения в ряде документов и во вчерашнем документе № 6, об"ясняющую, почему Советская Делегация включила это условие, т.е. условие поддержки Московского Решения о Корее, /2/ причины протеста против Московского Решения о Корее были изложены в Советском документе № 6, /3/ Советская Делегация согласилась консультироваться с партиями, в прошлом выступавшими против Московского Решения о Корее, при условии, что они вынесут решение о согласии поддерживать Московское Решение и будут оказывать содействие в его выполнении, так как это нужно не для наказания этих партий, а для того, чтобы они еще раз разобрались и поняли существо Московского решения, которое выражает стремление Великих Союзников создать демократическое правительство в Корее, оказав ему необходимую помощь и сделать Корею независимым государством, /4/ даже сейчас имеются партии и отдельные лидеры, которые в своей прессе протестуют против Московского Решения о Корее; поэтому Комиссия будет в состоянии разговаривать с такими партиями и лидерами только после того, как они признают ошибочность своего поведения по отношению к союзникам и /5/ Советская Делегация стоит за свое предложение, изложенное в документе № 6 с дополнительными предложениями, изложенными в документе № 8.

Генерал Арнольд предложил отложить дальнейшую дискуссию до следующего заседания, на котором Американская Делегация предложит новый подход к разрешению этой проблемы.

2. Пресс-коммюнике.

Было решено выпустить совместное пресс-коммюнике № 4, копия которого прилагается к этому протоколу.

3. Определение времени следующего заседания.

Следующее заседание было назначено на 13.00, 8 апреля 1948 года.

ГЛАВА СОВЕТСКОЙ ДЕЛЕГАЦИИ
ГЕНЕРАЛ-ПОЛКОВНИК

Т.Ф. ШТЫКОВ

ГЛАВА АМЕРИКАНСКОЙ ДЕЛЕГАЦИИ
ГЕНЕРАЛ-МАЙОР
АМЕРИКАНСКОЙ АРМИИ

А.В. АРНОЛЬД

US. - USSR Joint Commission
Minutes of Meetings (Including Russian Language Copies)
(Meetings #11 to 20 Incl.)

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U.S. - SOVIET JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea

MINUTES

Eleventh Meeting, 8 April 1946, 1300 hours
Duk Soo Palace, Seoul, Korea

Present

U.S.S.R.

Colonel General T. F. Shtikov, (Chairman)
Extraordinary Minister S. K. Tsarapkin
Major General N. G. Lebe[illegible]
Colonel T. I. Korkulenko

U.S.

Major General A. V. Arnold
Mister W. R. Langdon
Mister C. W. Thayer
Colonel R. H. Booth
Colonel F. H. Britton

Advisors and Technical Experts were also present.

Secretariat

Colonel A. K. Zyubchenko (U.S.S.R.)
Captain W. W. McAllister (U.S.)

Agenda

1. Approval of the minutes of the 9th meeting.
2. Continuation of discussion of item 1 of program of work.
3. Fixing time of the next meeting.

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| 1. Approval of the minutes of the 9th meeting. | Minutes no. 9 of the meeting of 5 April 1946 were officially approved by the heads of both delegations. |
| 2. Continuation of discussion of item 1 of program of work. | Discussion on point no. 1 on the work program was renewed by General Shtikov who asked if the American Delegation had any proposals. |

General Arnold answered by reading a statement in which the following re-wording of point no. 1, the American document #26 was proposed: "The Joint Commission will consult with those parties and organizations which are truly democratic in their aims and methods and which declare that they will abide by the decisions of the Joint Commission in the fulfillment of paragraphs 1 and 2 of the Moscow Decision on Korea and the measures worked out by the Joint Commission with the participation of the Korean Provisional Democratic Government, when formed, as specified in paragraph 3 of the Moscow Decision on Korea, with a view to the re-establishment of Korea as an independent State."

Replying to General Arnold's proposal, General Shtikov stated that the proposal of the American Delegation was not acceptable. Explaining his point of view, General Shtikov presented the following basic conditions: (1) In the proposal nothing is mentioned that the parties with which the Joint Commission will consult must support the Moscow Decision on Korea, but just requests they comply with the decisions of the Joint Commission; (2) The Soviet Delegation wishes to consult with those who sincerely support the Moscow Decision and render assistance in its fulfillment; (3) The Soviet Delegation has already made concessions to the American Delegation declaring that it will consult with those democratic parties and social organizations which were against the Moscow Decision but now state that they support it and will assist the Joint Commission in its realization; (4) The overwhelming majority of parties and social organizations of North and South Korea stand for the support of the Moscow Decision. The majority of the Korean people support these parties, and the Commission could not disregard them for the benefit of the minority; (5) The Soviet Delegation considers that there is no basis for the continuation of wasting time. It is necessary to start the concrete work of the formation of a government; to start the consultation with those who support the Moscow Decision and express willingness to assist the Joint Commission in its work.

In the discussion following General Shtikov's statements, the heads of the Delegations



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defending their points of view, exchanged the following basic positions.

General Arnold - 1. It is evident from the statements of political leaders, which were read at a previous meeting, that the majority of the Koreans in Southern Korea are opposed to trusteeship, and it is unknown where the overwhelming majority of Koreans supporting trusteeship are, since the majority of Koreans live in Southern Korea. 2. The American Delegation fails to see the compromise of the Soviet Delegation since the idea of exclusion was proposed by the Soviet Delegation and is not contained in the Moscow Decision which is the basis of our work. 3. The method which the Soviet Delegation proposes is unacceptable since it presupposes the exclusion from consultation of those Koreans who do not know what form the trusteeship will assume and who expressed their preference for immediate independence. 4. No one in Korea is against the aims of trusteeship, but there are many who are not ready to admit that they are for a form of trusteeship which has not yet been determined. 5. The U.S. Delegation does not support any particular party or group. It supports the basic democratic right--the right of the Korean people to have their own convictions. Every Korean may not agree with a certain part of the Moscow Decision, but if he supports the Commission we will consult with him. 6. That is why the U.S. Delegation proposes to listen to the majority and the minority, including those who prefer independence to trusteeship. 7. In view of the fact that the proposal made by the U.S. Delegation at today's meeting is unacceptable, General Arnold recommended to accept the proposal of the American Delegation (Document #26) as an instruction for sub-commission #1.

General Shtikov - 1. The majority of democratic parties and social organizations of North and South Korea understand the word trusteeship correctly, since its essence is explained in the Moscow Decision. The reason why some parties and social organizations do not understand the essence of this Decision has been pointed out in Soviet Document #6, - they misunderstand it because it is not profitable to them - because they act against democracy, while in the Moscow Decision it is stated that Korea must develop on a democratic line and, in that, the Allies must help her. 2. The compromise of the proposal of the Soviet Delegation is that it gives such parties the right to awaken after more than three months and admit that the Allies sincerely wish to help Korea. 3. The Soviet Delegation considers its problem lies in the fulfillment of the Moscow Decision as it is written, and does not consider it practicable to discuss the question of the future form of trusteeship at this session since such is the function

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of governments. 4. The proposal of the Soviet Delegation is to receive advices only from those who support the Moscow Decision, that is, understand it; however, the Commission does not have to consult with those who only wish to support the Commission without agreeing with the Moscow Decision, evidently considering that the Commission under their pressure will diverge from the Moscow Decision.

3. Fixing time of the next meeting.

It was decided to hold the next meeting at 1300 hours, 9 April 1946.

T. F. SHTIKOV
Colonel General
Chief of Soviet Delegation
U.S. - Soviet Joint Commission
Chairman

A. V. ARNOLD
Major General, U.S.A.
Chief of U.S. Delegation
U.S. - Soviet Joint Commission

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СОВЕТСКО-АМЕРИКАНСКАЯ СОВМЕСТНАЯ КОМИССИЯ

Сеул, Корея

ПРОТОКОЛ ЗАСЕДАНИЯ 8 АПРЕЛЯ 1946 ГОДА, 13.00

№ 11

ПРИСУТСТВОВАЛИ :

| Представители Советской Делегации : | Представители Американской Делегации : |
|---|---|
| Генерал-полковник Т.Ф.ШТЫКОВ ( Председатель ) | Генерал-майор А.В.АРНОЛЬД |
| Чрезвычайный посланник С.К.ЦАРАПКИН | Г-н В.Р.ЛАНГДОН |
| Генерал-майор Н.Г.ЛЕБЕДЕВ | Г-н С.В.ТЭЙЕР |
| Полковник Т.И.КОРКУЛЕНКО | Полковник Р.Х.БУТ |
| | Полковник Ф.Х.БРИТТОН |

Присутствовали также советники и технические эксперты.

СЕКРЕТАРИАТ

Полковник А.К.ЗЮБЧЕНКО ( СССР )
Капитан В.В.МАКАЛЛИСТЕР ( США )

ПОВЕСТКА ДНЯ :

1. Утверждение протокола заседания №9.

2. Продолжение обсуждения пункта № 1 программы работы.

3. Определение времени следующего заседания.

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1. Утверждение протокола заседания № 9.

Протокол № 9 заседания от 5 апреля 1946 года был официально утвержден Главами обеих делегаций.

2. Продолжение обсуждения пункта № 1 программы работы.

Обсуждение пункта № 1 программы работы было возобновлено Генералом ШТЫКОВЫМ, спросившим, имеет ли Американская делегация какие-либо предложения.

Генерал АРНОЛЬД ответил, зачитав заявление, в котором следующая новая редакция пункта № 1 американского документа № 26 была предложена:

"Совместная комиссия будет консультироваться с теми партиями и организациями, которые действительно демократичны в своих целях и методах и которые заявляют, что они будут придерживаться решений Совместной комиссии в выполнении параграфов 1 и 2 Московского решения о Корее и мер, выработанных Совместной комиссией с участием Корейского временного демократического правительства, когда оно будет образовано, что предусмотрено параграфом 3 Московского решения о Корее, с целью восстановления Кореи, как независимого государства".

Отвечая на предложение Генерала АРНОЛЬД, Генерал ШТЫКОВ заявил, что предложение Американской делегации неприемлемо. Мотивируя свою точку зрения, Генерал ШТЫКОВ выдвинул следующие основные положения:

1) В предложении ничего не говорится о том, что партии, с которыми будет консультироваться Совместная комиссия, поддерживают решение Московского совещания, а всего лишь требуется только подчинение решениям Совместной комиссии; 2) Советская делегация желает консультироваться с теми, кто искренне поддерживает Московское решение и оказывает содействие в его выполнении; 3) Советская делегация пошла уже на уступки Американской делегации, заявив, что будем консультироваться с теми демократическими партиями и общественными организациями, которые были против Московского решения, но сейчас заявляют о том, что они поддерживают его и будут оказывать Совместной комиссии содействие в проведении его в жизнь; 4) Подавляющее большинство партий и общественных организаций Северной и Южной Кореи стоит за поддержку Московского решения. За этими партиями идет абсолютное большинство корейского народа и Комиссия не может с ними не считаться в угоду меньшинству; 5) Советская делегация считает, что нет оснований продолжать трату времени. Нужно приступить к конкретной работе по формированию правительства; приступить к консультации с теми, кто поддерживает Московское решение и выражает готовность оказывать Совместной комиссии содействие в ее работе.

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В последовавшей после заявления Генерала ШТЫКОВА дискуссии, Главы делегаций, защищая свои точки зрения, обменялись нижеследующими основными положениями.

Генерал АРНОЛЬД - 1. Как видно из заявлений политических лидеров, которые были приведены раньше, большинство корейцев Южной Кореи выступает против опеки, и где находится подавляющее большинство корейцев, выступающих за поддержку опеки, не известно, так как большинство корейцев проживает на Юге Кореи.

2. Американская делегация не видит, в чем заключается компромисс Советской делегации, так как идея исключения была предложена Советской делегацией и она не содержится в Московском решении, которое является базой нашей работы.

3. Метод, который предлагает Советская делегация, неприемлем, так как он предвидит исключение из консультации тех корейцев, которые не знают в какой форме опека будет проводиться и выражают свое предпочтение немедленной независимости.

4. Никто в Корее не противится против целей опеки, но много есть таких, которые не готовы сказать, что они за форму опеки, которая еще не определена.

5. Делегация США не поддерживает какую-либо партию или группу, она поддерживает основное демократическое право - право корейцев иметь свои собственные убеждения. Каждый кореец может не соглашаться с любой частью Московского решения, но если он поддерживает Комиссию, мы будем с ним консультироваться.

6. Поэтому делегация США предлагает заслушать большинство и меньшинство, включая и тех, кто предпочитает независимости опеку.

7. В виду того, что предложение, сделанное Американской делегацией на сегодняшнем заседании, неприемлемо, генерал АРНОЛЬД рекомендовал принять предложение Американской делегации (документ № 26), как инструкцию для Подкомиссии № 1.

Генерал ШТЫКОВ - 1. Большинство демократических партий и общественных организаций Севера и Юга Кореи правильно понимают слово опека, ибо в Московском решении изложено существо опеки. Почему не понимают некоторые партии и общественные организации существа этого решения, - уже было указано в документе № 6. Не понимают они потому, что им невыгодно, потому что они выступают против демократии, а в Московском решении записано о том, что Корея должна развиваться по демократическому пути и что в этом ей должны оказать помощь союзники.

2. Компромисс предложения Советской делегации заключается в том, что он дает этим партиям право спустя три с лишним месяца опомниться и признать, что союзники искренне желают Корее оказать помощь.

3. Советская делегация считает, что ее задача заключается в том, чтобы выполнить Московское решение так, как оно записано, и не считает уместным здесь, на заседании,

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обсуждать вопрос о будущей форме опеки, так как это дело Правительств.

4. Предложение Советской делегации получать советы только от тех, кто поддерживает Московское решение, т.е. понимает это решение, но с теми Комиссия не должна консультироваться, кто только желает поддерживать Комиссию, не соглашаясь с Московским решением, видимо, в расчете на то, что Комиссия под их давлением сделает отступление от Московского решения.

3. Определение времени следующего заседания.

Следующее заседание было назначено на 13.00. 9 апреля 1946 года.-

ГЛАВА СОВЕТСКОЙ ДЕЛЕГАЦИИ
ГЕНЕРАЛ-ПОЛКОВНИК

Т.Ф.ШТЫКОВ

ГЛАВА АМЕРИКАНСКОЙ ДЕЛЕГАЦИИ
ГЕНЕРАЛ-МАЙОР
АМЕРИКАНСКОЙ АРМИИ

А.В.АРНОЛЬД

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U.S. - SOVIET JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea

MINUTES

Twelfth Meeting, 9 April 1946, 1300 hours
Duk Soo Palace, Seoul, Korea

Present

| U.S.S.R. | U.S. |
|---|---|
| Colonel General T. F. Shtikov (Chairman) | Major General A. V. Arnold |
| Extraordinary Minister S. K. Tsarapkin | Mister W. R. Langdon |
| Major General N. G. Lebedeff | Mister C. W. Thayer |
| Colonel T. Ir. Korkodenk | Colonel R. H. Booth |
| | Colonel F. H. Britton |

Advisors and Technical Experts were also present.

Secretariat

Colonel A. K. Zyubchenko (U.S.S.R.)
Captain W. W. McAllister (U.S.)

Agenda

1. Approval of the minutes of the 10th meeting.
2. Continuation of discussion of item 1 of program of work.
3. Fixing time of the next meeting.

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By RWB/Bkm NARS, Date MAR 30 1977

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| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Approval of the minutes of the 10th meeting. | The minutes of meeting no. 10 of 6 April 1946 were officially approved by the heads of both delegations. |
| 2. Continuation of discussion of item 1 of program of work. | In opening the discussion on point no. 1 of the program of work, General Shtikov stated that: (1) the Soviet Delegation has once more examined their proposals and the proposals of the U.S. Delegation and has come to the conclusion that the proposals of the Soviet Delegation, concerning the order of work of the Commission regarding consultation with parties and social organizations as well as ~~those instructions which must be presented to~~ them, appear correct, (2) the Soviet Delegation considers that the Moscow Decision has found support of the absolute majority of the Korean people who, judging by the experience of Northern Korea, understand this Decision and approve it, (3) the Soviet Delegation considers that there are a large number of parties and social organizations in Southern Korea which support this Decision, but together with these there are also parties in the South who opposed and continue to oppose the Moscow Decision and the Allies, (4) the reason for the opposition of these parties against the Moscow Decision is explained in Soviet Document #6, (5) the Soviet Delegation considers that it has nothing to discuss with parties opposed to the Moscow Decision until such a time as they cease confusing the Korean citizens and officially announce their agreement to support the Moscow Decision and to cooperate with the Joint Commission in its fulfillment. |

General Arnold stated that the new wording of the first point of the U.S. Paper #26, given to the Soviet Delegation on 8 April 1946 at 1315 hours, is final. Emphasizing the officiality of his statement, General Arnold read an excerpt from the instructions received by the American Delegation on 8 April 1946 from Washington, which declares: "Korean dislike for a provision of the Moscow Agreement cannot be used as a criterion to exclude Korean parties from consultation".

The final position of the Soviet Delegation as stated in previous meetings is that the Soviet Delegation will not consult with those who oppose the Moscow Decision on Korea until such time as they declare their support of this Decision, - the Soviet Delegation does not see the basis for making the fulfillment of the Moscow Decision on Korea dependent upon those who declare themselves opposed to it.

In reply to General Arnold's question as to which parties are consultable and which parties are not consultable by the Joint Commission without making a declaration of support of the Moscow Decision on Korea, General Shtikov replied that all democratic parties and social organizations in North Korea are consultable, but in South

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Korea such should be known to the American Command and its representatives on the Joint Commission. General Arnold replied that all democratic parties and social organizations should be consulted by the Joint Commission in South Korea and he would like to know whether General Shtikov agrees with him on this point. General Shtikov replied that the Soviet Delegation considers that the Commission may consult only with those who support the Moscow Decision under such conditions which are stated in Soviet Document #6.

Considering that the Commission appears to be making no satisfactory progress on the subject of consultation with democratic parties and social organizations, General Arnold proposed that each Delegation prepare a list of those parties with which it wishes to consult, both in North and South Korea. Both lists will be compiled into a joint list for the Commission as a whole to consult.

General Shtikov replied to the proposal of the head of the American Delegation that it is agreeable to the Soviet Delegation to entrust to the joint sub-commission the examination of lists of parties and social organizations in North Korea by the Soviet Delegation and in South Korea by the American Delegation. The Soviet Delegation will direct its sub-commission chairman to be guided, in the compilation of lists of parties and social organizations of South and North Korea with which the Commission will consult, by those stipulations set forth by the Soviet Delegation; that is, to include in the joint lists those parties and social organizations which support the Moscow Decision. The Soviet Delegation considers that such a directive should be given also to the representative of the American Delegation, otherwise the work of the joint sub-commission may prove to be fruitless.

Taking into consideration that the Commission has been working a long time without attaining final agreement on point no. 1 of the program of work, General Arnold suggested that a joint press communique be prepared which would reflect the points of view of both Delegations.

General Shtikov suggested that the discussion of the question of the necessity of compiling the press communique be postponed until the following meeting.

3. Fixing time of the next meeting.

The next meeting was set for 1300 hours on 10 April 1946.

T. F. SHTIKOV
Colonel General
Chief of Soviet Delegation
U.S. - Soviet Joint Commission
Chairman

A. V. ARNOLD
Major General, U.S.A.
Chief of U.S. Delegation
U.S. - Soviet Joint Commission

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# СОВЕТСКО-АМЕРИКАНСКАЯ СОВМЕСТНАЯ КОМИССИЯ

Сеул, Корея

## ПРОТОКОЛ ЗАСЕДАНИЯ 9 АПРЕЛЯ 1946 года, 13.00.

№ 12

ПРИСУТСТВОВАЛИ:

Представители Советской делегации:

Генерал-полковник Т.Ф. ШТЫКОВ (Председатель)
Чрезвычайный посланник С.К.ЦАРАПКИН
Генерал-майор Н.Г. ЛЕБЕДЕВ
Полковник Т.И. КОРКУЛЕНКО

Представители Американской делегации:

Генерал-майор А.В.АРНОЛЬД
Г-н В.Р. ЛАНГДОН
Г-н С.В. ТЭЙЕР
Полковник Р.Х. БУТ
Полковник Ф.Х. БРИТТОН

Присутствовали также советники и технические эксперты.

СЕКРЕТАРИАТ:

Полковник А.К. ЗЮБЧЕНКО (СССР)
Капитан В.В.МАКАЛЛИСТЕР (США)

ПОВЕСТКА ДНЯ:

1. Утверждение протокола заседания № 10

2. Продолжение обсуждения пункта № 1 программы работы.

3. Определение времени следующего заседания.

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State Dept. Instr. 12 Apr and 8 July 1976
By EWB/Bdm NARS, Date MAR 31 1977

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1. Утверждение протокола заседания № 10.

Протокол заседания № 10 от 6 апреля 1946 года был официально утвержден Главами обеих делегаций.

2. Продолжение обсуждения пункта № 1 программы работы.

Открывая обсуждение пункта № 1 программы работы, Генерал ШТЫКОВ заявил, что:

1) Советская делегация еще раз просмотрела свои предложения и предложения делегации США и пришла к выводу, что предложения Советской делегации о порядке работы Комиссии по консультации с партиями и общественными организациями, а также те условия, которые должны быть пред"явлены к ним, являются правильными.

2) Советская делегация считает, что Московское решение нашло поддержку абсолютного большинства корейского народа, который, если судить по опыту Северной Кореи, разобрался в этом решении и одобрил его.

3) Советская делегация считает, что на Юге Кореи есть большое количество партий и общественных организаций, которые выступают за поддержку этого решения, но вместе с тем на Юге имеются и такие партии, которые выступали и продолжают выступать против Московского решения и против союзников.

4) Причина выступления этих партий против Московского решения об"яснена в документе № 6.

5) Советская делегация считает, что с партиями, выступающими против Московского решения, нам не о чем разговаривать до тех пор, пока они не прекратят вводить в заблуждение корейских граждан и не заявят официально о своем согласии поддерживать Московское решение и содействовать Совместной комиссии в его выполнении.

Генерал АРНОЛЬД констатировал, что новая редакция первого пункта Американского документа № 26, переданная Советской делегации 8 апреля 1946 г. в 13.15., является окончательной. Подчеркивая официальность своего заявления, Генерал АРНОЛЬД зачитал выдержку из инструкции, полученной Американской делегацией 8 апреля 1946 года из Вашингтона, которая гласит: "Неприязнь корейцев к какому-либо из мероприятий Московского решения не может быть использована как критерий для отстранения корейских партий от консультации".

Окончательная позиция Советской делегации, как и на предыдущих заседаниях, заключалась в том, что Советская делегация не будет консультироваться с теми, кто выступает против Московского решения о Корее, до тех пор, пока они не заявят о своей поддержке этого решения, так как Советская делегация не видит оснований для того, чтобы ставить выполнение Московского решения в зависимость от тех, кто возражает против этого решения.

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В ответ на вопрос Генерала АРНОЛЬД - с какими партиями может консультироваться Совместная Комиссия и с какими не может консультироваться без их заявления о поддержке Московского решения о Корее, - Генерал ШТЫКОВ ответил, что Совместная Комиссия может консультироваться со всеми демократическими партиями и общественными организациями Северной Кореи, а по Югу это должно быть известно Американскому Командованию и его предстаивителям в Совместной Комиссии.

Генерал АРНОЛЬД заявил, что все демократические партии и общественные организации должны быть консультированы Совместной Комиссией и что он желал бы узнать - согласен ли с ним в этом Генерал ШТЫКОВ.

Генерал ШТЫКОВ ответил, что Советская делегация считает, что Комиссия может консультироваться только с теми партиями, которые поддерживают Московское решение при условиях, изложенных в советском документе № 6.

Принимая во внимание, что Комиссия не достигла удовлетворительного прогресса по вопросу консультации с демократическими партиями и общественными организациями, Генерал АРНОЛЬД предложил, чтобы каждая делегация подготовила список партий, с которыми она хочет консультироваться как на Севере, так и на Юге Коре. Оба списка будут соединены в совместный список для консультации Комиссии в целом.

Генерал ШТЫКОВ на предложение Главы Американской делегации ответил, что Советская делегация согласна поручить Совместной Подкомиссии рассмотреть представленные списки партий и общественных организаций по Северу - Советской делегацией и по Югу Американской делегацией. Советская делегация дает указание своему председателю Подкомиссии руководствоваться при составлении списков партий и общественных организаций Юга и Севера Кореи, с которыми будет консультироваться Комиссия, теми условиями, которые выдвинуты Советской делегацией, т.е. включить в совместной список те партии и общественные организации, которые поддерживают Московское решение. Советская делегация считает, что такое указание должно быть дано и представителю Американской делегации, иначе работа Совместной Подкомиссии может оказаться безрезультатной.

В виду того, что Комиссия, работая продолжительное время, не достигла окончательного соглашения по первому пункту программы работы, Генерал АРНОЛЬД предло-

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жил подготовить совместное пресс-коммюнике, в котором изложить точки зрения обеих делегаций.

Генерал ШТЫКОВ предложил отложить обсуждение вопроса о необходимости составления пресс-коммюнике до следующего заседания.

3. Определение времени следующего заседания.

Следующее заседание было назначено на 13.00. 10 апреля 1946 года.-

ГЛАВА СОВЕТСКОЙ ДЕЛЕГАЦИИ
ГЕНЕРАЛ-ПОЛКОВНИК

Т.Ф. ШТЫКОВ

ГЛАВА АМЕРИКАНСКОЙ ДЕЛЕГАЦИИ
ГЕНЕРАЛ-МАЙОР
АМЕРИКАНСКОЙ АРМИИ

А.В. АРНОЛЬД

Отпеч.3 экз.:
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№ 2 -
№ 3 -

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U.S. - SOVIET JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea

MINUTES

Thirteenth Meeting, 11 April 1946, 1300 hours
Duk Soo Palace, Seoul, Korea

Present

| U.S.S.R. | U.S. |
|---|---|
| Colonel General T. F. Shtikov (Chairman) | Major General A. V. Arnold |
| Extraordinary Minister S. K. Tsarapkin | Mister W. R. Langdon |
| Major General N. G. [illegible] | Mister C. W. Thayer |
| Colonel T. I. Korkulenko | Colonel R. H. Booth |
| | Colonel F. H. Britton |

Advisors and Technical Experts were also present.

Secretariat

Colonel A. K. Zyubchenko, (U.S.S.R.)
Captain W, W. McAllister, (U.S.)

Agenda

1. Approval of the minutes of the 11th meeting.
2. Continuation of discussion of item 1 of program of work.
3. Press Communique.
4. Fixing time of the next meeting.

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By Eve Lehn NARS, Date MAR 31 1977

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1. Approval of the minutes of the 11th meeting.

Minutes of meeting no. 11 of 8 April 1946 were officially approved by the heads of both delegations.

2. Continuation of discussion of item 1 of program of work.

General Shtikov opened the discussion by stating that (1) the Soviet Delegation had carefully studied the documents of both delegations and had acquainted themselves with Korean newspapers and has once more assured itself that its proposals are correct, namely, --to consult with those who support the Moscow Decision on Korea and those who strive to its fulfillment, (2) the newspapers of the Democratic National Front of South Korea state their support of the Moscow Decision on Korea and their readiness to render cooperation to the Joint Commission, (3) at the same time some parties and newspapers not only oppose the so-called form of trusteeship unknown to them but continue to act with hatred against the allies, (4) with such parties and leaders, we have nothing to talk a..., these leaders purposely lead the Korean people astray. General Shtikov then proposed that the formula for consultation as worked out by Mr. Thayer and Mr. Tsarapkin be accepted by the Commission, which reads: "The Joint Commission will consult with those democratic parties and social organizations who will declare that they will support the decision reached at the Conference of the Three Ministers in Moscow on Korea, including trusteeship as outlined in Paragraph 3, namely: '..to work out measures for helping and assisting the political economic and social progress of the Korean people, the development of democratic self-government and the establishment of the national independence of Korea.' and will assist the Joint Commission in the fulfillment of the Moscow Decision." General Shtikov further expressed the Soviet view that (1) This formula satisfied both the Soviet and U.S. Delegation, (2) This formula once again explains the essence and real aims of trusteeship, (3) Democratic parties and social organizations who would receive this explanation would understand it and agree to support the Moscow Decision on Korea.

General Arnold replied stating the U.S. view that (1) in our democratic tradition, we believe that the Koreans have the right to express their opinions freely on their desire for independence and abolition of the 38th parallel without being branded as unfit to participate in the formation of their government, and (2) as to the formula of Mr. Tsarapkin and Mr. Thayer, the U.S. Delegation rejected it because it might exclude parties from consultation who oppose trusteeship as they concieve of it and desire immediate independence.

Discussion continued with each Delegation reasserting the views presented at previous meetings, namely:

The Soviet Delegation, that: (1) The Soviet

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Delegation considers the Moscow Decision on Korea clear and does not understand why the U.S. Delegation does not consider it clear. When in North Korea the democratic parties and social organizations asked the Soviet Command about the aims and essence of trusteeship, the Soviet Command answered by fully explaining it, (2) The Soviet Delegation does not add anything to the Moscow Decision. The Soviet Delegation wishes to fulfill it, (3) The Soviet Delegation cannot and will not listen to the advices of those who are against the Moscow Decision on Korea, who slander the Allies and distort the Moscow Decision on Korea, because such advices could not be helpful in the fulfillment of the Moscow Decision on Korea, (4) The Soviet Delegation considers there are enough democratic parties and social organizations in North and South Korea who support the Moscow Decision on Korea and who make up the majority of the democratic parties and social organizations whose advices are sincere and would be helpful to the Joint Commission and considers that we should immediately start compiling a list of such democratic parties and social organizations and begin the formation of a single democratic government for all Korea, and (5) The Soviet Delegation has no other proposals to make.

The U.S. Delegation, that: (1) The U.S. Delegation has never stated that the Moscow Decision was not clear to them. However, the form of trusteeship is not clear and when in South Korea the question of the essence and form of trusteeship was asked, the U.S. Command could not answer it since it did not know what the Korean Democratic Government would desire, what the Joint Commission would propose and what the Four Powers would decide, (2) The U.S. Delegation sees no exclusion clause in paragraph 2 of the Moscow Decision on Korea and proposes to continue the discussion of the Moscow Decision on Korea as written and not as altered by the Soviet Delegation as such would exclude more than one-half of the Korean people from participation in the formation of their government.

It was decided to postpone discussion of this point until the next meeting.

3. Press Communique.

Discussion on press communique was postponed until the next meeting.

4. Fixing the time of the next meeting.

It was decided to hold the next meeting on 13 April 1946 at 1300 hours.

T. F. SHTIKOV
Colonel General
Chief of Soviet Delegation
U.S. - Soviet Joint Commission
Chairman

A. V. ARNOLD
Major General, U.S.A.
Chief of U.S. Delegation
U.S. - Soviet Joint Commission

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СОВЕТСКО-АМЕРИКАНСКАЯ СОВМЕСТНАЯ КОМИССИЯ

Сеул, Корея

ПРОТОКОЛ ЗАСЕДАНИЯ 11 АПРЕЛЯ 1946 ГОДА, 13.00

№ 13

ПРИСУТСТВОВАЛИ

Представители Советской Делегации:

Генерал-полковник Т.Ф. ШТЫКОВ /Председатель/
Чрезвычайный посланник С.К. ЦАРАПКИН
Генерал-майор Н.Г. ЛЕБЕДЕВ
Полковник Т.И. КОРКУЛЕНКО

Представители Американской Делегации:

Генерал-майор А.В. АРНОЛЬД
Г-н В.Р. ЛАНГДОН
Г-н С.В. ТЭЙЕР
Полковник Р.Х. БУТ
Полковник Ф.Х. БРИТТОН

Присутствовали также советники и технические эксперты.

СЕКРЕТАРИАТ

Полковник А.К. ЗЕВЧЕНКО /СССР/
Капитан В.В. МАКАЛЛИСТЕР /США/

ПОВЕСТКА ДНЯ:

1. Утверждение протокола заседания № 11.
2. Продолжение обсуждения пункта № 1 программы работы.
3. Пресс-коммюнике.
4. Определение времени следующего заседания.

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1. Утверждение протокола заседания № 11.

Протокол заседания № 11 от 8 апреля 1946 года был официально утвержден Главами обеих Делегаций.

2. Продолжение обсуждения пункта № 1 программы работы.

Открыв обсуждение пункта № 1 программы работы, генерал ШТЫКОВ заявил, что: /1/ Советская Делегация внимательно изучила документы обеих Делегаций, познакомилась с корейскими газетами и еще раз убедилась в правильности своих предложений, а именно, - консультироваться с теми, кто поддерживает Московское решение и с теми, кто стремится к тому, чтобы оно было выполнено, /2/ Газеты Демократического Национального Фронта Южной Кореи заявляют о своей поддержке Московского решения о Корее и о своей готовности оказывать содействие Совместной Комиссии, /3/ В то же самое время некоторые партии и газеты не только выступают против так называемой формы опеки, неизвестной им, но продолжают действовать враждебно в отношении Союзников, /4/ С такими партиями и лидерами нам не о чем говорить; эти лидеры умышленно заводят в заблуждение корейский народ.

Затем генерал ШТЫКОВ предложил принять формулировку об условиях консультации, выработанную г.г. Тэйером и Парапкиным, которая гласит: "Совместная Комиссия будет консультироваться с теми демократическими партиями и общественными организациями, которые заявят о том, что они будут поддерживать Московское Решение о Корее, включая опеку, как это определено в параграфе 3, а именно: разработка мер помощи и содействия политическому, экономическому и социальному прогрессу корейского народа, развитию демократического самоуправления и установлению государственной независимости Кореи, и будут содействовать Совместной Комиссии в выполнении Московского решения".

Далее генерал ШТЫКОВ изложил точку зрения Советской Делегации: /1/ Эта формулировка удовлетворяет как Советскую, так и Американскую Делегации, /2/ Эта формулировка еще раз об"ясняет существо и действительные цели опеки, /3/ Демократические партии и общественные организации, которые получат это об"яснение, поймут его и согласятся поддерживать Московское решение о Корее.

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Отвечая, генерал Арнольд изложил точку зрения Американской Делегации: /1/ По нашей демократической традиции мы думаем, что корейцы имеют право свободно выражать свои мнения о желании получить независимость и уничтожить 38-ую параллель без того, чтобы они были заклеймены как негодные участвовать в формировании своего Правительства, а /2/ что касается формулировки, выработанной г.г. Парапкиным и Тэйлором, то Американская Делегация отвергает ее, так как она может привести к исключению от консультации тех партий, которые выступают против опеки, как они ее понимают, и желают немедленной независимости.

При дальнейшем обсуждении каждая Делегация [illegible] точки зрения, пред"явленные на предыдущих заседаниях, а именно:

Советская Делегация считает, что: /1/ Московское решение о Корее ясно и не понимает почему Американская Делегация считает его не ясным. Когда на Севере Кореи демократические партии и общественные организации обращались к Советскому Командованию с вопросом о целях и существе опеки, Советское Командование давало ответ, раз"ясняя ее существо, /2/ Советская Делегация не прибавляет ничего к Московскому решению. Советская Делегация желает выполнить его, /3/ Советская Делегация не может и не послушает советов тех, которые против Московского решения о Корее, клевещут на Союзников и искажают Московское решение о Корее, потому, что такие советы не могут быть полезными в выполнении Московского решения о Корее, /4/ Советская Делегация считает, что имеется достаточно демократических партий и общественных организаций на Севере и на Юге Кореи, которые поддерживают Московское решение о Корее и которые составляют большинство демократических партий и общественных организаций, чьи советы искренни и будут полезны Совместной Комиссии и считает, что нам следует немедленно начать составление списка таких демократических партий и общественных организаций и начать формирование единого Демократического Правительства для всей Кореи, /5/ Советская Делегация не имеет других предложений.

Американская Делегация - /1/ Американская Делегация никогда не заявляла о том, что Московское решение для них не ясно. Однако, форма опеки не ясна и поэтому когда на Юге Кореи заявлялся вопрос о существе и характере опеки, то Американское Командование не могло на него ответить, так как Американское Командование не знает, что пожелает Корейское Демократическое Правительство, что Совместная Комиссия предложит и что решат Четыре Державы, /2/ Американская Делегация в § 2 Московского решения не видит основания к исключению и

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предлагает продолжать обсуждение Московского решения о Корее как оно записано, а не так как изменено Советской Делегацией, так как в этом случае половина корейского народа будет отстранена от участия в формировании своего Правительства.

Было решено отложить обсуждение этого пункта до следующего заседания.

3. Пресс-коммюнике. Обсуждение выпуска пресс-коммюнике было отложено до следующего заседания.

4. Определение времени следующего заседания. Следующее заседание было решено назначить на 13 апреля 1946 г., в 13.00.

ГЛАВА СОВЕТСКОЙ ДЕЛЕГАЦИИ
ГЕНЕРАЛ-ПОЛКОВНИК
Т.Ф. ШТЫКОВ

ГЛАВА АМЕРИКАНСКОЙ ДЕЛЕГАЦИИ
ГЕНЕРАЛ-МАЙОР
АМЕРИКАНСКОЙ АРМИИ
А.Р. АРНОЛЬД

Отп. 3 экз.
№ 1
№ 2
№ 3

16.4-46 г АК

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U.S. - SOVIET JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea

# MINUTES

Fourteenth Meeting, 13 April 1946, 1500 hours
Duk Soo Palace, Seoul, Korea

## Present

| U.S.S.R. | U.S. |
|---|---|
| Colonel General T. F. Shtikov (Chairman) | Major General A. V. Arnold |
| Extraordinary Minister S. K. Tsarapkin | Mister W. R. Langdon |
| Major General N. G. Lebedeff | Mister C. W. Thayer |
| Mister G. M. Balasanov | Colonel R. H. Booth |
| Colonel T. I. Korkulenko | Colonel F. H. Britton |

Advisors and Technical Experts were also present.

## Secretariat

Colonel A. K. Zyubchenko (U.S.S.R.)
Captain W. W. McAllister (U.S.)

## Agenda

1. Approval of the minutes of meetings no. 12 and 13.
2. Continuation of discussion of item 1 of program of work.
3. Joint Communique.
4. Fixing the time for the next meeting.

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1. Approval of the minutes of meetings no. 12 and 13.

Minutes #12 of the meeting of 9 April 1946 were officially approved by the heads of both delegations. Minutes #13 of the meeting of 11 April 1946 were not ready and their approval was postponed until the next session.

2. Continuation of discussion of item 1 of program of work.

Papers--
U.S. Proposal #28

The discussion of item 1 of the program of work was opened by General Arnold who proposed the following wording of the conditions for consultation with democratic parties and social organizations: "The Joint Commission will consult with Korean democratic parties and social organizations which are truly democratic in their aims and methods and which will subscribe to the following declarations: "'We _____ declare that we will uphold the aims of the Moscow Decision on Korea as stated in paragraph 1 of this decision, namely: 'The reestablishment of Korea as an independent state, the creation of conditions for developing the country on democratic principles, and, the earliest possible liquidation of the disastrous results of the protracted Japanese domination in Korea'. Further, we will abide by the decisions of the Joint Commission in its fulfillment of para 2 of the Moscow Decision in the formation of a Provisional Korean Democratic Government; further, we will cooperate with the Joint Commission in the working out by it with the participation of the Provisional Democratic Government, of proposals concerning measures foreseen by paragraph 3 of the Moscow Decision, for: 'Helping and assisting the political, economic and social progress of the Korean people, the development of democratic self-government and the establishment of the national independence of Korea'. Signed_____ Representing the _____ Party or Organization".

The head of the Soviet Delegation in his reply to General Arnold stated that:

(1) The Soviet Delegation fully agrees with the proposed wording with the exception of the last paragraph and proposes to add in brackets the word "trusteeship" after the words "helping and assisting" so that the reading of the last paragraph would be as follows: "Further, we will cooperate with the Joint Commission in the working out by it with the particpation of the Provisional Democratic Government, of proposals concerning measures foreseen by paragraph 3 of the Moscow Decision, for: 'Helping and assisting (trusteeship) the political, economic and social progress of the Korean people, the development of democratic self-government and the establishment of the national independence of Korea".

(2) In order to express the word "trusteeship" the character "hookyen" be used in the Korean translation because the character "hookyen" expresses more correctly the essence of the word "trusteeship".

(3) Furthermore, the word "trusteeship" is included in the Moscow Communique and the Soviet Delegation feels that it has no right to omit the word independently.

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Questioning General Shtikov's proposal, General Arnold stated that:

(1) The American Delegation, in formulating the present proposal, had purposely omitted the word "trusteeship" in order to avoid confusing the Koreans any further, because the Koreans themselves are not agreed as to which characters to use in translating the word "trusteeship".

(2) It is not a duty of the Joint Commission to produce the Moscow Decision in its entirety in the present document. Many words and expressions likely to confuse the Korean people have been omitted.

It was decided as proposed by the Soviet Delegation to defer the final decision on the inclusion of the word "trusteeship" until the Chief of the Soviet Delegation could receive instructions from his Command.

It was decided to resume the work of the three sub-commissions created earlier, effective 15 April.

3. Joint Communique.

The Joint Secretariat was instructed to prepare a joint communique, the release of which will depend on the answer received from the Soviet Command regarding the wording of the last paragraph of the U.S. proposal on consultation.

4. Fixing the time for the next meeting.

It was decided to hold the next meeting on 15 April 1946 provided the Soviet Delegation would receive the instructions to include the word "trusteeship" in the text of the American proposal. Should the Soviet Delegation receive the instructions not to include the word "trusteeship", the time of the next meeting would be specially determined by the heads of both Delegations.

T. F. SHTIKOV
Colonel General
Chief of Soviet Delegation
U.S. - Soviet Joint Commission
Chairman

A. V. ARNOLD
Major General, U.S.A.
Chief of U.S. Delegation
U.S. - Soviet Joint Commission

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Questioning General Shtikov's proposal, General Arnold stated that:

(1) The American Delegation, in formulating the present proposal, had purposely omitted the word "trusteeship" in order to avoid confusing the Koreans any further, because the Koreans themselves are not agreed as to which characters to use in translating the word "trusteeship".

(2) It is not a duty of the Joint Commission to produce the Moscow Decision in its entirety in the present document. Many words and expressions likely to confuse the Korean people have been omitted.

It was decided as proposed by the Soviet Delegation to defer the final decision on the inclusion of the word "trusteeship" until the Chief of the Soviet Delegation could receive instructions from his Command.

It was decided to resume the work of the three sub-commissions created earlier, effective 15 April.

3. Joint Communique.

The Joint Secretariat was instructed to prepare a joint communique, the release of which will depend on the answer received from the Soviet Command regarding the wording of the last paragraph of the U.S. proposal on consultation.

4. Fixing the time for the next meeting.

It was decided to hold the next meeting on 15 April 1946 provided the Soviet Delegation would receive the instructions to include the word "trusteeship" in the text of the American proposal. Should the Soviet Delegation receive the instructions not to include the word "trusteeship", the time of the next meeting would be specially determined by the heads of both Delegations.

T. F. SHTIKOV
Colonel General
Chief of Soviet Delegation
U.S. - Soviet Joint Commission
Chairman

A. V. ARNOLD
Major General, U.S.A.
Chief of U.S. Delegation
U.S. - Soviet Joint Commission

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**FINAL DRAFT: U.S. DOCUMENT #28** **COMPROMISE PROPOSAL OF THE U. S. AND SOVIET DELEGATIONS**

The Joint Commission will consult with Korean democratic parties and social organizations which are truly democratic in their aims and methods and which will subscribe to the following declarations:

"We_____declare that we will uphold the aims of the Moscow Decision on Korea as stated in paragraph 1 of this decision, namely:

"The reestablishment of Korea as an independent state,

The creation of conditions for developing the country on democratic principles, and,

The earliest possible liquidation of the disastrous results of the protracted Japanese domination in Korea."

Further, we will abide by the decisions of the Joint Commission in its fulfillment of para 2 of the Moscow Decision in the formation of a Provisional Korean Democratic Government;

Further, we will cooperate with the Joint Commission in the working out by it with the participation of the Provisional Democratic Government, of proposals concerning measures foreseen by paragraph 3 of the Moscow Decision, for:

"Helping and assisting the political, economic and social progress of the Korean people, the development of democratic self-government and the establishment of the national independence of Korea."

Signed_____

Representing the_____Party or Organization

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U.S. #28 attached to Minutes #14

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By NARS, Date

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СОВЕТСКО-АМЕРИКАНСКАЯ СОВМЕСТНАЯ КОМИССИЯ

Сеул, Корея

ПРОТОКОЛ ЗАСЕДАНИЯ 13 АПРЕЛЯ 1946 года, 15.00

№ 14

ПРИСУТСТВОВАЛИ:

Представители Советской делегации:
Генерал-полковник Т.Ф.ШТЫКОВ (Председатель)
Чрезвычайный посланник С.К.ЦАРАПКИН
Генерал-майор Н.Г.ЛЕБЕДЕВ
Полковник Т.И.КОРКУЛЕНКО

Представители Американской делегации:
Генерал-майор А.В.АРНОЛЬД
Г-н В.Р.ЛАНГДОН
Г-н С.В.ТЭЙЕР
Полковник Р.Х.БУТ
Полковник Ф.Х.БРИТТОН

Присутствовали также советники и технические эксперты.

СЕКРЕТАРИАТ:

Полковник А.К.ЗЮБИЕНКО (СССР)
Капитан В.В.МАКАЛЛИСТЕР (США)

ПОВЕСТКА ДНЯ:

1. Утверждение протоколов заседаний №№ 12 и 13.

2. Продолжение обсуждения пункта № 1 программы работы.

3. О совместном коммюнике.

4. Определение времени следующего заседания.

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1. Утверждение протоколов заседаний № 12 и № 13.

Протокол № 12 заседания от 9 апреля 1946 г. был официально утвержден Главами обеих делегаций.

Протокол № 13 заседания от 11 апреля 1946 г. не был готов, и его утверждение было отложено до следующего заседания.

2. Продолжение обсуждения пункта № 1 программы работы.

Предложение Американской делегации. Документ № 28.

Обсуждение пункта № 1 программы работы было открыто Генералом АРНОЛЬД, предложившим следующую формулировку относительно условий консультации с демократическими партиями и общественными организациями:

"Совместная Комиссия будет консультироваться с корейскими демократическими партиями и общественными организациями, которые действительно демократичны в своих целях и методах и которые выдвинут следующие заявления:

"Мы ..... заявляем, что мы будем поддерживать цели Московского решения о Корее, как это изложено в параграфе 1 этого решения, а именно:

"Восстановление Кореи как независимого государства;

создание условий для развития страны на демократических началах и

скорейшая ликвидация пагубных последствий длительного японского господства в Корее".

Далее, мы будем придерживаться решений Совместной Комиссии при выполнении ею параграфа 2 Московского решения относительно образования Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства.

Далее, мы будем содействовать Совместной Комиссии в разработке ею, с участием Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства, предложений относительно мер, предусмотренных параграфом 3 Московского решения для помощи и содействия политическому, экономическому и социальному прогрессу корейского народа, развитию демократического самоуправления и установлению государственной независимости Кореи.

Подпись .....

Представителя .... партии или организации".

Глава Советской делегации в своем ответе на предложение Генерала АРНОЛЬД заявил, что:

1. Советская делегация полностью согласна с предложенной формулировкой, за исключением последнего параграфа, и предлагает после слов "помощи и содей-

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ствия" вставить в скобках слово "опека" и читать последний параграф следующим образом:

"Далее, мы будем содействовать Совместной Комиссии в разработке ею, с участием Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства, предложений относительно мер, предусмотренных параграфом 3 Московского решения для "помощи и содействия (опека) политическому, экономическому и социальному прогрессу корейского народа, развитию демократического самоуправления и установлению государственной независимости Кореи".

2. В корейском переводе слово "опека" переводить иероглифом "хуген", так как иероглифы "хуген" более точно отражают смысл слова "опека".

3. Кроме того, слово "опека" включено в Московское решение, и Советская делегация считает себя не в праве самостоятельно опустить это слово.

Возражая на предложение Генерала ШТЫКОВА, Генерал АРНОЛЬД заявил, что:

1. Американская делегация, готовя настоящее предложение, с целью опустила слово "опека" с тем, чтобы избежать дальнейшего смущения корейцев, так как между самими корейцами нет согласия - какие иероглифы использовать при переводе слова "опека".

2. Не является обязанностью Совместной Комиссии целиком воспроизводить в этом документе Московское решение. Было опущено много выражений и слов, которые могли бы ввести в заблуждение корейский народ.

По предложению Советской делегации, окончательное решение вопроса о включении в текст слова "опека" было отложено до получения Главой Советской делегации указаний от его Командования.

Было решено, что с 15 апреля 1946 г. будет возобновлена работа ранее созданных трех подкомиссий.

3. О совместном коммюнике.

Совместным Секретарям было дано указание подготовить совместное коммюнике, выпуск которого будет зависеть от ответа Советского Командования относительно редакции последнего параграфа предложений Американской делегации.

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4. Определение времени следующего заседания.

Следующее заседание было решено назначить на 15 апреля 1946 г. в том случае, если Советская делегация получит указание о включении в текст американского предложения слова "опека". При получении Советской делегацией указания не включать слова "опека", время следующего заседания будет особо определено Главами обеих делегаций.

ГЛАВА СОВЕТСКОЙ ДЕЛЕГАЦИИ
ГЕНЕРАЛ-ПОЛКОВНИК

Т.Ф.ШТЫКОВ

ГЛАВА АМЕРИКАНСКОЙ ДЕЛЕГАЦИИ
ГЕНЕРАЛ-МАЙОР
АМЕРИКАНСКОЙ АРМИИ

А.В.АРНОЛЬД

Отпеч.3 экз.:
№№ 1, 3 - в дело,
№ 2 - Америк.делегации.
15.4-46 г.
МВС

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U.S. - SOVIET JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea

# MINUTES

Fifteenth Meeting, 17 April 1946, 1300 hours
Duk Soo Palace, Seoul, Korea

Present

| U.S. | U.S.S.R. |
|---|---|
| Major General A. V. Arnold (Chairman) | Colonel General T. F. Shtikov |
| Mister W. R. Langdon | Extraordinary Minister S. K. Tsarapkin |
| Mister C. W. Thayer | Major General N. G. Lebedev |
| Colonel R. H. Booth | Mister G. M. Balasanov |
| Colonel F. H. Britton | Colonel T. I. Korkulenko |

Advisors and Technical Experts were also present.

Secretariat

Captain W. W. McAllister (U.S.)
Colonel A. K. Zyubchenko (U.S.S.R.)

Agenda

1. Approval of the minutes of meetings no. 13 and no. 14.
2. Continuation of discussion of item 1 of the program of work.
3. Joint Press Release.
4. Fixing time of the next meeting.

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| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Approval of the minutes of meetings no. 13 and no. 14. | Minutes of the 13th and 14th meetings of 11 April and 13 April 1946 were officially approved by the heads of both delegations. |
| 2. Continuation of discussion of item 1 of the program of work. | General Arnold opened the discussion proposing that U.S. Proposal #28 on consultation be accepted after deleting the following: "for: 'Helping and assisting the political, economic and social progress of the Korean people, the development of democratic self-government and the establishment of the national independence of Korea.'" This was agreed to by the Soviet Delegation. |

## DECISION

The Joint Commission will consult with Korean democratic parties and social organizations which are truly democratic in their aims and methods and which will subscribe to the following declarations:

"We _____ declare that we will uphold the aims of the Moscow Decision on Korea as stated in paragraph 1 of this decision, namely:

"'The reestablishment of Korea as an independent state,

The creation of conditions for developing the country on democratic principles, and,

The earliest possible liquidation of the disastrous results of the protracted Japanese domination in Korea'.

Further, we will abide by the decisions of the Joint Commission in its fulfillment of paragraph 2 of the Moscow Decision in the formation of a Provisional Korean Democratic Government;

Further, we will cooperate with the Joint Commission in the working out by it with the participation of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government, of proposals concerning measures foreseen by paragraph 3 of the Moscow Decision."

Signed _____

Representing the _____ Party or Organization

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NND 760090
By NARS, Date

~~Secret~~

3. Joint Press Release.

The Joint Secretariat was instructed to prepare a Joint Press Release, copy of which is appended hereto.

4. Fixing time of the next meeting.

It was decided to hold the next meeting when the work of the sub-commissions necessitates such meeting.

A. V. ARNOLD
Major General, U.S.A.
Chief of U.S. Delegation
U.S. - Soviet Joint Commission
Chairman

T. F. SHTIKOV
Colonel General
Chief of Soviet Delegation
U.S. - Soviet Joint Commission

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U.S. - SOVIET JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea

17 April 1946

JOINT COMMUNIQUE NO. 5

The U.S. - Soviet Joint Commission continued discussion on the question of conditions of consultation with democratic parties and social organizations. COLONEL GENERAL T. F. SHTIKOV, Chief of the Soviet Delegation, was chairman at sessions held on 8, 9, 11 and 13 April 1946, in the Tuk Soo Palace, Seoul, Korea, and MAJOR GENERAL A. V. ARNOLD, Chief of the United States Delegation, was chairman at the session 17 April 1946.

As a result of thorough investigation and analysis of the points of view of the Soviet Delegation and the Delegation of the United States, the Joint Commission reached the following decision on the first point of the joint program of work covering the conditions of consultation with democratic parties and social organizations:

"DECISION

"The Joint Commission will consult with Korean democratic parties and social organizations which are truly democratic in their aims and methods and which will subscribe to the following declarations:

"We_____declare that we will uphold the aims of the Moscow Decision on Korea as stated in paragraph 1 of this decision, namely:

"'The reestablishment of Korea as an independent state,

The creation of conditions for developing the country on democratic principles, and,

The earliest possible liquidation of the disastrous results of the protracted Japanese domination in Korea'.

Further, we will abide by the decisions of the Joint Commission in its fulfillment of paragraph 2 of the Moscow Decision in the formation of a Provisional Korean Democratic Government;

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Further, we will cooperate with the Joint Commission in the working out by it with the participation of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government, of proposals concerning measures foreseen by paragraph 3 of the Moscow Decision."

Signed_____

Representing the _____ Party or Organization

The procedure for inviting representatives of Korean democratic parties and social organizations to consult with the Joint Commission is being worked out by Joint Sub-Commission No. 1. When details of the procedure are completed, it will be announced publicly.

Joint Sub-Commission No. 2, taking into consideration the proposals of the Korean democratic parties and social organizations with which it will consult, will prepare for the Joint Commission a charter on the structure and principles of organization of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government at all levels. This charter will designate the various agencies of government that will exercise executive, legislative and judicial authority, with their duties and functions.

Joint Sub-Commission No. 3 has been directed to work out a political platform and other appropriate measures for the future Provisional Korean Democratic Government.

This Sub-Commission, also, will consult with the Korean democratic parties and social organizations.

The platform will be a document stating the aspirations and objectives of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government in the political, economic and cultural fields. It will be comprehensive enough to embrace such questions as industry, agriculture, transportation, finance, public education, and freedom of speech and press, etc.

A. V. ARNOLD
Major General, U.S.A.
Chief of U.S. Delegation

T. F. SHTIKOV
Colonel General
Chief of Soviet Delegation

0422

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# СОВЕТСКО-АМЕРИКАНСКАЯ СОВМЕСТНАЯ КОМИССИЯ

Сеул, Корея

## ПРОТОКОЛ ЗАСЕДАНИЯ 17 АПРЕЛЯ 1946 ГОДА, 13.00

№ 15

ПРИСУТСТВОВАЛИ

Представители Советской Делегации:
Генерал-полковник Т.Ф. ШТЫКОВ
Чрезвычайный посланник С.К. ЦАРАПКИН
Генерал-майор Н.Г. ЛЕБЕДЕВ
Г-н Г.М. БАЛАСАНОВ
Полковник Т.И. КОРКУЛЕНКО

Представители Американской Делегации:
Генерал-майор А.В. АРНОЛЬД /Председатель/
Г-н В.Р. ЛАНГЛОН
Г-н С.В. ТЭЙЕР
Полковник Р.Х. БУТ
Полковник Ф.Х. БРИТТОН

Присутствовали также советники и технические эксперты.

СЕКРЕТАРИАТ

Капитан В.В. МАКАЛЛИСТЕР /США/
Полковник А.К. ЗЕБЧЕНКО /СССР/

ПОВЕСТКА ДНЯ:

1. Утверждение протоколов заседаний № 13 и № 14.

2. Продолжение обсуждения пункта 1 программы работы.

3. Совместное пресс-коммюнике.

4. Определение времени следующего заседания.

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State Dept. Instr. 12 Apr and 8 July 1976
By EWS/Letter NARS, Date MAR 31 1977

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By _____ NARS, Date _____



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1. Утверждение протоколов заседаний № 13 и № 14.

Протоколы 13-го и 14-го заседаний от 11 апреля и 13 апреля 1946 года были официально утверждены Главами обеих Делегаций.

2. Продолжение обсуждения пункта 1 программы работы.

Генерал Арнольд начал дискуссию, предложив принять предложение Американской Делегации № 28 относительно консультации, упустив следующее: "для помощи и содействия политическому, экономическому и социальному прогрессу корейского народа, развитию демократического самоуправления и установлению государственной независимости Кореи".

Советская Делегация согласилась с этим.

Р Е Ш Е Н И Е

Совместная Комиссия будет консультироваться с корейскими демократическими партиями и общественными организациями, которые действительно демократичны в своих целях и методах и которые подпишут следующее заявление:

"Мы_____ заявляем, что мы будем поддерживать цели Московского решения о Корее, как это изложено в параграфе 1 этого решения, а именно:

"Восстановление Кореи как независимого государства,
Создание условий для развития страны на демократических началах и
Скорейшая ликвидация пагубных последствий длительного японского господства в Корее".

Далее, мы будем придерживаться решений Совместной Комиссии при выполнении ею параграфа 2 Московского решения относительного образования Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства.

Далее, мы будем содействовать Совместной Комиссии в разработке ею, с участием Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства, предложений относительно мер, предусмотренных параграфом 3 Московского решения".

Подпись _____

Представляющий _____ партию или организацию.

3. Пресс-коммюнике.

Совместному Секретариату было поручено подготовить совместное пресс-коммюнике, копия которого прилагается.

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4. Определение времени следующего заседания.

Было решено провести следующее заседание тогда, когда работа Подкомиссий вызовет необходимость этого заседания.

ГЛАВА СОВЕТСКОЙ ДЕЛЕГАЦИИ
ГЕНЕРАЛ-ПОЛКОВНИК

Т.Ф. ШТЫКОВ

ГЛАВА АМЕРИКАНСКОЙ ДЕЛЕГАЦИИ
ГЕНЕРАЛ-МАЙОР
АМЕРИКАНСКОЙ АРМИИ

А.В. АРНОЛЬД

0425

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

~~Secret~~

U.S. - SOVIET JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea

MINUTES

Sixteenth Meeting, 20 April 1946, 1300 hours
Duk Soo Palace, Seoul, Korea

Present

| U.S. | U.S.S.R. |
|---|---|
| Major General A. V. Arnold (Chairman) | Colonel General T. F. Shtikov |
| Mister W. R. Langdon | Extraordinary Minister S. K. Tsarapkin |
| Mister C. W. Thayer | Major General N. G. Lebedeff |
| Colonel R. H. Booth | Mister G. M. Balasanov |
| Colonel F. H. Britton | Colonel T. I. Korkulenko |

Advisors and Technical Experts were also present.

Secretariat

Captain W. W. McAllister (U.S.)
Colonel A. K. Zyubchenko (U.S.S.R.)

Agenda

1. Approval of the minutes of meeting no. 15.
2. Continuation of discussion of point #1 of the program of work.
3. Discussion of point #3 of the program of work.
4. Joint Communique.
5. Fixing the time of the next meeting.

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept Instr. 12 Apr and 8 July 1976
By EWB Letter NARS, Date MAR 31 1977

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

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| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Approval of the minutes of meeting no. 15. | Minutes of the 15th meeting of 17 April 1946 were officially approved by the heads of both delegations. |
| 2. Continuation of discussion of point #1 of the program of work. | General Arnold opened the discussion by expressing concern over the delay of Sub-Commission #1 to reach an agreement or to approach an agreement so that a final statement could be brought before the Joint Commission.<br><br>General Shtikov replied that the work of Sub-Commission #1 is developing according to agreement between the co-chairmen and that the work had not reached the point where a final paper could be brought before the Joint Commission. Both delegations urged the respective Sub-Commission chairmen to expedite their work. |
| 3. Discussion of point #3 of the program of work.<br><br>Paper--<br>U.S. Paper #5 of Sub-Commission #3.<br>(Attached) | General Arnold opened discussion on point #3 by reading U.S. Paper #5 of Sub-Commission #3, a copy of which is appended hereto and made an official part of these minutes.<br><br>General Shtikov replied by asking two questions: (1) With reference to point 4 of Part A (U.S. Paper #5 of Sub-Commission #3) dealing with currency, credit instruments, etc., - what is meant by this point and is the Joint Commission able to work out any proposals without a central Provisional Korean Government? (2) Concerning point 5 regarding national economic control, - who can control an economy throughout Korea before the establishment of a central government?<br><br>General Arnold answered that due to the complexity of reuniting Korea and as the experiences and thoughts of each delegation are in many cases widely divergent, these problems must be worked out through a pre-planning and planning stage by experts. Thereby, when the time for execution or the establishment of a Provisional Korean Government comes, such an inexperienced government would have a fair chance for success; it would not be confused by plans for integration and actual execution thereof while it is attempting to do its governing.<br><br>To this General Shtikov stated that the present problems of Sub-Commission #3 are (1) to elaborate a questionnaire on political platform which will be presented to democratic parties and social organizations on the basis of which will be formed the Provisional Korean Democratic Government, (2) Sub-Commission #3 will study the answers and proposals of the democratic parties and organizations. The Sub-Commission will need considerable time to study these questions and proposals and prepare the project of a single political platform, and present the project for the examination and approval of the Joint Commission.<br><br>During the course of further discussion about this question, each delegation presented the following views: |



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The U.S. Delegation: that the Joint Commission in developing a political platform must go through a planning stage to make the necessary preparations called for by paragraph 2 of the Moscow Decision on Korea wherein it works out the appropriate measures relative to the re-integration of Korea prior to the formation of a Provisional Korean Democratic Government.

The Soviet Delegation: that (1) the first task is to form a Provisional Korean Democratic Government and its apparatus (the appropriate ministries with definite functions to fulfill including the necessary personnel) (2) to help select and properly place the needed people into this apparatus and (3) together with this government to start the elaboration of foreseen measures. Such a sequence is fully in keeping with the Moscow Decision on Korea.

To promote a mutual understanding between the Delegations, General Arnold requested that the Soviet Delegation present to the United States Delegation a written sequence of work which can be considered as steps to the formation of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government fulfilling the Moscow Decision on Korea.

To this General Shitkov replied by proposing that during the course of the next week, the following tasks should be accomplished:
(a) Sub-Commission #1 must compile a list of democratic parties and social organizations which the Joint Commission must consult and elaborate the method or order of consultation.
(b) Sub-Commission #2 should present a summary of questions concerning the structure and principles for the formation of the future Provisional Government (provisional charter).
(c) Sub-Commission #3 will present a summary of questions relative to the political platform.
(d) In a meeting of the Joint Commission to examine and approve the proposals of all sub-commissions.
(e) Summon a meeting of representatives of democratic parties and social organizations of South Korea and to place before them the decision of the Commission concerning order of consultation and questions on which the Commission will consult them.
(f) To approve the order of work of the Joint Commission in Pyongyang.

General Arnold stated that this did not correctly answer his question.

The heads of the Delegations agreed to meet 22 April 1946 at 1400 hours to work out the sequence of fulfillment of the program of work. Discussion on this point was postponed until the next meeting.

4. Joint Communique.

The Joint Secretariat was instructed to prepare a Joint Communique, a copy of which is appended hereto.

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5. Fixing the time of the next meeting.

It was decided to hold the next meeting at 1300 hours 23 April 1946.

A. V. ARNOLD
Major General, U.S.A.
Chief of U.S. Delegation
U.S. - Soviet Joint Commission
Chairman

T. F. SHTIKOV
Colonel General
Chief of Soviet Delegation
U.S. - Soviet Joint Commission

0429

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Minutes #16

3-5

DRAFT:
20 Apr 46

SECRET

RE: SUB-COMMISSION #3

Sub-Commission #3 must work out paragraph 3 of the program of work of the Joint Commission as given in U.S. #19 and Soviet #13, which is:

"The preliminary elaboration of a political platform and other appropriate measures for a future Provisional Korean Democratic Government."

This comes from paragraph 2 of the Moscow Decision on Korea.

The U. S. Delegation submitted a program of work for Sub-Commission #3 in parts A and B.

Part A is Preliminary Elaboration of appropriate measures to assist the formation of a Provisional Korean Government.

1. Travel of persons within Korea.
2. Circulation of information by radio, newspaper and public speeches.
3. Movement of goods throughout Korea.
4. Transfer of currency, credit instruments and other evidences of value.
5. National economic controls.

Mr. Balasanov rejected Part A on the basis that it was not included in paragraph 2 of the Moscow Decision on Korea and that according to the decision of the Soviet-American Conference, which took place in Seoul, from 16 January through 5 February 1946, the economic questions mentioned in Section A were partly solved and that the remaining questions which have not been solved, would be decided by the Soviet Military Command in North Korea and the American Military Command in south Korea.

After an investigation of the records of the Joint Conference, I am unable to find any decision such as Mr. Balasanov mentioned above. The Joint Conference did make provision for the travel of persons within Korea but this was disapproved by the Soviet Command in north Korea. The subject of goods and financial



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matters was withdrawn from the Joint Conference by the Soviet Delegation and no decision was reached on them. I can find no mention that remaining unsolved economic questions would be decided by the two Commands separately.

I will quote General Shtikov on the subject of newspapers. This statement was made in the 3d session of Joint US-USSR Conference on 18 January 1946.

The discussion was on item #15 of the U. S. proposed agenda "Exchange of Newspapers Throughout Korea." General Shtikov stated: "The question of newspapers refers to Point 2 of the Moscow Conference which deals with the unity of Korea. We are now discussing the administrative-economic unity of Korea."

In the 4th session of the Joint Conference on 23 January 1946, in a discussion of the scope of the words of paragraph 4 of the Moscow Decision concerning measures establishing permanent coordination of administrative-economic matters, General Shtikov made this statement: "The political and economic unification will be discussed by a Joint Commission which will be summoned by paragraph 2."

Here we are, a Joint Commission carrying out the provisions of paragraph 2 of the Moscow Decision on Korea. We are working on the formation of a new government and in this particular subcommission #3 we are planning the preliminary elaboration of a political platform and other appropriate measures for the future government.

When the three foreign ministers in Moscow wrote this Seetion III on Korea they realized that something else was needed besides a platform, a charter and 10 or 15 Korean leaders to form a functioning government. That is why they gave the Joint Commission the all-inclusive directive expressed by the words,

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"with a view to the preliminary elaboration of the appropriate measures." The Joint Commission has the responsibility of preparing the country for the provisional government. The Joint Commission has a membership and it has available to it, experts and technicians, all experienced in government. It is best qualified to do the preparatory work, the integration, the constructive measures to assist the Koreans who are selected as the government.

For 40 years these Koreans have been prohibited from participation in the higher levels of government. It is unfair and unwise to saddle them with the immense technical burden of reuniting the administration and economy of the country.

If we want this provisional government to succeed then we, the Joint Commission, must give them all the aid that we can. If we, ourselves, avoid the problem of integrating the machinery of government now existing in north and south Korea, if we refuse to help them by removing the handicaps necessitated by military occupation, then we are negligent in our duty as commissioners in carrying out the intent and spirit of the Moscow Decision on Korea. If we deny them the right to the maximum success when they are put in charge of their country, then we are guilty of neglect. If we do not prepare this country for the provisional government as fully and as completely as is within our power, then we are not honest in our assertions that the problem of the Joint Commission is to help the Korean people create a government capable of accomplishing the problems of democratization and rebirth of the country.

Preliminary elaboration requires careful pre-planning and will take considerable time for execution. There is no time to lose. Let us get on with the planning.



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Minutes # 16

U.S. - SOVIET JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea

20 April 1946

JOINT COMMUNIQUE NO. 6

The U.S. - Soviet Joint Commission, at a meeting on 20 April 1946, in the Tuk Soo Palace, Seoul, Korea, discussed the question of the order of consultation with Korean democratic parties and social organizations and also the sequence of the work of the Joint Commission in forming the Provisional Korean Democratic Government. The chief of the United States Delegation, MAJOR GENERAL A. V. ARNOLD, was chairman.

The chiefs of both Delegations presented their points of v[illegible] and are taking every possible measure to insure the early completion of the work of the Joint Sub-Commissions.

Joint Sub-Commission No. 1 made progress in working out the procedure for the consultation, by the Joint Commission, with Korean democratic parties and social organizations. It is expected that the complete details will be ready for announcement soon.

Joint Sub-Commission No. 2 and Joint Sub-Commission No. 3 are working on questionnaires that will be submitted to representatives of political parties and social organizations with which the Joint Commission will consult.

The purpose of these questionnaires is to obtain for the Joint Commission a broad and clear understanding of the opinions of the Korean people and to give consideration to their advices and proposals on the question of the structure and principles of organization of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government and its political platform.

A. V. ARNOLD
Major General, U.S.A.
Chief of U.S. Delegation

T. F. SHTIKOV
Colonel General
Chief of Soviet Delegation

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СОВЕТСКО-АМЕРИКАНСКАЯ СОВМЕСТНАЯ КОМИССИЯ

Сеул, Корея

ПРОТОКОЛ ЗАСЕДАНИЯ 20 АПРЕЛЯ 1946 года, 14.00.

№ 16

ПРИСУТСТВОВАЛИ:

Представители Советской делегации:
Генерал-полковник Т.Ф.ШТЫКОВ
Чрезвычайный посланник С.К.ЦАРАПКИН
Генерал-майор И.Г.ЛЕБЕДЕВ
Г-н Т.И.ТАДАСАНОВ
Полковник Т.И.КОРКУЛЕНКО

Представители Американской делегации:
Генерал-майор А.В. АРНОЛЬД (Председатель)
Г-н В.Р.ЛАНГДОН
Г-н С.В.ТЭЙЕР
Полковник Р.Х. БУТ
Полковник Ф.Х. БРИТТОН

Присутствовали также советники и технические эксперты.

СЕКРЕТАРИАТ:

Капитан В.В. МАКАЛЛИСТЕР (США)
Полковник А.К. ЗЮБЧЕНКО (СССР)

ПОВЕСТКА ДНЯ:

1. Утверждение протокола заседания № 15.

2. Продолжение обсуждения пункта 1 программы работы.

3. Обсуждение пункта 3 программы работы.

4. Совместное коммюнике.

5. Определение времени следующего заседания.

~~Secret~~

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State Dept. Instr. 12 Apr and 8 July 1976
By EWB/Bdm NARS, Date MAR 3 1 1977

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1. Утверждение протокола заседания № 15.

Протокол 15 заседания от 17 апреля 1946 г. был официально утвержден Главами обеих делегаций.

2. Продолжение обсуждения пункта 1 программы работы.

Открывая обсуждение, Генерал АРНОЛЬД выразил сожаление по поводу задержки Подкомиссией № 1 - достигнуть соглашения или подойти к соглашению, чтобы окончательное заявление могло быть передано на Совместную Комиссию.

Генерал ШТЫКОВ ответил, что работа Подкомиссии № 1 развивается согласно соглашению между председателями, и что в работе не достигнуто того, чтобы окончательный документ можно было передать на Совместную Комиссию. Обе делегации предложили соответствующим представителям Подкомиссии ускорить свою работу.

3. Обсуждение пункта 3 программы работы.

Документ - Американский документ № 5 Подкомиссии № 3.

Генерал АРНОЛЬД открыл обсуждение пункта 3 чтением американского документа № 5 Подкомиссии № 3, копия которого прилагается при сем и составляет официальную часть этого протокола.

Генерал ШТЫКОВ ответил, задав два вопроса: (1) Что касается пункта 4 части А (американский документ № 5 Подкомиссии № 3) в отношении валюты, кредитных бумаг и т.д., что под этим вопросом подразумевается и может ли Совместная Комиссия выработать какие-либо предложения без Центрального Временного Корейского Правительства?; (2) Что касается пункта 5 в отношении национально-экономического контроля, - кто может контролировать экономику всей Кореи до установления Центрального Правительства?

Генерал АРНОЛЬД ответил, что в виду сложности воссоединения Кореи и так как опыт и идеи каждой делегации во многих случаях значительно расходятся, то эти проблемы должны быть разработаны экспертами в доплановочный и плановочный этапы работы. Причем, когда наступит время для исполнения или установления Временного Корейского Правительства, такое неопытное правительство будет иметь прекрасные условия для успешной работы; оно не будет перегружено планами по об"единению и действительному исполнению, когда оно приступит к работе.

На это Генерал ШТЫКОВ заявил, что: (1) Первоочередная задача Подкомиссии № 3 выработать перечень необходимых вопросов, которые должны быть поставлены перед демократическими партиями и общественными организациями о политической платформе, на базе которой будет формироваться Временное Правительство; (2) Подкомиссия № 3 изучит ответы и предложения демократических партий и общественных организаций. Этой Подкомиссии потребуется много времени, чтобы учесть все

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ответы и предложения, подготовить проект единой политической платформы и представить этот проект на рассмотрение и одобрение Совместной Комиссии.

Во время дальнейшей дискуссии по этому вопросу каждая делегация дала подробное об"яснение своих взглядов.

Американская делегация изложила свою точку зрения, которая сводилась к тому, что должны быть предварительно разработаны соответствующие мероприятия по экономическому об"единению Кореи, как этого требует § 2 Московского решения о Корее, до образования Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства.

Точка зрения Советской делегации: (1) первостепенной задачей является образование Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства и его аппарата (соответствующие Министерства, включая необходимый персонал, с определением исполнительными функциями), (2) помочь выбрать и соответственно расставить необходимых лиц в этом аппарате; (3) Разрешение всех последующих вопросов вместе с Временным Правительством. Такая последовательность целиком вытекает из Московского решения.

Для взаимопонимания Генерал АРНОЛЬД предложил Советской делегации в письменном виде передать делегации Соединенных Штатов план последовательности работы по выполнению Московского решения относительно образования Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства.

Генерал ШТИКОВ предложил в течение следующей недели разрешить следующие задачи:

а) Подкомиссии № 1 представить разработанный порядок консультации с демократическими партиями и общественными организациями. Составить списки партий и организаций, с которыми будет консультироваться Совместная Комиссия;

б) Подкомиссии № 2 представить перечень вопросов, которые будут поставлены перед партиями и организациями, о структуре будущего правительства (Временное Положение);

в) Подкомиссии № 3 представить перечень вопросов по политической платформе, которые будут поставлены перед партиями и организациями;

г) На заседании Совместной Комиссии рассмотреть и утвердить предложения своих Подкомиссий;

д) Созвать совещание представителей демократических партий и общественных организаций Южной Кореи, на котором изложить решение Комиссии о порядке консультации с ними и вопросы, по которым Комиссия будет с ними консультироваться;

е) Утвердить порядок работы Совместной Комиссии в г.Пхеньян.

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Генерал АРНОЛЬД заявил, что это предложение не точно отвечает на его вопрос.

Главы делегаций согласились встретиться в 14.00. 22 апреля, чтобы разработать последовательность выполнения программы работы.

Обсуждение этого пункта было отложено до следующего заседания.

4. Совместное коммюнике. — Совместному Секретариату поручено подготовить совместное коммюнике, копия которого при сем прилагается.

5. Определение времени следующего заседания. — Было решено провести следующее заседание 23 апреля 1946 года, в 13.00.

ГЛАВА СОВЕТСКОЙ ДЕЛЕГАЦИИ
ГЕНЕРАЛ-ПОЛКОВНИК

Т.Ф.ШТЫКОВ

ГЛАВА АМЕРИКАНСКОЙ ДЕЛЕГАЦИИ
ГЕНЕРАЛ-МАЙОР
АМЕРИКАНСКОЙ АРМИИ

А.В.АРНОЛЬД

отпеч.3 экз.:
№ 1 -
№ 2 -
№ 3 -
25.4-46 г.мвс

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U.S. - SOVIET JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea

# MINUTES

Seventeenth Meeting, 23 April 1946, 1300 hours
Duk Soo Palace, Seoul, Korea

Present

| U.S.S.R. | U.S. |
|---|---|
| Colonel General T. F. Shtikov (Chairman) | Major General A. V. Arnold |
| Extraordinary Minister S. K. Tsarapkin | Mister W. R. Langdon |
| Mister G. M. Balasanov | Mister C. W. Thayer |
| Colonel T. I. Korkulenko | Colonel R. H. Booth |
| | Colonel F. H. Britton |

Advisors and Technical Experts were also present.

Secretariat

Colonel A. K. Zyubchenko (U.S.S.R.)
Captain W. W. McAllister (U.S.)

Agenda

1. Approval of the minutes of the 16th meeting.
2. Continuation of discussion of point 1 of the work program.
3. Continuation of discussion of point 3 of the program of work.
4. Determination of time of the next meeting.

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| 1. Approval of the minutes of the 16th meeting. | Minutes of the 16th meeting of 20 April 1946 were not ready for approval. |
| 2. Continuation of discussion of point 1 of the work program.<br><br>Papers--<br>Report of Joint Sub-Commission #1 on manner of consultation with the democratic parties and social organizations of North and South Korea. | The discussion of point 1 of the program of work was opened with the examination of report of Sub-Commission #1 on the order of consultation with the democratic parties and social organizations in North and South Korea, copy of which signed by the co-chairmen of Sub-Commission #1, is appended hereto.<br><br>The first paragraph of the proposals of Sub-Commission #1 was approved by the heads of both Delegations in the wording as prepared by the Sub-Commission. |

DECISION

1. In accordance with the decision of the Joint Soviet-American Commission concerning the conditions of consultation with Korean democratic parties and social organizations, Sub-Commission No. 1 will compile a composite list of approximately 30 of the most important Korean democratic parties and social organizations representative of the various schools of thought both of north and south Korea, taking into consideration their membership and insofar as possible the influence of these parties and organizations; and shall submit the list to the Joint Commission in Seoul for its approval.
For inclusion in the composite list, the following shall be submitted to the Commission: a list of democratic parties and social organizations, functioning in southern Korea, by the American Delegation; and a list of democratic parties and social organizations, functioning in northern Korea, by the Soviet Delegation.

Sub-Commission #1 did not come to an agreement on paragraph 2. The Soviet Delegation proposed to include the following phrase in paragraph 2 of the text: "from the membership of the party or organization, who have not compromised themselves by actively voicing their opposition against the Moscow Decision and against the Allies."

The American Delegation objected to the Soviet Delegation's inclusion of the above-mentioned phrase in the second paragraph.

In the discussion of this question, the head of the U.S. Delegation defending his position, forwarded the following basic conditions:
(1) The inclusion of such a qualification for party members contradicts our preliminary agreement and adds new conditions to the agreement of 17 April.
(2) The Commission does not deal with individuals as such, they speak in the name of the party and therefore their personal views have no bearing. The Soviet Delegation will recall that the U.S. Delegation refused to require parties to repudiate their leaders.
(3) To punish individuals for their views is undemocratic, unauthorized and unnecessary.



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(4) Sub-Commission #1 is working out methods of consultation with parties and not with individuals. The Soviet wording of paragraph 2 is directed against individuals and, therefore, this point is not relative to methods of consultation with parties.
(5) If the party is competent to give advice in the future of Korea, it is competent to select a suitable leader.
(6) If a party is eligible for consultation so are its members.

General Arnold suggested that the American formulation of paragraph 2 be accepted.

The Soviet Delegation, insisting on the acceptance of paragraph 2 in the wording proposed by the Soviet Co-Chairman of Sub-Commission #1, proposed the following basic conditions:

(1) The Soviet Delegation, compromising with the American Delegation, agreed to consult with parties which opposed the Moscow Decision, because the members of these parties were intentionally led astray by certain political leaders.
(2) Therefore, we are not against parties which will sign the declaration but against individuals.
(3) The persons who opposed the Moscow Decision cannot be objective consultants for the Joint Commission, and therefore, for the Korean people. Parties and social organizations are capable to nominate such representatives who did not oppose the Moscow Decision and the Allies.
(4) The Soviet proposal is not an additional condition for the parties which will take part in the consultation in accordance with our decision of 17 April. However, we cannot consult with those who objected to the Moscow Decision and were organizers of the opposition of their party members to the Moscow Decision and continue to oppose both the Moscow Decision and the Joint Commission's decision of 17 April.
(5) It is necessary to forewarn the parties and social organizations in order that they would not nominate as their representatives those who have compromised themselves by opposing the Moscow Decision and the Allies.

The American Delegation suggested to include a paragraph which would apply the same rule to individuals as parties.

The Soviet Delegation declined the proposal of the American Delegation, stating that paragraph 2 of the text of the Soviet Delegation is not a new condition.

The nomination of the leaders of the parties who objected and are objecting, up to the present time against the Moscow Decision, for consultation with the Joint Commission--can bring only harm to the Korean people.

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| | It was decided that further discussion of the report of the Sub-Commission #1 be postponed until the next meeting. |
| 3. Continuation of discussion of point 3 of the program of work. | Paragraph 3 of the program of work was not discussed because of the lack of time. |
| 4. Determination of time of the next meeting. | It was decided to hold the next meeting on 24 April 1946 at 1300 hours. |

T. F. SHTIKOV
Colonel General
Chief of Soviet Delegation
U.S. - Soviet Joint Commission
Chairman

A. V. ARNOLD
Major General, U.S.A.
Chief of U.S. Delegation
U.S. - Soviet Joint Commission

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Minutes #17

23 April 1946

Subcommission #1

On the manner of consultation with the Democratic parties and social organizations of north and south Korea.

1. In accordance with decision of the Joint Soviet-American Commission concerning the conditions of consultation with Korean democratic parties and social organizations, Subcommission No. 1 will compile a composite list of approximately 30 of the most important Korean democratic parties and social organizations representative of the various schools of thought both of north and south Korea, taking into consideration their membership and insofar as possible the influence of these parties and organizations; and shall submit the list to the Joint Commission in Seoul for its approval.

For inclusion in the composite list, the following shall be submitted to the Commission: a list of democratic parties and social organizations, functioning in southern Korea, by the American Delegation; and a list of democratic parties and social organizations, functioning in northern Korea, by the Soviet Delegation.

| AMERICAN TEXT | SOVIET TEXT |
|---|---|
| 2. Following the approval of the list of the Korean democratic parties and social organizations, the Joint Commission shall notify by official communication the central organs of these parties and social organizations that they are invited for consultation, for which purpose they should designate their representatives. The parties and social organizations shall provide their designated representatives with appropriate credentials and shall officially notify the Commission | 2. Following the approval of the list of the Korean democratic parties and social organizations, the Joint Commission shall notify by official communication the central organs of these parties and social organizations that they are invited for consultation, for which purpose they should designate representatives from the membership of the party or organization, who have not compromised themselves by actively voicing their opposition against the Moscow Decision and |



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| AMERICAN TEXT | SOVIET TEXT |
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| of the designation of representative or representatives, informing it of their forenames and surnames, place and date of birth, and the position held by them in the party or the social organization. | against the Allies. The parties and social organizations shall provide their designated representatives with appropriate credentials and shall officially notify the Commission of the designation of representative or representatives, informing it of their forenames, and surnames, the place and date of birth, and the position held by them in the party or the social organization. |

3. Korean democratic parties and social organizations of north and south Korea, not included in the list indicated in paragraph 1, which fulfill the conditions for consultation published by the Commission, shall also be given the opportunity to present their views to the Joint Commission on the questions enumerated in paragraph 4.

The aforementioned parties and organizations shall direct their views to the headquarters of the Joint Commission in Seoul or in Pyongyang while it is there. The letter containing their views shall be accompanied by a written declaration signed by the officials of the party or the organization in accordance with the conditions on consultation published by the Commission, as well as by a brief statement of the party's or organizations' program and total number of members.

4. Following the verification by the Commission of the credentials of the representatives of democratic parties and social organizations of south Korea, the Commission shall convene a joint meeting to which it shall invite such representatives. The head of the Soviet Delegation shall act as the chairman of this meeting in Seoul and the Chief of the American Delegation shall preside at an analogous meeting in Pyongyang. A communication worked out by, and in the name of the Commission, shall be presented at such a meeting by the Chief of the Delegation of the zone in which the meeting is

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taking place. The agenda for subsequent joint meetings of the Commission with the representatives of the parties and social organizations, shall be approved by the Commission.

In the first joint meeting in Seoul, the Commission shall announce the list of parties and social organizations of south Korea, with their representatives, with whom the Commission will consult, and shall read into the record the present agreement on the manner of consultation worked out by subcommission No. 1. It shall then invite the Korean democratic parties and social organizations to submit, by designated time through their representatives, their suggestions:

a. Concerning the political platform and other appropriate measures for the future Provisional Korean Democratic Government.

b. Concerning the structure and principles of organization of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government and the local organs of authority (Provisional Charter).

5. Following this, the Joint Commission shall depart for Pyongyang where it shall carry out with the representatives of democratic parties and social organizations of north Korea all those steps listed in paragraph 4.

6. Having received the proposal of the Joint Commission, the democratic parties and social organizations of both south and north Korea shall discuss it in their central organs and with the representatives of their local organizations and shall conduct appropriate work among the population (mass meetings, sessions, etc.).

7. The suggestions and proposals worked out by each democratic party and social organization of north and south Korea shall be submitted to the Joint Commission in writing and under the signature of their representatives.

8. The Joint Commission shall transmit to the Subcommissions No. 2 and 3 the proposals and suggestions of the Korean democratic parties and social organizations of north and south Korea for study and preparation of coordinated proposals, for which purpose a necessary number of subcommittees shall be created by the subcommissions. The heads of the respective delegations shall appoint the advisors, experts, and technical personnel for the work in the subcommissions and subcommittees.

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9. The Joint Commission shall consult individually with representatives of any Korean democratic party or social organization of north and south Korea from among those included in the list; and will consult, at Seoul or Pyongyang, as it may see fit, and as mutually agreed by the heads of the delegations, and with the representative of any other democratic party or social organization of north or south Korea which had submitted its suggestions to the Commission.

In the process of studying the proposals of the Korean democratic parties and social organizations and the working-out of their coordinated proposals for the Commission, the subcommissions and subcommittees may, subject to mutual agreement of the chairmen of the corresponding subcommission, invite to their meetings representatives of parties and social organizations of north and south Korea with whom they may deem it necessary to converse or to elucidate some question or other.

10. The democratic parties and social organizations of north Korea shall send their representatives to Seoul to submit the elaborated proposals to the Commission. The Commission shall carry out analagous steps with repect to the proposals of the democratic parties and social organizations of north Korea in the same manner as with the proposals of the democratic parties and social organizations of south Korea.

11. The coordinated proposals worked out by the subcommission shall be submitted to the Joint Commission which shall examine these proposals and shall give its preliminary approval.

12. The Commission, at such time when it may see fit, shall convene one or several joint sessions with representatives of the democratic parties and social organizations of both south and north Korea and offer for discussion the questions enumerated in point 4, in a manner later to be established by the Commission.

13. Democratic parties and social organizations of both northern and southern Korea shall have equal rights and opportunities in consultation with the Joint Commission.

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14. Following the discussion of proposals mentioned in paragraph 11 at the joint session, the Commission shall appoint a drafting committee which shall be given the necessary instructions concerning the compilation of the final text of the recommendations on the indicated questions. The text worked out by the drafting committee shall be approved by the Commission.

AMERICAN TEXT

15. Following the approval of the texts of the recommendations submitted by the drafting committee, the Joint Commission shall proceed with the discussion of the questions pertaining to the composition of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government.

The Commission, if it sees fit may begin the discussion of questions specified in this paragraph before the approval of the texts of the recommendations.

SOVIET TEXT

15. Following the approval of the texts of the recommendations submitted by the drafting committee, the Joint Commission shall proceed with the discussion of the questions pertaining to the composition of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government.

CHARLES W. THAYER
Commissioner of U.S. Delegation

S. K. TSARAPKIN
Commissioner of U.S.S.R. Delegation

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СОВЕТСКО-АМЕРИКАНСКАЯ СОВМЕСТНАЯ КОМИССИЯ

Сеул, Корея

ПРОТОКОЛ ЗАСЕДАНИЯ 23 АПРЕЛЯ 1946 ГОДА, 13.00

№ 17

ПРИСУТСТВОВАЛИ:

Представители Советской Делегации:
Генерал-полковник Т.Ф. ШТЫКОВ /Председатель/
Чрезвычайный посланник С.К. ЦАРАПКИН
Г-н Г.М. БАДАСАНОВ
Полковник Т.И. КОРКУЛЕНКО

Представители Американской Делегации:
Генерал-майор А.В. АРНОЛЬД
Г-н В.Р. ЛАНГДОН
Г-н С.В. ТЭЙЕР
Полковник Р.Х. БУТ
Полковник Ф.Х. БРИТТОН

Присутствовали также советники и технические эксперты.

СЕКРЕТАРИАТ:

Полковник А.К. ЗЛОБЧЕНКО /СССР/
Капитан В.В. МАКАЛЛИСТЕР /США/

ПОВЕСТКА ДНЯ:

1. Утверждение протокола заседания № 16.
2. Продолжение обсуждения пункта 1 программы работы.
3. Продолжение обсуждения пункта 3 программы работы.
4. Определение времени следующего заседания.

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| 1. Утверждение протокола заседания № 16. | Протокол 16-го заседания от 20 апреля 1946 г. не был готов для утверждения. |
| 2. Продолжение обсуждения пункта 1 программы работы.<br><br>Документы:<br>Доклад Совместной Подкомиссии № 1 о порядке консультации с демократическими партиями и общественными организациями Северной и Южной Кореи. | Обсуждение пункта 1 программы работы было начато с рассмотрения доклада Совместной Подкомиссии № 1 о порядке консультации с демократическими партиями и общественными организациями Северной и Южной Кореи. Копии доклада, подписанные обоими Председателями Подкомиссии № 1, прилагаются к протоколу.<br><br>Первый параграф предложений Совместной Подкомиссии № 1 был одобрен Главами обеих Делегаций в редакции, предложенной Подкомиссией. |

Р Е Ш Е Н И Е

Руководствуясь решением Совместной Советско-Американской Комиссии относительно условий консультации с корейскими демократическими партиями и общественными организациями, Подкомиссия № 1 составляет общий список примерно 30 главнейших корейских демократических партий и общественных организаций, представляющих различные политические направления как на Севере, так и на Юге Кореи, учитывая численность и, насколько возможно, влияние этих партий и организаций, и представляет его на утверждение Совместной Комиссии в Сеуле.

Для включения в общий список представляют Комиссии: Американская Делегация - список демократических партий и общественных организаций, осуществляющих свою деятельность на Юге Кореи, а Советская Делегация - список демократических партий и общественных организаций, осуществляющих свою деятельность на Севере Кореи.

По второму параграфу Подкомиссией № 1 не было достигнуто единого соглашения. Советская Делегация предложила в текст второго параграфа включить следующую фразу: "Из числа членов партии или организации, не скомпрометировавших себя активными выступлениями против Московского решения и против Союзников".

Американская Делегация возразила против предложения Советской Делегации включить во второй параграф вышеупомянутую фразу.

В последовавшей по этому вопросу дискуссии Глава Американской Делегации, обосновывая свою позицию, выдвинул следующие основные положения:

1. Включение такой квалификации для членов партии противоречит нашему предварительному соглашению и прибавляет новые условия к соглашению от 17 апреля.

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2. Комиссия не работает с отдельными лицами, они говорят от имени партии и поэтому их личные взгляды никакого значения не имеют.

Советская Делегация может приномнить, что Американская Делегация отказалась потребовать от партий отречения от своих лидеров.

3. Наказывать отдельных лиц за их мнения - недемократично, не разрешено и не является необходимостью.

4. Подкомиссия № 1 вырабатывает методы консультации с партиями, а не с отдельными лицами. Пункт 2 в советской редакции направлен против отдельных лиц, и поэтому этот пункт не относится к методам консультации с партиями.

5. Если партии способны давать советы о будущем Кореи они также способны отобрать подходящих лидеров.

6. Если партии имеют право на консультацию, то и ее члены также.

Генерал Арнольд предложил принять Американскую редакцию параграфа № 2.

Советская Делегация, настаивая на принятии параграфа 2 в редакции, предложенной Советским Председателем Подкомиссии № 1, выдвинула следующие основные положения:

1. Советская Делегация, идя на уступки Американской Делегации, согласилась на консультацию с партиями, выступавшими против Московского решения, так как члены этих партий были сознательно введены в заблуждение некоторыми политическими лидерами.

2. Поэтому мы не против партий, которые подпишут заявление, а против отдельных лиц.

3. Лица, которые выступали против Московского решения, не могут быть об"ективными консультантами для Комиссии, а значит - и для корейского народа. Партии и общественные организации в состоянии выдвинуть таких представителей, которые не выступали против Московского решения и Союзников.

4. Советское предложение не является дополнительным условием к партиям, партии будут принимать участие в консультации, в соответствии с нашим решением от 17 апреля. Но мы не можем консультироваться

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с теми, кто не был об"ективен к Московскому решению и был организатором выступлений своих членов партий против Московского решения и продолжает выступать как против Московского решения, так и против решения Комиссии от 17 апреля.

5. Необходимо заранее предупредить партии и общественные организации, чтобы они не выделили своими представителями тех, кто скомпрометировал себя выступлением против Московского решения и против Союзников.

Американская Делегация предложила включить параграф, который применит к отдельным лицам те же правила, как и к партиям.

Советская Делегация отклонила предложение Американской Делегации, заявив, что параграф 2 в редакции Советской Делегации не является каким-то новым условием. Выделение лидеров партий, которые возражали и до сих пор возражают против Московского решения, для консультации с Совместной Комиссией - может принести только вред корейскому народу.

Дальнейшее обсуждение доклада Совместной Подкомиссии №1 было решено перенести на следующее заседание.

3. Продолжение обсуждения пункта 3 программы работы.

Пункт 3 программы работы, в виду недостатка времени, обсужден не был.

4. Определение времени следующего заседания.

Следующее заседание было решено назначить на 24 апреля 1946 г., на 13.00.

ГЛАВА СОВЕТСКОЙ ДЕЛЕГАЦИИ
ГЕНЕРАЛ-ПОЛКОВНИК

Т. ШТЫКОВ

ГЛАВА АМЕРИКАНСКОЙ ДЕЛЕГАЦИИ
ГЕНЕРАЛ-МАЙОР
АМЕРИКАНСКОЙ АРМИИ

А.В. АРНОЛЬД

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US 1-11
Minutes #17

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ПОДКОМИССИЯ № 1

# О ПОРЯДКЕ КОНСУЛЬТАЦИИ С ДЕМОКРАТИЧЕСКИМИ ПАРТИЯМИ И ОБЩЕСТВЕННЫМИ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯМИ СЕВЕРНОЙ И ЮЖНОЙ КОРЕИ.

1. Руководствуясь решением Совместной Советско-Американской Комиссии относительно условий консультации с корейскими демократическими партиями и общественными организациями, Подкомиссия № 1 составляет общий список примерно 30 главнейших корейских демократических партий и общественных организаций, представляющих различные политические направления как на Севере, так и на Юге Кореи, учитывая численность и, насколько возможно, влияние этих партий и организаций, и представляет его на утверждение Совместной Комиссии в Сеуле.

Для включения в общий список представляют Комиссии : - Американская Делегация - список демократических партий и общественных организаций, осуществляющих свою деятельность на Юге Кореи, а Советская Делегация - список демократических партий и общественных организаций, осуществляющих свою деятельность на Севере Кореи.

| СОВЕТСКИЙ ТЕКСТ | АМЕРИКАНСКИЙ ТЕКСТ |
|---|---|
| 2. После утверждения списка корейских демократических партий и общественных организаций Совместная Комиссия официальным письмом извещает центральные органы этих партий и общественных организаций о том, что их партия или организация приглашается для консультации | 2. После утверждения списка корейских демократических партий и общественных организаций, Совместная Комиссия официальным письмом извещает центральные органы этих партий и общественных организаций о том, что их партия или организация приглашается для консультации |

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Для чего им надлежит выде-
лить своих представителей
из числа членов партии или
организации,не скомпромети-
ровавших себя активными вы-
ступлениями против Московско-
го решения и против Союзни-
ков. Партии и общественные
организации снабжают выде-
ленных ими представителей
надлежащими полномочиями и
официально уведомляют Комис-
сию о выделенном представи-
теле или представителях,сооб-
щая их фамилии,имена,место
и год рождения и положение,
занимаемое ими в партии или
общественной организации.

Для чего им надлежит выделить
своих представителей.Партии и обществ-
венные организации снабжают выделенных
ими представителей надлежащими
полномочиями и официально уведом-
ляют Комиссию о выделенном пред-
ставителе или представителях,
сообщая их фамилии и имена,место
и год рождения и положение,зани-
маемое ими в партии или общест-
венной организации.

3. Корейским демократическим партиям и общественным организациям как Северной,так и Южной Кореи,не вошедшим в список,указанный в пункте 1,и которые выполнят условия о консультации,опубликованные Комиссией,тоже будет предоставлена возможность представить свои соображения Совместной Комиссии по вопросам,перечисленным в пункте 4.

Свои соображения указанные партии и организации должны направить в адрес Совместной Комиссии в Сеуле или в Пхеньяне во время пребывания там Комиссии. К письму,излагающему соображения,должны быть приложены письменная декларация,подписанная руководством партии или организации в соответствии с

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условиями о консультации, опубликованными Комиссией, а также краткие сведения о своей программе и общем количестве членов.

4. После проверки Комиссией полномочий представителей демократических партий и общественных организаций Южной Кореи, Комиссия созывает совместное заседание, на которое приглашает указанных представителей партий и общественных организаций Южной Кореи. Председательствует на данном заседании в Сеуле - Глава Советской Делегации и на аналогичном заседании в Тхеньяне - Глава Американской Делегации. С сообщением, выработанным Комиссией, от имени Комиссии на таком совещании выступает глава той Делегации, в зоне которой проводится совещание. В дальнейшем повестка дня таких об"единенных заседаний Комиссии с представителями партий и общественных организаций утверждается Комиссией.

На первом совместном заседании в Сеуле Комиссия оглашает список партий и общественных организаций Южной Кореи и их представителей, с которыми Комиссия будет консультироваться и зачитывает выработанное Подкомиссией № 1 настоящее соглашение о порядке консультации. Затем Комиссия предлагает корейским демократическим партиям и общественным организациям через их представителей представить к назначенному сроку свои соображения :

а/ относительно политической платформы и других надлежащих мероприятий для будущего Временного Корейского демократического Правительства ;

б/ относительно структуры и принципов организации Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства и местных органов власти / Временное Положение /.

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5. После этого Совместная Комиссия выезжает в Пхеньян, где проводит с представителями демократических партий и общественных организаций Северной Кореи все те мероприятия, которые перечислены в пункте 4.

6. Получив предложение Совместной Комиссии, демократические партии и общественные организации как Южной, так и Северной Кореи обсуждают это предложение в своих центральных органах и с представителями своих местных организаций и проводят соответствующую работу среди населения / митинги, собрания и т.п./.

7. Выработанные каждой демократической партией и общественной организацией как Северной, так и Южной Кореи соображения и предложения представляются в письменном виде, за подписью своих представителей, в Совместную Комиссию.

8. Совместная Комиссия передает полученные от корейских демократических партий и общественных организаций как Северной, так и Южной Кореи соображения и предложения для изучения и выработки согласованных предложений в Подкомиссии № 2 и № 3, которые для этой цели создают необходимое количество подкомитетов. Советники, эксперты и технический персонал для работы в подкомиссиях и подкомитетах назначаются Главами соответствующих делегаций.

9. Совместная Комиссия будет консультироваться отдельно с представителями той или иной корейской демократической партии и общественной организации как Северной, так и Южной Кореи из числа включенных в список и, с обоюдного согласия Глав делегаций, будет консультироваться в Сеуле или в Пхеньяне, как это

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Комиссия сочтет целесообразным, с представителем той или иной демократической партии или общественной организации как Северной, так и Южной Кореи, которая представила Комиссии свои соображения.

Подкомиссии и подкомитеты в процессе изучения предложений корейских демократических партий и общественных организаций и выработки своих согласованных предложений для Комиссии могут, по обоюдной договоренности председателей соответствующих Подкомиссий, приглашать на свои заседания представителей партий и общественных организаций как Северной, так и Южной Кореи, с которыми они сочтут нужным побеседовать или выяснить какой-либо вопрос.

10. Демократические партии и общественные организации Северной Кореи посылают своих представителей с выработанными предложениями в Сеул, для представления их Комиссии. Комиссия по предложениям демократических партий и общественных организаций Северной Кореи проводит аналогичную работу и в том же порядке, как и по предложениям демократических партий и общественных организаций Южной Кореи.

11. Выработанные подкомиссиями согласованные предложения передаются на рассмотрение Совместной Комиссии, которая рассматривает эти предложения и дает им свое предварительное одобрение.

12. Комиссия, когда она сочтет это своевременным, созывает одно или несколько об"единенных заседаний с представителями демократических партий и общественных организаций как Южной, так и Северной Кореи и ставит на обсуждение вопросы, перечислен-

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ные в пункте 4,в порядке,который будет установлен Комиссией позже.

13. Демократические партии и общественные организации как Северной,так и Южной Кореи будут иметь равные права и возможности для консультации с Совместной Комиссией.

14. После обсуждения указанных в пункте 11 предложений на совместном заседании ,Комиссия назначает редакционную комиссию,которой дает необходимые указания относительно составления окончательного текста рекомендаций по указанным вопросам. Выработанные редакционной комиссией тексты утверждаются комиссией.

15. После утверждения текстов рекомендаций,представленных редакционной комиссией, Совместная Комиссия переходит к обсуждению вопросов,относящихся к образованию Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства.

15. После утверждения текстов рекомендаций,представленных редакционной комиссией, Совместная Комиссия переходит к обсуждению вопросов,относящихся к образованию Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства .К обсуждению вопросов, указанных в настоящем пункте, Комиссия может приступить и до утверждения текстов рекомендаций,если она сочтет это целесообразным.

С .К .ДАРАПКИН
ЧЛЕН КОМИССИИ ОТ СССР

Ч. В. Тэйер
ЧАРЛЬЗ У .ТЭЙЕР
ЧЛЕН КОМИССИИ ОТ США

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U.S. - SOVIET JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea

# MINUTES

Eighteenth Meeting, 24 April 1946, 1300 hours
Duk Soo Palace, Seoul, Korea

## Present

| U.S.S.R. | U.S. |
|---|---|
| Colonel General T. F. Shtikov (Chairman) | Major General A. V. Arnold |
| Extraordinary Minister S. K. Tsarapkin | Mister W. R. Langdon |
| Mister G. M. [illegible] | Mister C. W. Thayer |
| Colonel T. I. Korkulenko | Colonel R. H. Booth |
| | Colonel F. H. Britton |

Advisors and Technical Experts were also present.

## Secretariat

Colonel A. K. Zyubchenko (U.S.S.R.)
Captain W. W. McAllister (U.S.)

## Agenda

1. Approval of the minutes of the 16th meeting.
2. Continuation of discussion of point 1 of the program of work.
3. Continuation of discussion of point 3 of the program of work.
4. Fixing of time of the next meeting.

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1. Approval of the minutes of the 16th meeting.

Minutes of the 16th meeting of 20 April 1946 were not ready for approval.

2. Continuation of discussion of point 1 of the program of work.

Paper--
Report of Sub-Commission #1 on manner of consultation with the democratic parties and social organizations of north and south Korea.

Having returned to the discussion of the report of joint sub-commission #1, General Arnold proposed paragraph 2 of this document be accepted in the new wording which was proposed at the joint meeting of sub-commission #1 on 24 April 1946 by the representative of the American Delegation.

General Shtikov did not accept the proposal of the American Delegation stating that Mr. Thayer's proposal will result in the future in additional discussions and loss of time, and proposed to accept paragraph 2 in the wording of the Soviet Delegation.

General Arnold, insisting on the acceptance of the proposals of the American Delegation, stated that:
(1) The Commission cannot permit the parties to decide who were against one or the other of the Allies and who favored them.
(2) The American Delegation will not agree on any automatic exclusion which the Soviet wording suggests.
(3) The Commission loses time attempting to attack persons who are unknown to it and who, possibly, do not exist.
(4) Augmenting additional conditions repudiates the joint agreement of 17 April.

General Shtikov, objecting to the acceptance of paragraph 2 of the wording of the American delegation, stated that:
(1) The representatives of parties do not act on their own but in the name of the party; therefore, the first step by the parties themselves is to decide who regarded and how they regarded the Moscow Decision and the Allies.
(2) The proposal by the Soviet Delegation is a logical one and flows out of the decision of 17 April.
(3) The Soviet wording of paragraph 2 was included on the basis of the knowledge of actual conditions. The persons who oppose the Moscow Decision are known not only to the Soviet Delegation, but also to American correspondents who write about them as persons who are trying to undermine the Moscow Decision.

The remainder of the discussion was largely a repetition of the discussion of previous meetings; however, the Soviet Delegation advanced a compromised proposal of the wording of paragraph 2 as follows:



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"If any democratic party or social organization appoints a representative for consultation with the Joint Commission who, because of his position in relation to the Moscow Decision or to either one of the Allies (U.S.S.R. or U.S.A.) will prove unsuitable for either delegation, the Commission in that case will adopt a decision of refusal to accept him in the capacity of a representative for a party or organization for consultation with the Commission."

The American Delegation suggested adjournment of the meeting.

3. Continuation of discussion of point 3 of the program of work.

Point 3 of the program of work was not discussed.

4. Fixing of time of the next meeting.

It was decided to hold the next meeting on 25 April 1946 at 1300 hours.

T. F. SHTIKOV
Colonel General
Chief of Soviet Delegation
U.S. - Soviet Joint Commission
Chairman

A. V. ARNOLD
Major General, U.S.A.
Chief of U.S. Delegation
U.S. - Soviet Joint Commission

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# СОВЕТСКО-АМЕРИКАНСКАЯ СОВМЕСТНАЯ КОМИССИЯ

Сеул, Корея

## ПРОТОКОЛ ЗАСЕДАНИЯ 24 АПРЕЛЯ 1946 ГОДА, 13.00

№ 18

ПРИСУТСТВОВАЛИ :

| Представители Советской Делегации: | Представители Американской Делегации: |
|---|---|
| Генерал-полковник Т.Ф.ШТЫКОВ ( Председатель ) | Генерал-майор А.В.АРНОЛЬД |
| Чрезвычайный посланник С.К.ЦАРАПКИН | Г-н В.Р.ЛАНГДОН |
| Г-н Г.М.БАЛАСАНОВ | Г-н С.В.ТЭЙЕР |
| Полковник Т.И.КОРИКУЛЕНКО | Полковник Р.Х.БУТ |
| | Полковник Ф.Х.БРИТТОН |

Присутствовали также советники и технические эксперты.

СЕКРЕТАРИАТ :

Полковник А.К.ЗЮБЧЕНКО ( СССР )
Капитан В.В.МАКАЛЛИСТЕР ( США )

ПОВЕСТКА ДНЯ :

1. Утверждение протокола заседания № 16.
2. Продолжение обсуждения пункта 1 программы работы.
3. Продолжение обсуждения пункта 3 программы работы.
4. Установление времени следующего заседания.

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1. Утверждение протокола заседания № 16.

Протокол заседания № 16 от 20 апреля 1946 г. не был подготовлен.

2. Продолжение обсуждения пункта 1 программы работы.

Документы:
Доклад Подкомиссии [illegible] о порядке консультации с демократическими партиями и общественными организациями Северной и Южной Кореи.

Вернувшись к обсуждению доклада Совместной Подкомиссии № 1, Генерал АРНОЛЬД предложил § 2 этого документа принять в новой редакции, которая была предложена на совместном заседании Подкомиссии № 1 24 апреля 1946 года представителем Американской делегации.

Генерал ШТЫКОВ отклонил предложение Американской делегации, заявив, что предложение г-на ТЭЙЛОРА вызовет в последующем дополнительные обсуждения и затрату времени, и предложил принять § 2 в редакции Советской делегации.

Генерал АРНОЛЬД, настаивая на принятии предложения Американской делегации, заявил, что :

1) Комиссия не может позволить того, чтобы партии решили - кто был против одного или другого из Союзников, кто был за них.

2) Американская делегация не согласится на какое-либо автоматическое отстранение, которое подразумевается в советской формулировке.

3) Комиссия теряет время, пытаясь атаковать лиц, которых не знает и которые, возможно, вообще не существуют.

4) Прибавление дополнительного условия нарушает совместное соглашение от 17 апреля.

Генерал ШТЫКОВ, возражая против принятия § 2 в редакции Американской делегации, заявил, что :

1) Представители партий выступают не от своего имени, а от имени партии, и поэтому в первую очередь сами партии должны решить - кто и как относился к Московскому решению и к Союзникам.

2) Предложение Советской делегации является логическим и полностью вытекает из решения от 17 апреля.

3) § 2 в советской редакции включен на основе знания действитель-

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ного положения. Лиц, выступающих против Московского решения, знает не только Советская делегация, о них пишут американские корреспонденты, как о людях, пытающихся сорвать выполнение Московского решения.

Остальная часть дискуссии в основных своих чертах явилась повторением дискуссии предшествующего заседания, однако, Советская делегация внесла компромиссное предложение редакции № 2, которое гласит :

" Если какая-либо демократическая партия или общественная организация выделит для консультации с Совместной Комиссией представителя, который, из-за своей позиции в отношении Московского решения или же в отношении одного из Союзников ( СССР или США ), окажется неподходящим для одной из делегаций, Комиссия в таком случае принимает решение об отказе принять его в качестве представителя партии или организации для консультации с Комиссией".

Американская делегация предложила закрыть заседание.

3. Продолжение обсуждения пункта 3 программы работы.

Пункт 3 программы работы обсужден не был.

4. Установление времени следующего заседания.

Следующее заседание было назначено на 13.00 25 апреля 1946 года.

ГЛАВА СОВЕТСКОЙ ДЕЛЕГАЦИИ
ГЕНЕРАЛ-ПОЛКОВНИК

Т.Ф.ШТЫКОВ

ГЛАВА АМЕРИКАНСКОЙ ДЕЛЕГАЦИИ
ГЕНЕРАЛ-МАЙОР
АМЕРИКАНСКОЙ АРМИИ

А.В.АРНОЛЬД

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U.S. - SOVIET JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea

# MINUTES

Nineteenth Meeting, 25 April 1946, 1300 hours
Duk Soo Palace, Seoul, Korea

Present

| U.S.S.R. | U.S. |
|---|---|
| Colonel General T. F. Shtikov (Chairman) | Major General A. V. Arnold |
| Extraordinary Minister S. K. Tsarapkin | Mister W. R. Langdon |
| Mister G. M. Balasanov | Mister C. W. Thayer |
| Colonel T. I. Korkulenko | Colonel R. H. Booth |
| | Colonel F. H. Britton |

Advisors and Technical Experts were also present.

Secretariat

Colonel A. K. Zyubchenko (U.S.S.R.)
Captain W. W. McAllister (U.S.)

Agenda

1. Approval of the minutes of the 16th and 17th meetings.
2. Continuation of discussion of point 1 of the program of work.
3. Continuation of discussion of point 3 of the program of work.
4. Fixing of time of the next meeting.

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| 1. Approval of the minutes of the 16th and 17th meetings. | Minutes of the 16th meeting of 20 April 1946 were officially approved by the heads of both Delegations. Minutes of the 17th meeting of 23 April 1946 were not ready for approval. |
| 2. Continuation of discussion of point 1 of the program of work.<br><br>Papers--<br>Report of Sub-Commission #1 on manner of consultation with the democratic parties and social organizations of north and south Korea. | The following new wording of paragraph 2 as proposed by the U.S. Delegation was read: "If any democratic party or social organization should designate for consultation with the Joint Commission a representative, who because of his attitude toward the Moscow Decision on Korea or the U.S.S.R. will prove to be objectionable to the Soviet Delegation, after full consideration of the case by the Commission the party or organization may be requested to appoint a substitute. The American Delegation for its part will accept for consultation any representative designated by a party or organization included in the list."<br><br>General Shtikov stated that the Soviet Delegation did not consider it possible to accept the proposal of the U.S. Delegation because (1) this proposal clearly shows absolutely different attitude toward the Moscow Decision on Korea and different approach to its fulfillment, (2) the Soviet Delegation cannot permit an indifferent attitude toward those who support and those who opposed the Moscow Decision on Korea, (3) the Soviet Delegation cannot be indifferent to the government created in Korea on the basis of the Moscow Decision, whether it will be opposed to the Soviet government or will be loyal to it, (4) of these facts, proposed the discussion on this paragraph be postponed until the meeting and in the meantime work out a more acceptable wording.<br><br>General Shtikov continued by stating that the order and method of consultation is a separate question from compilation of lists of democratic parties and social organizations and therefore should not delay the compilation of lists in south Korea. The Soviet Delegation having no desire to delay the work of the Commission has sent its representative, Major General Lebedeff, to the city of Pyongyang to obtain the lists of parties and social organizations of north Korea and their written statements of support of the Moscow Decision on Korea. Tomorrow these lists and statements will be ready for presentation to the Joint Commission.<br><br>General Arnold stated the U.S. Delegation could not compile lists of parties until this document of Sub-Commission #1 had been agreed upon. He proposed that the Joint Commission accept the document with decision on paragraph 2 suspended and with paragraph 15 in the Soviet wording. This was agreed to by General Shtikov.<br><br>Paragraph 2 of the report of Sub-Commission #1 was discussed in the following texts: |



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| AMERICAN TEXT | SOVIET TEXT |
|---|---|
| 2. Following the approval of the list of the Korean democratic parties and social organizations, the Joint Commission shall notify by official communication the central organs of these parties and social organizations that they are invited for consultation, for which purpose they should designate their representatives. The parties and social organizations shall provide their designated representatives with appropriate credentials and shall officially notify the Commission of the designation of representative or representatives, informing it of their forenames and surnames, place and date of birth, and the position held by them in the party or the social organization. | 2. Following the approval of the list of the Korean democratic parties and social organizations, the Joint Commission shall notify by official communication the central organs of these parties and social organizations that they are invited for consultation, for which purpose they should designate representatives from the membership of the party or organization, who have not compromised themselves by actively voicing their opposition against the Allies. The parties and social organizations shall provide their designated representatives with appropriate credentials and shall officially notify the Commission of the designation of representative or representatives, informing it of their forenames, and surnames, the place and date of birth, and the position held by them in the party or the social organization. |

Decision on this paragraph was suspended with instructions to Sub-Commission #1 to prepare a more acceptable wording. This document cannot be considered final until an acceptable wording of paragraph 2 is worked out.

The other points of this report were accepted in the following wording:

DECISION

3. Korean democratic parties and social organizations of north and south Korea, not included in the list indicated in paragraph 1, which fulfill the conditions for consultation published by the Commission, shall also be given the opportunity to present their views to the Joint Commission on the questions enumerated in paragraph 4.

The aforementioned parties and organizations shall direct their views to the headquarters of the Joint Commission in Seoul or in Pyongyang while the Commission is there. The letter containing their views shall be accompanied by a written declaration signed by the officials of the party or the organization in accordance with the conditions on consultation published by the Commission, as well as by a brief statement of the party's or organization's program and total number of members.

4. Following the verification by the Commission of the credentials of the representatives of democratic parties and social organizations of south Korea, the Commission shall convene a joint meeting to which it shall invite such representatives. The head of the Soviet Delegation shall act as the chairman of this meeting in Seoul and the Chief of the American Delegation shall preside at an analogous meeting in Pyongyang. A communication worked out by, and in the name of the Commission, shall be presented at such a meeting by the Chief of the Delegation of the zone in which the meeting is taking place. The agenda for subsequent joint meetings of the Commission with the representatives of the parties and social organizations, shall be approved by the Commission.

In the first joint meeting in Seoul, the Commission shall announce the list of parties and social organizations of south Korea, with their representatives, with whom the Commission will consult, and shall read into the

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record the present agreement on the manner of consultation worked out by subcommission No. 1. It shall then invite the Korean democratic parties and social organizations to submit, by designated time through their representatives, their suggestions:

a. Concerning the political platform and other appropriate measures for the future Provisional Korean Democratic Government.

b. Concerning the structure and principles of organization of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government and the local organs of authority (Provisional Charter).

5. Following this, the Joint Commission shall depart for Pyongyang where it shall carry out with the representatives of democratic parties and social organizations of north Korea all those steps listed in paragraph 4.

6. Having received the proposal of the Joint Commission, the democratic parties and social organizations of both south and north Korea shall discuss it in their central organs and with the representatives of their local organizations and shall conduct appropriate work among the population (mass meetings, sessions, etc.).

7. The suggestions and proposals worked out by each democratic party and social organization of north and south Korea shall be submitted to the Joint Commission in writing and under the signature of their representatives.

8. The Joint Commission shall transmit to the Subcommissions No. 2 and 3 the proposals and suggestions of the Korean democratic parties and social organizations of north and south Korea for study and preparation of coordinated proposals, for which purpose a necessary number of subcommittees shall be created by the subcommissions. The heads of the respective delegations shall appoint the advisors, experts, and technical personnel for the work in the subcommissions and subcommittees.

9. The Joint Commission shall consult individually with representatives of any Korean democratic party or social organization of north and south Korea from among those included in the list; and will consult, at Seoul or Pyongyang, as it may see fit, and as mutually agreed by the heads of the delegations, with the representative of any other democratic party or social organizations of north or south Korea which had submitted its suggestions to the Commission.

In the process of studying the proposals of the Korean democratic parties and social organizations and the working-out of their coordinated proposals for the Commission, the subcommissions and subcommittees may, subject to mutual agreement of the chairmen of the corresponding subcommission, invite to their meetings representatives of parties and social organizations of north and south Korea with whom they may deem it necessary to converse or to elucidate some question or other.

10. The democratic parties and social organizations of north Korea shall send their representatives to Seoul to submit the elaborated proposals to the Commission. The Commission shall carry out analagous steps with respect to the proposals of the democratic parties and social organizations of north Korea in the same manner as with the proposals of the democratic parties and social organizations of south Korea.

11. The coordinated proposals worked out by the sub-commission shall be submitted to the Joint Commission which shall examine these proposals and shall give its preliminary approval.

12. The Commission, at such time when it may see fit, shall convene one or several joint sessions with representatives of the democratic parties and social organizations of both south and north Korea and offer for discussion the questions enumerated in point 4, in a manner later to be established by the Commission.

13. Democratic parties and social organizations of both northern and south-

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ern Korea shall have equal rights and opportunities in consultation with the Joint Commission.

14. Following the discussion of proposals mentioned in paragraph 11 at the joint session, the Commission shall appoint a drafting committee which shall be given the necessary instructions concerning the compilation of the final text of the recommendations on the indicated questions. The text worked out by the drafting committee shall be approved by the Commission.

15. Following the approval of the texts of the recommendations submitted by the drafting committee, the Joint Commission shall proceed with the discussion of the questions pertaining to the composition of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government.

| | |
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| | General Shtikov insisted on expediting the compilation of a list of democratic parties and social organizations and proposed that an announcement be made in the newspapers of south Korea immediately that the Joint Commission is accepting statements of democratic parties and social organizations as worked out according to the form published in Joint Communique #5, the deadline for the acceptance of statements being 30 April 1946. |
| | General Arnold had no objections to the publication of such an announcement and proposed that the deadline for the acceptance of statements be extended from 30 April to 10 May 1946. |
| | After considerable discussion on this point, it was decided not to publish such an announcement and that by 30 April 1946 the list of most important democratic parties and social organizations for south Korea will be prepared by the U.S. Delegation and by the Soviet Delegation for north Korea. |
| 3. Continuation of discussion of point 3 of the program of work. | This point was not discussed. |
| 4. Fixing of time of the next meeting. | It was decided to hold the next meeting on 27 April 1946 at 1300 hours. |

T. F. SHTIKOV
Colonel General
Chief of Soviet Delegation
U.S. - Soviet Joint Commission
Chairman

A. V. ARNOLD
Major General, U.S.A.
Chief of U.S. Delegation
U.S. - Soviet Joint Commission

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СОВЕТСКО-АМЕРИКАНСКАЯ СОВМЕСТНАЯ КОМИССИЯ

Сеул, Корея

ПРОТОКОЛ ЗАСЕДАНИЯ 25 АПРЕЛЯ 1946 года, 13.00.

№ 19

ПРИСУТСТВОВАЛИ:

| Представители Советской делегации | Представители Американской делегации |
|---|---|
| Генерал-полковник Т.Ф.ШТЫКОВ (Председатель) | Генерал-майор А.В.АРНОЛЬД |
| Чрезвычайный посланник С.И.ЦАРАПКИН | Г-н В.Р.ЛАНГДОН |
| Г-н Т.И.ЗАЛАСАНОВ | Г-н С.В.ТЭЙЕР |
| Полковник Т.И.КОРНУЛЕНКО | Полковник Р.Х. БУТ |
| | Полковник Р.Х. БРИТТОН |

Присутствовали также советники и технические эксперты.

СЕКРЕТАРИАТ:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Полковник | А.К. ЗЮБЧЕНКО | (СССР) |
| Капитан | В.В. МАКАЛЛИСТЕР | (США) |

ПОВЕСТКА ДНЯ:

1. Утверждение протоколов заседаний № 16 и № 17.
2. Продолжение обсуждения пункта 1 программы работы.
3. Продолжение обсуждения пункта 3 программы работы.
4. Установление времени следующего заседания.

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1. Утверждение протоколов заседаний №№ 16 и 17.

Протокол заседания № 16 от 20 апреля 1946 г. был официально утвержден Главами обеих Делегаций.

Протокол заседания № 17 от 23 апреля 1946 г. не был готов для утверждения.

2. Продолжение обсуждения пункта 1 программы работы.

Документ :

Доклад Подкомиссии № 1 о порядке консультации с демократическими партиями и общественными организациями Северной и Южной Кореи.

Была зачитана новая редакция § 2 предложения Американской делегации, которая гласит : " Если какая-либо демократическая партия или организация выделит для консультации с Совместной Комиссией представителя, который, из-за своего отношения к Московскому решению или к СССР, окажется неподходящим для Советской делегации, Комиссия после полного рассмотрения дела может предложить партии или организации выделить другого представителя.

Американская делегация со своей стороны примет для консультации любого представителя, выделенного партией и организацией, включенной в список".

Генерал ШТЫКОВ заявил, что Советская делегация не считает возможным принять предложение Американской делегации, так как :

1) Это предложение отчетливо показывает совершенно различное отношение к Московскому решению, различный подход к его выполнению.

2) Советская делегация не может допустить безразличного отношения к тем, кто поддерживает Московское решение, и к тем, кто выступал против Московского решения о Корее.

3) И не может быть безразличной к тому, какое будет в Корее Правительство, созданное на основе Московского решения, будет ли оно настроено против Советского государства или будет к нему относиться лойяльно.

4) Обсуждение этого параграфа отложить до следующего заседания с тем, чтобы выработать более приемлемую формулировку.

Продолжая, Генерал ШТЫКОВ заявил, что порядок или метод консультации является отдельным вопросом при составлении списков демократических партий и общественных организаций и не должен задерживать составление списков в Южной Корее.

Советская делегация, не желая задерживать работу Комиссии, уже послала своего представителя генерал-майора

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ЛЕБЕДЕВА в г.Пхеньян привезти списки партий и общественных организаций Северной Кореи и их письменные заявления о поддержке Московского решения, завтра будет готова представить списки и заявления в Совместную Комиссию.

Генерал АРНОЛЬД заявил, что Американская Делегация не может составлять список партий пока документ, выработанный Подкомиссией № 1 не будет утвержден, и предложил Совместной Комиссии принять документ с отложенным решением по § 2, § 15 принять в советской редакции.

На что Генерал ШТЫКОВ дал свое согласие.

Параграф 2 доклада Подкомиссии № 1 был обсужден в следующих двух редакциях :

СОВЕТСКИЙ ТЕКСТ

2. После утверждения списка корейских демократических партий и общественных организаций Совместная Комиссия официальным письмом извещает центральные органы этих партий и общественных организаций о том, что их партия или организация приглашается для консультации, для чего им надлежит выделить своих представителей из числа членов партии или организации, не скомпрометировавших себя активными выступлениями против Московского решения и против Союзников. Партии и общественные организации снабжают выделенных ими представителей надлежащими полномочиями и официально уведомляют Комиссию о выделенном представителе или представителях, сообщая их фамилии и имена, место и год рождения и положение, занимаемое ими в партии или общественной организации.

АМЕРИКАНСКИЙ ТЕКСТ

2. После утверждения списка корейских демократических партий и общественных организаций Совместная Комиссия официальным письмом извещает центральные органы этих партий и общественных организаций о том, что их партия или организация приглашается для консультации, для чего им надлежит выделить своих представителей. Партии и общественные организации снабжают выделенных ими представителей надлежащими полномочиями и официально уведомляют Комиссию о выделенном представителе или представителях, сообщая их фамилии и имена, место и год рождения и положение, занимаемое ими в партии или общественной организации.

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Решение по этому параграфу было отложено, и Подкомиссии № 1 были даны указания подготовить более приемлемую редакцию. Этот документ не может считаться окончательным до тех пор пока не будет выработана приемлемая редакция параграфа 2.

Остальные пункты этого доклада приняты в следующей редакции,

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3. Корейским демократическим партиям и общественным организациям как Северной, так и Южной Кореи, не вошедшим в список, указанный в пункте 1, и которые выполнят условия о консультации, опубликованные Комиссией, тоже будет предоставлена возможность представить свои соображения Совместной Комиссии по вопросам, перечисленным в пункте 4.

Свои соображения указанные партии и организации должны направить в адрес Совместной Комиссии в Сеуле или в Пхеньяне во время пребывания там Комиссии. К письму, излагающему соображения, должны быть приложены письменная декларация, подписанная руководством партии или организации в соответствии с условиями о консультации, опубликованными Комиссией, а также краткие сведения о своей программе и общем количестве членов.

4. После проверки Комиссией полномочий представителей демократических партий и общественных организаций Южной Кореи, Комиссия созывает совместное заседание, на которое приглашает указанных представителей партий и общественных организаций Южной Кореи. Председательствует на данном заседании в Сеуле - Глава Советской делегации и на аналогичном заседании в Пхеньяне Глава Американской делегации. С сообщением, выработанным Комиссией, от имени Комиссии на таком совещании выступает Глава той делегации, в зоне которой проводится совещание. В дальнейшем повестка дня таких об"единенных заседаний Комиссии с представителями партий и общественных организаций утверждается Комиссией.

На первом совместном заседании в Сеуле Комиссия оглашает список партий и общественных организаций Южной Кореи и их представителей, с которыми Комиссия будет консультироваться, и зачитывает выработанное Подкомиссией № 1 настоящее соглашение о порядке консультации. Затем Комиссия предлагает корейским демократическим партиям и общественным организациям через их представителей представить к назначенному сроку свои соображения :

а) относительно политической платформы и других надлежащих мероприятий для будущего Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства ;

б) относительно структуры и принципов организации Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства и местных органов власти ( Временное Положение ).

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5. После этого Совместная Комиссия выезжает в Пхеньян, где проводит с представителями демократических партий и общественных организаций Северной Кореи все те мероприятия, которые перечислены в пункте 4.

6. Получив предложение Совместной Комиссии, демократические партии и общественные организации как Южной, так и Северной Кореи обсуждают это предложение в своих центральных органах и с представителями своих местных организаций и проводят соответствующую работу среди населения (митинги, собрания и т.п.).

7. Выработанные каждой демократической партией и общественной организацией как Северной, так и Южной Кореи соображения и предложения представляются в письменном виде, за подписью своих представителей, в Совместную Комиссию.

8. Совместная Комиссия передает полученные от корейских демократических партий и общественных организаций как Северной, так и Южной Кореи соображения и предложения для изучения и выработки согласованных предложений в Подкомиссии № 2 и № 3, которые для этой цели создают необходимое количество подкомитетов Советники, эксперты и технический персонал для работы в Подкомиссиях и подкомитетах назначаются Главами соответствующих делегаций.

9. Совместная Комиссия будет консультироваться отдельно с представителями той или иной корейской демократической партии и общественной организации как Северной, так и Южной Кореи из числа включенных в список и, с обоюдного согласия Глав делегаций, будет консультироваться в Сеуле или в Пхеньяне, как это Комиссия сочтет целесообразным, с представителем той или иной демократической партии или общественной организации как Северной, так и Южной Кореи, которая представила Комиссии свои соображения.

Подкомиссии и подкомитеты в процессе изучения предложений корейских демократических партий и общественных организаций и выработки своих согласованных предложений для Комиссии могут, по обоюдной договоренности председателей соответствующих Подкомиссий, приглашать на свои заседания представителей партий и общественных организаций как Северной, так и Южной Кореи, с которыми они сочтут нужным побеседовать или выяснить какой-либо вопрос.

10. Демократические партии и общественные организации Северной Кореи посылают своих представителей с выработанными предложениями в Сеул, для представления их Комиссии. Комиссия по предложениям демократических партий и общественных организаций Северной Кореи проводит аналогичную работу и в том же порядке, как и по предложениям демократических партий и общественных организаций Южной Кореи.

11. Выработанные Подкомиссиями согласованные предложения передаются на рассмотрение Совместной Комиссии, которая рассматривает эти предложения и дает им свое предварительное одобрение.

12. Комиссия, когда она сочтет это своевременным, созывает одно или несколько об"единенных заседаний с представителями демократических партий и общественных организаций как Южной, так и Северной Кореи и ставит на обсуждение вопросы, перечисленные в пункте 4, в порядке, который будет установлен Комиссией позже.

13. Демократические партии и общественные организации как Северной, так и Южной Кореи будут иметь равные права и возможности для консультации с Совместной Комиссией.

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14. После обсуждения указанных в пункте 11 предложений на совместном заседании, Комиссия назначает редакционную комиссию, которой дает необходимые указания относительно составления окончательного текста рекомендаций по указанным вопросам. Выработанные редакционной комиссией тексты утверждаются Комиссией.

15. После утверждения текстов рекомендаций, представленных редакционной комиссией, Совместная Комиссия переходит к обсуждению вопросов, относящихся к образованию Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства.

Генерал ШТЫКОВ настаивал на ускорении составления списка демократических партий и общественных организаций, и предложил немедленно поместить в газеты Южной Кореи об"явление о том, что Совместная Комиссия принимает заявления демократических партий и общественных организаций, составленные по форме, опубликованной в Коммюнике Совместной Комиссии № 5. Последний срок приема заявлений 30 апреля.

Генерал АРНОЛЬД не возражал против опубликования подобного об"явления, предложив лишь последний срок приема заявлений перенести с 30 апреля на 10 мая 1946 года.

В последовавшей после этого продолжительной дискуссии по этому вопросу было решено отказаться от опубликования об"явления и что 30 апреля 1946 г. список главнейших корейских демократических партий и общественных организаций по Югу Кореи будет подготовлен Американской делегацией и по Северу Кореи Советской делегацией.

3. Продолжение обсуждения пункта 3 программы работы.

Этот пункт обсужден не был.

4. Определение времени следующего заседания.

Было решено следующее заседание назначить на 13.00, 27 апреля 1946 г.

ГЛАВА СОВЕТСКОЙ ДЕЛЕГАЦИИ
ГЕНЕРАЛ-ПОЛКОВНИК

Т.Ф.ШТЫКОВ

ГЛАВА АМЕРИКАНСКОЙ ДЕЛЕГАЦИИ
ГЕНЕРАЛ-МАЙОР
АМЕРИКАНСКОЙ АРМИИ

А.В.АРНОЛЬД

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U.S. - SOVIET JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea

MINUTES

Twentieth Meeting, 27 April 1946, 1300 hours
Duk Soo Palace, Seoul, Korea

Present

U.S.S.R.

Colonel General T. F. Shtikov (Chairman)
Extraordinary Minister S. K. Tsarapkin
Major General N. G. Lebedeff
Minister G. M. Balasanov
Colonel T. I. Korkulenko

U.S.

Major General A. V. Arnold
Mister W. R. Langdon
Mister C. W. Thayer
Colonel R. H. Booth
Colonel F. H. Britton

Advisors and Technical Experts were also present.

Secretariat

Colonel A. K. Zyubchenko (U.S.S.R.)
Captain W. W. McAllister (U.S.)

Agenda

1. Approval of the minutes of the 17th and 18th meetings.
2. Continuation of discussion of paragraph 2 of the proposals of Joint Sub-Commission #1.
3. Study of questionnaire for democratic parties and social organization (Reports of Sub-Commission #2 and #3).
4. Continuation of discussion of point 3 of the program of work.
5. Joint Communique #7.
6. Fixing of the time for next meeting.

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| 1. Approval of the minutes of meeting no. 17 and 18. | The minutes of the 17th meeting of 23 April and the 18th meeting of 24 April 1946 were officially approved by the heads of both delegations. |
| 2. Continuation of discussion of paragraph 2 of the proposal of Joint Sub-Commission No. 1. | As Sub-Commission No. 1 had not completed its work on developing an acceptable wording of paragraph 2, this question was not discussed. |
| 3. Study of questionnaire for democratic parties and social organizations. (Reports of Sub-Commission #2 and #3). | Reporting the work of Sub-Commission #2, Major General Lebedeff and Colonel Britton stated that the Sub-Commission #2 reached an agreement on all questions with the exception of paragraph 3. |
| Papers-- Questionnaire to be submitted to Democratic Parties and Social Organizations of North and South Korea Regarding the Provisional Charter for the Provisional Korean Democratic Government. (Report of Sub-Commission #2). | Having accepted paragraphs 1 and 2 of the proposals of Sub-Commission #2, the heads of the Delegations began the discussion of the final wording of paragraph 3. The basic difference between the proposals of the U.S. and Soviet Delegations was that the Soviet wording considered the first stage during which legislative and executive functions would be turned over to a council of ministers. The text of the American Delegation considered the possibility of two organs, one to have legislative, the other executive functions.<br><br>After considerable discussion, an agreement was reached on paragraph 3. The remaining points of the proposals were accepted in the wording proposed by the Joint Sub-Commission #2. |

DECISION

Questionnaire to be submitted to democratic parties and social organizations of North and South Korea regarding the Provisional Charter for the Provisional Korean Democratic Government.

Request your point of view concerning the structure and principles of the organization of a Provisional Korean Democratic Government and local organs of authority (Provisional Charter) to be given to the Joint Commission (....date....). It is desired that your reply state your views on the following subjects in sufficient detail that these replies can be used in compiling the Provisional Charter:

1. Rights of the people. (Bill of Rights. For example, freedom of speech, press, universal suffrage, religion, assembly; inviolability of personal freedom; equality of sexes, and others)

2. The general type or character of provisional government to be established.

3. The organ or organs of authority of the central government to perform the executive and legislative functions.

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(a) Is it necessary to give the Provisional Korean Government the right to make laws before the creation of a legislative organ founded upon general elections?

(b) Composition and structure of the organ or organs to perform these functions (For example: Organization, designation and function of the ministries; designation of the chief executive or body to perform the chief executive functions; organization, designation and functions of any organ to perform the legislative functions).

(c) Powers and duties of the various ministers and officials.

(d) Election or appointment and replacement of ministers and other principal members of the organ or organs to perform the legislative and executive functions (For example: terms of office, succession to office; removal from office).

(e) Method of discharging executive and legislative functions.

4. Local organs of authority, their formation, structure, powers and duties.

(a) Method of selection of local authorities. (Should the local authorities of provinces, counties, cities, townships, towns and villages be elected. If elected, then on what principles should the elections be conducted? If appointed, then by whom?

(b) Composition and structure of the local organs of authority of provinces, counties, cities, townships, towns and villages, to include the designation, duties, and rights of local authorities.

(c) Jurisdiction, powers and duties of the local organs of authority (provinces, counties, cities, townships, towns and villages.)

5. Judicial Organs.

(a) Composition (For example: Type, size, and number of courts, establishment of any other judicial organizations.)

(b) Powers and duties of courts and other judicial bodies.

(c) Selection and replacement of judicial personnel. (For example: Election or appointment of members, term of office, removal from office.)

6. Method of changing and amending Provisional Charter.

Subjects not listed above which appear appropriate for inclusion in the Provisional Charter may be included in your reply.

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The questionnaire for consultation with Korean democratic parties and social organizations on the subject of a political platform for the Provisional Korean Democratic Government as worked out by Sub-Commission #3, was approved by the heads of both Delegations in the wording proposed by Joint Sub-Commission #3.

## DECISION

LIST OF QUESTIONS FOR THE KOREAN DEMOCRATIC PARTIES AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS REGARDING THE POLITICAL PLATFORM OF THE PROVISIONAL KOREAN DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT.

A. Political Policies of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government.

1. Rights of citizens - What rights and duties of Korean citizens, male and female, must be proclaimed in the political platform of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government?

2. Elimination of Japanese influence - What measures should be undertaken for the elimination of the evil consequences of the prolonged Japanese domination in Korea and of the pro-Japanese elements.

3. How should excessive private concentration of economic or political power, and the activity of reactionary, anti-democratic elements and elements attempting to undermine the Provisional Korean Government, be prevented?

4. Law and Justice.

   a. What policy should be followed in establishing a Korean code of law?

   b. How shall the courts judiciary and legal procedures in the Korean language be established?

   c. How is the democraticization of the judiciary to be carried out?

5. What should be the policy relative to minorities and non-citizens.

B. Economic Policies of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government.

1. What measures should be taken with respect to the development of agriculture, industry and transportation, in order to increase production and to raise the living standards of the Korean people?

2. Agricultural Land Tenure.

   a. What should be the policy with respect to the system of landlordism and tenancy prevailing under the Japanese?

   b. What policies should be followed with respect to land tenure.

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(1) Private ownership of land with the farmer having a completely free title.

(2) Private ownership of land but, in the case of land obtained from the government, the right to sell or mortgage would be restricted by the State.

(3) Nationalization of land belonging to landlords and its transference to farmers for permanent and free use.

(4) Any other methods of solution of the question of land tenure you may suggest.

c. What special policies should be followed with respect to land formerly owned by the Japanese?

d. If land owned by Korean landlords is to be distributed to tenants, should these landlords be compensated for their land?

e. Should land distributed to tenant farmers be sold or distributed free.

f. What should be the policies with respect to irrigation facilities and their use?

3. Organization of Industry.

a. What should be the policy with respect to industrial production and distribution.

b. What kind of ownership (public, private or cooperative) should be adopted for each of the following:

Large industries (for example, steel and chemicals)
Medium industries (for example, textiles and shoes)
Small industries (for example, furniture and farm tools)
Banks
Wholesalers
Retailers
Mineral resources
Forests
Railroads
Shipping companies
Insurance
Fishing industries
Public utilities (for example, electric power, water, communications)
Household industries

4. Labor, Wages and Social Security.

a. What should be the policy with respect to minimum wages, maximum hours, and working conditions.

b. What should be the policy with respect to labor of children and women.

c. What should be the policy with respect to labor organizations.

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d. What should be the policy with respect to social insurance.

e. What should be the policy with respect to increasing the efficiency of labor.

5. Trade and Prices.

a. Should a program of rationing the necessities of life be established. If so, how should this program be administered.

b. What should be the policy with respect to the collection of essential foodstuffs.

c. What type of program of price stabilization and control, if any, should be undertaken.

d. What measures should be taken to cope with speculation and hoarding.

e. What should be the policy with respect to the foreign trade of Korea.

6. Finance.

a. What should be the policy with respect to:

(1) Income taxes
(2) Taxes on real property
(3) Sales taxes
(4) Taxes on imports and exports
(5) Receipts from government monopolies
(6) Inheritance taxes
(7) Any other taxes

b. What measures should be undertaken to establish a uniform and sound system of currency throughout Korea.

c. What should the policy be in respect to balancing the budget.

d. What measures should be taken to cope with excessively high interest charges (usury).

C. Educational and Cultural Policies of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government.

1. Education - What educational system should be introduced in Korea in the following fields:

(a) Liquidation of illiteracy among adults.
(b) Compulsory lower school attendance.
(c) Middle school.
(d) Higher levels of education.

2. Training - What program should be established to train Korean specialists and technicians to fill all necessary positions in economic and governmental activities.

3. National Culture - What measures should be undertaken to promote the development of national culture, art, and also of science.

4. Public Health - How should health protection be organized.

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| 4. Continuation of discussion of point 3 of the program of work. | This point of the agenda was not discussed. |
| 5. Joint Communique No. 7. | The Joint Secretariat was instructed to prepare the text of Joint Communique #7. |
| 6. Fixing the time for the next meeting. | It was decided to hold the next meeting on 29 April 1946 at 1300 hours. |

T. F. SHTIKOV
Colonel General
Chief of the Soviet Delegation
U.S. - Soviet Joint Commission
Chairman

A. V. ARNOLD
Major General, U.S.A.
Chief of the U.S. Delegation
U.S. - Soviet Joint Commission

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LIST OF QUESTIONS FOR THE KOREAN DEMOCRATIC PARTIES AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS REGARDING THE POLITICAL PLATFORM OF THE PROVISIONAL KOREAN DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT.

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a. What should be the policy with respect to the system of landlordism and tenancy prevailing under the Japanese?

b. What policies should be followed with respect to land tenure?

(1) Private ownership of land with the farmer having a completely free title.

(2) Private ownership of land but, in the case of land obtained from the government, the right to sell or mortgage would be restricted by the State.

(3) Nationalization of land belonging to landlords and its transference to farmers for permanent and free use.

(4) Any other methods of solution of the question of land tenure you may suggest.

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By FWB Bm NARS, Date MAR 31 1977

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c. What special policies should be followed with respect to land formerly owned by the Japanese?

d. If land owned by Korean landlords is to be distributed to tenants, should these landlords be compensated for their land?

e. Should land distributed to tenant farmers be sold or distributed free.

f. What should be the policies with respect to irrigation facilities and their use?

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Wholesalers
Retailers
Mineral resources
Forests
Railroads
Shipping companies
Insurance
Fishing industries
Public utilities (for example, electric power, water, communications)
Household industries

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a. What should be the policy with respect to minimum wages, maximum hours, and working conditions.

b. What should be the policy with respect to labor of children and women.

c. What should be the policy with respect to labor organizations.

d. What should be the policy with respect to social insurance.

e. What should be the policy with respect to increasing the efficiency of labor.

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b. What should be the policy with respect to the collection of essential foodstuffs.

c. What type of program of price stabilization and control, if any, should be undertaken.

d. What measures should be taken to cope with speculation and hoarding.

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e. What should the policy be with respect to the foreign trade of Korea.

6. Finance.

a. What should be the policy with respect to:

(1) Income taxes

(2) Taxes on real property

(3) Sales taxes

(4) Taxes on imports and exports

(5) Receipts from government monopolies

(6) Inheritance taxes

(7) Any other taxes

b. What measures should be undertaken to establish a uniform and sound system of currency throughout Korea.

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(b) Compulsory lower school attendance.

(c) Middle school.

(d) Higher levels of education.

2. Training - What program should be established to train Korean specialists and technicians to fill all necessary positions in economic and governmental activities.

3. National Culture - What measures should be undertaken to promote the development of national culture, art, and also of science.

4. Public Health - How should health protection be organized.

G. M. BALASANOV
Commissioner of USSR Delegation

A. C. BUNCE
Commissioner of US Delegation





23 April 46
U.S. # 32

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

Minutes

~~Secret~~

26 April 1946

Subcommission #2

DRAFT PROPOSAL

Questionnaire to be submitted to democratic parties and social organizations of North and South Korea regarding the Provisional Charter for the Provisional Korean Democratic Government.

Request your point of view concerning the structure and principles of the organization of a Provisional Korean Democratic Government and local organs of authority (Provisional Charter) to be given to the Joint Commission (....date....). It is desired that your reply state your views on the following subjects in sufficient detail that these replies can be used in compiling the Provisional Charter:

1. Rights of the people. (Bill of Rights. For example, freedom of speech, press, universal suffrage, religion, assembly; inviolability of personal freedom; equality of sexes, and others.)

2. The general type or character of provisional government to be established.

AMERICAN TEXT

3. The organ or organs of authority of the central government to perform the executive and legislative functions.

(a) General structure of the organ to perform the executive function.

(1) Composition of the executive organ (For example: Organization, designation and function of the ministries; designation of chief executive or body to perform the chief executive function.)

(2) Powers and duties of various ministers, executive officers, and executive bodies.

SOVIET TEXT

3. Central organs of authority.

(a) Council of ministers and its functions (legislative and executive).

(b) List of ministries, their organization, powers and functions.

(c) Appointment and replacing of ministers. (For example, appointment of ministers, succession to office, removal.)

(d) The order of preparation and passing of a law by the provisional government. (For example, in what manner and by whom is a bill submitted for

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| AMERICAN TEXT | SOVIET TEXT |
| --- | --- |
| (3) Selection and replacement of ministers and executive officers. (For example: Election or appointment of ministers and executive officers, term of office; succession to office; removal from office.) | consideration, and by what majority bills are passed.) |
| (b) General structure of the organ to perform the legislative function, ~~if this function is not performed~~ by the executive organ. | |
| (1) Composition of the legislative organ. (For example: Type and organization of legislative organ; designation of any legislative body; number of members.) | |
| (2) Powers and duties of legislative organ. | |
| (3) Selection and replacement of members of legislative organ. (For example: Election or appointment of members, term of office; removal from office.) | |
| (4) Method of discharging legislative function. (For example: Number of members required to be present to conduct business; chairmanship of legislative body; how body is | |





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convened; how body is recessed or adjourned.)

(5) Method of performing legislative function prior to first session of the legislative body.

4. Local organs of authority, their formation, structure, powers and duties.

~~(a) Method of selection of local authorities. (Should~~ the local authorities of provinces, counties, cities, townships, towns and villages be elected or appointed. If elected, then on what principles should the elections be conducted? If appointed, then by whom?)

(b) Composition and structure of the local organs of authority of provinces, counties, cities, townships, towns and villages, to include the designation, duties, and rights of local authorities.

(c) Jurisdiction, powers and duties of the local organs of authority (provinces, counties, cities, townships, towns and villages.)

5. Judicial Organs.

(a) Composition (For example: Type, size, and number of courts, establishment of any other judicial organizations.)

(b) Powers and duties of courts and other judicial bodies.

(c) Selection and replacement of judicial personnel. (For example: Election or appointment of members, term of office, removal from office.)

6. Method of changing and amending Provisional Charter.

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Subjects not listed above which appear appropriate for inclusion in the Provisional Charter may be included in your reply.

N. G. LEBEDEFF
Major General
Commissioner of USSR Delegation

F. H. BRITTON
Colonel, G.S.C.
Commissioner of U.S. Delegation



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U.S. - SOVIET JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea

30 April 1946

JOINT COMMUNIQUE NO. 7

The U.S.-Soviet Joint Commission, at its meetings from 22 through 27 April 1946, in the Tuk Soo Palace, Seoul, discussed the question of the manner of consulting with Korean democratic parties and social organizations of northern and southern Korea, and also the questions worked out by Joint Sub-Commissions No. 2 and No. 3 for consultations with these parties and organizations.

The head of the Soviet Delegation, COLONEL GENERAL T. F. SHTIKOV, presided.

The Joint Commission neared the end of the discussion of the report of Sub-Commission No. 1 on the manner of consultation with Korean Democratic parties and social organizations.

Lists of questions worked out by Joint Sub-Commissions No. 2 and No. 3 for submission to democratic parties and social organizations were approved. The full questionnaires will be published in the nearest future. The fundamental questions on these lists follow:

a. Regarding the structure and principles of organization of a Provisional Korean Democratic Government and local organs of authority,

1. Rights of the people.
2. General type or character of the provisional government to be established.
3. The organ or organs of authority of the central government to perform the executive and legislative functions.
4. Local organs of authority.
5. Judicial organs.

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6. Method of changing and amending the Provisional Charter.

b. Regarding the political platform of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government,

1. Political policies.
2. Economic policies.
3. Educational and Cultural policies.

Printed copies of the declaration made public in Joint Communique No. 5 are available at the Tuk Soo Palace to assist the registration of democratic parties and social organizations of southern Korea. Use of the printed form is optional. Parties and organizations that have already signed declarations need not submit them again.

A. V. ARNOLD
Major General, U.S.A.
Chief of U.S. Delegation

T. F. SHTIKOV
Colonel General
Chief of Soviet Delegation

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СОВЕТСКО- АМЕРИКАНСКАЯ СОВМЕСТНАЯ КОМИССИЯ

Сеул, Корея

# ПРОТОКОЛ ЗАСЕДАНИЯ 27 АПРЕЛЯ 1946 ГОДА, 13.00

## № 20

ПРИСУТСТВОВАЛИ

| Представители Советской Делегации : | Представители Американской делегации : |
|---|---|
| Генерал-полковник Т.Ф.ШТЫКОВ ( Председатель ) | Генерал-майор А.В.АРНОЛЬД |
| Чрезвычайный посланник С.К.ЦАРАПКИН | Г-н В.Р.ЛАНГДОН |
| Генерал-майор Н.Г.ЛЕБЕДЕВ | Г-н С.В.ТЭЛЕР |
| Г-н Г.М.БАЛАСАНОВ | Полковник Р.Х.БУТ |
| Полковник Т.И.КОРКУЛЕНКО | Полковник Ф.Х.БРИТТОН |

Присутствовали также советники и технические эксперты.

СЕКРЕТАРИАТ

Полковник А.К.ЗЮБЧЕНКО ( СССР )
Капитан В.В.МАКАЛЛИСТЕР ( США )

ПОВЕСТКА ДНЯ

1. Утверждение протоколов заседаний № 17 и № 18.
2. Продолжение обсуждения § 2 предложений Совместной Подкомиссии № 1.
3. Рассмотрение перечня вопросов демократическим партиям и общественным организациям ( доклады Подкомиссий № 2 и № 3 ).
4. Продолжение обсуждения пункта 3 программы работы.
5. Совместное коммюнике № 7.
6. Определение времени следующего заседания.

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1. Утверждение протоколов заседаний № 17 и № 18.

Протокол заседания № 17 от 23 апреля 1946 года и протокол заседания № 18 от 24 апреля 1946 года были официально утверждены Главами обеих делегаций.

2. Продолжение обсуждения § 2 предложений Совместной Подкомиссии № 1.

В виду того, что Подкомиссия № 1 еще не закончила работу по выработке приемлемой формулировки § 2, этот вопрос обсужден не был.

3. Рассмотрение перечня вопросов демократическим партиям и общественным организациям (доклады Подкомиссий № 2 и № 3).

Докладывая о работе Подкомиссии № 2, Генерал-майор ЛЕБЕДЕВ и полковник БРИТТОН сообщили, что Подкомиссия № 2 пришла к единому соглашению по всем вопросам, за исключением § 3.

Приняв §§ 1 и 2 предложений Подкомиссии № 2, Главы делегаций перешли к обсуждению окончательной редакции § 3.

Документы:

Доклад Подкомиссии № 2 - Перечень вопросов для консультации с корейскими демократическими партиями и общественными организациями по вопросу - выработка рекомендаций о структуре и принципах организации Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства и местных органов власти (Временное Положение).

Основное расхождение между предложениями Американской и Советской делегаций по § 3 заключалось в том, что Советская редакция рассматривала передачу на первом этапе законодательных и исполнительных функций Совету министров.

Редакция Американской делегации рассматривала два органа, одному из которых передать законодательные, а другому - исполнительные функции.

Доклад Подкомиссии № 3: Перечень вопросов для консультации с корейскими демократическими партиями и организациями по вопросу о политической платформе Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства.

После продолжительной дискуссии было достигнуто единое решение по § 3. Остальные пункты предложений были приняты в редакции, предложенной Совместной Подкомиссией № 2.

**Р Е Ш Е Н И Е:**

ПЕРЕЧЕНЬ ВОПРОСОВ

для консультации с корейскими демократическими партиями и общественными организациями по вопросу - выработка рекомендаций о структуре и принципах организации Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства и местных органов власти (Временное Положение).

Просьба изложить Вашу точку зрения относительно структуры и принципов организации Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства и местных органов власти (Временное Положение) и передать Совместной Комиссии (дата). Желательно, чтобы в Вашем ответе была изложена Ваша точка зрения по следующим вопросам достаточно подробно с тем, чтобы эти ответы могли быть использованы при составлении Временного Положения.

1. Права народа. (Декларация прав. Например: свобода слова, печати, всеобщего избирательного права, вероисповедания, собраний; неприкосновенность личности, равенство пола и другие).

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2. Общая форма или характер Временного Правительства, которое должно быть образовано.

3. Орган или органы власти Центрального правительства по выполнению исполнительных и законодательных функций :

а) нужно ли предоставить Временному Правительству право издавать законы до создания законодательного органа на основе проведения всеобщих выборов ;

б) состав и структура органа или органов по выполнению таких функций ( например : организация, наименование и функции министерств; наименование главного исполнительного лица или органа по выполнению главных исполнительных функций; организация, наименование и функции какого-либо органа по выполнению законодательных функций );

в) полномочия и обязанности различных министров и должностных лиц ;

г) избрание или назначение и замена министров и других главных должностных лиц, органа или органов по выполнению исполнительных и законодательных функций ( например : срок службы, преемственность по службе, освобождение от должности );

д) порядок исполнения законодательных и исполнительных функций.

4. Местные органы власти, их образование, структура, полномочия и обязанности :

а) метод создания местных органов власти ( должны ли местные органы власти провинций, областей, городов, уездов и деревень избираться или назначаться ? Если избираться, то на каких принципах выборы должны быть проведены ? Если назначаться, то кем ? );

б) организация и структура местных органов власти провинций, областей, городов, уездов и деревень, включая наименование, обязанности и права местных органов ;

в) круг деятельности, права и обязанности местных органов власти ( провинций, областей, городов, уездов и деревень).

5. Судебные органы :

а) организация судебных органов ( например : количество, характер и типы судов, создание любых других юридических организаций );

б) права и обязанности судов и других юридических организаций ;

в) подбор и замена судебного персонала ( например : выборы или назначение членов, срок службы, смещение ).

6. Порядок изменения и дополнения Временного Положения.

Вопросы, не упомянутые выше, которые Вы считаете нужным включить во Временное Положение, могут быть внесены в Ваш ответ.

Перечень вопросов для консультации с корейскими демократическими партиями и общественными организациями по вопросу о политической платформе Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства, выработанный Подкомис-

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сией № 3, был утвержден Главами обеих делегаций в редакции, предложенной Совместной Подкомиссией.

**Р Е Ш Е Н И Е:**

## ПЕРЕЧЕНЬ ВОПРОСОВ

для консультации с корейскими демократическими партиями и организациями по вопросу о политической платформе Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства.

### А. ПОЛИТИЧЕСКИЕ МЕРОПРИЯТИЯ ВРЕМЕННОГО КОРЕЙСКОГО ДЕМОКРАТИЧЕСКОГО ПРАВИТЕЛЬСТВА.

1. Права граждан. Какие права и обязанности корейских граждан, мужчин и женщин, должны быть провозглашены в политической платформе Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства.

2. Устранение японского влияния. Какие мероприятия должны быть предприняты для устранения вредных последствий продолжительного японского господства в Корее и прояпонских элементов.

3. Как должна быть предотвращена чрезмерная концентрация в частных руках экономической и политической силы и как должна быть предотвращена деятельность реакционных, антидемократических элементов и элементов, пытающихся подорвать Временное Корейское Демократическое Правительство.

4. Закон и право.

а) Какой политике надо следовать в создании корейского кодекса законов;

б) Как следует организовать ведение юридических дел и судопроизводство на корейском языке;

в) Как следует провести демократизацию судебных органов.

5. Какова должна быть политика в отношении меньшинства и не граждан.

### Б. ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКАЯ ПОЛИТИКА ВРЕМЕННОГО КОРЕЙСКОГО ДЕМОКРАТИЧЕСКОГО ПРАВИТЕЛЬСТВА.

1. Каковы должны быть меры в отношении развития сельского хозяйства, промышленности и транспорта для увеличения производства и повышения жизненного уровня корейского народа.

2. Землепользование.

а) Какова должна быть политика в отношении помещичьего землевладения и арендной системы землепользования, существовавшей при японцах;

б) Какой политике должно следовать в отношении землепользования:

1) Частная собственность на землю с ничем не ограниченным правом собственности крестьянина на землю,

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2) частная собственность на землю с ограничением со стороны государства права крестьян продавать или закладывать землю в случае, если земля получена от правительства,

3) национализация помещичьей земли с передачей крестьянам в вечное и бесплатное пользование,

4) какие другие методы решения вопроса о землепользовании можете предложить.

в) Какова должна быть специальная политика в отношении земли, ранее принадлежавшей японцам;

г) Если земля, принадлежавшая корейским помещикам, должна быть передана арендаторам, должны ли помещики получить возмещение за землю;

д) Должна ли земля, передаваемая арендаторам, быть проданной им или передана бесплатно;

е) Какова должна быть политика в отношении ирригационных сооружений и их использования.

3. Организация промышленности.

а) Какова должна быть политика в отношении промышленного производства и распределения;

б) Какая форма собственности (общественная, частная или кооперативная) должна быть принята для каждой из следующих отраслей:

Крупная промышленность (например, стальная и химическая);

Средняя промышленность (например, текстильная и обувная);

Мелкая промышленность (например, мебельная и сельхозорудий);

Банки;

Оптовая торговля;

Розничная торговля;

Минеральные ресурсы;

Леса;

Железнодорожный транспорт;

Транспортные компании;

Страхование;

Рыбный промысел;

Предприятия общественного пользования (например, электростанции, водопровод, связь);

Кустарная промышленность.

4. Труд,,заработная плата и социальное страхование.

а) Какова должна быть политика в отношении минимума заработной платы, максимума часов и условий труда;

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б) Какова должна быть политика в отношении труда детей и женщин;

в) Какова должна быть политика в отношении рабочих организаций;

г) Какова должна быть политика в отношении социального страхования;

д) Какова должна быть политика в отношении повышения производительности труда.

5. Торговля и цены.

а) Следует ли ввести карточную систему на предметы первой необходимости. Если да, то как эта программа должна осуществляться;

б) Какова должна быть политика в отношении заготовок осн[illegible] предметов продовольствия;

в) Какую программу стабилизации цен и контроля над ценами следует принять, если вообще нужна такая программа;

г) Какие меры борьбы со спекуляцией и сокрытием товаров следует проводить;

д) Какова должна быть политика в отношении внешней торговли.

6. Финансы.

а) Какова должна быть политика в отношении:

1) подоходного налога,

2) налога на недвижимость,

3) налога на оборот,

4) налога на импорт и экспорт,

5) поступление от государственных монополий,

6) налога на наследство,

7) других каких-либо налогов;

б) Какие меры нужно провести для установления единой и здоровой денежной системы во всей Корее;

в) Какова должна быть политика в отношении балансирования бюджета;

г) Какие меры борьбы должны быть предприняты против чрезмерно высоких процентов (ростовщичества).

## В. ПОЛИТИКА ВРЕМЕННОГО КОРЕЙСКОГО ДЕМОКРАТИЧЕСКОГО ПРАВИТЕЛЬСТВА В ОБЛАСТИ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ и КУЛЬТУРЫ.

1) Какую систему образования нужно ввести в Корее в следующих областях:

а) ликвидация неграмотности взрослых,

б) обязательное начальное обучение,

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в) средние школы,

г) высшие учебные заведения.

2) Подготовка кадров. Какова должна быть программа подготовки корейских специалистов и квалифицированных рабочих для обеспечения ими экономики и госаппарата.

3) Национальная культура. Какие должны быть предприняты меры для ускорения развития национальной культуры и искусства, а также науки.

4) Здравоохранение. Как должно быть организовано здравоохранение.

| | |
|---|---|
| 4. Продолжение обсуждения пункта 3 программы работы. | Этот пункт повестки дня обсужден не был. |
| 5. Совместное коммюнике № 7. | Было решено поручить Совместным Секретарям подготовить текст коммюнике № 7. |
| 6. Определение времени следующего заседания. | Следующее заседание было назначено на 29 апреля 1946 года в 13.00. |

ГЛАВА СОВЕТСКОЙ ДЕЛЕГАЦИИ
ГЕНЕРАЛ-ПОЛКОВНИК

Т.Ф.ШТЫКОВ

ГЛАВА АМЕРИКАНСКОЙ ДЕЛЕГАЦИИ
ГЕНЕРАЛ-МАЙОР
АМЕРИКАНСКОЙ АРМИИ

А.В.АРНОЛЬД

Отпеч.3 экз.:
№ 1 -
№ 2 -
№ 3 -
30.4-46 г.
МВС

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Minute

ПОДКОМИССИЯ № 2

# ПРОЕКТ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЙ

для консультации с корейскими демократическими организациями по вопросу - выработка рекомендаций о структуре и принципах организации Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства и местных органов власти (Временное Положение).

27 апреля 1946 г.

Просьба изложить Вашу точку зрения относительно структуры и принципов организации Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства и местных органов власти (Временное Положение) и передать Совместной Комиссии (дата). Желательно, чтобы в Вашем ответе была изложена Ваша точка зрения по следующим вопросам достаточно подробно с тем, чтобы [illegible] могли быть использованы при составлении Временного [illegible]

1. Права народа. (Декларация прав. Например: свобода слова, печати, всеобщего избирательного права, вероисповедания, собраний; неприкосновенность личности, равенство пола и другие).

2. Общая форма или характер Временного Правительства, которое должно быть образовано.

| [illegible] | [illegible] |
|---|---|
| 3. Центральные органы власти: | 3. Орган или органы власти Центрального правительства по выполнению исполнительных и законодательных функций. |
| а. Совет министров и его функции (законодательные и исполнительные); | а. Общая структура органа по выполнению исполнительных функций: |
| б. Перечень министерств, их организация, права и функции; | 1. Состав исполнительного органа (например: организация, наименование и функции министерства, наименование главного администратора или организации по выполнению главной исполнительной функции); |
| в. Назначение и замена министров (например: назначение министров, преемственность по службе, освобождение от должности); | 2. Полномочия и обязанности различных министров, чиновников, ~~исполнителей и исполнительных организаций~~. |
| г. Порядок подготовки и принятия закона Временным Правительством (например: в каком порядке и кем вносится проект закона на рассмотрение, каким большинством голосов закон принимается). | 3. ~~Выборы~~ Назначения и замена министров и чиновников ~~исполнителей~~ (например: ~~выбор или~~ назначение министров и чиновников ~~исполнителей~~, срок службы, преемственность по службе, освобождение от должности). |

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б. Общая структура органа по выполнению законодательной функции, если эта функция не выполняется исполнительным органом.

1. Состав законодательного органа (например: характер и организация законодательного органа, наименование любой законодательной организации, число членов).

2. Полномочия и обязанности законодательного органа.

3. Выборы и замена членов законодательного органа (например: выбор или назначение членов, срок службы, освобождение от должности).

4. Метод выполнения законодательных функций (например: требуемое количество членов для выполнения обязанностей, выполнение обязанностей председателя законодательного органа, как законодательный орган созывается и как устраивается перерыв).

5. Метод выполнения законодательной функции до первого заседания законодательного органа.

4. Местные органы власти, их образование, структура, полномочия и обязанности:

а) Метод создания местных органов власти (должны ли местные органы власти провинций, областей, городов, уездов и деревень избираться или назначаться? Если избираться, то на каких принципах выборы должны быть проведены? Если назначаться, то кем?);

б) Организация и структура местных органов власти провинций, областей, городов, уездов и деревень, включая наименование, обязанности и права местных органов;

в) Круг деятельности, права и обязанности местных органов власти (провинций, областей, городов, уездов и деревень).

5. Судебные органы:

а) Организация судебных органов (например: характер и типы судов, создание любых других юридических организаций);

б) Права и обязанности судов и других юридических организаций;

в) Подбор и замена судебного персонала (например: выборы или назначение членов, срок службы, смещение).

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6. Порядок изменения и дополнения Временного Положения.

Вопросы, не упомянутые выше, которые Вы считаете нужным включить во Временное Положение, могут быть внесены в Ваш ответ.

Н.Г.ЛЕБЕДЕВ
Член Комиссии от СССР

Ф.Х.БРИТТОН
Член Комиссии от США

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~~СЕКРЕТНО~~

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ПОДКОМИССИЯ № 3

# ПЕРЕЧЕНЬ ВОПРОСОВ

для корейских демократических партий и организаций по вопросу о политической платформе Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства.

## А. ПОЛИТИЧЕСКИЕ МЕРОПРИЯТИЯ ВРЕМЕННОГО КОРЕЙСКОГО ДЕМОКРАТИЧЕСКОГО ПРАВИТЕЛЬСТВА.

1. Права граждан. Какие права и обязанности корейских граждан, мужчин и женщин, должны быть провозглашены в политической платформе Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства.

2. Устранение японского влияния. Какие мероприятия должны быть предприняты для устранения вредных последствий продолжительного японского господства в Корее и прояпонских элементов.

3. Как должна быть предотвращена чрезмерная концентрация в частных руках экономической и политической силы и как должна быть предотвращена деятельность реакционных, антидемократических элементов и элементов, пытающихся подорвать Временное Корейское Демократическое Правительство.

4. Закон и право.

а) Какой политике надо следовать в создании корейского кодекса законов;

б) Как следует организовать ведение юридических дел и судопроизводство на корейском языке;

в) Как следует провести демократизацию судебных органов.

5. Какова должна быть политика в отношении меньшинств и не граждан.

## Б. ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКАЯ ПОЛИТИКА ВРЕМЕННОГО КОРЕЙСКОГО ДЕМОКРАТИЧЕСКОГО ПРАВИТЕЛЬСТВА.

1. Каковы должны быть меры в отношении развития сельского хозяйства, промышленности и транспорта для увеличения производства и повышения жизненного уровня корейского народа.

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2. Землепользование.

а) Какова должна быть политика в отношении помещичьего землевладения и арендной системы землепользования, существовавшей при японцах;

б) Какой политике должно следовать в отношении землепользования:

1) частная собственность на землю с ничем не ограниченным правом собственности крестьянина на землю,

2) частная собственность на землю с ограничением со стороны государства права крестьян продавать или закладывать землю в случае, если земля получена от правительства,

3) национализация помещичьей земли с передачей крестьянам в вечное и бесплатное пользование,

4) какие другие методы решения вопроса о землепользовании можете предложить.

в) Какова должна быть специальная политика в отношении земли, ранее принадлежавшей японцам;

г) Если земля, принадлежавшая корейским помещикам, должна быть передана арендаторам, должны ли помещики получить возмещение за землю;

д) Должна ли земля, передаваемая арендаторам, быть проданной им или передана бесплатно;

е) Какова должна быть политика в отношении ирригационных сооружений и их использования.

3. Организация промышленности.

а) Какова должна быть политика в отношении промышленного производства и распределения;

б) Какая форма собственности (общественная, частная или кооперативная) должна быть принята для каждой из следующих отраслей:

Крупная промышленность (например, стальная и химическая);

Средняя промышленность (например, текстильная и обувная);

Мелкая промышленность (например, мебельная и сельхозорудий);

Банки;

Оптовая торговля;

Розничная торговля;

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Минеральные ресурсы;

Леса;

Железнодорожный транспорт;

Транспортные компании;

Страхование;

Рыбный промысел;

Предприятия общественного пользования (например: электростанции, водопровод, связь);

Кустарная промышленность.

4. Труд, заработная плата и социальное страхование.

а) Какова должна быть политика в отношении минимума заработной платы, максимума часов и условий труда;

б) Какова должна быть политика в отношении труда детей и женщин;

в) Какова должна быть политика в отношении рабочих организаций;

г) Какова должна быть политика в отношении социального страхования;

д) Какова должна быть политика в отношении повышения производительности труда.

5. Торговля и цены.

а) Следует ли вводить карточную систему на предметы первой необходимости. Если да, то как эта программа должна осуществляться;

б) Какова должна быть политика в отношении заготовок основных предметов продовольствия;

в) Какую программу стабилизации цен и контроля над ценами следует принять, если вообще нужна такая программа;

г) Какие меры борьбы со спекуляцией и сокрытием товаров следует проводить;

д) Какова должна быть политика в отношении внешней торговли.

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6. Финансы.

а) Какова должна быть политика в отношении:

1) подоходного налога,

2) налога на недвижимость,

3) налога на оборот,

4) налога на импорт и экспорт,

5) поступление от государственных монополий,

6) налога на наследство,

7) других каких-либо налогов.

б) Какие меры нужно провести для установления единой и здоровой денежной системы во всей Корее;

в) Какова должна быть политика в отношении балансирования бюджета;

г) Какие меры борьбы должны быть предприняты против чрезмерно высоких процентов (ростовщичества).

7. Политика Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства в области образования и культуры.

1. Какую систему образования нужно ввести в Корее в следующих областях:

а) ликвидация неграмотности взрослых,

б) обязательное начальное обучение,

в) средние школы,

г) высшие учебные заведения.

2. Подготовка кадров. Какова должна быть программа подготовки корейских специалистов и квалифицированных рабочих для обеспечения ими экономики и госаппарата.

3. Национальная культура. Какие должны быть предприняты меры для ускорения развития национальной культуры и искусства, а также науки.

4. Здравоохранение. Как должно быть организовано здравоохранение.

Работу по выработке перечня вопросов проводили:

Г.М. БАЛАСАНОВ — Член Комиссии от СССР

БАНС — Член Комиссии от США

23.4-46г.
г.Сеул.

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# REPORT ON THE OCCUPATION AREA OF KOREA SINCE TERMINATION OF HOSTILITIES

## PART I

## POLITICAL

Prepared by
American Delegation
US—USSR Joint Commission
Seoul, Korea
September 1947

US - USSR Joint Commission
Minutes of Meetings (Including Russian Language Copies)
(Spec. Meeting #1)
(Meetings #2 to 30 Incl.)
April 30, 1944 — June 4, 1947

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U.S. - SOVIET JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea

MINUTES
Twenty-first Meeting, 30 April 1946, 1435 hours
Duk Soo Palace, Seoul, Korea

Present

| U.S. | U.S.S.R. |
|---|---|
| Major General A. V. Arnold (Chairman) | Colonel General T. F. Shtikov |
| Mister W. P. Langdon | Extraordinary Minister S.K. Tsarapkin |
| Mister C. W. Thayer | Major General N. G. Lebedeff |
| Colonel R. H. Booth | Mister G. M. Balasanov |
| Colonel F. H. Britton | Colonel T. I. Korkulenko |

Advisors and Technical Experts were also present.

Secretariat

Captain W. W. McAllister (U.S.)
Colonel A. K. Zyubchenko (U.S.S.R.)

Agenda

1. Approval of minutes of meeting no. 19.
2. Continuation of discussion of paragraph 2 of the proposal of Joint Sub-Commission No. 1.
3. Consideration of the final form of a questionnaire to be submitted to democratic parties and social organizations.
4. Continuation of discussion of point 3 of the program of work.
5. Fixing the time for the next meeting.

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| 1. Approval of minutes of meeting no. 19. | Minutes of the 19th meeting of 25 April 1946 were officially approved by the heads of both Delegations. |
| 2. Continuation of discussion of paragraph 2 of the proposal of Joint Sub-Commission No. 1. | The U.S. Delegation proposed a new wording for paragraph 2 of this proposal, a copy of which is appended hereto (U.S. Paper #37).<br><br>General Shtikov stated (1) this proposal was not acceptable to the Soviet Delegation, (2) the Soviet Delegation as a compromise would accept the U.S. wording for this paragraph as proposed on 24 April: "If a representative is selected who is unsuitable to either delegation, because of his attitude to the Moscow Decision, or to either of the Allies (US-USSR), the Joint Commission will decide the possibility of accepting him as a representative of a party to consult with the Commission", (3) that the original U.S. text of paragraph 2 with the addition of paragraph B (U.S. Paper #37) would be acceptable to the Soviet Delegation, (4) otherwise the Soviet Delegation considers it correct to accept the original Soviet wording of paragraph 2.<br><br>General Arnold replied that (1) anything short of no exclusion is a concession by the U.S. Delegation, (2) the proposal of the U.S. Delegation is a complete document and must be accepted as whole and not in part, (3) this proposal was drafted as a compromise to meet the requirements of the Soviet Delegation.<br><br>Failing to reach an agreement, discussion on this point was postponed. |
| 3. Consideration of the final form of a questionnaire to be submitted to democratic parties and social organizations. | Colonel Booth and Colonel Zyubchenko were instructed to work out the final form of the questionnaire to be submitted to democratic parties and social organizations. |
| 4. Continuation of discussion of point 3 of the program of work. | This question was not discussed. |
| 5. Fixing the time for the next meeting. | It was decided to hold the next meeting at 1300 hours on 3 May 1946.<br><br>General Shtikov proposed that Joint Communique #7 be published in an abbreviated form and that the detailed questionnaire be published after the representatives of the parties had been summoned for consultation. General Arnold agreed to the abbreviated communique but proposed that the two questionnaires be published as soon as they have been thoroughly checked and translated into Korean. It was agreed to publish the detailed questionnaire in the nearest future. |

A. V. ARNOLD
Major General, U.S.A.
Chief of U.S. Delegation
U.S. - Soviet Joint Commission
Chairman

T. F. SHTIKOV
Colonel General
Chief of Soviet Delegation
U.S. - Soviet Joint Commission

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**PROPOSAL OF U.S. DELEGATION - 30 APRIL 1946**

A. In connection with the Joint Commission document concerning the manner of consultation with the democratic parties and social organizations and particularly concerning paragraph 2 thereof, the following is agreed:

B. If the representative selected by a democratic party or social organization will not be satisfactory to either one of the delegations because of his attitude toward the Moscow Decision or toward either of the Allies (US-USSR) the Joint Commission will decide the possibility of requesting the democratic party or social organization to appoint a substitute for consultation with the Joint Commission.

C. This agreement is made at the request of the Soviet delegation which states that:

"If any democratic party or social organization will designate, for consultation with the Joint Commission, a representative who had compromised himself by actively voicing his opposition against the Moscow Decision of the Three Foreign Ministers and against one of the Allies (US-USSR), the Soviet delegation declares that it shall protest against his being consulted with, by the Joint Commission."

D. The American delegation declares that;

"In its view any representative is competent to be consulted whose attitude toward the Moscow Decision is that of his party or organization as indicated in the declaration for consultation published in Communique #5. It has no intention of exercising the prerogative of objecting to any representative the parties or organizations may name."

E. This agreement will not be published.

U.S. Paper #37

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СОВЕТСКО-АМЕРИКАНСКАЯ СОВМЕСТНАЯ КОМИССИЯ

Сеул, Корея

ПРОТОКОЛ ЗАСЕДАНИЯ 30 АПРЕЛЯ 1946 г., 14.35.

№ 21

ПРИСУТСТВОВАЛИ:

Представители Советской делегации:

Генерал-полковник Т.Ф.ШТЫКОВ

Чрезвычайный посланник С.К.ЦАРАПКИН
Генерал-майор Н.Г.ЛЕБЕДЕВ
Г-н Т.И.БАЛАСАНОВ
Полковник Т.И.КОРКУЛЕНКО

Представители Американской делегации:

Генерал-майор А.В.АРНОЛЬД (Председатель)
Г-н В.Р.ЛАНГДОН
Г-н С.В.ТЭЙЕР
Полковник Р.Х. БУТ
Полковник Ф.Х. БРИТТОН

Присутствовали также советники и технические эксперты.

СЕКРЕТАРИАТ:

Капитан В.В.МАКАЛЛИСТЕР (США)
Полковник А.К.ЗЮБЧЕНКО (СССР)

ПОВЕСТКА ДНЯ:

1. Утверждение протокола заседания № 19.

2. Продолжение обсуждения § 2 предложения Совместной Подкомиссии № 1.

3. Обсуждение окончательной формы вопросника для передачи демократическим партиям и общественным организациям.

4. Продолжение обсуждения пункта 3 программы работы.

5. Определение времени следующего заседания.

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|---|---|
| 1. Утверждение протокола заседания № 19. | Протокол заседания № 19 от 25 апреля 1946 г. был официально утвержден Главами обеих делегаций. |
| 2. Продолжение обсуждения § 2 предложения Совместной Подкомиссии № 1. | Американская делегация предложила новую формулировку для § 2 этого предложения, копия которой при сем прилагается (Американский документ № 37).<br><br>Генерал ШТЫКОВ заявил: (1) для Советской делегации это предложение неприемлемо, (2) Советская делегация в виде компромисса примет Американскую формулировку для этого параграфа, как предложено 24 апреля: "Если избранный представитель не будет удовлетворять одну из делегаций из-за его отношения к Московскому решению или одному из Союзников (США и СССР), Совместная Комиссия решает возможность принятия его, как представителя партии для консультации с Комиссией", (3) Первоначальный американский текст § 2 с добавлением § 5 (Американский документ № 37) будет приемлем для Советской делегации, (4) Или же Советская делегация считает правильным принять первоначальную советскую формулировку § 2.<br><br>Генерал АРНОЛЬД ответил, что (1) Все, что уменьшает правила по неисключению, является уступкой со стороны Американской делегации, и (2) предложение Американской делегации является полным документом и должно быть принято в целом, а не частично, (3) это предложение было составлено как компромисс, чтобы удовлетворить требования Советской делегации.<br><br>В виду того, что не было достигнуто соглашение, обсуждение этого пункта было отложено. |
| 3. Обсуждение окончательной формы вопросника для передачи демократическим партиям и общественным организациям. | Было поручено полковнику ЛУТ и полковнику ЗЮБИНКО выработать окончательную форму вопросника, который будет передан демократическим партиям и общественным организациям. |
| 4. Продолжение обсуждения пункта 3 программы работы. | Этот вопрос не обсуждался. |

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5. Определение времени следующего заседания.

Было решено провести следующее заседание 3 мая 1946 г. в 13.00.

Генерал ШТЫКОВ предложил Совместное коммюнике № 7 опубликовать в сокращенном виде, а подробный вопросник опубликовать после того, как будут созваны представители партий для консультации.

Генерал АРНОЛЬД согласился на сокращенное коммюнике, но предложил опубликовать два вопросника, как только они будут полностью проверены и переведены на корейский язык.

Согласились опубликовать подробный вопросник в ближайшем будущем.

ГЛАВА СОВЕТСКОЙ ДЕЛЕГАЦИИ
ГЕНЕРАЛ-ПОЛКОВНИК

Т.Ф.ШТЫКОВ

ГЛАВА АМЕРИКАНСКОЙ ДЕЛЕГАЦИИ
ГЕНЕРАЛ-МАЙОР
АМЕРИКАНСКОЙ АРМИИ

А.В.АРНОЛЬД

Отпеч.3 экз.:
№ 1 -
№ 2 -
№ 3 -
2.5-46 г.
МВС

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ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЕ АМЕРИКАНСКОЙ ДЕЛЕГАЦИИ

30 апреля 1946 г.

А. В связи с документом Совместной Комиссии относительно порядка консультации с демократическими партиями и общественными организациями, и в частности относительно § 2, согласились на следующем:-

Б. Если представитель, избранный демократической партией или общественной организацией, не будет удовлетворять одну из делегаций из-за его отношения к Московскому решению или к одному из Союзников (США-СССР), Совместная Комиссия решит о возможности запросить демократическую партию или общественную организацию назначить для консультации с Совместной Комиссией другого.

В. Это соглашение сделано по просьбе Советской делегации, которое гласит:

"Если какая-либо демократическая партия или общественная организация назначит для консультации с Совместной Комиссией представителя, который скомпрометировал себя активным выступлением против Московского решения Трех Министров Иностранных Дел и против одного из Союзников (США-СССР) Советская делегация заявляет, что она будет протестовать против того, чтобы Комиссия консультировалась с ним.

Г. Американская делегация заявляет, что: "По ее мнению, любой представитель может быть привлечен к консультации, чье отношение к Московскому решению соответствует отношению его партии или организации, как указано в декларации по консультации, опубликованной в комюнике № 5. Она не намерена применять прерогативы, возражая против назначенного партией или организацией представителя".

Д. Это соглашение не будет опубликовано.

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U.S. - SOVIET JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea

# MINUTES

Twenty-second Meeting, 3 May 1946, 1300 hours
Duk Soo Palace, Seoul, Korea

## Present

| U.S. | U.S.S.R. |
|---|---|
| Major General A. V. Arnold (Chairman) | Colonel General T. F. Shtikov |
| Mister C. T. Thayer | Extraordinary Minister S. K. Tsarapkin |
| Colonel R. H. Booth | Major General N. G. Lebedeff |
| Colonel F. H. Britton | Mister G. M. Balasanov |
| Mister A. C. Bunce | Colonel T. I. Korkulenko |

Advisors and Technical Experts were also present.

## Secretariat

Captain W. W. McAllister (U.S.)
Colonel A. K. Zyubchenko (U.S.S.R.)

## Agenda

1. Approval of minutes of meeting no. 20 and 21.
2. Approval of final form of questionnaire to democratic parties and social organizations.
3. Continuation of discussion of paragraph 2 of the proposal of Joint Sub-Commission No. 1.
4. Continuation of discussion of point 3 of the program of work.
5. Fixing the time for the next meeting.

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1. Approval of minutes of meeting No. 20 and 21.

Minutes #20 and #21 of meetings held 27 and 30 April 1946 were officially approved by the heads of both delegations.

2. Approval of final form of questionnaire to democratic parties and social organizations.

Two questionnaires on consultation, copies of which are appended hereto, one for publication as a Joint Communique and the other for presentation to the approved list of democratic parties and social organizations were discussed. The questionnaire for presentation to democratic parties and social organizations was approved. Considerable discussion followed on the questionnaire for publication wherein the Soviet view was (1) this text should be published after representatives of democratic parties and social organizations have been summoned to a meeting which is in conformity with paragraph 4 of the document on the order of consultation. (Minutes #17 of 23 April 1946), (2) the basic questions for consultation have been published in Joint Communique # 7. The U.S. view was (1) this is an educational job in North and South Korea,--complete information must be given to democratic parties and social organizations as soon as possible to get well thought out and intelligent answers, (2) paragraph 4 as referred to by the Soviet Delegation does not say when we will publish the questionnaire and immediate publication does not violate any previous agreements of the Joint Commission.

Further discussion developed the following (points of view) on the order of consultation. The Soviet Delegation stated that it attaches importance to the publishing of the questionnaire as soon as possible but first there must be a conference of representatives of Democratic parties and social organizations during which the questionnaire should be given to them, as is written in the decision of the Joint Commission. Knowing the actual interest of the Koreans, in particular parties and organizations, the Soviet Delegation considers the Commission must first approve the document regarding the order of consultation with parties and then compile the list of parties for consultation. After the parties have been handed the questionnaire in conference, the questionnaire will be published in the press. The Soviet Delegation considers the



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persistent demands of the U.S. Delegation for the publication of the questionnaire immediately as a desire to postpone the compilation of a list of parties and the approval of document on the order of consultation. The U. S. Delegation's view likewise favored a prompt meeting of representatives of Democratic parties and social organizations but contended that complete information regarding the questionnaire should be given the Korean people as soon as possible. The U. S. Delegation pointed out that the American list of democratic parties and social organizations was in the hands of the Soviet Delegate of Subcommission # 1 an hour before the U.S. Delegate received a similar list from the Soviet Delegation.

Failing to reach an agreement, action on the issuing of this Communique was suspended for the time being.

3. Continuation of discussion of paragraph 2 of the proposal of Joint Subcommission No. 1 (U.S. Paper No. 40).

The U. S. Delegation introduced a new proposal (U.S. Paper #40) a copy of which is appended hereto, which broadened the scope of U.S. Paper #37 by introducing the question of the right of any particular group to speak for a party. General Shtikov proposed a change to paragraph C to read: "This agreement is made at the request of the Soviet and American Delegations which states that:". General Shtikov also stated that the new point introduced by the U.S. proposal would result in interfering with internal business of parties and, therefore, does not correspond with the spirit of democracy. General Arnold replied that the U.S. Delegation has always opposed interference, but this proposal has been prepared to meet the requirements of the Soviet Delegation,--the U.S. Delegation feels that any interference with the selection of party representatives is an interference in the internal operation of a party. This proposal was not acceptable to the Soviet Delegation as presented nor to the U.S. Delegation as amended.

In the discussion that followed, the Soviet Delegation repeated its proposal to accept the American wording of paragraph 2 which was presented by Subcommission # 1 with the addition of point "B" of the proposal of the American Delegation (U.S. Paper #37). This proposal was not acceptable to the American Delegation which insisted on the acceptance of Paper #37 complete and not in separate parts. The heads of the Delegations insisted on their previous proposals on the wording of paragraph 2, and exchanged the following statements:

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General Arnold--(1) the American Delegation and the American Military Command in South Korea considers that political parties can express their preference for independence over trusteeship. It is possible that parties can support the Moscow Decision completely and still wish for independence. This agrees with the objective of the Moscow Decision, as is expressed in Paragraph 1. The American Delegation believes that General Shtikov is incorrect when he states that a public warning to parties not to elect certain representatives is not a direct interference with the internal affairs of the parties.

General Shtikov--(1) Paragraph 2 of the Soviet wording defends the Moscow Decision and guarantees that this decision will be fulfilled exactly, and also protects the governments of the USSR and USA from the slander of reactionary elements. (2) Therefore, when the parties and social organizations present representatives who oppose the Moscow Decision, the Soviet Delegation considers it impossible to consult with such representatives, (3) the Soviet Delegation does not try to deny anyone the right of consultation. In the discussion of this question by Subcommission No. 1, the U.S. Delegate made an effort to deprive worker and peasant organizations of the right to participate in consultation, which is not in accordance with the decision of 17 April. It is known that the majority of the population of Korea consists of workers and peasants. The Japanese always denied them the rights of freedom. It is doubtful whether the attitude of the U.S. Delegate is democratic. (4) The Moscow Decision is a document which guarantees democracy for Korea and its development on democratic lines. Those who oppose the Moscow Decision also oppose democracy in Korea. Therefore, these persons are not fit for consultation with the Joint Commission.

Replying to General Shtikov's last statement, General Arnold stated that the list for south Korea presented by the U.S. Delegate includes one farmers' party and one workers' party, and it is possible that the American Command is better informed than the Soviet Command as to the size and quality of the parties in south Korea.

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| | The discussion concluded with the U.S. Delegation withdrawing all subsequent proposals of Paragraph 2 and proposing the acceptance of the original U.S. text.<br><br>The Soviet Delegation likewise proposed acceptance of the original Soviet text of Paragraph 2. |
| 4. Continuation of discussion of Point 3 of the program of work. | Point 3 of the program of work was not discussed. |
| 5. Fixing the time for the next meeting. | It was decided to hold the next meeting on 4 May 1946 at 1300 hours. |

A. V. ARNOLD
Major General, U.S.A.
Chief of U.S. Delegation
U.S.-Soviet Joint Commission
Chairman

T. F. SHTIKOV
Colonel General
Chief of Soviet Delegation
U.S.-Soviet Joint Commission

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U.S. - SOVIET JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea

TO THE REPRESENTATIVE_____

OF PARTY OR_____ORGANIZATION

The Joint Soviet-American Commission requests you to express your point of view in regard to the structure and principles of the organization of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government and local organs of authority (Provisional Charter) and also on the political platform of this Provisional Government, and to present it to the Joint Commission on _____. It is desirable that in
(date)
your reply you would express your point of view on the following questions sufficiently complete so that these replies could be used in the compilation of the Provisional Charter and the political platform.

I. ON STRUCTURE AND PRINCIPLES OF ORGANIZATION OF THE PROVISIONAL KOREAN DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT AND LOCAL ORGANS OF AUTHORITY (PROVISIONAL CHARTER).

1. Rights of the people. (Bill of Rights. For example, freedom of speech, press, universal suffrage, religion, assembly; inviolability of personal freedom; equality of sexes, and others.)

2. The general type or character of provisional government to be established.

3. The organ or organs of authority of the central government to perform the executive and legislative functions.

(a) Is it necessary to give the Provisional Korean Government the right to make laws before the creation of a legislative organ founded upon general elections?

(b) Composition and structure of the organ or organs to perform these functions (For example, organization, designation and function of the ministries; designation of the chief executive or body to perform the chief executive functions; organization, designation and functions of any organ to perform the legislative functions).

(c) Powers and duties of the various ministers and officials.



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(d) Election or appointment and replacement of ministers and other principal members of the organ or organs to perform the legislative and executive functions (For example, terms of office, succession to office, removal from office).

(e) Method of discharging executive and legislative functions.

4. Local organs of authority, their formation, structure, powers and duties.

(a) Method of selection of local authorities. (Should the local authorities of provinces, counties, cities, townships, towns and villages be elected or appointed. If elected, then on what principles should the elections be conducted? If appointed, then by whom?)

(b) Composition and structure of the local organs of authority of provinces, counties, cities, townships, towns and villages, to include the designation, duties, and rights of local authorities.

(c) Jurisdiction, powers and duties of the local organs of authority (provinces, counties, cities, townships, towns and villages.)

5. Judicial Organs.

(a) Composition (For example, type, size, and number of courts, establishment of any other judicial organizations.)

(b) Powers and duties of courts and other judicial bodies.

(c) Selection and replacement of judicial personnel. (For example, election or appointment of members, term of office, removal from office.)

6. Method of changing and amending Provisional Charter.

II. ON POLITICAL PLATFORM OF THE PROVISIONAL KOREAN DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT.

A. Political Policies of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government.

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1. Rights of citizens. What rights and duties of Korean citizens, male and female, must be proclaimed in the political platform of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government?

2. Elimination of Japanese influence. What measures should be undertaken for the elimination of the evil consequences of the prolonged Japanese domination in Korea and of the pro-Japanese elements?

3. How should excessive private concentration of [illegible] and the activity of reactionary, anti-democratic elements and elements attempting to undermine the Provisional Korean Democratic Government, be prevented?

4. Law and Justice.

   (a) What policy should be followed in establishing a Korean code of law?

   (b) How shall the courts judiciary and legal procedures in the Korean language be established?

   (c) How is the democraticization of the judiciary to be carried out?

5. What should be the policy relative to minorities and non-citizens?

B. Economic Policies of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government.

1. What measures should be taken with respect to the development of agriculture, industry and transportation, in order to increase production and to raise the living standards of the Korean people?

2. Agricultural Land Tenure.

   (a) What should be the policy with respect to the system of landlordism and tenancy prevailing under the Japanese?

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(b) What policies should be followed with respect to land tenure?

(1) Private ownership of land with the farmer having a completely free title.

(2) Private ownership of land but, in the case of land obtained from the government, the right to sell or mortgage would be restricted by the State.

(3) Nationalization of land belonging to landlords and its transference to farmers for

[redacted]

(4) Any other methods of solution of the question of land tenure you may suggest.

(c) What special policies should be followed with respect to land formerly owned by the Japanese?

(d) If land owned by Korean landlords is to be distributed to tenants, should these landlords be compensated for their land?

(e) Should land distributed to tenant farmers be sold or distributed free?

(f) What should be the policies with respect to irrigation facilities and their use?

3. Organization of Industry.

(a) What should be the policy with respect to industrial production and distribution?

(b) What kind of ownership (public, private or cooperative) should be adopted for each of the following:

Large industries (for example, steel and chemicals)

Medium industries (for example, textiles and shoes)

Small industries (for example, furniture and farm tools)

Banks

Wholesalers

Retailers

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Mineral resources

Forests

Railroads

Shipping companies

Insurance

Fishing industries

Public utilities (for example, electric power, water, communications)

Household industries

4. Labor, Wages and Social Security.

(a) What should be the policy with respect to minimum wages, maximum hours, and working conditions?

(b) What should be the policy with respect to labor of children and women?

(c) What should be the policy with respect to labor organizations?

(d) What should be the policy with respect to social insurance?

(e) What should be the policy with respect to increasing the efficiency of labor?

5. Trade and Prices.

(a) Should a program of rationing the necessities of life be established? If so, how should this program be administered?

(b) What should be the policy with respect to the collection of essential foodstuffs?

(c) What type of program of price stabilization and control, if any, should be undertaken?

(d) What measures should be taken to cope with speculation and hoarding?

(e) What should the policy be with respect to the foreign trade of Korea?

6. Finance.

(a) What should be the policy with respect to:

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(1) Income taxes?

(2) Taxes on real property?

(3) Sales taxes?

(4) Taxes on imports and exports?

(5) Receipts from government monopolies?

(6) Inheritance taxes?

(7) Any other taxes?

(b) What measures should be undertaken to establish a uniform and sound system of currency throughout Korea?

(c) What should the policy be in respect to balancing the budget?

(d) What measures should be taken to cope with excessively high interest charges (usury)?

C. Educational and Cultural Policies of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government.

1. Education. What educational system should be introduced in Korea in the following fields:

(a) Liquidation of illiteracy among adults.

(b) Compulsory lower school attendance.

(c) Middle school.

(d) Higher levels of education.

2. Training. What program should be established to train Korean specialists and technicians to fill all necessary positions in economic and governmental activities?

3. National Culture. What measures should be undertaken to promote the development of national culture, art, and also of science?

4. Public Health. How should health protection be organized?

III. Any other questions, not mentioned above, that are deemed pertinent to the reply.

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U.S. - SOVIET JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea

3 May 1946

JOINT COMMUNIQUE NO. 8

The U.S. - Soviet Joint Commission invites all democratic parties and social organizations of Korea which fulfill the conditions outlined in the Joint Commission Communique #5 to submit their views on the following matters, in duplicate, to the Joint Commission, Tuk Soo Palace at Seoul, or to the Commission at Pyongyang while the Commission is there. These views should be in sufficient detail to permit their use in preparing a Provisional Charter and political platform for the Provisional Korean Democratic Government.

These views will be submitted on a date to be announced and in accordance with instructions which will be published in the press in the near future. In the meantime, parties and social organizations should study these questions carefully in order that well prepared and considered replies may be submitted promptly at the appropriate time.

SECTION I

Concerning the structure and principles of organization of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government and local organs of authority (Provisional Charter).

1. Rights of the people. (Bill of Rights. For example, freedom of speech, press, universal suffrage, religion, assembly; inviolability of personal freedom; equality of sexes, and others.)

2. The general type or character of provisional government to be established.

3. The organ or organs of authority of the central government to perform the executive and legislative functions.

(a) Is it necessary to give the Provisional Korean Government the right to make laws before the creation of a legislative organ founded upon general elections?



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(b) Composition and structure of the organ or organs to perform these functions (For example, organization, designation and function of the ministries; designation of the chief executive or body to perform the chief executive functions; organization, designation and functions of any organ to perform the legislative functions).

(c) Powers and duties of the various ministers and officials.

(d) Election or appointment and replacement of ministers and other principal members of the organ or organs to perform the legislative and executive functions (For example, terms of office, succession to office, removal from office).

(e) Method of discharging executive and legislative functions.

4. Local organs of authority, their formation, structure, powers and duties.

(a) Method of selection of local authorities. (Should the local authorities of provinces, counties, cities, townships, towns and villages be elected or appointed. If elected, then on what principles should the elections be conducted? If appointed, then by whom?)

(b) Composition and structure of the local organs of authority of provinces, counties, cities, townships, towns and villages, to include the designation, duties, and rights of local authorities.

(c) Jurisdiction, powers and duties of the local organs of authority (provinces, counties, cities, townships, towns and villages.)

5. Judicial Organs.

(a) Composition (For example, type, size, and number of courts, establishment of any other judicial organizations.)

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(b) Powers and duties of courts and other judicial bodies.

(c) Selection and replacement of judicial personnel. (For example, election or appointment of members, term of office, removal from office.)

6. Method of changing and amending Provisional Charter.

SECTION II

On political platform of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government.

A. Political Policies of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government.

1. Rights of citizens. What rights and duties of Korean citizens, male and female, must be proclaimed in the political platform of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government?
2. Elimination of Japanese influence. What measures should be undertaken for the elimination of the evil consequences of the prolonged Japanese domination in Korea and of the pro-Japanese elements?
3. How should excessive private concentration of economic or political power, and the activity of reactionary, anti-democratic elements and elements attempting to undermine the Provisional Korean Democratic Government, be prevented?
4. Law and Justice.
   (a) What policy should be followed in establishing a Korean code of law?
   (b) How shall the courts judiciary and legal procedures in the Korean language be established?
   (c) How is the democraticization of the judiciary to be carried out?
5. What should be the policy relative to minorities and non-citizens?

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B. Economic Policies of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government.

1. What measures should be taken with respect to the development of agriculture, industry and transportation, in order to increase production and to raise the living standards of the Korean people?

2. Agricultural Land Tenure.

(a) What should be the policy with respect to the system of landlordism and tenancy prevailing under the Japanese?

(b) What policies should be followed with respect to land tenure?

(1) Private ownership of land with the farmer having a completely free title.

(2) Private ownership of land but, in the case of land obtained from the government, the right to sell or mortgage would be restricted by the State.

(3) Nationalization of land belonging to landlords and its transference to farmers for permanent and free use.

(4) Any other methods of solution of the question of land tenure you may suggest.

(c) What special policies should be followed with respect to land formerly owned by the Japanese?

(d) If land owned by Korean landlords is to be distributed to tenants, should these landlords be compensated for their land?

(e) Should land distributed to tenant farmers be sold or distributed free?

(f) What should be the policies with respect to irrigation facilities and their use?



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3. Organization of Industry.

(a) What should be the policy with respect to industrial production and distribution?

(b) What kind of ownership (public, private or cooperative) should be adopted for each of the following:

Large industries (for example, steel and chemicals)

Medium industries (for example, textiles and shoes)

Small industries (for example, furniture and farm tools)

Banks

Wholesalers

Retailers

Mineral resources

Forests

Railroads

Shipping companies

Insurance

Fishing industries

Public utilities (for example, electric power, water, communications)

Household industries

4. Labor, Wages and Social Security.

(a) What should be the policy with respect to minimum wages, maximum hours, and working conditions?

(b) What should be the policy with respect to labor of children and women?

(c) What should be the policy with respect to labor organizations?

(d) What should be the policy with respect to social insurance?

(e) What should be the policy with respect to

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increasing the efficiency of labor?

5. Trade and Prices.

(a) Should a program of rationing the necessities of life be established? If so, how should this program be administered?

(b) What should be the policy with respect to the collection of essential foodstuffs?

(c) What type of program of price stabilization and control, if any, should be undertaken?

(d) What measures should be taken to cope with speculation and hoarding?

(e) What should the policy be with respect to the foreign trade of Korea?

6. Finance.

(a) What should be the policy with respect to:

(1) Income taxes?

(2) Taxes on real property?

(3) Sales taxes?

(4) Taxes on imports and exports?

(5) Receipts from government monopolies?

(6) Inheritance taxes?

(7) Any other taxes?

(b) What measures should be undertaken to establish a uniform and sound system of currency throughout Korea?

(c) What should the policy be in respect to balancing the budget?

(d) What measures should be taken to cope with excessively high interest charges (usury)?

C. Educational and Cultural Policies of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government.

1. Education. What educational system should be introduced in Korea in the following fields:

(a) Liquidation of illiteracy among adults.

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(b) Compulsory lower school attendance.

(c) Middle school.

(d) Higher levels of education.

2. Training. What program should be established to train Korean specialists and technicians to fill all necessary positions in economic and governmental activities?

3. National Culture. What measures should be undertaken to promote the development of national culture, art, and also of science?

4. Public Health. How should health protection be organized?

SECTION III

Any other questions, not mentioned above, that are deemed pertinent to the reply.

A. V. ARNOLD
Major General, U.S.A.
Chief of U.S. Delegation

T. F. SHTIKOV
Colonel General
Chief of Soviet Delegation

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**PROPOSAL OF U.S. DELEGATION - 30 APRIL 1946**

A. In connection with the Joint Commission document concerning the manner of consultation with the democratic parties and social organizations and particularly concerning paragraph 2 thereof, the following is agreed:

B. If the representative selected by a democratic party or social organization will not be satisfactory to either one of the delegations because of his attitude toward the Moscow Decision or toward either of the Allies (US-USSR) the Joint Commission will decide the possibility of requesting the democratic party or social organization to appoint a substitute for consultation with the Joint Commission.

C. This agreement is made at the request of the Soviet delegation which states that:

> "If any democratic party or social organization will designate, for consultation with the Joint Commission, a representative who had compromised himself by actively voicing his opposition against the Moscow Decision of the Three Foreign Ministers and against one of the Allies (US-USSR), the Soviet delegation declares that it shall protest against his being consulted with, by the Joint Commission."

D. The American delegation declares that;

> "In its view any representative is competent to be consulted whose attitude toward the Moscow Decision is that of his party or organization as indicated in the declaration for consultation published in Communique #5. It has no intention of exercising the prerogative of objecting to any representative the parties or organizations may name."

E. This agreement will not be published.

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept Instr. 12 Apr and 8 July 1976
By FWB/Bhm NARS, Date MAR 31 1977

U.S. Paper #37

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U.S. - SOVIET JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea

U.S.
#40

PROPOSAL OF U.S. DELEGATION - 3 May 1946

A. In connection with the Joint Commission document concerning the manner of consultation with the democratic parties and social organizations and particularly concerning paragraph 2 thereof, the following is agreed:

B. If the representative selected by a democratic party or social organization will not be satisfactory to either one of the delegations because of the questionable legality of his right to speak for the party he claims to represent or because of his attitude toward the Moscow Decision or toward either of the Allies (US-USSR) the Joint Commission will decide the possibility of requesting the democratic party or social organization to appoint a substitute for consultation with the Joint Commission.

C. This agreement is made at the request of the Soviet Delegation which states that:

"If any democratic party or social organization will designate, for consultation with the Joint Commission, a representative who had compromised himself by actively voicing his opposition against the Moscow Decision of the Three Foreign Ministers and against one of the Allies (US-USSR), the Soviet Delegation declares that it shall protest against his being consulted with, by the Joint Commission".

D. The American delegation declares that:

"In its view any representative is competent to be consulted whose attitude toward the Moscow Decision is that of his party or organization as indicated in the declaration for consultation published in Communique #5." [illegible]

E. This agreement will not be published.

DECLASSIFIED
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# СОВЕТСКО-АМЕРИКАНСКАЯ СОВМЕСТНАЯ КОМИССИЯ

Сеул, Корея

## ПРОТОКОЛ ЗАСЕДАНИЯ 3 МАЯ 1946 г., 13.00

№ 22

### ПРИСУТСТВОВАЛИ:

Представители Советской делегации:
Генерал-полковник Т.Ф.ШТЫКОВ

Чрезвычайный посланник С.К.ЦАРАПКИН
Генерал-майор Н.Г.ЛЕБЕДЕВ
Г-н Г.М.БАЛАСАНОВ
Полковник Т.И.КОРКУЛЕНКО

Представители Американской делегации:
Генерал майор А.В.АРНОЛЬД (Председатель)
Г-н С.В.ТЭЙЕР
Полковник Р.Х.БУТ
Полковник Ф.Х.БРИТТОН
Г-н А.С.БАНС

Присутствовали также советники и технические эксперты.

### СЕКРЕТАРИАТ:

Капитан В.В.МАКАЛЛИСТЕР (США)
Полковник А.К.ЗЮБЧЕНКО (СССР)

### ПОВЕСТКА ДНЯ:

1. Утверждение протоколов заседаний №№ 20 и 21.

2. Утверждение окончательной формы вопросника демократическим партиям и общественным организациям.

3. Продолжение обсуждения § 2 предложения Совместной Подкомиссии № 1.

4. Продолжение обсуждения пункта 3 программы работы.

5. Определение времени следующего заседания.

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1. Утверждение протоколов заседаний № 20 и 21.

Протоколы 20-го и 21-го заседаний, состоявшихся 27 и 30 апреля 1946 г., были официально утверждены Главами обеих делегаций.

2. Утверждение окончательной формы вопросника демократическим партиям и общественным организациям.

Были обсуждены два варианта вопросника по консультации, копии которых прилагаются к протоколу. Один вопросник для опубликования в виде Совместного коммюнике, а другой - для вручения представителям демократических партий и общественных организаций по утвержденному списку.

Вопросник для вручения представителям партий и организаций был утвержден.

В последовавшей после этого продолжительной дискуссии относительно времени опубликования второго вопросника, точка зрения Советской делегации заключалась в том, что: (1) этот текст следует опубликовать после того, как представители демократических партий и общественных организаций будут созваны на совещание, согласно § 4 документа о порядке консультации (протокол № 17 от 23 апреля 1946 г.); (2) основные вопросы для консультации уже опубликованы в Совместном коммюнике № 7.

Американская точка зрения заключалась в том, что: (1) это является воспитательной работой в Северной и Южной Корее, - полная информация должна быть дана демократическим партиям и общественным организациям как можно скорее для того, чтобы получить хорошо обдуманные и разумные ответы; (2) § 4, на который ссылается Советская делегация, не говорит о том, когда будет опубликован вопросник, а немедленное опубликование не нарушает каких-либо предыдущих соглашений Совместной Комиссии.

Дальнейшее обсуждение выдвинуло следующие точки зрения о порядке консультации, а именно:

Советская делегация заявила, что она придает важное значение опубликованию вопросника в скорейшее время, но вначале должно быть совещание с представителями демократических партий и общественных организаций, на котором должен быть вручен вопросник, как указано в решении Совместной Комиссии. Зная действительные интересы корейцев, а в особенности партий и организаций, Советская делегация считает, что Комиссия должна сначала утвердить документ о порядке консультации с партиями, а затем составить список партий для консультации. После вручения вопросника партиям на совещании, он будет опубликован в печати. Советская делегация считает, что настойчивое требование Американской делегации о немедленном опубликовании вопросника является желанием отложить составление списка партий и утверждение документа о порядке консультации. Американская делегация также стоит

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за скорейший созыв совещания представителей демократических партий и общественных организаций, но указала, что следует дать полную информацию корейскому народу как можно скорее.

Американская делегация указала, что американский список демократических партий и общественных организаций был в руках Советского представителя Подкомиссии № 1 за 1 час до того, как Американский представитель получил аналогичный список от Советской делегации.

В виду того, что соглашение не было достигнуто, опубликование вопросника в виде коммюнике было отложено.

3. Продолжение обсуждения § 2 предложения Совместной Подкомиссии № 1.

Документы:

Предложение Американской делегации - документ № 40.

Американская делегация внесла новое предложение (Американский документ № 40), копия которого при сем прилагается, которое расширило американский документ № 37, введением вопроса о праве любой группы говорить за партию.

Генерал ШТЫКОВ предложил внести изменение в § "В", который следует читать:

"Это заявление сделано по требованию Советской и Американской делегаций, которые заявляют, что ..."

Генерал ШТЫКОВ также заявил, что новый пункт, внесенный американским предложением, приведет к вмешательству во внутренние дела партий и поэтому не соответствует духу демократии.

Генерал АРНОЛЬД ответил, что Американская делегация всегда против вмешательства, но это предложение было подготовлено для того, чтобы удовлетворить требования Советской делегации; Американская делегация чувствует, что любое вмешательство в выбор представителей партий является вмешательством во внутренние дела партии.

Это предложение было неприемлемо для Советской делегации в представленном и для Американской делегации - в исправленном виде.

В возникшей после этого дискуссии Советская делегация повторила свое предложение принять американскую редакцию § 2 предложения Подкомиссии № 1 с добавлением в нее пункта "Б" из предложений Американской делегации (документ № 37).

Это предложение было неприемлемо для Американской делегации, которая настаивала на принятии документа № 37 целиком, а не отдельных его частей.

Главы делегаций, настаивая на своих первоначальных предложениях по редакции § 2, обменялись следующими заявлениями:

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Генерал АРНОЛЬД: (1) Американская делегация и Американское Военное Командование Южной Кореи считают, что политические партии могут выразить предпочтение независимости против опеки. Возможно, что партии могут поддерживать Московское решение полностью и желать независимости. Это согласуется с целями Московского решения так, как они изложены в параграфе 1 решения; (2) Американская делегация считает неправильным заявление Генерала ШТЫКОВА, когда он говорит, что публичное предупреждение партиям не избирать известных представителей, не является вмешательством во внутренние дела партий.

Генерал ШТЫКОВ: (1) Параграф 2 в Советской редакции защищает Московское решение и гарантирует, что это решение будет выполнено в точности; он также защищает государства - СССР и США от клеветы реакционных элементов; (2) Поэтому, когда партии и общественные организации выделяют представителей, которые выступали против Московского решения, Советская делегация не считает возможным консультироваться с такими представителями; (3) Советская делегация не делает попытки лишить кого-либо права консультации. При обсуждении этого вопроса в Подкомиссии № 1, Американский делегат делал попытки лишить права участвовать в консультации рабочие и крестьянские организации не по мотивам, которые изложены в решении от 17 апреля. Известно, что основная масса населения Кореи - это рабочие и крестьяне. Они всегда лишались японцами всяких прав на свободу. Сомнительно, является ли поведение Американского делегата демократическим; (4) Московское решение является документом, гарантирующим Корее демократию и развитие по демократическому пути; Те, кто выступают против Московского решения, те выступают против демократии в Корее. Поэтому эти лица не подходят для консультации с Совместной Комиссией.

Отвечая на последнее заявление Генерала ШТЫКОВА, Генерал АРНОЛЬД констатировал, что список по Югу Кореи, представленный Американским делегатом, включает одну крестьянскую партию и одну рабочую партию.

Возможно, что Американское Командование лучше информировано, чем Советское Командование, относительно размера и качества партий Южной Кореи.

Дискуссия закончилась тем, что Американская делегация взяла обратно все последующие предложения по § 2 и предложила принять первоначальный американский текст.

Советская делегация также предложила принять первоначальный советский текст параграфа 2.

4. Продолжение обсуждения пункта 3 программы работы.

Пункт 3 программы работы не обсуждался.

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5. Определение времени следующего заседания.

Было решено провести следующее заседание 4 мая 1946 года, в 13.00.

ГЛАВА СОВЕТСКОЙ ДЕЛЕГАЦИИ
ГЕНЕРАЛ-ПОЛКОВНИК

Т.Ф. ШТЫКОВ

ГЛАВА АМЕРИКАНСКОЙ ДЕЛЕГАЦИИ
ГЕНЕРАЛ-МАЙОР
АМЕРИКАНСКОЙ АРМИИ

А.В. АРНОЛЬД

отп.3 экз.:
№ 1 -
№ 2 -
№ 3 -
8.5-46 г.
МВС

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ПРЕДСТАВИТЕЛЮ _____ партии

или _____ организации.

Совместная Советско-Американская Комиссия просит изложить Вашу точку зрения относительно структуры и принципов организации Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства и местных органов власти ( Временное Положение ),а также о политической платформе этого Временного Правительства и передать Совместной Комиссии к _____ ( дата ).Желательно,чтобы в Вашем ответе была изложена Ваша точка зрения по следующим вопросам достаточно подробно с тем,чтобы эти ответы могли быть использованы при составлении Временного Положения и политической платформы.

I. О СТРУКТУРЕ И ПРИНЦИПАХ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ВРЕМЕННОГО КОРЕЙСКОГО ДЕМОКРАТИЧЕСКОГО ПРАВИТЕЛЬСТВА И МЕСТНЫХ ОРГАНОВ ВЛАСТИ ( ВРЕМЕННОЕ ПОЛОЖЕНИЕ ):

1. Права народа. ( Декларация прав.Например : свобода слова,печати,всеобщего избирательного права,вероисповедания,собраний ; неприкосновенность личности,равенство полов и другие ).

2. Общая форма или характер Временного Правительства,которое должно быть образовано.

3. Орган или органы власти Центрального правительства по выполнению исполнительных и законодательных функций.

а) Нужно ли предоставить Временному Правительству право издавать законы до создания законодательного органа на основе проведения всеобщих выборов ;

б) Состав и структура органа или органов по выполнению таких функций ( например : организация,наименование и функции министерств ; наименование главного исполнительного лица или органа по выполнению главных исполнительных функций ; организация,наименование и функции какого-либо органа по выполнению законодательных функций );

в) Полномочия и обязанности различных министров и должностных лиц ;

г) Избрание или назначение и замена министров и других главных должностных лиц,органа или органов по выполнению исполнительных и законодательных функций ( например : срок службы,преемственность по службе,освобождение от должности );

д) Порядок исполнения законодательных и исполнительных функций.

4. Местные органы власти,их образование,структура,полномочия и обязанности :

а) Метод создания местных органов власти ( должны ли местные органы власти провинций,областей,городов,уездов и деревень избираться или назначаться ? Если избираться,то на каких принципах выборы должны быть проведены ? Если назначаться,то кем ? ) ;

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б) организация и структура местных органов власти провинций, областей, городов, уездов и деревень, включая наименование, обязанности и права местных органов ;

в) Круг деятельности, права и обязанности местных органов власти ( провинций, областей, городов, уездов и деревень ).

5. Судебные органы :

а) Организация судебных органов ( например : характер и типы судов, создание любых других юридических организаций );

б) Права и обязанности судов и других юридических организаций ;

в) Подбор и замена судебного персонала ( например : выборы или назначение членов, срок службы, смещение).

6. Порядок изменения и дополнения Временного Положения.

II. — О ПОЛИТИЧЕСКОЙ ПЛАТФОРМЕ ВРЕМЕННОГО КОРЕЙСКОГО ДЕМОКРАТИЧЕСКОГО ПРАВИТЕЛЬСТВА.

on political platform of the Provisional Korean Democratic Govt

А. ПОЛИТИЧЕСКИЕ МЕРОПРИЯТИЯ ВРЕМЕННОГО КОРЕЙСКОГО ДЕМОКРАТИЧЕСКОГО ПРАВИТЕЛЬСТВА.

1. Права граждан. Какие права и обязанности корейских граждан, мужчин и женщин, должны быть провозглашены в политической платформе Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства.

2. Устранение японского влияния. Какие мероприятия должны быть предприняты для устранения вредных последствий продолжительного японского господства в Корее и прояпонских элементов.

3. Как должна быть предотвращена чрезмерная концентрация в частных руках экономической и политической силы и как должна быть предотвращена деятельность реакционных, антидемократических элементов и элементов, пытающихся подорвать Временное Корейское Демократическое Правительство.

4. Закон и право.

а) Какой политике надо следовать в создании корейского кодекса законов ;

б) Как следует организовать ведение юридических дел и судопроизводство на корейском языке ;

в) Как следует провести демократизацию судебных органов.

5. Какова должна быть политика в отношении меньшинств и не граждан.

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## Б. ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКАЯ ПОЛИТИКА ВРЕМЕННОГО КОРЕЙСКОГО ДЕМОКРАТИЧЕСКОГО ПРАВИТЕЛЬСТВА.

1. Каковы должны быть меры в отношении развития сельского хозяйства, промышленности и транспорта для увеличения производства и повышения жизненного уровня корейского народа.

2. Землепользование.

а) Какова должна быть политика в отношении помещичьего землевладения и арендной системы землепользования, существовавшей при японцах ;

б) Какой политике должно следовать в отношении землепользования ;

1) частная собственность на землю с ничем не ограниченным правом собственности крестьянина на землю ,

2) частная собственность на землю с ограничением со стороны государства права крестьян продавать или закладывать землю в случае, если земля получена от правительства,

3) национализация помещичьей земли с передачей крестьянам в вечное и бесплатное пользование,

4) какие другие методы решения вопроса о землепользовании можете предложить.

в) Какова должна быть специальная политика в отношении земли, ранее принадлежавшей японцам ;

г) Если земля, принадлежавшая корейским помещикам, должна быть передана арендаторам, должны ли помещики получить возмещение за землю ;

д) Должна ли земля, передаваёмая арендаторам, быть проданной им или передана бесплатно ;

е) Какова должна быть политика в отношении ирригационных сооружений и их использования.

3. Организация промышленности.

а) Какова должна быть политика в отношении промышленного производства и распределения ;

б) Какая форма собственности ( общественная, частная или кооперативная ) должна быть принята для каждой из следующих отраслей :

Крупная промышленность { например :стальная и химическая
Средняя промышленность (например: текстильная и обувная)
Мелкая промышленность (например: мебельная и сельхозоруди
Банки;
Оптовая торговля;
Розничная торговля;
Минеральные ресурсы;
Леса;
Железнодорожный транспорт;
Транспортные компании;
Страхование;

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Рыбный промысел;
Предприятия общественного пользования (например: электростанции, водопровод, связь );
Кустарная промышленность.

4. Труд, заработная плата и социальное страхование.

а) Какова должна быть политика в отношении минимума заработной платы, максимума часов и условий труда ;

б) Какова должна быть политика в отношении труда детей и женщин ;

в) Какова должна быть политика в отношении рабочих организаций ;

г) Какова должна быть политика в отношении социального страхования ;

д) Какова должна быть политика в отношении повышения производительности труда.

5. Торговля и цены.

а) Следует ли вводить карточную систему на предметы первой необходимости. Если да, то как эта программа должна осуществляться ;

б) Какова должна быть политика в отношении заготовок основных предметов продовольствия ;

в) Какую программу стабилизации цен и контроля над ценами следует принять, если вообще нужна такая программа ;

г) Какие меры борьбы со спекуляцией и сокрытием товаров следует проводить ;

д) Какова должна быть политика в отношении внешней торговли.

6. Финансы.

а) Какова должна быть политика в отношении :

1) подоходного налога,

2) налога на недвижимость,

3) налога на оборот,

4) налога на импорт и экспорт,

5) поступление от государственных монополий,

6) налога на наследство,

7) других каких-либо налогов.

б) Какие меры нужно провести для установления единой и здоровой денежной системы во всей Корее ;

в) Какова должна быть политика в отношении балансирования бюджета;

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г) Какие меры борьбы должны быть предприняты против чрезмерно высоких процентов ( ростовщичества ).

**В.** Политика Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства в области образования и культуры.

1. Какую систему образования нужно ввести в Корее в следующих областях :

а) ликвидация неграмотности взрослых,

б) обязательное начальное обучение,

в) средние школы,

г) высшие учебные заведения.

2. Подготовка кадров. Какова должна быть программа подготовки корейских специалистов и квалифицированных рабочих для обеспечения ими экономики и госаппарата.

3. Национальная культура. Какие должны быть предприняты меры для ускорения развития национальной культуры и искусства, а также науки.

4. Здравоохранение. Как должно быть организовано здравоохранение.

Вопросы, не упомянутые выше, которые Вы считаете нужным включить, могут быть внесены в Ваш ответ.

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U.S. - SOVIET JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea

MINUTES

Twenty-third Meeting, 4 May 1946, 1300 hours
Duk Soo Palace, Seoul, Korea

Present

| U.S. | U.S.S.R. |
|---|---|
| Major General A. V. Arnold (Chairman) | Colonel General T. F. Shtikov |
| Mister A. C. Bunce | Extraordinary Minister S. K. Tsarapkin |
| Mister C. W. Thayer | Major General N. G. Lebedeff |
| Colonel R. H. Booth | Mister G. M. Balasanov |
| Colonel F. H. Britton | Colonel T. I. Korkulenko |

Advisors and Technical Experts were also present.

Secretariat

Major W. W. McAllister (U.S.)
Colonel A. K. Zyubchenko (U.S.S.R.)

Agenda

1. Continuation of discussion of paragraph 2 of the proposal of Joint Sub-Commission No. 1.
2. Continuation of discussion of point 3 of the program of work.
3. Publication of Questionnaire.
4. Joint Communique.
5. Fixing the time for the next meeting.

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By _____ NARS, Date MAR 31 1977

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1. Continuation of discussion of paragraph 2 of the proposal of Joint Sub-Commission No. 1.

Opening the discussion on paragraph 2, General Arnold asked whether the Soviet Delegation had any suggestions. General Shtikov replied that he proposed the acceptance of paragraph 2 in the Soviet wording or paragraph 2 in the American wording with the addition of point B from the American proposal.

General Arnold stated that throughout the week the U.S. Delegation had made an earnest effort to propose a wording satisfactory to the Soviet Delegation. As these efforts at concession were unsuccessful, the U.S. Delegation was returning to its original text of paragraph 2.

Replying General Shtikov stated that the Soviet Delegation had also made several efforts to reach an agreement, but its proposals were declined by the U.S. Delegation.

Continuing the discussion on this point, each Delegation reaffirmed its previously expressed views, - the Soviet Delegation that (1) the time has come when the Joint Commission must stop the reactionaries who oppose the Moscow Decision on Korea and tell them, if they want to have a Korean government, to stop such action and cooperate with the Joint Commission in the fulfillment of the Moscow Decision on Korea, -- if they do not want a government, it will be created without their participation, (2) if the American Delegation agrees that the Moscow Decision must be fulfilled exactly, then it must agree to defend the Moscow Decision from different types of attack from the outside, (3) if the democratic parties and social organizations want a democratic government, they must sign the agreement of 17 April without any reservations, (4) as soon as the American Delegation will assume a firm position that the Moscow Decision must be fulfilled exactly, a compromise decision will be found at once; the U.S. Delegation that (1) the U.S. Delegation has always maintained that the Moscow Decision on Korea must be fulfilled as it is written, and it believes as its government has publicly stated, that the U.S. - Soviet Joint Commission, working with the Provisional Korean Democratic Government, may find it possible to dispense with a trusteeship, (2) the U.S. Delegation does not consider that the Moscow Decision should be defended by repressing freedom of speech, (3) our government has stated that Korean dislike for a provision of the Moscow Decision cannot be used as a criterion to exclude Korean parties from consultation, (4) the mission of the Joint Commission is to fulfill the Moscow Decision and not to discipline parties and organizations by dictating to them what they can think, say or publish.

Further, General Shtikov stated that (1) the Soviet Delegation does not intend to discipline any of the parties, - they will be disciplined when the Moscow Decision will be fulfilled exactly, (2) point B in the wording proposed by the American Delegation is not a point which forbids the freedom of speech, freedom of press, etc.--it only states that the Commission should not consult

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with those who oppose the Moscow Decision, because they cannot be helpful to the Commission.

After a short discussion on what constitutes an attack on the Moscow Decision and failing to reach an agreement, General Arnold proposed that each Delegation prepare a brief statement of its position, to be incorporated in a Joint Communique to be issued Monday, which will explain the reason for the delay in consulting with parties and organizations.

2. Continuation of discussion of point 3 of the program of work.

This item of the agenda was not discussed.

3. Joint Communique.

This item of the agenda was not discussed.

4. Fixing the time for the next meeting.

It was decided to hold the next meeting on 6 May 1946 at 1300 hours.

A. V. ARNOLD
Major General, U.S.A.
Chief of U.S. Delegation
U.S. - Soviet Joint Commission
Chairman

T. F. SHTIKOV
Colonel General
Chief of Soviet Delegation
U.S. - Soviet Joint Commission

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СОВЕТСКО-АМЕРИКАНСКАЯ СОВМЕСТНАЯ КОМИССИЯ

Сеул, Корея

ПРОТОКОЛ ЗАСЕДАНИЯ 4 МАЯ 1946 г., 13.00

№ 23

ПРИСУТСТВОВАЛИ:

Представители Советской делегации:
Генерал-полковник Т.Ф.ШТЫКОВ
Чрезвычайный посланник С.К.ЦАРАПКИН
Генерал-майор Н.Г.ЛЕБЕДЕВ
Г-н Г.М.БАЛАСАНОВ
Полковник Т.И.КОРКУЛЕНКО

Представители Американской делегации:
Генерал-майор А.В.АРНОЛЬД (Председатель)
Г-н С.В.ТЭЙЕР
Полковник Р.Х.БУТ
Полковник Ф.Х.БРИТТОН
Г-н А.С.БАНС

Присутствовали также советники и технические эксперты.

СЕКРЕТАРИАТ:

Майор [illegible] (США)
Полковник А.К.ЗЮБЧЕНКО (СССР)

ПОВЕСТКА ДНЯ:

1. Продолжение обсуждения § 2 предложения Совместной Подкомиссии № 1.

2. Продолжение обсуждения пункта 3 программы работы.

3. Совместное коммюнике.

4. Определение времени для следующего заседания.

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State Dept Instr. 12 Apr and 8 July 1976
By [illegible] NARS, Date MAR 31 1977

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1. Продолжение обсуждения § 2 предложения Совместной Подкомиссии № 1.



Открывая обсуждение § 2, Генерал АРНОЛЬД спросил, имеет ли Советская делегация какие-либо предложения.

Генерал ШТЫКОВ ответил, что предлагает § 2 в советской редакции или § 2 в американской редакции с добавлением пункта "Б" из американского предложения.

Генерал АРНОЛЬД заявил, что в течение недели пытался предложить удовлетворительную для Советской делегации формулировку. В виду неуспеха этой попытки, Американская делегация возвращается к своему первоначальному тексту § 2.

В ответ на это Генерал ШТЫКОВ сказал, что Советская делегация приложила ряд усилий, чтобы достигнуть соглашения, но ее предложения были отклонены делегацией Соединенных Штатов.

Продолжая дискуссию по этому пункту, каждая делегация вновь подтвердила изложенные прежде взгляды.

Советская делегация: (1) Наступило время, когда Совместная Комиссия должна остановить реакционеров, которые выступают против Московского решения о Корее, и сказать им, что если они хотят иметь корейское правительство, то они должны прекратить такие действия и содействовать Совместной Комиссии в выполнении Московского решения о Корее, - если они не хотят правительства, оно будет создано без их участия; (2) если Американская делегация согласна с тем, что Московское решение должно быть выполнено точно, то она должна согласиться защищать Московское решение от различного рода нападений извне; (3) если демократические партии и общественные организации хотят демократическое правительство, они должны подписать соглашение от 17 апреля без каких-либо отступлений; (4) как только Американская делегация станет на твердую позицию о том, что Московское решение должно быть в точности выполнено, сразу будет найдено компромиссное решение вопроса.

Американская делегация: (1) Американская делегация всегда поддерживала, что Московское решение о Корее должно быть выполнено так, как оно записано; она также верит, как ее Правительство публично заявило, что Советско-Американская Совместная Комиссия, работая с Временным Корейским Демократическим Правительством, может найти возможным обойтись без опеки; (2) Американская делегация не считает, что Московское решение должно защищаться путем подавления свободы слова; (3) наше Правительство заявило, что неприязнь корейцев к какому-либо мероприятию Московского решения не может быть использована в качестве критерия для отстранения корейских партий от консультации; (4) задача Совместной Комиссии - выполнить Московское ре-

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шение, а не дисциплинировать партии и организации, диктуя им, что они могут думать, говорить или опубликовывать.

Затем Генерал ШТЫКОВ заявил, что: (1) Советская делегация не намерена какую-либо из партий дисциплинировать, они сами придут к тому, чтобы быть дисциплинированными, когда Московское решение будет в точности выполняться; (2) пункт "Б" в той редакции, которую предложила Американская делегация, не является пунктом, который запрещает свободу слова, свободу печати и т.п., он только говорит о том, что Комиссия не должна консультироваться с теми, кто против Московского решения, ибо они никакой пользы Комиссии дать не могут.

После короткого обсуждения того, что составляет нападение на Московское решение, и не достигнув соглашения, Генерал АРНОЛЬД предложил, чтобы каждая делегация приготовила краткое заявление своей позиции для включения в Совместное коммюнике для опубликования в понедельник, которое раз"яснит причину задержки консультации с партиями и организациями.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2. Продолжение обсуждения пункта 3 программы работы. | Этот пункт повестки дня не обсуждался. |
| 3. Совместное коммюнике. | Этот пункт повестки дня не обсуждался. |
| 4. Определение времени следующего заседания. | Было решено следующее заседание провести 6 мая 1946 г., в 13.00. |

ГЛАВА СОВЕТСКОЙ ДЕЛЕГАЦИИ
ГЕНЕРАЛ-ПОЛКОВНИК

Т.Ф.ШТЫКОВ

ГЛАВА АМЕРИКАНСКОЙ ДЕЛЕГАЦИИ
ГЕНЕРАЛ-МАЙОР
АМЕРИКАНСКОЙ АРМИИ

А.В.АРНОЛЬД

отп.3 экз.:
№ 1 -
№ 2 -
№ 3 -
8.5-46 г.
МВС

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

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U.S. - SOVIET JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea

MINUTES

Twenty-Fourth Meeting, 6 May 1946, 1300 hours
Duk Soo Palace, Seoul, Korea

Present

| U.S.S.R. | U.S. |
|---|---|
| Colonel General T. F. Shtikov (Chairman) | Major General A. V. Arnold |
| Extraordinary Minister S. K. Tsarapkin | Mister A. C. Bunce |
| Major General N. G. Lebedeff | Mister C. W. Thayer |
| Mister G. M. Balasanov | Colonel R. H. Booth |
| Colonel T. I. Korkulenko | Colonel F. H. Britton |

Advisors and Technical Experts were also present.

Secretariat

Colonel A. K. Zyubchenko (U.S.S.R.)
Major W. W. McAllister (U.S.)

Agenda

1. Continuation of discussion of paragraph 2 of proposal by Sub-Commission #1.
2. Continuation of discussion of point 3 of the program of work.
3. Fixing time of the next meeting.

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By AWB/BAn NARS, Date MAR 31 1977

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1. Continuation of discussion of paragraph 2 of proposal by Sub-Commission #1.

Before starting the discussion of point #1 of the agenda, General Arnold asked whether the statement of Soviet Delegate of Sub-Commission #1 can be considered an official statement, that is, "does the Soviet Delegation because of the statement made by Dr. Kim Kyu Sik in behalf of the Representative Democratic Council on 1 May refuse to consult with any party which is a member of the Representative Democratic Council despite the fact that they have signed declarations in conformity with Communique #5?"

General Shtikov answered that the Soviet Delegation considers that the decision of the Representative Democratic Council is not in accordance with the decision of the Joint Commission of 17 April and proved that the Representative Democratic Council is against the Moscow Decision, inasmuch as parties are guided by the decision of the Representative Democratic Council which is directed to maneuver in such circumstances as to be able to come to power and then again to oppose the Moscow Decision under the banner of the future government. The Soviet Delegation asks the American Delegation to clarify whether this corresponds to reality. If this is so, then the Soviet Delegation considers that these parties are not sincere in signing their declarations and that we should explain to the parties that the Joint Commission in its work is strictly guided by the Moscow Decision and only those parties and social organizations will take part in consultation with the Joint Commission who have signed the decision of 17 April without reservations.

General Arnold asked for a more specific answer and questioned whether parties and organizations affiliated with the Representative Democratic Council should be asked whether they concur with Dr. Kim Kyu Sik's statement before they could be consulted even though they had signed the declaration required in Communique #5. He also asked what part of the statement caused these comments by the Soviet Delegation.

General Shtikov replied that the whole statement which reads, "In view of publishing Communique #5, Professor Kim Kyu Sik, on behalf of the Representative Democratic Council, declared his position. After detailed discussion of Communique No. 5, we reached the following agreement, that the signing of the declaration means the joint action together with the American-Soviet Joint Commission in the matter of creation of a Provisional Government, and that after this government is created we can voice our opposition against trusteeship.", has caused the comment of the Soviet Delegation, the Moscow Decision is not a piece of paper but a document and if Dr. Kim Kyu Sik tries to just regard this statement as a piece of paper, the Soviet Delegation will not allow it, the Democratic

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National Front in South Korea and the democratic parties and social organizations of North Korea are real patriots who wish the development of Korea on democratic lines on the basis of the Moscow Decision, they wrote the statement with their own hands, corresponding to the text of the 5th Communique and as was requested presented them to the Sub-Commission on time, and those who opposed the Moscow Decision not only did not present the statements on time but they presented them with reservations made on behalf of the Representative Democratic Council and which contradict the essence of our decision of 17 April and the Moscow Decision.

General Arnold stated that the question of consultation depended on the compilation of lists of parties. The Soviet member of Sub-Commission #1 made a statement which concerns lists of South Korea which the U.S. Delegation submitted. This statement was that any party affiliated with the Representative Democratic Council's representatives would not be consulted by the Soviet Delegation because of Dr. Kim Kyu Sik's statement. Is this statement made by the Soviet representative a correct statement and does it reflect the position of the Soviet Delegation?

General Shtikov replied that as long as there is such a statement by Mr. Kim Kyu Sik on behalf of the Representative Democratic Council which does not correspond to the Moscow Decision, and which the American Delegation does not deny, it strictly corresponds to the statement of the Soviet Delegate at the Joint Sub-Commission.

To this General Arnold replied that in view of this statement, it is clear that the question of consultation and, therefore, the formation of the Provisional Korean Government will be indefinitely delayed pending the clarification of our position. In view of this delay, I move, therefore, that we go on to the discussion of the removal of the 38th parallel. On the 6th of April, the U.S. Delegation proposed that the parallel be removed by the 1st of May. I now propose that the boundary be removed by the 1st of June and that immediate steps to that end be initiated by the Joint Commission.

Replying General Shtikov stated that (1) the Soviet Delegation has instructions in accordance with paragraph 2, section III, of the Moscow Decision of Three Ministers on Korea to form a Provisional Democratic Government,- the position of the Soviet Delegation is clear and it cannot be otherwise. It seems that the American Delegation for some reasons unknown to the Soviet Delegation is not ready to form the Provisional Korean Democratic Government. Then the Soviet Delegation would

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like to ask the actual causes which delay the formation of the Provisional Government, (2) the Korean people understand very well that as soon as the government will be created there will be a united Korea, without a Provisional Democratic Government, Korea will not be united, General Arnold's proposal on the question of the 38th parallel proves the actual desire of the American Delegation to prolong the question of the formation of the Provisional Democratic Government.

General Arnold stated that the American Delegation has the same orders as the Soviet Delegation--this order is to carry out the terms of the Moscow Decision. Now we are carrying out paragraph 2 of the Moscow Decision, which has two parts. The first part--to prepare the country for the government, and the second part--creation of the government. In December in Moscow the Soviet Union and Great Britain expressed their agreement with the U.S. objective in Korea, which is complete economic reintegration closely followed by political unification, establishment of self-government and independence as soon as possible. Since the Soviet Delegation made a statement which is completely contrary to the U.S. conception of the Moscow Decision and annuls the agreement of 17 April, it is obvious that we cannot proceed with consultation until the situation thus created by the Soviet Delegation is clarified. This naturally will take some time. Since the Soviet Delegation will not in the meantime discuss the other half of our work under paragraph 2 of the Moscow Decision, i.e. the unification of the country by the removal of the 38th parallel, we have no other alternative but to adjourn.

Continuing, General Shtikov stated, that General Arnold and therefore the American Delegation in its statement says that at the Moscow Conference it was accepted on the proposal of the American representative a decision for the economic reunification of Korea as a first phase and in the future on this basis a government should be formed. Any other agreements but the agreement which was published on 27 December 1945 are unknown to the Soviet Delegation. The order of discussion of the question on Korea is known to us from the official announcement of our telegraphic agency TASS. TASS informed that the question on Korea was presented as the proposal of the American representative. This proposal did not consider the creation of a government in Korea as an urgent measure and it was proposed to transfer the governing of Korea to a military command through a high commissioner who would govern Korea for ten years, meaning that Korea would be without a government for ten years. The representative of the Soviet Union presented an absolutely

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different proposal which actually was accepted at the Conference of Three Ministers. In that proposal, as it is known, the first measure was the creation of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government. This government is being created and will have to take all necessary measures in order to liquidate the harmful results of Japanese domination of Korea as soon as possible. This government will have to take up all necessary measures for the development of industry, transport, agriculture and Korean national culture. As it can be seen from paragraphs 1 and 2, the Moscow Decision does not consider to unite the Korean economy neither under the guidance of the Soviet Command nor under the guidance of the American Command. This decision states that by the creation of the Provisional Democratic Government, Korea will reunite as one unit. Whether one likes it or not, the fact remains a fact. General Arnold stated that the American Delegation, as well as the Soviet Delegation, has an order to fulfill the conditions of their agreement of the Moscow Conference and interprets paragraph 2 of the Moscow Decision in the following manner: First part--preparation of the country for the government, -- what is this preparation except such which we conduct at the Joint Commission--is not clear to us. Perhaps the American Delegation is doing something else, besides what we are doing at the Commission, if so it must inform us. The second part of this decision is the creation of the government. The Soviet Delegation considers that everything is ready to start on the practical formation of the government: The questionnaire which fully answers the interests of the Korean people and the questions on which the Commission must receive the necessary answers in the order of consultation has been worked out and approved by the Commission. It should be noticed here that all of the Korean people live for the preparation and formation of this government.

Regarding the agreement of the 17th of April, it is immodest to state that the Soviet Delegation has annuled it. With the knowledge and perhaps with the blessing of the American Delegation, the parties which would benefit by distorting the Moscow Decision not only tried to do so, but distorted the decision of the Joint Commission of the 17th of April (statement of Kim Kyu Sik on behalf of the Representative Democratic Council) -- therefore, one may make attempts to lay the responsibility on the Soviet Delegation but the facts are indisputable. The Soviet Delegation exactly fulfills the Moscow Decision as well as the decision of the Joint Commission of 17 April. The Soviet Delegation does not have any unclarified questions. Everything is clear to it. It has continued and continues to insist on the fulfillment of the Moscow Decision.

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Regarding the discussion of any other questions besides the formation of the government, we can discuss nothing.

General Arnold in my talks with him attempted to prove to me that we have to take up the economic unification of Korea without Koreans so that the Koreans would not know our divergencies. The Soviet Delegation considers that when the government will be established, there will be no disagreements that a government will be the boss of the country and govern South and North Korea. If the American Delegation does not like it, we can do nothing about it. The opinions of the Soviet Delegation in the process of the whole work of the Joint Commission has been clear and consistent.

General Arnold has stated that if the Soviet Delegation refuses to discuss other questions such as the question of the 38th parallel, then the American Delegation has no alternative other than to adjourn. The last sentence makes us understand and clarifies the actual attitude of the American Delegation toward the Moscow Decision. The Soviet Delegation has only clarity in its future work and it does not need the adjournment, but as long as such a proposal was made by the American Delegation, the responsibility will rest with the American Delegation which as a matter of fact is not the first attempt on the part of the American Delegation, and the Soviet Delegation will inform its command and ask for instructions.

General Arnold in his closing remarks stated: "the statement of the American Delegation at the opening of this session is clear. I repeat that since the Soviet Delegation refuses to discuss the reintegration of Korea in accordance with paragraph 2 of the Moscow Decision pending the clarification of its position on the matter of consultation the Joint Commission has no alternative other than to adjourn until clarification is received.

General Shtikov closed by stating: "to clarify, paragraph 2 mentions nothing about the unification of Korea before the government is formed. Paragraph 2 states that the Joint Commission is created for the formation of a Korean Provisional Democratic Government. The wording of the American Delegation of paragraph 2 is its own interpretation.

2. Continuation of discussion of point 3 of the program of work.

This point was not discussed.

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3. Fixing time of the next meeting.

The time of the next meeting was not determined.

T. F. SHTIKOV
Colonel General
Chief of Soviet Delegation
U.S. - Soviet Joint Commission
Chairman

A. V. ARNOLD
Major General, U.S.A.
Chief of U.S. Delegation
U.S. - Soviet Joint Commission

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СОВЕТСКО-АМЕРИКАНСКАЯ СОВМЕСТНАЯ КОМИССИЯ

Сеул, Корея

ПРОТОКОЛ ЗАСЕДАНИЯ 6 МАЯ 1946 г., 13.00

№ 24

ПРИСУТСТВОВАЛИ:

Представители Советской делегации:
Генерал-полковник Т.Ф.ШТЫКОВ (Председатель)
Чрезвычайный посланник С.К.ЦАРАПКИН
Генерал-майор Н.Г.ЛЕБЕДЕВ
Г-н Г.М.БАЛАСАНОВ
Полковник Т.Н.КОРКУЛЕНКО

Представители Американской делегации:
Генерал-майор А.В.АРНОЛЬД
Г-н С.В.ТЭЙЕР
Полковник Р.Х.БУТ
Полковник Ф.Х.БРИТТОН
Г-н А.С.БАНС

Присутствовали также советники и технические эксперты.

СЕКРЕТАРИАТ:

Полковник А.К. ЗЮБЧЕНКО (СССР)
Майор В.В.МАКАЛЛИСТЕР (США)

ПОВЕСТКА ДНЯ:

1. Продолжение обсуждения § 2 предложения Подкомиссии № 1.

2. Продолжение обсуждения пункта 3 программы работы.

3. Определение времени следующего заседания.

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1. Продолжение обсуждения § 2 предложения Подкомиссии № 1.

Прежде чем приступить к обсуждению пункта 1 повестки дня, Генерал АРНОЛЬД задал вопрос о том, можно ли считать официальным заявление представителя Советской делегации в Подкомиссии № 1 о том, что Советская делегация из-за заявления доктора Ким Гю Сик, сделанного от имени Демократической Палаты 1 мая, отказывается консультироваться с любой партией, которая входит в Демократическую Палату, несмотря на то, что она подписала заявление, согласно коммюнике № 5.

Генерал ШТЫКОВ дал на это следующий ответ: Советская делегация считает, что решение Демократической Палаты является несоответствующим решению Совместной Комиссии от 17 апреля и свидетельствует о том, что Демократическая Палата против Московского решения. Поскольку партии руководствуются решением Демократической Палаты, которое направлено к тому, чтобы маневрировать в настоящей обстановке для того, чтобы притти к власти, а потом снова выступить против Московского решения под флагом будущего правительства, Советская делегация просит Американскую делегацию раз"яснить, соответствует ли это действительности. Если это так, то Советская делегация считает, что эти партии неискренне подписали свои заявления и что требуется раз"яснить партиям о том, что Совместная Комиссия в своей работе строго руководствуется Московским решением и что участвовать в консультации с Комиссией будут те партии и общественные организации, которые подписали заявления, приняв решение Совместной Комиссии от 17 апреля без оговорок.

Генерал АРНОЛЬД просил дать более точный ответ и спросил, следует ли партии и общественные организации, входящие в Демократическую Палату представителей, запрашивать о том, поддерживают ли они заявление доктора Ким Гю Сик, до того, как с ними будут консультироваться, хотя они и подписали декларацию соответственно коммюнике № 5. Он также спросил, какая часть заявления вызвала эти комментарии Советской делегации.

Генерал ШТЫКОВ ответил, что все заявление, которое гласит: "В свете опубликования 5 коммюнике профессор Ким Гю Сик от имени Демократической Палаты заявил о своей позиции. После детального обсуждения 5 коммюнике, мы пришли к выводу о том, что подписание заявления означает совместные действия с Американо-Советской Совместной Комиссией в деле создания Временного Правительства, и что после создания правительства мы можем выступить против опеки", - вызвало комментарии Советской делегации. Московское решение не является бумажкой, а документом, и если доктор Ким Гю Сик пытается рассматривать этот документ, как бумажку, Советская делегация этого не позволит. Демократические партии и обществен-

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ные организации Северной Кореи и Национальный Демократический Фронт Южной Кореи, как подлинные патриоты Кореи, стремящиеся развить Корею по демократическому пути на основе Московского решения, написали заявления своей собственной рукой, соответствующие тексту 5 коммюнике, и представили в Подкомиссию своевременно, как это требовалось, а те, кто выступал против Московского решения, они не только в срок не представили эти заявления, но они начали представлять с оговорками, сделанными от имени Демократической Палаты, которые противоречат существу нашего решения от 17 апреля и Московскому решению.

Генерал АРНОЛЬД заявил, что консультация зависит от составления списка партий. Советский член Подкомиссии сделал заявление относительно списков, представленных Американской делегацией по Южной Корее. Это заявление о том, что с любой партией, входящей в Демократическую Палату представителей, Советская делегация не будет консультироваться из-за заявления доктора Ким Гю Сик. Является ли заявление, сделанное Советским представителем, правильным и отражает ли оно позицию Советской делегации?

Генерал ШТЫКОВ ответил, что поскольку имеется такое заявление господина Ким Гю Сик от имени Демократической Палаты, несоответствующее Московскому решению, и Американская делегация его не опровергает, постольку точно соответствует заявление представителя Советской делегации в Совместной Подкомиссии.

На это Генерал АРНОЛЬД ответил, что принимая во внимание это заявление, ясно, что вопрос консультации, а поэтому и формирование Временного Корейского Правительства будет задержано на неопределенное время, до выяснения наших позиций. Принимая во внимание эту задержку, я поэтому предлагаю, чтобы мы продолжили обсуждение устранения 38 параллели. 6 апреля Американская делегация предложила устранить параллель к 1 мая. Сейчас я предлагаю устранить границу к 1 июня и чтобы Совместная Комиссия предприняла в этом направлении немедленные шаги.

Отвечая, Генерал ШТЫКОВ заявил: (1) Советская делегация имеет поручение, в соответствии с § 2, раздел II Московского решения Трех Министров о Корее, сформировать Временное Демократическое Правительство. Позиция Советской делегации ясна и она другой не может быть. Американская делегация, видимо, не готова по каким-то, неизвестным для Советской делегации, причинам к формированию Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства. Тогда Советская делегация просила бы ответить о действительных причинах задержки формирования Временного Правительства; (2) Корейский народ хорошо понимает, что как только будет правительство, будет и единая Корея; не будет Временного Демократического Правительства - не будет единой Кореи. Предложение Генерала

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АРНОЛЬД заняться вопросом о 38-й параллели свидетельствует о прямом желании Американской делегации затянуть вопрос формирования Временного Демократического Правительства.

На это Генерал АРНОЛЬД сделал следующее заявление: "Американская делегация имеет такой же приказ, как и Советская делегация; это - приказ выполнить условия соглашения Московского решения. Теперь мы выполняем параграф 2 Московского решения, который состоит из двух частей. Первая часть - подготовка страны для правительства и вторая часть - создание правительства. В декабре месяце в Москве Советский Союз и Великобритания выразили согласие с американскими целями в Корее, т.е. экономическим воссоединением, после которого должно скорым порядком следовать политическое об"единение, установление самоуправления и независимости как можно раньше. Так как Советская делегация сделала заявление, которое совершенно противоречит американскому пониманию Московского решения и которое аннулирует соглашение от 17 апреля, ясно, что мы не можем приступить к консультации до того, как не раз"яснится ситуация, созданная в связи с этим Советской делегацией, что, естественно, займет известное количество времени. Так как в то же самое время Советская делегация не желает обсуждать другую половину нашей работы в связи с параграфом 2 Московского решения, т.е. об"единение страны путем устранения границы - 38-й параллели, - у нас нет другого выхода, кроме закрытия заседания".

Продолжая, Генерал ШТЫКОВ сделал следующее заявление: "Генерал АРНОЛЬД, а значит и Американская делегация, в своем заявлении ссылается, что на Московском совещании якобы было принято по предложению американского представителя решение об экономическом воссоединении Кореи, как первоначальной фазы, а в будущем якобы на этой основе должно быть образовано правительство. Советской делегации неизвестны какие-либо другие соглашения, кроме соглашения, которое опубликовано от 27 декабря 1945 года. Нам известно из официального сообщения нашего телеграфного агентства ТАСС о порядке обсуждения вопроса о Корее. ТАСС сообщал, что вопрос о Корее был поставлен по предложению американского представителя. В этом предложении не предусматривалось создание правительства в Корее, как неотложное мероприятие, а предлагалось передать управление Кореей военному командованию через высокого комиссара, который должен был управлять Кореей 10 лет; значит, Корея была бы 10 лет без правительства. Представитель Советского Союза внес совершенно отличное предложение, которое фактически и было принято на Совещании Трех Министров. В этом предложении, как известно, первоочередным мероприятием является образование Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства. Это правительство создается и должно будет принимать все необходимые меры для того, чтобы быстрее ликвидировать пагубные последствия японского господства в Корее. Это правительство должно будет принимать все необходимые

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меры для развития промышленности, транспорта, сельского хозяйства и национальной культуры Кореи. Как видно из параграфов 1 и 2, Московское решение не предусматривает того, чтобы об"единить экономику Кореи или под руководством Советского Командования, или под руководством Американского Командования. Это решение говорит, что созданием Временного Демократического Правительства Кореи Корея воссоединяется как единое целое. Нравится это кому или не нравится, но факт остается фактом. Генерал АРНОЛЬД заявил, что Американская делегация так же, как и Советская делегация, имеет приказ о выполнении условий соглашения Московского совещания, и расшифровал § 2 Московского решения так: первая часть - подготовка страны для правительства. Что это за подготовка, кроме той, которую ведет Совместная Комиссия, - для нас непонятно. Может-быть Американская делегация что-либо другое делает, кроме того, что мы делаем в Комиссии, - тогда она должна сообщить. Вторая часть этого решения - создание правительства. Советская делегация считает, что все готово к тому, чтобы приступить практически к созданию правительства: выработан и утвержден Комиссией вопросник, который целиком отвечает интересам корейского народа, и по ним, этим вопросам, Комиссия должна получить в порядке консультации от партий и общественных организаций необходимые ответы.

Следует заметить, что весь народ Кореи живет подготовкой и образованием правительства.

Что касается соглашения от 17 апреля, то заявлять, что Советская делегация его аннулирует, по меньшей степени нескромно. С ведома, а может быть и с благословения Американской делегации, партии, которым свойственно было исказить Московское решение, они сделали попытку и не только попытку, а исказили решение Совместной Комиссии от 17 апреля (заявление Ким Гю Сика от имени Демократической Палаты), поэтому можно делать попытку возложить ответственность на Советскую делегацию, но факт неопровержим. Советская делегация в точности выполняет как Московское решение, так и решение Совместной Комиссии от 17 апреля. Советская делегация не имеет неясных вопросов, для нее все ясно, что она продолжала и продолжает настаивать на выполнении Московского решения.

Что касается обсуждения каких-либо других вопросов, то кроме вопроса о сформировании правительства, мы ничего обсуждать не можем.

Генерал АРНОЛЬД в моей беседе с ним пытался доказать мне, что мы должны произвести экономическое об"единение Кореи без корейцев, чтобы корейцы не знали наших разногласий. Советская делегация считает, что когда будет образовано правительство, то у нее не будет разногласий в том, чтобы правительство было хозяином в стране и управляло бы как Южной, так и Северной Кореей. Если это не нравится Американской делегации, то мы ничего поделать не можем. Мнения Советской делегации в процессе всей нашей совместной работы в Комиссии - ясные и последовательные.

Генерал АРНОЛЬД заявляет, что если Советская делегация отказывается обсуждать другие вопросы, вроде вопроса о 38-й параллели,

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то у Американской делегации нет другого выхода, кроме закрытия заседания. Последняя фраза дает понять и об"ясняет действительное отношение Американской делегации к Московскому решению. Советская делегация имеет ясность в дальнейшей работе, ей не требуется закрытия заседания, но коль скоро поступило предложение от Американской делегации, и это будет лежать на ответственности Американской делегации, которая, кстати, не первый раз пытается это сделать, Советская делегация доведет до сведения своего Командования об этом и запросит указаний.

Генерал АРНОЛЬД в своем последнем замечании заявил, что: "Сделанное в начале этого заседания заявление Американской делегации - ясно. Я повторяю, - так как Советская делегация отказывается обсуждать воссоединение Кореи, в соответствии с § 2 Московского решения, до того, как раз"яснится ее позиция по вопросу консультации, перед Совместной Комиссией не остается ничего другого, как закрыть заседание до того, как такое раз"яснение ею будет получено."

Генерал ШТЫКОВ закончил заседание следующим замечанием: "В порядке уточнения: в параграфе 2 ничего не сказано о воссоединении Кореи до того момента, как будет образовано правительство. В параграфе 2 указано, что Совместная Комиссия создана для образования Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства. Толкование же Американской делегацией параграфа 2 есть ее собственное толкование".

2. Продолжение обсуждения пункта 3 программы работы.

Этот пункт обсужден не был.

3. Определение времени следующего заседания.

Время следующего заседания определено не было.

ГЛАВА СОВЕТСКОЙ ДЕЛЕГАЦИИ
ГЕНЕРАЛ-ПОЛКОВНИК

Т.Ф. ШТЫКОВ

ГЛАВА АМЕРИКАНСКОЙ ДЕЛЕГАЦИИ
ГЕНЕРАЛ-МАЙОР
АМЕРИКАНСКОЙ АРМИИ

А.В. АРНОЛЬД

№ отп. 3 экз.:
№ 1 -
№ 2 -
№ 3 -
8.5-46 г.
МВС

~~Secret~~

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US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea
Duk Soo Palace

**Minutes**

**Special Meeting**

**Welcoming the Soviet Delegation to Seoul**

**21st May 1947**

**1330 Hours**

**Present**

Lieutenant General John R. Hodge

| Representatives of American Delegation | Representatives of Soviet Delegation |
|---|---|
| Major General A. E. Brown | Colonel General T. F. Shtikov |
| Minister A. C. Bunce | Counsellor 1st Class G.I.Tounkin |
| Brig. General John Weckerling | Major General N. G. Lebedeff |
| Mr. Calvin N. Joyner | Counsellor 2nd Class G.M.Balasanov |
| Colonel L. J. Lincoln | Colonel T. I. Korkulenko |

Advisors and Technical Experts were also present.

**Secretariat**

Colonel I. T. Avramenko (USSR)
Lt. Colonel W. H. Edwards (US)

Correspondents, photographers and invited guests were also present.

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**AGENDA**

1. Opening address by General Hodge.
2. Speech by General Shtikov and Introduction of Members of the Soviet Delegation.
3. Speech by General Brown and Introduction of Members of the American Delegation.

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1. General Hodge Opens Meeting.

General Hodge delivered the opening address welcoming the Soviet Delegation. (Copy attached.)

General Hodge then introduced General Shtikov.

2. Speech by General Shtikov.

General Shtikov delivered a speech (copy attached) on the resumption of the work of the US-USSR Joint Commission and introduced the members of the Soviet Delegation.

3. Speech by General Brown.

General Brown delivered the closing address (copy attached) and introduced the members of the American Delegation.

Albert E. Brown

ALBERT E. BROWN
Major General, U.S. Army
Chief of the American Delegation

T. F. Shtikov

T. F. SHTIKOV
Colonel General
Chief of the Soviet Delegation

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OPENING ADDRESS TO US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
BY
LIEUTENANT GENERAL JOHN R. HODGE

Personally and on behalf of the United States Government and the American Command in Korea, I extend a hearty welcome to the distinguished members of the Soviet Delegation to the United States - Soviet Joint Commission upon this reconvening of the Commission. We are here to carry out the promises of the great powers to reform and rebuild Korea as a sovereign and independent state. Those promises were summarized and crystalized in the Moscow Decision of December 1945, which at the same time established the means for carrying them out. It is agreed in correspondence between our nations that the Joint Commission shall carry out the provisions of the Moscow Decision working under the principles of democratic freedom of expression of opinion. The American Delegation headed by General Brown, has been so instructed.

The first and most pressing task of the Joint Commission is the establishment of a Provisional Korean Government for all Korea. The eyes of the world are focused on this Commission and the Korean people are anxiously awaiting the advent of this government. It is the sincere hope of the United States command and of our nation that the work of the Joint Commission may be conducted expeditiously and successfully and in the harmonious manner that results from thorough understanding between great allies. It is also our sincere hope that the results of the work of the Joint Commission will meet fully the needs and the desires of the Korean nation.

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# ВСТУПИТЕЛЬНОЕ СЛОВО ГЕНЕРАЛ-ЛЕЙТЕНАНТА ДЖОН Р. ХОДЖ НА ОТКРЫТИИ АМЕРИКАНСКО-СОВЕТСКОЙ СОВМЕСТНОЙ КОМИССИИ

Лично от себя, от имени правительства Соединенных Штатов и Американского командования в Корее, я выражаю свое сердечное приветствие выдающимся представителям Советской делегации по поводу возобновления Американско-Советской Совместной Комиссии. Мы собрались здесь, чтобы выполнить обещания великих держав восстановить Корею, как полновластное и независимое государство. Эти обещания были суммированы и точно оформлены в Московском Решении в декабре 1945 года, которое также создало пути для проведения их в жизнь. Было решено путем переписки между нашими государствами, что Совместная Комиссия выполнит пункты Московского Решения, основываясь на демократических принципах свободы мнения. Таковы были инструкции, полученные Американской делегацией, возглавляемой генералом Браун.

Самой первой и наиболее неотложной задачей Совместной Комиссии является установление Временного Правительства для всей Кореи. Взоры всего мира сосредоточены на этой Комиссии, и весь корейский народ с нетерпением ожидает установления этого правительства. Американское командование и наша страна надеются, что работа Совместной Комиссии может быть проведена быстро, успешно и в полном согласии, истекающим из взаимного понимания двух великих союзников. Мы также искренно надеемся, что результаты работы Совместной Комисси полностью удовлетворят нужды и чаяния корейской нации.

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蘇共同參自會議錄摘譯

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本目七

台來國或府ㅣ朝鮮軍司令部ㅣ代表ㅣ

本會議ㅣ目的ㅣ為ㅣ一個ㅣ王權ㅣ立國家ㅣ成立ㅣ準備ㅣ為ㅣ

協同ㅣ參加ㅣ為ㅣ蘇聯ㅣ代表ㅣ

首者ㅣ表ㅣ

ㅣ蘇共同ㅣ自會議ㅣ

本會議ㅣ目的ㅣ為ㅣ一個ㅣ王權ㅣ立國家ㅣ成立ㅣ準備ㅣ為ㅣ協同ㅣ參加ㅣ為ㅣ蘇聯ㅣ代表ㅣ首者ㅣ表ㅣ

一九四五年ㅣ十二月二十六日ㅣ莫斯科ㅣ於ㅣ開催ㅣ為

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SPEECH OF COLONEL GENERAL SHTIKOV, HEAD OF THE SOVIET DELEGATION AT THE OPENING OF THE JOINT SOVIET-AMERICAN COMMISSION ON KOREA.

General Hodge, Gentlemen:

First of all, I wish to express on behalf of the Soviet Delegation gratitude to Lieutenant General Hodge, the Commander of the American Armed Forces in South Korea, and Major General Brown, head of the American Delegation in the Joint Commission, for the hearty and warm welcome of the Soviet Delegation. I also would like to convey our cordial and friendly greetings to the Korean people.

The long awaited and joyous day has come for all the Korean people. In accordance with the recent correspondence between our governments on Korea, the Joint Soviet-American Commission resumes its work today.

We were witnesses of the political enthusiasm with which the Korean people welcomed the decisions of the governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America on the resumption of the work of the Joint Commission.

The Korean people are impatiently waiting for the speediest realization of the Moscow Decision on Korea and first of all for the creation of a Provisional Korean Democratic Government. This places still more responsibility on the Commission for the work it has to carry out.

The Korean people liberated from Japanese imperialists by the common efforts of the Allies have shown their determination and aspiration for the establishment of a responsible democratic state, independent of any external interference.

In the zone of responsibility of the Soviet Commander in North Korea considerable progress has been achieved in the field of democratization and development of national economy and culture during the period that passed after the expulsion of Japanese imperialists.

We are certain that on the basis of the fulfillment of the Moscow Decision, Korea will develop along democratic lines and become an independent state and will join the family of the peace-loving nations as an equal member.

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Being conscious of all the responsibility that is placed upon the Joint Commission, the Soviet Delegation will make every effort for the speediest and exact carrying out of the Moscow Decision on Korea.

May I greet the American Command and my colleagues in the Commission and express my confidence that the Joint Commission will fulfill the tasks it is charged with, and first of all, the task of the creation of a Provisional Democratic Government.

Now I would like to introduce the members of the Soviet Delegation:

Mr. G. Tounkin, First Class Consellor

Major General N. Lebedeff

Mr. G. Balasanov, Second Class Consellor

Colonel T. Korkulenko

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# INTRODUCTORY REMARKS OF GENERAL BROWN

As Chief Commissioner of the American Delegation, I am happy to join in extending a warm personal and official welcome to the Delegation of the Soviet Union.

Korea has been liberated from Japanese oppression by the heroism and sacrifice of the peoples of the allied nations. Four Great Allies, including Soviet Russia and the United States, have agreed to evolve Korea under provisions of the Moscow Agreement to a status of complete independence. We meet to resume that task commenced over a year ago.

The Korean people are hopefully looking to this Commission to successfully complete its assigned task. We have a great responsibility. There is much work to be done. Difficulties will arise.

We meet in an atmosphere of hope. With the determination which we all have to find mutually satisfactory solutions for our problems, we should proceed expeditiously to successful completion of our first task, the preparation of a plan for a Korea united under a provisional government.

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## ВСТУПИТЕЛЬНАЯ РЕЧЬ ГЕНЕРАЛА БРАУН

Как Глава Американской делагации, я счастлив, лично и официально, выразить самое горячее приветствие делегации Советского Союза.

Корея была освобождена от японского ига героизмом и жертвенностью Союзных наций. Четыре великих союзника, включая Советскую Россию и Соединенные Штаты, решили на основании Московского Соглашения восстановить полную независимость Кореи. Мы собираемся вновь, чтобы продолжить задачу, начатую нами год тому назад.

Корейский народ с надеждой ожидает, что эта Комиссия выполнит удачно возложенное задание. На нас лежит большая ответственность. Много работы должно быть сделано. Много возникнет трудностей.

Мы собираемся в атмосфере надежд. С готовностью, необходимой нам всем для взаимно удовлетворительного разрешения наших проблем, мы должны действовать успешно и быстро для удачного завершения нашего первого задания - подготовления плана Кореи, об'единенной под Временным Правительством.

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# 구대군將軍의式辭

美側首席全員으로本員이三千萬朝鮮人民을代表하야一大光榮을생각하는바이며聯合軍의英雄的犧牲을因하야朝鮮은日本壓收에서解放되었읍니다

聯合軍은四大聯合國을主로하야四年前에協定條項에依하야朝鮮을完全獨立國家로助成하기로決議하였읍니다 一年前에着手하였고今日에이르러聯合軍은遂行하기에努力하였읍니다

朝鮮民衆은本委員會가成功的으로그使命을完遂하기를希望하는바이며 本會議의責任은重且大하기때문에本會議는爭議도案件도없이速히本會議의第一階段의案件 即朝鮮統一臨時政府樹立案作成을完遂하고進行하기를 方의疑問解決方法을

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СОВЕТСКО-АМЕРИКАНСКАЯ СОВМЕСТНАЯ КОМИССИЯ

Сеул, Корея

Дворец ТУК - СУ

ПРОТОКОЛ ОСОБОГО ЗАСЕДАНИЯ

ВСТРЕЧА СОВЕТСКОЙ ДЕЛЕГАЦИИ В СЕУЛЕ

21 мая 1947 г.

13.30

ПРИСУТСТВОВАЛИ:

Генерал-лейтенант Джон Р.ХОДЖ

| Представители Американской делегации | Представители Советской делегации |
|---|---|
| Генерал-майор А.Е.БРАУН | Генерал-полковник Т.Ф.ШТЫКОВ |
| Министр США А.С.БАНС | Советник I класса Г.И.ТУНКИН |
| Бригадный генерал Дж.БИКЕРДИНГ | Генерал-майор Н.Г.ЛЕБЕДЕВ |
| Г-н Кальвин Н.ДЖОЙНЕР | Советник 2 класса Г.М.ВАЛАСАНОВ |
| Полковник Л.Дж.ЛИНКОЛЬН | Полковник Т.И.ЮРКУЛЕНКО |

Присутствовали советник и технические эксперты.

СЕКРЕТАРИАТ:

Подполковник В.Х.ЭДВАРДС /США/
Полковник И.Т.АЛЕКСЕЕВ /СССР/

Присутствовали также корреспонденты, фотографы и приглашенные гости.

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СОВЕТСКО-АМЕРИКАНСКАЯ СОВМЕСТНАЯ КОМИССИЯ.

Сеул, Корея

## П о в е с т к а  д н я :

1. Вступительная речь генерала ХОДЖ.

2. Речь генерала ИТИКОВА и представление членов Советской делегации.

3. Речь генерала БРАУН и представление членов Американской делегации.

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I. Открытие заседания генералом ХОДЖ.

Генерал ХОДЖ произносит вступительную речь с приветствием к Советской делегации.

/Текст речи генерала ХОДЖ приложен к протоколу/.

2. Речь генерала ПТИЮВА.

Генерал ПТИЮВ произносит речь по случаю возобновления работы Советско-Американской Совместной Комиссии и представляет членов Советской делегации.

/Текст речи генерала ПТИЮВА приложен к протоколу/

3. Речь генерала БРАУН.

Генерал БРАУН произносит заключительную речь и представляет членов Американской делегации.

/Текст речи генерала БРАУН приложен к протоколу/.

ГЛАВА АМЕРИКАНСКОЙ ДЕЛЕГАЦИИ
ГЕНЕРАЛ-МАЙОР

А.Е.БРАУН

ГЛАВА СОВЕТСКОЙ ДЕЛЕГАЦИИ
ГЕНЕРАЛ-ПОЛКОВНИК

Т.Ф.ПТИЮВ

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**ВСТУПИТЕЛЬНОЕ СЛОВО**

**генерал-лейтенанта ДЖОН Р.ХОДЖ на открытии Советско-Американской Совместной Комиссии в Сеуле 21 мая 1947 г.**

Лично от себя, от имени правительства Соединенных Штатов и Американского командования в Корее, я хотел бы свое сердечное приветствие недавнимся представителям Советской делегации по поводу возобновления работы Советско-Американской Совместной Комиссии. Мы собрались здесь, чтобы выполнить обещания великих держав восстановить Корею, как полноправное и независимое государство. Эти обещания были суммированы и точно оформлены в Московском решении в декабре 1945 года, которое также создало пути для проведения их в жизнь. Было ранено путем переписки между нашими государствами, что Совместная Комиссия выполнит цели Московского решения, основываясь на демократических принципах свободы мнения. Такими были инструкции, полученные Американской делегацией, возглавляемой генералом ВРАУН.

Самой первой и наиболее неотложной задачей Совместной Комиссии является установление Временного Правительства для всей Кореи. Взоры всего мира сосредоточены на этой Комиссии, и весь корейский народ с нетерпением ожидает установления этого правительства. Американское командование и наша страна надеются, что работа Совместной Комиссии может быть проведена быстро, успешно и в полном согласии, истекающем из взаимного понимания двух великих союзников. Мы также искренне надеемся, что результаты работы Совместной Комиссии полностью удовлетворят нужды и чаяния корейской нации.

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## ВСТУПИТЕЛЬНАЯ РЕЧЬ

председателя Советской делегации генерал-полковника ШТЫКОВА на открытии Советско-Американской Совместной Комиссии в г.Сеуле 21.5.47 г.

Генерал ХОДЖ, господа !

Прежде всего я хочу выразить от имени Советской делегации благодарность командующему американскими войсками в Южной Корее генерал-лейтенанту ХОДЖ, главе Американской делегации в Совместной Комиссии генерал-майору БРАУН за радушный и теплый прием, оказанный Советской делегации. Я хочу также передать наш сердечный и дружественный привет корейскому народу.

Наступил долгожданный и радостный день для всего корейского народа. В соответствии с имевшей место за последнее время переписки между нашими правительствами по вопросу о Корее, сегодня возобновляет свою работу Совместная Советско-Американская Комиссия.

Мы являлись свидетелями того огромного политического подъема каким корейский народ встретил решение правительств Союза Советских Социалистических Республик и Соединенных Штатов Америки о возобновлении работы Совместной Комиссии.

Корейский народ с нетерпением ожидает быстрейшего проведения в жизнь Московского решения о Корее и, в первую очередь, создания Временного Корейского Демократического правительства. Это еще более повышает ответственность Совместной Комиссии за работу, которую она должна проделать.

Корейский народ, освобожденный от японских империалистов объединенными усилиями союзников, показал свою решимость к стремление к построению самостоятельного демократического и независимого от иностранного вмешательства государства.

В зоне ответственности советского командования - в Северной Корее - за время, прошедшее после изгнания японских империалистов, достигнут значительный прогресс в области демократизации и развития национальной экономики и культуры.

Мы уверены, что на основе выполнения Московского решения Корея будет развиваться по демократическому пути, станет независимым демократическим государством и войдет равноправным членом в семью миролюбивых народов.

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Сознавая всю полноту ответственности, которая ложится на Совместную Комиссию, Советская делегация приложит все усилия к быстрейшему и точному выполнению Московского решения о Корее.

Позвольте приветствовать представителей Американского командования и своих коллег по работе в Комиссии и выразить уверенность в том, что Совместная Комиссия выполнит возложенные на нее задачи и, в первую очередь, задачу создания Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства.

Разрешите представить состав Советской делегации:

| | |
|---|---|
| Советник I класса | ТУНИН Г.И. |
| Генерал-майор | ЛЕБЕДЕВ Н.Г. |
| Советник 2 класса | БАЛАСАНОВ Г.М. |
| Полковник | ЮРКУЛЕНКО Т.И. |

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**ВСТУПИТЕЛЬНАЯ РЕЧЬ**

председателя Американской делегации генерал-майора ВРАУН на открытии Советско-Американской Совместной Комиссии в Сеуле 21.5.47 года.

Как глава Американской делегации, я счастлив, лично и официально выразить самое горячее приветствие делегации Советского Союза.

Корея была освобождена от японского ига героизмом и жертвенностью союзных наций. Четыре великих союзника, включая Советскую Россию и Соединенные Штаты, решили на основании Московского Соглашения восстановить полную независимость Кореи. Мы собираемся вновь, чтобы продолжить задачу, начатую нами год тому назад.

Корейский народ с надеждой ожидает, что эта Комиссия выполнит удачно возложенное задание. На нас лежит большая ответственность. Много работы должно быть сделано. Много возникает трудностей.

Мы собираемся в атмосфере надежд. С готовностью, необходимой нам всем для взаимно удовлетворительного разрешения наших проблем, мы должны действовать успешно и быстро для удачного завершения нашего первого задания - подготовления плана Кореи, объединенной под Временным Правительством.

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US - SOVIET JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea

**Minutes**

**25th Meeting**

**22 May 1947**

**1330 hours**

**Duk Soo Palace**

[redacted]

OFFICIAL RECORD COPY

**Present**

| U.S. | U.S.S.R. |
|---|---|
| Major General A. E. Brown (Chairman) | Colonel General T. F. Shtikov |
| Minister A. C. Bunce | Counselor 1st Class G.F. Tounkin |
| Brigadier General John Weckerling | Major General N. G. Lebedeff |
| Mr. Calvin N. Joyner | Counselor 2nd Class G. M. Balasonov |
| Colonel Lawrence J. Lincoln | Colonel T. I. Korkulenko |

Advisers and Technical Experts were also present.

**Secretariat**

Lt. Colonel W. H. Edwards (U.S.)
Colonel I. T. Avramenko (U.S.S.R.)

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AGENDA

1. Organization of Commission.
   Number members - Alternate members - Subcommissions.

2. Method of operation of Commission - Joint Commission Decision No. 1.
   Revision para. 1.d. - Attendance at meetings.

3. Adoption of General Agenda (Joint Commission Decision No. 3).

4. Organization and duties of Subcommissions.

   a. Number Subcommissions.

   b. Assignment of tasks to Subcommissions.

   c. Regarding individual heads of Subcommissions.

5. Review of Joint Commission Decision No. 2.
   (Order of public information of work of the Commission.)

6. Setting of the time of the next meeting.

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1. Organization of the Joint Commission

a. Designation of Chairman.

It was agreed that General Frown would act as Chairman: the Chair to alternate on a weekly basis between the Chief Soviet Commissioner and the Chief American Commissioner.

b. Membership.

It was agreed that the Commission would consist of one Chief Commissioner and four commissioners from each Delegation.

2. Method of operation of Joint Commission. (Reference: U.S. Proposal No. 1 and Joint Commission Decision No. 1 attached.)

The US proposal for revision of para 1.d of Joint Commission Decision No. 1 was accepted by the Soviet Delegation with the understanding that persons attending closed meetings under para. 1.d.2 would be present as guests but not for the purpose of consultation.

DECISION

The Joint Commission agreed to revise Joint Commission Decision No. 1 to read as follows:

"1. Operation of the Joint Commission.

a. The Joint Commission shall be composed of one Chief Commissioner and four Commissioners for each of the two allies.

b. The Chairmanship of the Commission will alternate weekly between the two Chief Commissioners but in exceptional cases alternations may take place more often by mutual agreement. As a rule, the nationality of the Chairman of such Committees and subcommittees as it may be necessary to establish will alternate at corresponding intervals and will correspond to the nationality of the Chairman of the Commission. In the absence of the Chief


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Commissioner, he shall designate one of his Commissioners to act as his deputy.

c. The Commission will meet in formal session as frequently as the two Chief Commissioners may decide. In case of necessity, either of the two Commissioners may request a special meeting.

d. Attendance at meetings:

(1) All Commissioners, their advisors, and specialists;

(2) Others may be present at closed meetings by special invitation mutually agreed upon by heads of the delegations.

(3) Open meetings may be held with attendance limited to persons mutually agreed to by heads of the delegations.

e. Every meeting shall be preceded by the preliminary dissemination of proposed Agenda, draft resolutions, and other essential documents which shall have been submitted to the Responsible Secretaries (see below) for distribution in appropriate form and language 2-3 days before the meeting. Agenda are subject to final approval of the Commission at the commencement of each meeting, but each Chief Commissioner has the right to include in the Agenda any matter he may consider to be within the competence of the Commission determined by paragraph 2 and 3, Section III, Korea, of the Moscow Conference.

f. The following will constitute the principal documents of the Commission: Minutes of meetings, Agenda, resolutions, and decisions of the Commission, proclamations and press communiques.

g. All meetings will be carried on in English and Russian languages, and all documents will be distributed in the Commission in both languages by the Responsible Secretaries.

2. Operation of the Secretariat.

a. The two Chief Secretaries shall alternate as Responsible Secretary of the Commission, so that the nationality of



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Responsible Secretary corresponds to that of the Chairman of the Commission.

b. It shall be the duty of the Responsible Secretaries:

(1) To prepare on the basis of instructions from the two Chief Commissioners, the Agenda of meetings, and to disseminate them 24 hours in advance of each meeting to each member of the Commission in the appropriate language.

(2) To prepare and disseminate for amendment and correction draft minutes of all meetings of the Commission. These draft minutes should include brief resumes of discussions, as well as all decisions and conclusions of the Commission. Minutes will not be considered final and official until they have been submitted for amendment to and approved by the Chief Commissioners or their designated deputies. (Ordinarily the approval of the minutes of the previous meeting will be the first point on the Agenda of each subsequent meeting.)

(3) To assemble, translate, and disseminate to members of the Commission all documents submitted to it for discussion by either delegation. Such documents should ordinarily be distributed not later than 24 hours before the meeting at which they are to be discussed, in order that they may be adequately studied before the meeting.

(4) To translate, distribute, and publish in Russian, English, and Korean all such decisions, proclamations, Press Communiques, and announcements as the Commissioners may jointly authorize or direct.

(5) To notify all members of the Commission and all other persons, invited to attend jointly by the Commission, of the time and place of meetings.

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Responsible Secretary corresponds to that of the Chairman of the Commission.

b. It shall be the duty of the Responsible Secretaries:

(1) To prepare on the basis of instructions from the two Chief Commissioners, the Agenda of meetings, and to disseminate them 24 hours in advance of each meeting to each member of the Commission in the appropriate language.

(2) To prepare and disseminate for amendment and correction draft minutes of all meetings of the Commission. These draft minutes should include brief resumes of discussions, as well as all decisions and conclusions of the Commission. Minutes will not be considered final and official until they have been submitted for amendment to and approved by the Chief Commissioners or their designated deputies. (Ordinarily the approval of the minutes of the previous meeting will be the first point on the Agenda of each subsequent meeting.)

(3) To assemble, translate, and disseminate to members of the Commission all documents submitted to it for discussion by either delegation. Such documents should ordinarily be distributed not later than 24 hours before the meeting at which they are to be discussed, in order that they may be adequately studied before the meeting.

(4) To translate, distribute, and publish in Russian, English, and Korean all such decisions, proclamations, Press Communiques, and announcements as the Commissioners may jointly authorize or direct.

(5) To notify all members of the Commission and all other persons, invited to attend jointly by the Commission, of the time and place of meetings.


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(6) To perform all functions outlined in (1), (2), (3), and (5) for such committees and subcommittees of the Commission as it may be necessary to establish.

Note: With reference to the decision on Agenda item number 3 of the Meeting of 20 Mar 46, the word "Joint" will be substituted for the word "Responsible" when referring to the principal secretaries of the Joint U.S. - Soviet Commission.

3. Adoption of General Agenda (Joint Commission Decision No. 3) (References: Joint Commission Decision No. 3 and American Proposal No. 2.)

During the discussion of the American proposal, General Shtikov objected to the exclusion of paragraph 2a(3) of the Joint Commission Decision #3, stating, that the Soviet Delegation attaches great importance to the working out of the declaration or the political platform, on the basis of which the Provisional Korean Democratic Government will be formed. Assuming power, the Korean Government will present this platform to the people. There exists a great difference between the charter of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government and the political platform, because "In every democratic country after the change of cabinets, a new government assuming power, invariably comes forward with a declaration or a political platform, on the basis of which it intends to perform its work."

General Brown, after General Shtikov's statement, withdrew his proposal to omit paragraph 2a(3) of the Joint Commission Decision #3.

Further, General Brown suggested substitution of paragraph 2a(4) of the Joint Commission Decision #3 with point 3 of American proposal No. 2.

General Shtikov declined General Brown's proposal, stating, that in point 3 of the American Proposal No. 2, the formation of

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the government is not expressed concretely, but in point 2a(4) it is formulated more precisely and clearly. But, in order to meet the desire of the American Delegation, General Shtikov agreed to add a new paragraph 2a(5) to the original Joint Commission Decision #3 as follows: "The order of assumption of power by the Provisional Korean Democratic Government and the order of selection of personnel for the Provisional Democratic Government in Korea".

General Brown said the American Delegation will accept original Joint Commission Decision No. 3 as amended by the addition of a new paragraph 2a(5) as indicated by General Shtikov, with the specific understanding that the wording of Joint Decision No. 3 as accepted by the American Delegation does not in any way restrict the power of decision of the subcommission of the Joint Commission, nor of the Joint Commission itself, to further determination as to the method to be utilized in procuring any or all personnel of the Provisional Korean Government.

DECISION

The Joint Commission subject to the understanding expressed by the Chief of the American Delegation agreed to revise Joint Commission Decision No. 3 to read as follows:

"A. There shall be two stages of the Commission's activities:

(1) The fulfillment of paragraph 2, Moscow Decision on Korea.

(2) The fulfillment of paragraph 3, Moscow Decision on Korea.

B. The first stage of the Commission's activities shall concern itself with the following matters:

(1) Conditions for and order of consultation with democratic parties and social organizations.

(2) Elaboration of recommendations for the structure and principles of organization of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government and the local organs of authority (provisional charter).

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(3) The preliminary elaboration of a political platform and other appropriate measures for a future Provisional Korean Democratic Government.

(4) Elaboration of recommendations for the personnel of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government.

(5) The procedure of the assumption of powers by the Provisional Government of Korea, and, the procedure of the selection of the personnel for the Provisional Democratic Government in Korea."

4. Organization of the Joint Commission.

a. Subcommissions.

It was agreed that there would be three subcommissions of the Joint Commission, to be numbered 1, 2, and 3.

b. The following tasks were assigned to Subcommissions:

(1) Subcommission No. 1, fulfillment of paragraph B(1) of Joint Commission Decision No. 3 (Revised).

(2) Subcommission No. 2, fulfillment of paragraph B(2) and (3) of Joint Commission Decision No. 3 (Revised).

(3) Subcommission No. 3, fulfillment of paragraphs B(4) and (5) of Joint Commission Decision No. 3 (Revised).

c. Chairmen of the Subcommissions were designated as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Subcommission No. 1 | |
| American Chairman | Minister A. C. Bunce |
| Soviet Chairman | Counselor 1st Class G.F. Tounkin |
| Subcommission No. 2 | |
| American Chairman | Brig. General John Weckerling |
| Soviet Chairman | Major General N. G. Lebedeff |
| Subcommission No. 3 | |
| American Chairman | Dr. Calvin N. Joyner |
| Soviet Chairman | Counselor 2nd Class G. M. Balasanov |

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5. Review of Joint Commission Decision No. 2 (References: Joint Commission Decision No. 2 and American Proposals Nos. 3 attached).

It was agreed to defer action on this item until the next meeting.

6. Setting of the Time of the Next Meeting

The next meeting to be held at 1330, 23 May 1947.

ALBERT E. BROWN
Major General, U.S.A.
Chief of U.S. Delegation

T. F. SHTIKOV
Colonel General
Chief of Soviet Delegation

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INCLOSURE "1"

AMERICAN PROPOSAL NO. 1.

DRAFT
PROPOSALS FOR THE AMENDMENT OF
JOINT COMMISSION DECISIONS

JOINT COMMISSION DECISION NO. 1

METHOD OF OPERATION OF THE COMMISSION

1. Operation of the Joint Commission.

a. The Joint Commission shall be composed of one Chief Commissioner and four Commissioners for each of the two allies.

b. The Chairmanship of the Commission will alternate weekly between the two Chief Commissioners but in exceptional cases alternations may take place more often by mutual agreement. As a rule, the nationality of the Chairman of such Committees and subcommittees as it may be necessary to establish will alternate at corresponding intervals and will correspond to the nationality of the Chairman of the Commission. In the absence of the Chief Commissioner, he shall designate one of his Commissioners to act as his deputy.

c. The Commission will meet in formal session as frequently as the two Chief Commissioners may decide. In case of necessity, either of the two Commissioners may request a special meeting.

d. Attendance at meetings:

(1) All Commissioners, their advisors, and specialists;

(2) Others may be present at closed meetings by special invitation mutually agreed upon by heads of the delegations.

(3) Open meetings may be held with attendence limited to persons mutually agreed to by heads of the delegations.



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e. Every meeting shall be preceded by the preliminary dissemination of proposed Agenda, draft resolutions, and other essential documents which shall have been submitted to the Responsible Secretaries (see below) for distribution in appropriate form and language 2-3 days before the meeting. Agenda are subject to final approval of the Commission at the commencement of each meeting, but each Chief Commissioner has the right to include in the Agenda any matter he may consider to be within the competence of the Commission determined by paragraph 2 and 3, Section III, Korea, of the Moscow Conference.

f. The following will constitute the principal documents of the Commission: Minutes of meetings, Agenda, resolutions, and decisions of the Commission, proclamations and press communiques.

g. All meetings will be carried on in English and Russian languages, and all documents will be distributed in the Commission in both languages by the Responsible Secretaries.

2. Operation of the Joint Secretariat.

a. Joint Secretariat of the US - USSR Joint Commission shall consist of the Responsible Secretaries of the two delegations their interpreters and translators, and such clerical assistants as may be required.

b. The two Chief Secretaries shall alternate as Secretary General of the Commission, so that the nationality of the Secretary General corresponds to that of the Chairman of the Commission.

c. It shall be the duty of the Responsible Secretaries:

(1) To prepare on the basis of instructions from the two Chief Commissioners, the Agenda of meetings, and to disseminate them 24 hours in advance of each meeting to each member of the Commission in the appropriate language.

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(2) To prepare and disseminate for amendment and correction draft minutes of all meetings of the Commission. These draft minutes should include brief resumes of discussions, as well as all decisions and conclusions of the Commission. Minutes will not be considered final and official until they have been submitted for amendment to and approved by the Chief Commissioners or their designated deputies. (Ordinarily the approval of the minutes of the previous meeting will be the first point on the Agenda of each subsequent meeting.)

(3) To assemble, translate, and disseminate to members of the Commission all documents submitted to it for discussion by either delegation. Such documents should ordinarily be distributed not later than 24 hours before the meeting at which they are to be discussed, in order that they may be adequately studied before the meeting.

(4) To translate, distribute, and publish in Russian, English, and Korean all such decision, proclamations, Press Communiques, and announcements as the Commissioners may jointly authorize or direct.

(5) To notify all members of the Commission and all other persons, invited to attend jointly by the Commission, of the time and place of meetings.

(6) To perform all functions outlined in (1), (2), (3), and (5) for such committees and sub-committees of the Commission as it may be necessary to establish.

(Session 20 March 1946)

With reference to the decision on Agenda item number 3 of the Meeting of 20 Mar 46, the word "Joint" will be substituted for the word "Responsible" when referring to the principal secretaries.

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of the Joint U.S. - Soviet Corrission.
(Session 22 Mar 46)

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American Proposal No. 2

## JOINT COMMISSION DECISION NO. 3

### JOINT AGREEMENT ON PROGRAM OF WORK

There shall be two stages of the Commission's activities:

1 - The fulfillment of paragraph 2, Moscow Decision on Korea.

2 - The fulfillment of paragraph 3, Moscow Decision on Korea.

a. The first stage of the Commission's activities shall concern itself with the following matters:

(1) Conditions for and order of consultation with democratic parties and social organizations.

(2) Elaboration of recommendations for the structure and principles of organization of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government and the local organs of authority (provisional charter).

(3) Study of existing governments North - South Korea with the view to the transfer to and assumption by the Provisional Government of the responsibilities exercised by these existing governments and recommendations for the method of procurement of personnel for the Provisional Government.



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AMERICAN PROPOSAL #3

DRAFT
PROPOSALS FOR THE AMENDMENT OF
JOINT COMMISSION DECISIONS

JOINT COMMISSION DECISION NO. 2

JOINT PRESS RELEASES

1. The attention of the world is focused on the proceedings of the US - USSR Joint Commission. The Korean people are vitally interested in the efforts of the Joint Commission to assist in the formation of a Korean Government. Recognizing these facts, the Commission resolves to issue joint bulletins after each session and to publish detailed joint communiques after the settlement of each major question or at other times decided by the Commission. A unilateral communique may be issued by either delegation after furnishing the other delegation a written copy of the proposed communique.
2. The proceedings of the closed sessions of the Joint Commission and of its committees, subcommittees and other subordinate agencies shall be considered secret, and any matter pertaining to them will be divulged only as specified in paragraph 1 above.



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U.S. - SOVIET JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea

JOINT COMMISSION DECISION NO. 1

The Joint Commission established 20 March 1946 at Seoul, Korea, in accordance with Section III (Korea) of the Decision of the Communique of the Moscow Conference of the Three Ministers of Foreign Affairs, agreed upon the following points:

METHOD OF OPERATION OF THE COMMISSION

1. Operation of the Joint Commission.

   a. The Joint Commission shall be composed of one Chief Commissioner and four Commissioners for each of the two allies.

   b. The Chairmanship of the Commission will alternate weekly between the two Chief Commissioners but in exceptional cases alternations may take place more often by mutual agreement. As a rule the nationality of the Chairman of such Committees and subcommittees as it may be necessary to establish will alternate at corresponding intervals and will correspond to the nationality of the Chairman of the Commission. In the absence of the Chief Commissioner, he shall designate one of his Commissioners to act as his deputy.

   c. The Commission will meet in formal session as frequently as the two Chief Commissioners may decide. In case of necessity, either of the two Commissioners may request a special meeting.

   d. The following will attend meetings of the Commission: The Chief Commissioners (or in their absence, their duly authorized deputies), the Commissioners, and advisors and specialists. Representatives of Korean democratic political parties and social organizations may be present at meetings of the Commission by special invitation as mutually agreed upon between the heads of the delegations.

   e. Every meeting shall be preceded by the preliminary dissemination of proposed Agenda, draft resolutions, and other essential documents which shall have been submitted to the Responsible Secretaries (see below) for distribution in appropriate form and language 2-3 days before the meeting. Agenda are subject to final approval of the Commission at the commencement of each meeting, but each Chief Commissioner has the right to include in the Agenda any matter he may consider to be within the competence of the Commission determined by pafagraph 2 and 3, Section III, Korea, of the Moscow Conference.

   f. The following will constitute the principal documents of the Commission: Minutes of meetings, Agenda, resolutions, and decisions of the Commission, proclamations and press communiques.

   g. All meetings will be carried on in English and Russian languages, and all documents will be distributed in the Commission in both languages by the Responsible Secretaries.

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2. Operation of the Joint Secretariat.

a. Composition: (Decision withheld for a period of one week to permit the Secretaries of the delegation to submit their recommendations.)

b. The two Chief Secretaries shall alternate as Secretary General of the Commission, so that the nationality of the Secretary General corresponds to that of the Chairman of the Commission.

c. It shall be the duty of the Responsible Secretaries:

(1) To prepare on the basis of instructions from the two Chief Commissioners, the Agenda of meetings, and to disseminate them 24 hours in advance of each meeting to each member of the Commission in the appropriate language.

(2) To prepare and disseminate for amendment and correction draft minutes should include brief resumes of discussions, as well as all decisions and conclusions of the Commission. Minutes will not be considered final and official until they have been submitted for amendment to and approved by the Chief Commissioners or their designated deputies. (Ordinarily the approval of the minutes of the previous meeting will be the first point on the Agenda of each subsequent meeting.)

(3) To assemble, translate, and disseminate to members of the Commission all documents submitted to it for discussion by either delegation. Such documents should ordinarily be distributed not later than 24 hours before the meeting at which they are to be discussed, in order that they may be adequately studied before the meeting.

(4) To translate, distribute, and publish in Russian, English, and Korean all such decisions, proclamations, Press Communiques, and announcements as the Commissioners may jointly authorize or direct.

(5) To notify all members of the Commission and all other persons, invited to attend jointly by the Commisson, of the time and place of meetings.

(6) To perform all functions outlined in (1), (2), (3), and (5) for such committees and sub-committees of the Commission as it may be necessary to establish.
(Session 20 March 1946)

With reference to the decision on Agenda item number 3 of the Meeting of 20 Mar 46, the word "Joint" will be substituted for the word "Responsible" when referring to the principal secretaries of the Joint U.S. - Soviet Commission.
(Session 22 March 46)

A. V. ARNOLD
Major General, U.S.A.
Chief of U.S. Delegation
U.S. - Soviet Joint Commission

T. F. SHTIKOV
Colonel General
Chief of Soviet Delegation
U.S. - Soviet Joint Commission

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U.S. - SOVIET JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea

JOINT COMMISSION DECISION NO. 2.

The Joint Commission established 20 March 1946 at Seoul, Korea, in accordance with Section III (Korea) of the Decision of the Communique of the Moscow Conference of the Three Ministers of Foreign Affairs, agreed upon the following points:

JOINT PRESS RELEASES

1. Inasmuch as the public in general and the Korean people in particular have the right to know as much as possible of the efforts of the Joint Commission to assist the formation of a Korean Government, the Commission resolves to issue detailed Joint Communiques to the press after the settlement of each question but not less than once each week.
(Session of 20 March 1946.)

2. All documents pertaining to the proceedings of Committees, Sub-committees and other subordinate agencies of the Commission shall be considered secret and shall not be divulged in the press except those mutually agreed to between the heads of delegations.
(Session of 22 March 1946.)

A. V. ARNOLD
Major General, U.S.A.
Chief of U.S. Delegation

T. F. SHTIKOV
Colonel General
Chief of Soviet Delegation

INCLOSURE 5


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U.S. - SOVIET JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea

JOINT COMMISSION DECISION NO. 3.

The Joint Commission established 20 March 1946 at Seoul, Korea, in accordance with Section III (Korea) of the Decision of the Communique of the Moscow Conference of the Three Ministers of Foreign Affairs, agreed upon the following points:

JOINT AGREEMENT ON PROGRAM OF WORK

There shall be two stages of the Commission's activities:

1 - The fulfillment of paragraph 2, Moscow Decision on Korea.
2 - The fulfillment of paragraph 3, Moscow Decision on Korea.

The first stage of the Commission's activities shall concern iself with the following matters:

1. Conditions for and order of consultation with democratic parties and social organizations.

2. Elaboration of recommendations for the structure and principles of organization of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government and the local organs of authority (provisional charter).

3. The preliminary elaboration of a political platform and other appropriate measures for a future Provisional Korean Democratic Government.

4. Elaboration of recommendations for the personnel of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government.

A. V. ARNOLD
Major General, U.S.A.
Chief of U.S. Delegation
U.S. - Soviet Joint Commission

T. F. SHTIKOV
Colonel General
Chief of Soviet Delegation
U.S. - Soviet Joint Commission

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Секретно.

СОВЕТСКО-АМЕРИКАНСКАЯ СОВМЕСТНАЯ КОМИССИЯ.

С е у л , Корея

Дворец Т У К - С У.

ПРОТОКОЛ ЗАСЕДАНИЯ 22 МАЯ 1947 ГОДА, 13.30

ПРИСУТСТВОВАЛИ:

| Представители Американской делегации | Представители Советской делегации |
|---|---|
| Генерал-майор А.Е. БРАУН /Председатель/ | Генерал-полковник Т.Ф. ШТЫКОВ |
| Министр США А.С. БАНС | Советник I-го класса Г.И.ТУНКИН |
| Бригадный генерал Джон ВЭКЕРЛИНГ | Генерал-майор Н.Г. ЛЕБЕДЕВ |
| Г-н Кальвин Н. ДЖОЙНЕР | Советник 2-го класса Г.М.БАЛАСАНОВ |
| Полковник Лоуренс Дж.ЛИНКОЛЬН | Полковник Т.И.КОРКУЛЕНКО |

Также присутствовали советники и технические эксперты.

СЕКРЕТАРИАТ:

Подполковник В.Г. ЭДВАРДС /США/

Полковник И.Т. АВРАМЕНКО /СССР/

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## П О В Е С Т К А  Д Н Я :

1. Организация Совместной Комиссии.

   Число членов, их заместители, Подкомиссии.

2. Порядок работы Совместной Комиссии - Решение № I Совместной Комиссии.

   Пересмотр параграфа I-г - посещение заседаний.

3. Принятие общей повестки дня /Решение № 3 Совместной Комиссии/.

4. Организация и задача Подкомиссий.

   а. Число Подкомиссий.
   б. Распределение заданий по Подкомиссиям.
   в. Председатели Подкомиссий.

5. Пересмотр Решения № 2 Совместной Комиссии. /Порядок информации общественности о работе Комиссии/.

6. Определение времени следующего заседания.

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I. Организация Совместной Комиссии.

а. Назначение председателя.

Было решено, что генерал БРАУН будет председательствовать на первом и последующих заседаниях этой недели; в дальнейшем председательствование на заседаниях будет чередоваться понедельно между Главами Советской и Американской делегаций.

б. Ч л е н ы .

Было решено, что Комиссия будет состоять из одного председателя и четырех членов от каждой делегации.

2. Порядок работы Совместной Комиссии.

/Решение № I Совместной Комиссии и американское предложение № I приложены к протоколу/.

Советской делегацией было принято американское предложение - изменить параграф I-г Решения № I Совместной Комиссии при условии, что лица, посещавшие закрытые заседания согласно параграфу I-г, будут присутствовать в качестве гостей, а не для консультации.

Р Е Ш Е Н И Е .

Совместная Комиссия согласилась изменить Решение № I Совместной Комиссии и читать его в следующей редакции:

I. Работа Совместной Комиссии:

а. В состав Комиссии входит по одному председателю и по четыре члена от каждой из двух Союзных Держав.

б. Главы делегаций, как председатели Комиссии, будут чередоваться еженедельно, но в отдельных случаях, когда будет на то обоюдное согласие, чередование может иметь место чаще. Как правило, национальность председателей Комитетов и Подкомиссий, которые могут быть созданы, будет чередоваться в соответствующие промежутки времени и в соответствии с национальностью председателя Комиссии. В отсутствие Главы Комиссии он назначает одного из членов Комиссии в качестве своего заместителя.

в. Официальные заседания Комиссии будут происходить так часто, как это будет решено Главами Комиссии. В случае необходимости, любой из двух Глав Комиссии может потребовать созыва внеочередного заседания.

г. Посещаемость заседаний:

1. Все делегаты, их советники и эксперты.

2. Другие лица могут присутствовать на закрытых заседаниях по специальному приглашению и при взаимном согласии Глав делегаций.

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3. Открытие заседания могут происходить при ограниченном количестве лиц, присутствие которых взаимно согласовано между Главами делегаций.

д. Каждому заседанию должно предшествовать предварительное распределение предложенной повестки дня, проекта резолюции и других необходимых документов, которые должны быть вручены ответственным секретарям /см.ниже/ за два или три дня до заседания для последующего их распределения в надлежащей форме и на соответствующих языках. Повестка дня подлежит окончательному утверждению Комиссией в начале каждого заседания, но каждый из Глав Комиссии имеет право включить в повестку дня любой вопрос, который по его мнению входит в компетенцию Комиссии, определенную § § 2 и 3 раздела III, Корея, решения Московского Совещания.

е. Главными документами Комиссии являются: протоколы заседаний, повестка дня, резолюции и решения Комиссии, извещения и пресс-коммюнике.

ж. Все заседания ведутся на русском и английском языках. Все документы распределяются в Комиссии ответственными секретарями на обоих языках.

2. Работа Секретариата.

а. Два главных секретаря будут чередоваться в качестве ответственного секретаря Комиссии, так что национальность ответственного секретаря будет соответствовать национальности председателя Комиссии.

б. Обязанностью ответственного секретаря является:

1. Составление на основании инструкции от двух Глав комиссии повестки дня заседания, распределение их между членами Комиссии на соответствующих языках за 24 часа до начала каждого заседания.

2. Составление и распределение для изменений и поправок проектов протоколов всех заседаний Комиссии. В протоколы включаются краткие резюме дискуссий, а также все решения и заключения Комиссии. Протоколы не будут считаться окончательными и официальными до тех пор, пока они не будут предоставлены для поправок и утверждены Главами Комиссии или ими назначенными заместителями /обычно утверждение протоколов предыдущего заседания будет первым пунктом повестки дня для каждого последующего заседания/.

3. Сбор, перевод и распределение между членами Комиссии всех документов, переданных в Секретариат каждой делегации для обсуждения на заседании. Такие документы обычно распределяются не позже, чем за 24 часа до начала заседания, на котором они будут обсуждаться, с тем, чтобы они могли быть соответственно изучены перед заседанием.

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4. Перевод, распределение и опубликование на русском, английском и корейском языках всех решений, официальных об"явлений пресс-коммюнике и извещений, обоюдно разрешенных или указанных членами Комиссии.

5. Уведомление всех членов Комиссии и всех лиц, обоюдно приглашенных Комиссией, о времени и месте заседания.

6. Выполнение всех функций, перечисленных в п.п.1, 2, 3 и 5, для Комитетов и Подкомиссий, которые будут созданы по мере их необходимости.

Примечание: В решении заседания 20 марта 1946 г. относительно п.3 повестки дня /Положение о порядке работы Комиссии/ слово "совместный" будет заменено словом "ответственный" при упоминании Главных Секретарей Совместной Советско-Американской Комиссии.

3. Принятие общей повестки дня.

/Решение Совместной Комиссии № 3/.
/Американское предложение № 2 и Решение Совместной Комиссии № 3 приложены к протоколу/.

При обсуждении американского предложения, генерал ШТЫКОВ возразил против исключения параграфа 2а /3/ из Решения № 3 Совместной Комиссии, заявив, что Советская делегация придает большое значение подготовке декларации или политической платформе, на основе которой будет сформировано Временное Корейское Демократическое Правительство. Принимая власть, Корейское правительство изложит эту платформу перед народом. Существует большая разница между Положением о Временном Корейском Демократическом Правительстве и политической платформой, так как "В любой демократической стране после смены кабинетов, новое правительство, приходя к власти, обязательно выступает с декларацией или политической платформой, на основе которой оно предполагает строить свою работу".

Генерал БРАУН после заявления генерала ШТЫКОВА снял свое предложение опустить параграф 2а /3/ в решении № 3.

Далее генерал БРАУН предложил пункт 2а-4 решения № 3 заменить пунктом 3 американского предложения № 2.

Генерал ШТЫКОВ отклонил предложение генерала БРАУН, заявив, что в пункте 3 американского предложения № 2 не говорится конкретно об образовании правительства, а в пункте 2а /4/ это сформулировано более точно и ясно. Но, идя навстречу желанию американской делегации, генерал ШТЫКОВ согласился добавить новый параграф 2а/5/ к первоначальному решению № 3 в следующей редакции: "Порядок приема власти Временным Корейским Демократическим Правительством и порядок подбора аппарата для Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства".

Генерал БРАУН заявил, что Американская делегация примет первоначальное решение № 3 Совместной Комиссии с

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добавлением параграфа 2а /5/, как это было указано генералом ШТЫКОВЫМ, понимая, что редакция Совместного Решения № 3, как она принята Американской делегацией, никаким образом не ограничит силу решения Подкомиссии и самой Комиссии в дальнейшем определении метода подбора всего или части состава Временного Корейского Правительства.

## Р Е Ш Е Н И Е.

Совместная Комиссия согласилась изменить Решение № 3 и читать его в следующей редакции:

A. Работа Комиссии будет состоять из двух этапов:
Первый этап - выполнение параграфа 2 Московского решения о Корее.
Второй этап - выполнение параграфа 3 Московского решения о Корее.

B. Первый этап работы Комиссии включает следующие вопросы:
1. Условия и порядок консультации с демократическими партиями и общественными организациями.
2. Выработка рекомендаций о структуре и принципах организации Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства и местных органов власти /Временное Положение/.
3. Предварительная выработка политической платформы и других надлежащих мероприятий для будущего Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства.
4. Выработка рекомендации о персональном составе Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства.
5. Порядок приема власти Временным Корейским Демократическим Правительством и порядок подбора аппарата для Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства.

4. Организация и задачи Подкомиссий.

A. Подкомиссии.

Было решено при Совместной Комиссии создать три Подкомиссии за номерами 1, 2 и 3.

B. На Подкомиссии были возложены следующие задачи:

1. ПОДКОМИССИЯ № 1 - выполнение параграфа B/1/ Решения № 3 Совместной Комиссии.
2. ПОДКОМИССИЯ № 2 - выполнение параграфа B/2 и 3/ Решения № 3 Совместной Комиссии.
3. ПОДКОМИССИЯ № 3 - выполнение параграфа B/4 и 5/ Решения № 3 Совместной Комиссии.

B. Были назначены следующие председатели Подкомиссий

Подкомиссия № 1
Советский председатель - советник 1-го класса Г.И. ТУНКИН.
Американский председатель - министр А.С. БАНС.

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Подкомиссия № 2
Советский председатель - генерал-майор Н.Г. ЛЕБЕДЕВ.
Американский председатель - бригадный генерал Джон ВЭКЕРЛИНГ.

Подкомиссия № 3
Советский председатель - советник 2-го класса Г.М.БАЛАСАНОВ.
Американский председатель - д-р Кальвин Н. ДЖОЙНЕР.

5. Пересмотр Решения № 2 Совместной Комиссии.

Порядок информации общественности о работе Комиссии.

/Решение № 2 Совместной Комиссии и Американское предложение № 3 приложены к протоколу/.

Обсуждение этого пункта было отложено до следующего заседания.

6. Определение времени следующего заседания.

Следующее заседание было назначено на 23 мая 1947 года, в 13.30.

ГЛАВА АМЕРИКАНСКОЙ ДЕЛЕГАЦИИ
ГЕНЕРАЛ-МАЙОР

Альберт Е. БРАУН

ГЛАВА СОВЕТСКОЙ ДЕЛЕГАЦИИ
ГЕНЕРАЛ-ПОЛКОВНИК

Т.Ф. ШТЫКОВ

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СОВЕТСКО-АМЕРИКАНСКАЯ СОВМЕСТНАЯ КОМИССИЯ

Сеул, Корея

РЕШЕНИЕ СОВМЕСТНОЙ КОМИССИИ
№ 1

Совместная Комиссия, созданная 20 марта 1946 г., в г. Сеул, Корея, в соответствии с решением Московского Совещания Трех Министров Иностранных Дел, раздел III /Корея/ вынесла следующее решение:

ПОРЯДОК РАБОТЫ КОМИССИИ

1. Работа Совместной Комиссии

а. В состав Комиссии входит по одному главному председателю и по четыре члена от каждой из двух Союзных Держав.

б. Главы Делегаций, как председатели Комиссии, будут чередоваться еженедельно, но в отдельных случаях, когда будет на то обоюдное согласие, чередование может иметь место чаще. Как правило, национальность председателей Комитетов и Подкомиссий, которые могут быть созданы, будет чередоваться в соответствующие промежутки времени и в соответствии с национальностью председателя Комиссии. В отсутствие Главы Комиссии он назначает одного из членов Комиссии в качестве своего заместителя.

в. Официальные заседания Комиссии будут происходить так часто, как это будет решено Главами Комиссии. В случае необходимости любой из двух Глав Комиссии может потребовать созыва внеочередного заседания.

г. Следующие лица присутствуют на заседаниях Комиссии: Главы Комиссии /или, в случае их отсутствия, назначенные ими заместители/, члены Комиссии, советники и эксперты. Представители корейских демократических политических партий и общественных организаций могут присутствовать на заседаниях Комиссии по специальному приглашению, согласованному между Главами делегаций.

д. Каждому заседанию должно предшествовать предварительное распределение предложенной повестки дня, проекта резолюции и других необходимых документов, которые должны быть вручены ответственным секретарям /см. ниже/, за два или три дня до заседания для последующего их распределения в надлежащей форме и на соответствующих языках. Повестка дня подлежит окончательному утверждению Комиссией в начале каждого заседания, но каждый из Глав Комиссии имеет право включить в повестку дня любой вопрос, который по его мнению входит в компетенцию Комиссии, определенную §§ 2 и 3, раздела III, Корея, решения Московского Совещания.

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е. Главными документами Комиссии считаются следующие: протоколы заседаний, повестки дня, резолюции и решения Комиссии, официальные об"явления и пресс-коммюнике.

ж. Все заседания ведутся на русском и английском языках. Все документы распределяются в Комиссии ответственными секретарями на обоих языках.

2. Порядок работы Совместного Секретариата.

а. Состав /решение отложено на одну неделю, чтобы дать возможность секретарям делегаций изучить и представить свои предложения/.

б. Главные секретари чередуются в исполнении обязанности ответственного секретаря Комиссии таким образом, чтобы национальность ответственного секретаря соответствовала национальности Председателя Комиссии.

в. Обязанности. Обязанностями ответственного секретаря являются:

1. Составление, на основании инструкции от обоих Глав Комиссии, повестки дня заседания, распределение их между членами Комиссии на соответствующих языках, за 24 часа до начала каждого заседания.

2. Составление и распределение, для изменений и поправок, проектов протоколов всех заседаний Комиссии. В протоколы включаются краткие резюме дискуссии, а также все решения и заключения Комиссии. Протоколы не будут считаться окончательными и официальными до тех пор, пока они не будут представлены для поправок и утверждены Главами Комиссии или ими назначенными заместителями /обычно утверждение протоколов предыдущего заседания будет первым пунктом повестки дня для каждого последующего заседания/.

3. Сбор, перевод и распределение между членами Комиссии всех документов, переданных в секретариат каждой делегацией для обсуждения на заседании. Такие документы обычно распределяются не позже, чем за 24 часа до начала заседания, на котором они будут обсуждаться с тем, чтобы они могли быть соответственно изучены перед заседанием.

4. Перевод, распределение и опубликование на русском, английском и корейском языках всех решений, официальных об"явлений пресс-коммюнике и извещений, обоюдно разрешенных или указанных членами Комиссии.

5. Уведомление всех членов Комиссии и всех лиц, обоюдно приглашенных Комиссией, о времени и месте заседания.

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6. Выполнение всех обязанностей, перечисленных в пп. 1, 2, 3 и 5 для Комитетов и Подкомиссий, которые будут созданы по мере их необходимости. /Заседание от 20 марта 1946 года/.

ПРИМЕЧАНИЕ: В решении заседания 20 марта 1946 г. относительно п. 3 повестки дня /Положение о порядке работы Комиссии/, слово "совместный" будет заменено словом "ответственный" при упоминании главных секретарей Совместной Советско-Американской Комиссии.

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СЕКРЕТНО

Американское предложение № 1.

ПРОЕКТ

ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ ОБ ИЗМЕНЕНИИ РЕШЕНИЙ

СОВМЕСТНОЙ КОМИССИИ

РЕШЕНИЕ СОВМЕСТНОЙ КОМИССИИ № 1.

ПОРЯДОК РАБОТЫ СОВМЕСТНОЙ КОМИССИИ

1. Делопроизведство Совместной Комиссии.

   а. Совместная Комиссия будет состоять из Главы Комиссии и четырех представителей со стороны каждого из двух союзников.

   б. Пост председателя Комиссии будет чередоваться еженедельно между двумя Главами Комиссии, но, в исключительных случаях, по обоюдному соглашению, чередования могут происходить чаще. Как правило, национальность председателя комитетов и подкомитетов, какие необходимо будет создать, будет чередоваться в соответствующие промежутки времени согласно национальности председателя Комиссии. Если Глава Комиссии не может присутствовать на заседании, она назначает одного из своих представителей в качестве заместителя.

   в. Комиссия будет заседать так часто, как это будет решено двумя Главами Комиссии. В случае необходимости каждый из двух Глав может запросить особое заседание.

   г. Посещаемость заседаний:

      /1/ Все делегаты, их советники и эксперты;

      /2/ Иные лица могут присутствовать на закрытых заседаниях по особому приглашению и по взаимному соглашению Глав делегации.

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/3/ Открытые заседания могут происходить при ограниченном количестве лиц по взаимному соглашению глав делегаций.

д. Каждому заседанию будет предшествовать предварительная раздача предполагаемой повестки дня, проектов решений и других важных документов, которые будут представлены Ответственным Секретарям /см. ниже/ для раздачи в соответсвующей форме и языке за 2-3 дня до заседания. Повестка дня подлежит окончательному одобрению Комиссии в начале каждого заседания, но каждый Глава Комиссии имеет право включить в нее любой вопрос, состоящий по его мнению в компетенции Комиссии, определенной параграфами 2 и 3, Раздел 3, о Корее, Московской Конференции.

е. Главными документами Комиссии являются: протоколы заседаний, повестка дня, резолюции и решения Комиссий, извещения и пресс-коммюнике.

ж. Все заседания будут происходить на английском и русском языках, и все документы будут распределены в Комиссиях на двух языках Ответсвенными Секретарями.

2. Порядок работы Совместного Секретариата.

а. Совместный Секретариат Американско-Советской Совместной Комиссии будет состоять из ответственных секретарей обоих делегаций со своими устными и письменными переводчиками и необходимыми помощниками.

б. Два главных секретаря чередуются в качестве Генерального Секретаря Комиссии, так что национальность Генерального Секретаря будет соответ-

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ствовать национальности председателя Комиссии.

в. Обязанностью Ответственных Секретарей является:

1. Приготовление повестки дня заседаний на основании инструкции двух Глав Комиссии и раздача их за 24 часа перед каждым заседанием всем членам Комисии на соответсвующем языке.

2. Приготовление и раздача для дополнения и поправок проектов протоколов всех заседаний Комиссии. Эти протоколы должны включать краткое резюме дискуссий, равно как и всех решений и заключений Комиссии. Протоколы не будут считаться окончательными и официальными, пока они не будут представлены для дополнения и одобрения Главам Комиссии или их назначенным заместителям. /Обычно одобрение протоколов предыдущих заседаний будет первым пунктом на повестке каждого последующего заседания/.

3. Сбор, перевод и раздача членам Комиссии всех документов, представленных ей для разбора любой делегации. Таковые документы обычно должны быть розданы не позже, чем за 24 часа перед тем заседанием, на котором они будут обсуждаться, для достаточного ознакомления с ними перед заседанием.

4. Перевод, раздача и опубликование на русском, английском и корейском языках всех тех решений, прокламаций, пресс-коммюнике и оповещений, в отношении которых будет иметься совместной полномочие или инструкция Глав Комиссии.

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5. Извещение всех членов Комиссии и всех прочих лиц, приглашенных совместно Комиссией о времени и месте заседаний.

6. Выполнение всех функций, указанных в п.пп 1, 2, 3 и 5 для тех комитетов и подкомитетов Комиссии, которые будет найдено неуобходимым создать.

/Заседание 20 Марта 1946/

В согласии с решением на повестке дня, пар. 3, заседания 20 Марта 1946 г., слово "Совместный" заменить словом "Ответственный" в отношении главных секретарей Совместной Американско-Советской Комиссии.

/Заседание 22 Марта 1946г./

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СОВЕТСКО-АМЕРИКАНСКАЯ СОВМЕСТНАЯ КОМИССИЯ

Сеул, К о р е я

РЕШЕНИЕ СОВМЕСТНОЙ КОМИССИИ

№ 3

Совместная Комиссия, созданная 20 марта 1946 г., в г. Сеул, Корея, в соответствии с решением Московского совещания Трех Министров Иностранных Дел, раздел II /Корея/, вынесла следующее решение:

<u>Совместное соглашение по программе работы</u>

1. Работа Комиссии включает в себя два этапа:

   а. Первый этап - выполнение § 2 Московского решения о Корее.
   б. Второй этап - выполнение § 3 Московского решения о Корее.

2. На первом этапе определить нижеследующую программу работы /повестку дня/:

   а. 1. Условия и порядок консультации с демократическими партиями и общественными организациями.

   2. Выработка рекомендаций о структуре и принципах организации Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства и местных органов власти /Временное Положение/.

   3. Предварительная выработка политической платформы и других надлежащих мероприятий для будущего Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства.

   4. Выработка рекомендации о персональном составе Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства.

/Заседание от 29 марта 1946 г./

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СЕКРЕТНО

РЕШЕНИЕ СОВМЕСТНОЙ КОМИССИИ № 3

СОВМЕСТНОЕ РЕШЕНИЕ О ПРОГРАММЕ РАБОТЫ

Два этапа работы Комиссии:

1 - Выполнение параграфа 2 Московского решения о Корее

2 - Выполнение параграфа 3 Московского Решения о Корее

а. Первый этап работы Комиссии состоит из следующего:

(1.) Условия и порядок консультации с демократическими партиями и общественными организациями.

(2.) Выработка рекомендаций для структуры и принципов организации Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства и местных органов власти /временное положение/

(3.) Изучение существующих правительств Северной и Южной Кореи с целью передачи ими и принятия на себя Временным Правительством ответственностей существующих правительств, и рекомендация способов набора аппарата Временного Правительства.

American Proposal # 2

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СОВЕТСКО-АМЕРИКАНСКАЯ СОВМЕСТНАЯ КОМИССИЯ

Сеул, Корея

# РЕШЕНИЕ СОВМЕСТНОЙ КОМИССИИ

## № 2

Совместная Комиссия, созданная 20 марта 1946 года, в г. Сеул, Корея, в соответствии с решением Московского совещания Трех Министров Иностранных Дел, раздел III /Корея/, вынесла следующее решение:

## ВЫПУСК СОВМЕСТНЫХ ПРЕСС-КОММЮНИКЕ

1. Ввиду того, что народ вообще, а корейский особенно имеет право знать как можно больше о достижениях Совместной Комиссии по оказанию содействия при образовании Временного Правительства, Совместная Комиссия решает передавать прессе подробные совместные коммюнике после решения каждого вопроса, но не реже одного раза в неделю.
/Заседание от 20 марта 1946 г./.

2. Все документы, относящиеся к работе Комитетов, Подкомитетов и других подведомственных Комиссии органов будут считаться секретными и не будут разглашаться в прессе, кроме тех, по которым будет особая договоренность Глав Делегаций.
/Заседание от 22 марта 1946 г./.

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СЕКРЕТНО

Американское предложение №3

РЕДАКЦИЯ

ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ ОБ ИЗМЕНЕНИИ РЕШЕНИЯ

СОВМЕСТНОЙ КОМИССИИ

РЕШЕНИЕ СОВМЕСТНОЙ КОМИССИИ № 2

СОВМЕСТНОЕ ПРЕСС-КОММЮНИКЕ

1. Внимание всего мира сосредоточено на работе Американско-Советской Совместной Комиссии. Корейский народ глубоко заинтересован в старании Совместной Комиссии помочь образованию Корейского Правительства. Принимая во внимание эти факты, Комиссия постановила выпускать совместные бюллетени после каждого заседания и опубликовывать совместные детальные пресс-коммюнике после решения каждого главного вопроса, или в другое время по решению Комиссии. Самостоятельные пресс-коммюнике могут быть выпущены любой делегацией после представления письменной копии предполагаемого коммюнике другой делегации.
2. Работы заседаний закрытых сессий Совместной Комиссии, ее комитетов, подкомитетов и других подчиненных агенств будут считаться секретными, и все касающееся их может быть оглашено только как оговорено выше в параграфе № 1.

AMERICAN PROPOSAL # 3

Приложение 3.

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Secret

SECRET

US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea
Duk Soo Palace

Minutes

26th Meeting

23 May 1947

1330 hours

Duk Soo Palace

Seoul, Korea

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Present

| Representatives of American Delegation | Representatives of Soviet Delegation |
|---|---|
| Major General A. E. Brown (Chairman) | Colonel General T. F. Shtikov |
| Minister A. C. Bunce | Counsellor 1st Class G.I.Tounkin |
| Brigadier General John W. Weckerling | Major General N.G. Lebedeff |
| Mr. Calvin N. Joyner | Counsellor 2nd Class G. M. Balasanov |
| Colonel Lawrence J. Lincoln | Colonel T. I. Korkulenko |

Advisors and technical experts were also present.

Secretariat

Lt. Colonel W. H. Edwards (U.S.)
Colonel I. T. Avramenko (U.S.S.R.)

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Secret

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US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea

AGENDA

1. Review of Decision No. 2. (Order of Public Information of the work of the Commission) (Communique).

2. Setting of the time of the Next Meeting.

3. Joint Press Communiques.

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SECRET

1. Review of Decision No. 2 (Order of Public Information of the Work of the Commission)

(Communique)

(Decision No. 2 and American Proposal No. 3 attached)

In the 25th Meeting on 22 May General Brown handed the Soviet Delegation a written draft of the American Proposal No. 3 regarding the review of Joint Commission Decision No. 2.

General Shtikov declined the proposal of the American Delegation, presenting the following argument:

a. The daily publication of the communique is impossible for technical reasons alone, because the earlier practice indicated that questions require several days' work for their solution.

b. Therefore, the Soviet Delegation proposes to issue a communique after the solution of each question or at the end of each week, not binding itself with an obligation of publishing a communique every day.

General Brown declined the proposal by General Shtikov stating that:

a. The conditions under which the Commission is working this year differ considerably from the conditions under which it worked last year.

b. The Joint Commission Decision No. 2 limits the Joint Commission too much. Therefore, the American Delegation proposes to eliminate entirely the original Joint Commission Decision No. 2 and to leave the question of press information to the personal discretion of the two heads of the delegations.

General Shtikov declined the proposal of General Brown, for the following reasons:

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a. General Brown's proposal contradicts his own expressed thought that the Joint Commission represents a single staff.

b. Unilateral communiques will result in having discussions in the meeting room of the Commission carried into the newspapers. This would hardly be of benefit to the Joint Commission. Further, General Shtikov proposed the following draft of this paragraph:

> "Attention of the whole world is centered upon the work of the Joint Soviet American Commission. The Korean people are deeply interested in the work of the Joint Commission in establishing the Korean government. Taking this into consideration, the Commission will issue joint detailed communiques upon the decision of the heads of the delegations."

The second paragraph of the American proposal No. 3 is accepted in its original wording.

General Brown stated that the American Delegation will accept this wording, with the addition of the following phrase to the last sentence of paragraph 1:

> "Having this in mind, the Joint Commission decides to issue detailed press communiques as decided by either of the Chief Commissioners."

General Shtikov declined General Brown's proposal, stating that in order to inform the public of the work of the Joint Commission we formulated paragraph 1 which says that the joint detailed communiques are to be published upon Joint decisions of the Chief Commissioners. This will assure unity in our work and there will be no difference in the interpretation of the matters being discussed, and it will result only in benefit to the Joint Commission.

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General Brown proposed rewording of paragraph 1 of the American Proposal No. 3 in the following manner:

> "The attention of the whole world is focused on the proceedings of the Joint US-USSR Commission. The Korean people are vitally interested in the efforts of the Joint Commission to assist in the formation of a Korean Government.
>
> "Recognizing these facts, the Commission resolves to publish detailed joint communiques after the settlement of each major question, or at other times decided by the Commission. Each Chief Commissioner, at his discretion, may meet with the press and inform them on matters regarding the work of the Commission, not of a secret nature."

General Shtikov stated that the Soviet Delegation considers it inexpedient to bind itself with additional obligations to call press conferences. Should the American Delegation wish to conduct such conferences which will not contradict the mutual agreements and decisions regarding the joint communiques, as stated in paragraphs 1 and 2, the Soviet Delegation cannot oppose this.

General Brown stated that the American Delegation accepts the Joint Commission Decision No. 2 as agreed upon in meetings of the Joint Commission sessions of 20 and 22 March 1946, on the basis that it is understood that nothing in this agreement will prevent the Chief Commissioner of either delegation from having press conferences as he sees fit, providing that in those conferences nothing of a secret nature is disclosed.

DECISION

The US-USSR Joint Commission accepted original Joint Decision No. 2 as agreed upon in the meeting of the Joint Commission, Sessions of 20 March 1946, and 22 March 1946.

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Setting the time of the next meeting.

General Shtikov stated that as long as the questions requiring the joint meeting of the Commission have been already decided, he does not see any necessity to have a meeting tomorrow, and suggested that the chairmen of the Subcommissions begin work on Monday. The next meeting of the Joint Commission to be decided in accordance with the work of Subcommissions.

Joint Press Communique.

General Shtikov replying to General Brown's question expressed the desire to issue a joint communique of the results of yesterday's and today's meetings.

DECISION

The secretaries were directed to draft joint communiques of May 24, 1947, for subsequent approval by heads of the delegations.

ALBERT E. BROWN
Major General, U.S.A.
Chief of U.S. Delegation

T. F. SHTIKOV
Colonel General
Chief of Soviet Delegation

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AMERICAN PROPOSAL #3

DRAFT

# PROPOSALS FOR THE AMENDMENT OF JOINT COMMISSION DECISIONS

## JOINT COMMISSION DECISION NO. 2

## JOINT PRESS RELEASES

1. The attention of the world is focused on the proceedings of the US - USSR Joint Commission. The Korean people are vitally interested in the efforts of the Joint Commission to assist in the formation of a Korean Government. Recognizing these facts, the Commission resolves to issue joint bulletins after each session and to publish detailed joint communiques after the settlement of each major question or at other times decided by the Commission. A unilateral communique may be issued by either delegation after furnishing the other delegation a written copy of the proposed communique.

2. The proceedings of the closed sessions of the Joint Commission and of its committees, subcommittees and other subordinate agencies shall be considered secret, and any matter pertaining to them will be divulged only as specified in paragraph 1 above.

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Secret

S E C R E T

U.S. - SOVIET JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea

JOINT COMMISSION DECISION NO. 2.

The Joint Commission established 20 March 1946 at Seoul, Korea, in accordance with Section III (Korea) of the Decision of the Communique of the Moscow Conference of the Three Ministers of Foreign Affairs, agreed upon the following points:

JOINT PRESS RELEASES

1. Inasmuch as the public in general and the Korean people in particular have the right to know as much as possible of the efforts of the Joint Commission to assist the formation of a Korean Government, the Commission resolves to issue detailed Joint Communiques to the press after the settlement of each question but not less than once each week.
(Session of 20 March 1946.)

2. All documents pertaining to the proceedings of Committees, Sub-committees and other subordinate agencies of the Commission shall be considered secret and shall not be divulged in the press except those mutually agreed to between the heads of delegations.
(Session of 22 March 1946.)

A. V. ARNOLD
Major General, U.S.A.
Chief of U.S. Delegation

T. F. SHTIKOV
Colonel General
Chief of Soviet Delegation



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Secret

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СЕКРЕТНО

СОВЕТСКО-АМЕРИКАНСКАЯ СОВМЕСТНАЯ КОМИССИЯ

Сеул, Корея

Дворец ТУК-СУ

ПРОТОКОЛ ЗАСЕДАНИЯ 23 МАЯ 1947 ГОДА, 13.30

№ 26

ПРИСУТСТВОВАЛИ:

| Представители Американской делегации | Представители Советской делегации |
|---|---|
| Генерал-майор А.Е. БРАУН /председатель/ | Генерал-полковник Т.Ф. ШТЫКОВ |
| Министр США А.С. БАНС | Советник 1-го класса Г.И. ТУНКИН |
| Бригадный генерал Джон В ЭКЕРЛИНГ | Генерал-майор Н.Г. ЛЕБЕДЕВ |
| Г-н Кальвин Н. ДЮЙНЕР | Советник 2-го класса Г.М. БАЛАСАНОВ |
| Полковник Лоуренс Дж. ЛИНКОЛЬН | Полковник Т.И. КОРКУЛЕНКО |

Также присутствовали советники и технические эксперты.

СЕКРЕТАРИАТ:

ПодПолковник В.Г. ЭДВАРДС /США/

Полковник И.Т. АВРАМЕНКО /СССР/

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П О В Е С Т К А  Д Н Я:

Пересмотр Решения № 2
/порядок информации общественности о работе
Комиссии /коммюнике/.

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**Пересмотр решения № 2 /порядок информации общественности о работе Комиссии /коммюнике/.**

/Решение № 2 и американское предложение № 3 приложены к протоколу/.

На 25-м заседании 22 мая генерал БРАУН вручил Советской делегации письменный проект американского предложения № 3 о пересмотре решения № 2.

Генерал ШТЫКОВ отклонил предложение Американской делегации, выдвинув следующие аргументы:

а/ Ежедневное опубликование коммюнике невозможно даже по одним техническим причинам, так как предшествовавшая практика работы показала, что бывают такие вопросы, над решением которых необходимо несколько дней работать;

б/ Поэтому, Советская делегация предлагает издавать коммюнике после решения каждого вопроса или после того, как пройдет неделя, не связывая себя обязательством публиковать коммюнике каждый день.

Генерал БРАУН, отклонив предложение генерала ШТЫКОВА, заявил, что:

а/ Условия, в которых работает Комиссия в настоящем году, значительно отличаются от условий, в которых она работала в прошлом году;

б/ Совместное решение № 2 слишком ограничивает Совместную Комиссию, поэтому Американская делегация предлагает совершенно ликвидировать совместное решение № 2, а вопрос информации прессы оставить на личное усмотрение двух глав делегаций.

Генерал ШТЫКОВ отклонил предложение генерала БРАУН, мотивируя это тем, что:

а/ Предложение генерала БРАУН противоречит им же самим высказанной мысли, что Совместная Комиссия является единым штабом;

б/ Односторонние коммюнике приведут к тому, что дискуссия из зала заседания Комиссии будет перенесена на страницы газет. Это обстоятельство вряд-ли принесет пользу Совместной Комиссии.

Далее генерал ШТЫКОВ предложил следующую редакцию этого пункта: "Внимание всего мира сосредоточено на работе Совместной Советско-Американской Комиссии. Корейский народ глубоко заинтересован в работе Совместной Комиссии по созданию Корейского Правительства. Принимая это во внимание, Комиссия будет выпускать подробные совместные детальные пресс-коммюнике по решению глав делегаций".

Второй пункт американского предложения № 3 принимается в его первоначальной формулировке.

Генерал БРАУН заявил, что Американская делегация примет эту формулировку с добавлением в последнее предложение параграфа 1 следующей фразы: "Принимая это во внимание, Комиссия будет выпускать подробные пресс-коммюнике по усмотрению главы каждой делегации".

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Генерал ШТЫКОВ отклонил предложение генерала БРАУН, заявив, что для того, чтобы информировать общественное мнение о работе Совместной Комиссии, мы сформулировали параграф 1, который гласит о том, чтобы публиковать совместные детальные пресс-коммюнике по решению глав делегаций. Это будет определять единство в нашей работе и не будет разнобоя в освещении материалов, и может сослужить только в пользу Совместной Комиссии.

Генерал БРАУН предложил формулировать параграф 1 американского предложения № 3 следующим образом: "Внимание всего мира сосредоточено на работе Совместной Советско-Американской Комиссии. Корейский народ глубоко заинтересован в стараниях Совместной Комиссии помочь образованию Корейского Правительства".

Принимая во внимание эти факты, Совместная Комиссия постановила выпускать совместные детальные пресс-коммюнике по решению каждого главного вопроса или во время, определенное Комиссией. Каждый председатель делегации может встречаться с представителями прессы по своему усмотрению и информировать их относительно работы Совместной Комиссии по вопросам несекретного порядка".

Генерал ШТЫКОВ заявил, что Советская делегация считает нецелесообразным связывать себя дополнительными обязательствами по созыву пресс-конференций. Если Американская делегация желает проводить подобные конференции, которые не будут противоречить обоюдной договоренности и решению о совместном коммюнике, изложенному в параграфах 1 и 2, - то Советская делегация не может этому воспрепятствовать.

Отвечая генералу ШТЫКОВУ, генерал БРАУН заявил, что Американская делегация принимает совместное решение № 2 в прежней редакции, принятой 20 и 22 марта 1946 года при условии, что ничто не может воспрепятствовать главам обеих делегаций созывать пресс-конференции по своему усмотрению постольку, поскольку на этих пресс-конференциях не будут обсуждаться вопросы секретного порядка.

## Р Е Ш Е Н И Е

Совместная Советско-Американская Комиссия приняла первоначальное совместное решение № 2, принятое на заседании Совместной Комиссии 20 и 22 марта 1946 года.

Определение времени следующего заседания.

Генерал ШТЫКОВ заявил, что поскольку вопросы, требующие совместного заседания Комиссии, уже решены, он не видит необходимости в завтрашнем заседании и предложил поручить главам Подкомиссий приступить к работе в понедельник. Необходимость же созыва следующего заседания Совместной Комиссии определится в соответствии с работой Подкомиссий.

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Совместное пресс-коммюнике.

Генерал ШТЫКОВ на вопрос генерала БРАУНА высказал желание издать совместное коммюнике о результатах вчерашнего и сегодняшнего заседаний.

РЕШЕНИЕ

Секретарям дано указание составить к 24 мая 1947 г. совместное коммюнике для последующего его утверждения главами делегаций.

ГЛАВА АМЕРИКАНСКОЙ ДЕЛЕГАЦИИ
ГЕНЕРАЛ-МАЙОР

Альберт Е. БРАУН

ГЛАВА СОВЕТСКОЙ ДЕЛЕГАЦИИ
ГЕНЕРАЛ-ПОЛКОВНИК

Т.Ф. ШТЫКОВ

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СОВЕТСКО-АМЕРИКАНСКАЯ СОВМЕСТНАЯ КОМИССИЯ

Сеул, Корея

# РЕШЕНИЕ СОВМЕСТНОЙ КОМИССИИ

## № 2

Совместная Комиссия, созданная 20 марта 1946 года, в г. Сеул, Корея, в соответствии с решением Московского совещания Трех Министров Иностранных Дел, раздел II /Корея/, вынесла следующее решение:

## ВЫПУСК СОВМЕСТНЫХ ПРЕСС-КОММЮНИКЕ

1. Ввиду того, что народ вообще, а корейский особенно имеет право знать как можно больше о достижениях Совместной Комиссии по оказанию содействия при образовании Временного Правительства, Совместная Комиссия решает передавать прессе подробные совместные коммюнике после решения каждого вопроса, но не реже одного раза в неделю.
/Заседание от 20 марта 1946 г./.

2. Все документы, относящиеся к работе Комитетов, Подкомитетов и других подведомственных Комиссии органов будут считаться секретными и не будут разглашаться в прессе, кроме тех, по которым будет обоюдная договоренность глав делегаций.
/Заседание от 22 марта 1946 г./.

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Американское предложение № 3

РЕДАКЦИЯ

ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ ОБ ИЗМЕНЕНИИ РЕШЕНИЙ

СОВМЕСТНОЙ КОМИССИИ

РЕШЕНИЕ СОВМЕСТНОЙ КОМИССИИ № 2

СОВМЕСТНОЕ ПРЕСС-КОММЮНИКЕ

1. Внимание всего мира сосредоточено на работе Американско-Советской Совместной Комиссии. Корейский народ глубоко заинтересован в старании Совместной Комиссии помочь образованию Корейского Правительства. Принимая во внимание эти факты, Комиссия постановила выпускать совместные бюллетени после каждого заседания и опубликовывать совместные детальные пресс-коммюнике после решения каждого главного вопроса, или в другое время по решению Комиссии. Самостоятельные пресс-коммюнике могут быть выпущены любой делегацией после представления письменной копии предполагаемого коммюнике другой делегации.

2. Заседания закрытых сессий Совместной Комиссии, ее комитетов, подкомитетов и других подчиненных агенств будут считаться секретными, и все касающееся их может быть оглашено только как оговорено выше в параграфе № 1.

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SECRET

US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea
Duk Soo Palace

OFFICIAL RECORD COPY

Minutes

27th Meeting

29 May 1947

1330 Hours

Duk Soo Palace

Seoul, Korea

Present

Representatives of
American Delegation

Major General A. E. Brown
Minister A. C. Bunce
Brigadier General John Weckerling
Mr. Calvin N. Joyner
Colonel Lawrence J. Lincoln

Representatives of
Soviet Delegation

Colonel General T. F. Shtikov (Chairman)
Counsellor 1st Class G.I. Tounkin
Major General N. G. Lebedeff
Counsellor 2nd Class G. M. Balasanov
Colonel T. I. Korkulenko

Advisors and technical experts were also present.

Secretariat

Colonel I. T. Avramenko (USSR)
Lt. Colonel W. H. Edwards (US)



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SECRET

US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea

A G E N D A

1. Adoption of the minutes of the preceding meetings.
2. Report of the chairmen of the Joint Subcommission No, 2 regarding their work.
3. Report of the chairmen of the Subcommission No. 1 regarding their work.
4. Setting of the time for the next meeting.

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1. Adoption of the minutes of preceding meetings.

Minutes of the 25th Meeting on 22 May 1947 were approved.

Minutes of the 26th Meeting on 23 May 1947 were not ready for consideration.

Inasmuch as the minutes of the 26th Meeting were not adopted by the heads of the delegations, General Shtikov stated that in view of the article appearing in the newspaper "Stars and Stripes" regarding the press conference, conducted by General Brown, the Soviet Delegation proposes a revision of the decision accepted on 23 May regarding the order of public information of the work of the Joint Commission.

General Shtikov made a statement regarding this matter the full text of which is attached (Incl. No. 1).

General Brown, in reply to General Shtikov, stated that the American Delegation will study the proposal of the Soviet Delegation and will be ready to discuss it at the meeting of the Joint Commission in connection with the adoption of the minutes of the 26th Meeting.

2. Report of the Chairmen of Subcommission No. 2 Regarding their work.

Reporting the work of Subcommission No. 2 - the chairmen of the Subcommission, General Lebedeff and Brigadier General Weckerling, stated that Subcommission No. 2 deliberated upon a list of problems regarding the structure and principles of organization of the Provisional Democratic Government and local government (Provisional Charter) and came to a mutual agreement to propose to the Joint Commission for adoption the questionnaire accepted last year.

The heads of the delegations approved the proposal of Subcommission No. 2 and agreed to accept its recommendation.

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DECISION

1. The US-USSR Joint Commission accepted, without change, the following questionnaire concerning the Provisional Charter for the Provisional Korean Democratic Government as approved in the Twentieth Meeting, 27 April 1946:

> "Questionnaire to be submitted to democratic parties and social organizations of North and South Korea regarding the Provisional Charter for the Provisional Korean Democratic Government.

Request your point of view concerning the structure and principles of the organization of a Provisional Korean Democratic Government and local organs of authority (Provisional Charter) to be given to the Joint Commission (...date...). It is desired that your reply state your views on the following subjects in sufficient detail that these replies can be used in compiling the Provisional Charter:

1. Rights of the people. (Bill of Rights. For example, freedom of speech, press, universal suffrage, religion, assembly; inviolability of personal freedom; equality of sexes, and others)

2. The general type or character of provisional government to be established.

3. The organ or organs of authority of the central government to perform the executive and legislative functions.

   (a) Is it necessary to give the Provisional Korean Government the right to make laws before the creation of a legislative organ founded upon general elections?

   (b) Composition and structure of the organ or organs to perform these functions (For example: Organization, designation and function of the ministries; designation of the chief executive or body to perform the chief executive functions; organization, designation and functions of any organ to perform the legislative functions).

   (c) Powers and duties of the various ministers and officials.

   (d) Election or appointment and replacement of ministers and other principal members of the organ or organs to perform the legislative and executive functions (For example: Terms of office, succession to office; removal from office).

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(e) Method of discharging executive and legislative functions.

4. Local organs of authority, their formation, structure, powers and duties.

(a) Method of selection of local authorities. (Should the local authorities of provinces, counties, cities, townships, towns and villages be elected? If elected, then on what principles should the elections be conducted? If appointed, then by whom?)

(b) Composition and structure of the local organs of authority of provinces, counties, cities, townships, towns and villages, to include the designation, duties, and rights of local authorities.

(c) Jurisdiction, powers and duties of the local organs of authority (provinces, counties, cities, townships, towns and villages.)

5. Judicial Organs.

(a) Composition (For example: Type, size, and number of courts, establishment of any other judicial organizations.)

(b) Powers and duties of courts and other judicial bodies.

(c) Selection and replacement of judicial personnel.

(For example: Election or appointment of members, term of office, removal from office.)

6. Method of changing and amending Provisional Charter.

Subjects not listed above which appear appropriate for inclusion in the Provisional Charter may be included in your reply."

2. The US-USSR Joint Commission charged Subcommission No. 2 with the responsibility of presenting to the Joint Commission their comments concerning the questionnaire, adopted by the Joint Commission regarding the political platform for the future Provisional Korean Democratic Government, with the understanding that the Joint Commission will review the proposals of the Joint Subcommission No. 2 at the next regular meeting.

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3. Report of the chairmen of Joint Subcommission No. 1 regarding their work.

During the consideration of this matter, General Shtikov stated that ~~inasmuch as the American~~ representative of Joint Subcommission No. 1, Mr. Bunce, pressed for the revision of the decision accepted by the Joint Commission last year, the Soviet Delegation offered the following proposal:

a. Not to discuss this question at this meeting, because the Soviet Delegation is studying it at the present moment and will state in detail its point of view on this matter only at the next meeting of the Joint Commission.

b. Inasmuch as the adoption of the coordinated decision on the order of consultation with the democratic parties and social organizations is being held up, the Soviet Delegation offers the following:

(1) To publish in the press the text of the declaration contained in the Joint Communique #5, and also a questionnaire with the announcement of the Joint Commission that all the Korean Democratic parties and social organizations which will sign the designated document, may submit to the Joint Commission in written form, not later than 20 June, their considerations on matters connected with the establishment of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government.

Adoption of this proposal will give an opportunity to the Korean parties and social organizations to begin immediately the working out of their considerations.

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(2) To instruct Joint Subcommission No. 1 to work out and submit for the approval of the heads of the delegations on 31 May the text of such communication for press publication.

General Brown objected to the proposal of the Soviet Delegation to release to the press the questionnaire and declaration contained in Joint Communique #5 for the following reasons:

a. Publication of this document in the Korean press is useless and even harmful, because the Korean democratic parties and social organizations, having signed it, will consider the question of their consultation with the Joint Commission decided. In the event that subsequently the Joint Commission for some reason may decide to exclude any of these parties from participating in the consultation, such action may create a number of complications. Further, General Brown read a statement, in which he expressed the position of the American Delegation. The full text of General Brown's statement is enclosed. (Incl. No. 2). In reply to General Brown, General Shtikov stated that the Soviet Delegation has already introduced a proposal not to disquss this question today. The American Delegation refuses to accept the agreed decisions of last year. Therefore, we must study carefully this important question which has exceptional significance in the work of the Joint Commission.

b. The Soviet Delegation insists on a decision of the Joint Commission to publish immediately the declaration stated in Joint Communique #5, with the indication that the democratic parties and social organiza-

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tions, willing to participate in the consultations with the Joint Commission, may sign this declaration and submit it to the Joint Commission.

c. This will not influence the working out of the order of consultation with the parties, but, on the contrary will expedite our work and will enable the parties to submit the signed declaration, and will enable the Joint Commission to acquaint itself with the number of the parties and organizations which are willing to participate in the consultation with the Joint Commission.

d. The questions included for consultation with the parties and social organizations are vitally important to the Korean nation. Having received these questions. the Korean people will see that the Joint Commission does not work alone, but in the close cooperation with the Korean Democratic parties and social organizations.

4. Setting of the time for the next meeting.

At the proposal of General Shtikov, the next meeting was scheduled for 31 May 1947, 1300 hours.

T. F. SHTIKOV
Colonel General
Chief of Soviet Delegation

ALBERT E. BROWN
Major General, U.S. Army
Chief of U.S. Delegation

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INCLOSURE "1"

STATEMENT

CONCERNING PUBLIC INFORMATION OF THE WORK OF THE JOINT COMMISSION

Soviet delegation read in the newspaper "Stars and Stripes" of May 25, a news item, entitled "The Americans scored a partial victory".

In this item Roy Roberts says that the head of the American delegation Major General Brown conducted a press conference on which he stated: "The Commission decided to give the head of the American delegation the right to have unofficial meetings with the representatives of the press and to inform them of the matters of non-secret nature".

It further states that the American delegation of the Joint Commission at the meeting of May 23, 1947, purportedly proposed that all the meetings of the Commission were to be open to the correspondents.

The Soviet delegation considers such information in the press non-objective and not conforming to the actual facts.

In order to be objective in the press and the public information of the work of the Joint Commission, the Soviet delegation presents a proposal to review the decision accepted at the meeting of May 23, 1947, of the order of public information of the work of the Joint Commission and to adapt the following draft of this decision:

1. The Joint Commission issued detailed joint communique of the work of the Commission at the end of each meeting.

2. The heads of the corresponding delegations, at their discretion, may conduct press conferences and inform the representatives of the press of the work of the Joint Commission within the limits reached in the coordinated decisions and with the provision not to divulge the materials of secret nature.

Inclosure 1

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STATEMENT ON US POSITION ON CONSULTATION

(Joint Decision No. 4)

At a meeting of Subcommission Number 1, Minister A. C. Bunce and Mr. G. F. Tounkin - Chairmen, Dr. Bunce presented the American Delegation draft of a revised decision Number 4. Mr. Tounkin presented a proposed Russian revision.

In comparing these documents, two major differences of proposal is evident, namely:

1. The number of parties and social organizations to be consulted.

2. The insertion in the decision of a conditioned statement of the three conditions presented by General Hodge in his letter to General Chistiakov of December 24 and unconditionally accepted by Mr. Molotov in his reply of May 10th, 1947, to Marshall's letter of 2 May 1947.

Reference the question of consultation,

The basis of argument advanced in support of the Russian view is that tentative agreement was reached at the prior meeting of this Commission over a year ago to consult thirty parties and social organizations. This proposal, while discussed as a possible basis of agreement for inclusion in Decision No. 4, was only conditionally accepted by the Joint Commission.

Section III (Korea) of the Moscow Agreement of 27 December 1945, para. 2, states:

"In preparing their proposals, the Commission shall consult with the Korean Democratic Parties and Social Organizations."

Therefore, it is clear that the Moscow Decision does not provide for any exclusion or limitation on the number of democratic, political parties and social organizations to be consulted by the Joint Commission.

The document does not say that consultation will be with thirty-forty - fifty, etc., of the Korean parties, but with the Korean parties - clearly meaning all.

INCLOSURE 2

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During the last session of the Joint Commission on 17 April 1946 the Soviet and American Delegations reached a decision covering conditions of consultation with democratic parties and social organizations which was published as Communique No. 5. This decision stated that "The Joint Commission will consult with Korean democratic parties and social organizations which are truly democratic in their aims and methods and which will subscribe to the declarations in Communique No. 5.

However, after six weeks of discussion, on May 6, 1946, the Joint Commission was forced to adjourn when it became evident that it was impossible to reconcile Soviet and American interpretations of the conditions for consultation with Korean democratic parties and social organizations.

Since May 1946 there have been several exchanges of letters between the local Commanders and between the Foreign Ministers. This correspondence, particularly that of Mr. Molotov, has emphasized the necessity of broad consultation.

In his letter to Marshall of April 19th, 1947, Molotov stated:

"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

"The Soviet Government closely adhering their policy toward Korea to the program planned in the Moscow Agreement, believes the following to be points of primary importance:

"Part 1. The establishment of a Provisional Democratic Korean Government on the basis of a wide-scale of participation of Korean democratic parties and social organizations..."

In his letter to Molotov of May 2, 1947, Marshall stated:

"You mention three points which the Soviet Government believes to be of primary importance in its policy toward 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

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beginning been accepted by the United States Government as a basis to its policy of assiting in the establishment of a self-governing sovereign Korea..."

In his letter to Marshall of 10 May 1947, Molotov stated:

"The Joint Commission must consult those democratic parties and organizations which uphold fully the Moscow Decision on Korea."

Mr. Molotov did not say must consult thirty of those parties, etc., but must consult those parties, that is - all of those parties. Here he again emphasizes the wide-scale participation previously stressed by him.

In his letter to General Hodge of 6 August 1946, General Chistiakov stated:

"The Soviet Delegation was motivated by the necessity for the exact fulfillment of the Moscow Decision of Three Foreign Ministers ..."

How can you insist on the exact fulfillment of one provision of the Moscow Decision while at the same time demanding abrogation of another provision - a provision which your superiors have specifically taken the US to task for violating and which they have insisted be fully complied with, which insistance the United States has agreed to fully meet?

General Hodge in his letter to General Chistiakov of 1 November 1946, stated:

"The United States believes that all Korean democratic parties and social organizations should be permitted to make known their desires in the formation of their own government."

General Chistiakov in his letter to General Hodge of 26 November 1946, stated:

"1. The Joint Commission must consult with those democratic parties and organizations which uphold fully the Moscow Decision on Korea."

It is readily apparent from the extracts of documents quoted above that the proposal of the American Delegation does in fact meet the views expressed by General Chistiakov, Mr. Molotov and General

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Marshall, the requirements of the Moscow Agreement and the solemn agreement recently concluded by our governments and transmitted to this Commission for their guidance in our present task.

Reference second major difference in the proposals of the two Delegations, namely the question of inserting in Decision Number 4 the three points established as a basis of agreement between the Soviet and the American Government for the reconvention of this Commission.

The American Delegation cannot accept the proposal now made to publish in Decision No. 4 only part of the basic understanding reached by our governments. This proposal in fact is a repetition of a similar proposal made in paragraph 2 of General Chistiakov's letter of 28 February 1947 to General Hodge, namely:

"In reference to paragraph 2 of my proposals, I should like to explain that the Soviet Delegation considers it expedient that parties and organizations which will take part in consultation with the Joint Commission be informed beforehand that they must not designate for consultation such representatives who have compromised themselves by actively voicing opposition to the Moscow Decision."

General Chistiakov's letter of 28 February 1947 was not answered by General Hodge. The condition proposed by General Chistiakov as quoted above was not accepted by the United States and is not binding on the American Delegation.

While General Chistiakov refused to accept the three points contained in General Hodge's letter of December 24, 1946, without further amendment, Mr. Molotov did accept without modification the three provisions in General Hodge's letter. Either Mr. Molotov did not agree with the proposals advanced by General Chistiakov in his letter of February 28, 1947, or he was willing to waive them. The American Delegation must therefore consider the proposal now advanced by the Soviet Delegation as contrary to the specific agreement reached between Mr. Molotov and General Marshall and is therefore forced to reject it.

The proposals made in General Hodge's letter of December 24th and accepted by Mr. Molotov and General Marshall as a basis for resumption

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of these negotiations were in fact counter proposals to agreements presented by General Chistiakov in his letter to General Hodge of November 26, 1946. In order to fully understand the meaning of the accepted proposals, the proposals as originally submitted by General Chistiakov in his letter of November 26, 1946, must also be examined.

Proposal No. 1 as presented by General Chistiakov read:

The Joint Commission must consult with those democratic parties and organizations which uphold fully the Moscow Decision on Korea."

General Hodge replied:

"Signing the declaration in Communique No. 5 will be accepted as a declaration of good faith with respect to upholding fully the Moscow Decision and will make the signatory party an organization eligible for initial consultation."

Proposal No. 2 as presented by General Chistiakov read:

"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."

General Hodge replied:

"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 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 No. 3 as presented by General Chistiakov read:

"Parties and social organizations invited for consultation with the Joint Commission must not and will not voice opposition nor will they incite others to voice opposition to the Moscow Decision and the work of the Joint Commission. If such be the case, such parties and social organizations, by mutual agreement of both delegates will be excluded from further consultation with the Joint Commission."

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General Hodge replied:

It is suggested that it be reworded as follows: 'Individuals, parties and social organizations invited for consultation with the Joint Commission shall not after signing Communique No. 5 foment or instigage 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 No. 5 do foment or instigage 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."

In his reply of 28 February 1947, however, the Soviet Commander in North Korea rejected as essential part of these proposals and insisted on a formula which would result in eliminating the majority of representative Korean leaders from consultation. This proposal was not acceptable to the United States and closed the correspondence between the two Commands in Korea.

On 9 April 1947, Secretary of State Marshall submitted a written request to Foreign Minister Molotov calling for the reconvening of the Joint Commission on the basis of respect for the democratic right of freedom of opinion. In his reply of 19 April 1947, Foreign Minister Molotov proposed that the Joint Commission resume its work on 20 May 1947 on the basis of "an exact execution of the Moscow Agreement on Korea..."

On 2 May 1947 Secretary Marshall replied to Mr. Molotov as follows:

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 8th 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 rights of freedom of opinion. In making this statement I had, and

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have , in mind the well-known position of the Government of the United States that 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 prepare to cooperate with the Commission."

Mr. Molotov in his reply of May 7, 1947, accepted the three conditions contained in General Hodge's letter of December 24, 1946. He did not dispute nor take any exception to the statements of Mr. Marshall above quoted.

In his letter to Mr. Molotov of 13 May 1947, Mr. Marshall stated

"I have received your letter of May 7, 1947, and am pleased to note agreement of your Government to reconvening of the Joint Commission on the basis of the proposals made in American Commander's letter of December 24, 1946, to the Soviet Commander in Korea. Those proposals authorized by this government are identical in purpose to statement contained in the second paragraph of my letter of May 2, 1947. I am instructing the American Commander in Korea to make immediate preparation for reconvening the Commission in Seoul."

The American Delegation, of course, is required to hphold this interpretation and cannot deviate from it.

The above quoted agreements formally accepted by your government and by my government as the basis for reconvening this Commission are simple, clear and specific.

In order to meet these commitments, the widest possible consultation is necessary. The US proposals envisage initial consultation with all political parties and social organizations that sign Communique No. 5, apply for consultation, have a membership of over 1,000 and have branches in two or more provinces. As a result of the vigorous political interest of Koreans south of the 38th parallel, which is expressed by the existence of a large number of political parties and social organizations expressing all shades of political opinion, it is essential that the broadest possible consultation be

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carried out. The basic procedure for consultation is outlined in the proposal of the American Subcommission No. 1.

In regard to eligibility, the position of the US Delegation is that statements of opinion regarding the Moscow Agreement do not affect the eligibility of parties or organizations for consultation, and that any democratic, political or social organization signing Communique No. 5 is acceptable for initial consultation.

Subsequent to signing this Communique, however, individuals, parties or organizations can be excluded from further consultation by mutual agreement according to proposals 2 and 3 set forth in General Hodge's letter of 24 December 1946.

The US position is based on its desire to avoid the conflicts arising from restrictive consultation in order that we may move forward to the speedy establishment of a Korean Provisional Democratic Government in conformity with the wishes of the Korean people.

It is requested that the Soviet Delegation promptly accept the US proposal in order that call may be issued to democratic parties and social organizations desiring to consult with this Commission to sign and submit the declaration contained in Communique No. 5.



INCLOSURE 2

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Секретно.

СОВЕТСКО-АМЕРИКАНСКАЯ СОВМЕСТНАЯ КОМИССИЯ.

Сеул. Корея.

Дворец ТУК-СУ.

ПРОТОКОЛ ЗАСЕДАНИЯ 29 МАЯ 1947 ГОДА, 13.30

№ 27

ПРИСУТСТВОВАЛИ:

| Представители Советской делегации | | Представители Американской делегации | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Генерал-полковник /Председатель/ | Т.Ф.ШТЫКОВ | Генерал-майор | А.Е.БРАУН |
| Советник I-го класса | Г.И.ТУНКИН | Министр США | А.С.ВАНС |
| Генерал-майор | Н.Г.ЛЕБЕДЕВ | Бригадный генерал | Джон ВЭКЕРЛИНГ |
| Советник 2-го класса | Г.М.БАЛАСАНОВ | Г-н Кальвин | Н.ДЖОЙНЕР |
| Полковник | Т.И.КОРКУЛЕНКО | Полковник | Лоуренс Дж.ЛИНКОЛЬН |

Также присутствовали советники и технические эксперты.

СЕКРЕТАРИАТ :

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Полковник | И.Т.АВРАМЕНКО | /СССР/ |
| Подполковник | В.Г.ЭДВАРДС | /США/ |

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СОВЕТСКО-АМЕРИКАНСКАЯ
СОВМЕСТНАЯ КОМИССИЯ

Сеул, Корея.

П О В Е С Т К А  Д Н Я :

1. Утверждение протоколов предшествовавших заседаний.

2. Доклад председателей подкомиссии № 2 о своей работе.

3. Доклад председателей подкомиссии № I о своей работе.

4. Определение времени следующего заседания.

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1. Утверждение протоколов предшествовавших заседаний.

Протокол № 25 заседания от 22 мая 1947 года был утвержден главами обеих делегаций.

Протокол № 26 заседания от 23 мая 1947 года не был готов для утверждения.

Поскольку протокол № 26 не был утвержден главами делегаций, генерал ШТЫКОВ заявил, что ввиду появившегося в газете "Старс энд Страйпс" сообщения о пресс-конференции, проведенной генералом БРАУН, Советская делегация вносит предложение пересмотреть принятое на заседании 23 мая решение о порядке информации общественности о работе Совместной Комиссии.

Генерал ШТЫКОВ сделал по этому поводу заявление, полный текст которого приложен к протоколу /приложение № I/.

Генерал БРАУН, отвечая генералу ШТЫКОВУ, заявил, что Американская делегация изучит предложение Советской делегации и готова обсудить его на заседании Совместной Комиссии при утверждении протокола № 26.

2. Доклад председателей подкомиссии № 2 о своей работе.

Докладывая о работе подкомиссии № 2, председатели подкомиссии генерал ЛЕВЕДЕВ и бригадный генерал ВЭКЕРЛИНГ констатировали, что подкомиссия № 2 обсудила перечень вопросов о структуре и принципах организации Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства и местных органов власти /Временное положение/ и пришла к обоюдному согласию - предложить Совместной Комиссии на утверждение вопросник, принятый в прошлом году.

Главы делегаций одобрили предложения подкомиссии № 2 и согласились принять выработанный ею вопросник.

Р е ш е н и е .

I. Советско-Американская Совместная Комиссия согласилась оставить без изменений следующий вопросник по Временному положению Временного Корейского Демократического правительства в редакции, утвержденной на 20-ом заседании 27 апреля 1946 г.

"Перечень вопросов для консультации с корейскими демократическими партиями и общественными организациями Северной и Южной Кореи по вопросу - выработка рекомендаций о структуре и принципах организации Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства и местных органов власти /Временное Положение/.

Просьба изложить Вашу точку зрения относительно структуры и принципов организации Временного Корейского Демократического правительства и местных органов власти /Временное положение/ и передать Совместной Комиссии /дата/. Желатель-

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но, чтобы в Вашем ответе была изложена Ваша точка зрения по следующим вопросам достаточно подробно с тем, чтобы эти ответы могли быть использованы при составлении Временного Положения:

I. Права народа. /Декларация прав. Например, свобода слова, печати, всеобщего избирательного права, вероисповедания, собраний; неприкосновенность личности, равенство пола и другие/.

2. Общая форма или характер Временного Правительства, которое должно быть образовано.

3. Орган или органы власти Центрального правительства по выполнению исполнительных и законодательных функций.

а/ Нужно ли предоставить Временному Правительству право издавать законы до создания законодательного органа на основе проведения всеобщих выборов;

б/ состав и структура органа или органов по выполнению таких функций /например: организация, наименование и функции министерств; наименование главного исполнительного лица или органа по выполнению главных исполнительных функций; организация, наименование и функции какого-либо органа по выполнению законодательных функций/;

в/ полномочия и обязанности различных министров и должностных лиц;

г/ избрание или назначение и замена министров и других главных должностных лиц, органа или органов по выполнению исполнительных и законодательных функций /например: срок службы, преемственность по службе, освобождение от должности/;

д/ порядок исполнения законодательных и исполнительных функций.

4. Местные органы власти, их образование, структура, полномочия и обязанности:

а/ Метод создания местных органов власти /должны ли местные органы власти провинций, областей, городов, уездов и деревень избираться или назначаться? Если избираться, то на каких принципах выборы должны быть проведены? Если назначаться, то кем? /.

б/ организация и структура местных органов власти провинций, областей, городов, уездов и деревень, включая наименование, обязанности и права местных органов;

в/ круг деятельности, права и обязанности местных органов власти /провинций, областей, городов, уездов и деревень/.

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5. Судебные органы:

а/ организация судебных органов /например: количество, характер и типы судов, создание иных других юридических организаций/;

б/ права и обязанности судов и других юридических организаций;

в/ подбор и замена судебного персонала /например: выборы или назначение членов, срок службы, смещение/.

6. Порядок изменения и дополнения Временного Положения.

Вопросы, не упомянутые выше, которые Вы считаете нужным включить во Временное Положение, могут быть внесены в Ваш ответ".

П. Поручить подкомиссии № 2 представить Совместной Комиссии свои замечания по вопроснику о политической платформе для будущего Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства с тем, чтобы Комиссия могла рассмотреть предложения подкомиссии № 2 на очередном заседании.

3. Доклад председателей подкомиссии № I о своей работе.

Перейдя к обсуждению этого пункта, генерал ШТЫКОВ заявил, что поскольку американский представитель в подкомиссии № I г-н БАНС настаивал на изменении решения, принятого Совместной Комиссией в прошлом году, Советская делегация вносит следующее предложение:

а/ не обсуждать этот вопрос на настоящем заседании, так как Советская делегация в настоящий момент изучает его и сможет подробно изложить свою точку зрения по данному вопросу лишь на очередном заседании Совместной Комиссии;

б/ поскольку задерживается принятие согласованного решения о порядке консультации с демократическими партиями и общественными организациями, Советская делегация вносит предложение:

I/ опубликовать в печати текст декларации, содержащейся в коммюнике № 5, а также вопросник с извещением Комиссии о том, что все корейские демократические партии и общественные организации, которые подпишут указанный документ, могут представить в Совместную Комиссию, в письменном виде, не позже 20 июня свои соображения по вопросам, связанным с образованием Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства.

Принятие этого предложения даст возможность корейским партиям и общественным организациям немедленно приступить к выработке своих соображений.

2/ Поручить подкомиссии № I разработать и представить на утверждение глав делегаций 31 мая текст такого сообщения для опубликования в печати.

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Генерал БРАУН возразил против предложения Советской делегации - опубликовать в печати вопросник и декларацию, содержащуюся в коммюнике № 5, мотивируя это тем, что:

Публикование в корейской печати этого документа бесполезно и даже вредно, так как корейские демократические партии и общественные организации, подписав его, будут считать вопрос своей консультации с Совместной Комиссией решенным. Если же позднее Комиссия, по некоторым причинам, решит отвести какую-либо из этих партий от участия в консультации, то это может вызвать ряд осложнений.

И далее генерал БРАУН зачитал свое заявление, в котором обосновывал позицию Американской делегации в Подкомиссии № I.

Полный текст заявления генерала БРАУН приложен к протоколу /приложение № 2/.

Генерал ШТЫКОВ, возражая генералу БРАУН, заявил, что:

а/ Советская делегация уже внесла предложение о том, чтобы этот вопрос сегодня не обсуждать. Американская делегация отказывается взять за основу согласованные решения прошлого года, поэтому нам необходимо тщательно изучить этот важный вопрос, имеющий исключительное значение для работы Комиссии.

б/ Советская делегация настаивает на принятии решения Совместной Комиссии о том, чтобы сейчас опубликовать декларацию, изложенную в коммюнике № 5 с указанием того, чтобы демократические партии и общественные организации, желающие принять участие в консультации с Совместной Комиссией, могут подписать эту декларацию и сдать в Совместную Комиссию.

в/ Это не повлияет на разработку порядка консультации с партиями, а, наоборот, - ускорит нашу работу и даст возможность партиям представить подписанную декларацию, а Совместной Комиссии - ориентироваться в том, сколько партий и организаций желают принять участие в консультации с Комиссией.

г/ Вопросы, включенные для консультации с партиями и общественными организациями, являются жизненно важными для корейской нации. Получив эти вопросы, корейский народ увидит, что Комиссия работает не одна, а в тесном сотрудничестве с корейскими демократическими партиями и общественными организациями.

4. <u>Определение времени следующего заседания</u>.

По предложению генерала ШТЫКОВА, следующее заседание было назначено на 31 мая 1947 г. в 13.30.

ГЛАВА СОВЕТСКОЙ ДЕЛЕГАЦИИ
ГЕНЕРАЛ-ПОЛКОВНИК

Т.Ф.ШТЫКОВ

ГЛАВА АМЕРИКАНСКОЙ ДЕЛЕГАЦИИ
ГЕНЕРАЛ-МАЙОР

А.Е.БРАУН

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Приложение № 1

# З А Я В Л Е Н И Е

## ПО ВОПРОСУ ИНФОРМАЦИИ ОБЩЕСТВЕННОСТИ О РАБОТЕ СОВМЕСТНОЙ КОМИССИИ

Советская делегация прочитала в газете "Старс энд страйпс" от 25 мая с.г. сообщение под заголовком: "Американцы одержали частичную победу".

В этом сообщении Рой Робертса говорится, что глава Американской делегации генерал-майор БРАУН провел пресс-конференцию, на которой заявил, что "Комиссия приняла решение - предоставить главе Американской делегации право иметь неофициальные встречи с представителями печати и знакомить их с вопросами, не имеющими секретного характера".

Далее в сообщении говорится, что Американская делегация на заседании Совместной Комиссии 23 мая с.г. якобы предлагала, чтобы все заседания Комиссии были открыты для корреспондентов.

Советская делегация считает такое сообщение в печати необ"ективным и не соответствующим действительности.

Для того, чтобы быть об"ективным при информации прессы и общественности о работе Совместной Комиссии, Советская делегация вносит предложение пересмотреть принятое на заседании 23 мая с.г. решение о порядке информации общественности о работе Совместной Комиссии и предлагает принять следующую редакцию этого решения:

1. Совместная Комиссия выпускает подробные совместные пресс-коммюнике о работе Комиссии после каждого своего заседания.

2. Главы соответствующих делегаций, по своему усмотрению, могут проводить пресс-конференции и информировать представителей прессы о работе Совместной Комиссии в рамках достигнутых согласованных решений и с тем, чтобы не разглашать материалов секретного характера.

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Приложение № 2

# ЗАЯВЛЕНИЕ О ПОЗИЦИИ США ПО ВОПРОСУ КОНСУЛЬТАЦИИ

/Совместное решение № 4/

На заседании Подкомиссии № I посланником г-ном БАНСОМ был представлен американский проект пересмотренного решения № 4, русский проект был представлен г-ном ТУНКИНЫМ.

При сравнении этих документов выявились две основные различные точки зрения, а именно:

I. О числе партий и общественных организаций, с которыми нужно консультироваться;

2. Вопрос о включении в решение условного заявления о трех условиях, предложенных генералом ХОДЖЕМ в его письме генералу ЧИСТЯКОВУ от 24 декабря и полностью принятое В.М. МОЛОТОВЫМ в его ответе от I0 мая 1947 г. на письмо г-на МАРШАЛЛА от 2 мая 1947 года.

Вопрос о консультации.

Основной аргумент выдвинутый Советской делегацией в поддержку ее точки зрения является то, что свыше года тому назад на предшествующих заседаниях Комиссии было достигнуто пробное соглашение о консультациях с 30 партиями и общественными организациями.

Это предложение, рассматривавшееся как возможная основа соглашения о включении в решение № 4 данного вопроса, было только условно принято Совместной Комиссией.

В параграфе 2, раздела III Московского соглашения от 27 декабря 1945 года сказано:

"При выработке своих предложений Комиссия должна консультироваться с корейскими демократическими партиями и общественными организациями".

Поэтому ясно, что Московское решение не предусматривает какого-либо исключения или ограничения числа демократических политических партий и общественных организаций, с которыми должна будет консультироваться Совместная Комиссия.

В соглашении не сказано, что консультация будет с 30, 40, 50 и т.д. корейскими партиями, но с корейскими партиями вообще - понятно, что со всеми.

На последнем заседании Совместной Комиссии I7 апреля 1946 г. между Советской и Американской делегациями было достигнуто решение относительно условий консультации с демократическими партиями и общественными организациями, которое и было опубликовано ввиде коммюнике № 5.

В этом решении сказано, что "Совместная Комиссия будет консультироваться с корейскими демократическими партиями и общественными организациями, которые являются действительно демократическими в своих целях и методах, и которые и подпишут декларацию, изложенную в коммюнике № 5.

Однако, после 6-недельного обсуждения, 6 мая Совместная Комиссия была вынуждена прервать свою работу, когда стало очевидным то, что нельзя согласовать Советскую и Американскую интерпретацию условий консультации с корейскими демократическими партиями и общественными организациями.

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После мая 1946 г.местные командующие и министры Иностранных Дел несколько раз обменялись письмами. В переписке, и особенно в письмах В.М.Молотова подчеркнута необходимость широкой консультации.

В своем письме МАРШАЛЛУ от 19 апреля 1947 года МОЛОТОВ заявил:

"Советская делегация настаивала на широком привлечении к консультациям Комиссией таких партий и организаций. Американская же делегация исключила участие целого ряда крупных демократических организаций Южной Кореи..." и

"Советское правительство, строго придерживаясь в своей политике в отношении Кореи программы, намеченной Московским соглашением, считает первоочередными задачами следующее:

I. Создание Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства на основе широкого участия корейских демократических партий и общественных организаций, ...."

В своем письме МОЛОТОВУ от 2 мая 1947 года МАРШАЛЛ заявил:

"Вы упоминаете три пункта, которые по мнению Советского Правительства, имеют первостепенное значение в его политике в отношении Кореи. Ваше заявление относительно важности создания Временного Демократического Корейского Правительства, на основе широкого участия корейских демократических партий и общественных организаций, было с самого начала принято правительством Соединенных Штатов в качестве основы его политики оказания помощи в деле создания самоуправляющейся суверенной Кореи".

В своем письме секретарю МАРШАЛЛУ от 10 мая 1947 года МОЛОТОВ заявил: "Совместная Комиссия должна консультироваться с теми демократическими партиями и организациями, которые полностью поддерживают Московское решение о Корее".

Г-н МОЛОТОВ не сказал, что мы должны консультироваться с 30 такими партиями и т.д., но что мы должны консультироваться с такими партиями, т.е.со всеми этими партиями. Здесь он опять делает ударение на широком участии и, что он подчеркивал ранее.

В своем письме г-ну ХОДЖУ от 6 августа 1946 года генерал ЧИСТЯКОВ заявил:

"Советская делегация в своей работе руководствовалась необходимостью строгого выполнения Московского Совещания Трех Министров Иностранных Дел".

Как можно настаивать на точном выполнении одного из условий Московского решения и в то же время требовать устранения другого условия, в связи с которым Ваши руководители упрекали США в его нарушении и в отношении которого они настаивали, чтобы оно полностью выполнялось, и в отношении чего Соединенные Штаты полностью пошли навстречу?

Г-н ХОДЖ в своем письме ЧИСТЯКОВУ от I ноября 1946 года заявил:

"США считают, что все корейские демократические партии и общественные организации должны получить возможность высказывать свои пожелания при образовании их собственного правительства".

Генерал ЧИСТЯКОВ в своем письме генералу ХОДЖУ от 26 ноября 1946 года заявил:

"I. Совместная Комиссия должна консультироваться с теми демократическими партиями и организациями, которые полностью поддерживают Московское решение о Корее".

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Совершенно ясно из выдержек, процитированных мной выше документов, что предложение Американской делегации действительно идет навстречу пожеланиям, выраженным генералом ЧИСТЯКОВЫМ, г-ном МОЛОТОВЫМ и генералом МАРШАЛЛОМ, требованиям Московского соглашения и торжественному соглашению недавно заключенному нашими правительствами и переданному этой Комиссии для руководства в нашей настоящей работе.

Теперь относительно второго основного расхождения между предложениями двух делегаций, а именно по вопросу о включении в решение № 4 трех пунктов, принятых в качестве основы соглашения между Советским и Американским правительствами для возобновления работы Комиссии.

Американская делегация не может принять сделанного сейчас предложения о том, чтобы опубликовать в решении № 4 только часть основного взаимопонимания, достигнутого нашими правительствами. Это предложение по сути является повторением подобного же предложения, содержащегося во 2-м пункте письма генерала ЧИСТЯКОВА от 28 февраля 1947 г. генералу ХОДЖУ, а именно:

"По пункту второму моих предложений я хотел бы пояснить, что Советская делегация считает целесообразным, чтобы партии и организации, которые будут участвовать в консультации с Совместной Комиссией, были бы заранее осведомлены о том, что они же должны выделять для консультации таких представителей, которые скомпрометировали себя активными выступлениями против Московского решения".

На письмо генерала ЧИСТЯКОВА от 28 февраля генерал ХОДЖ не ответил. Условие, предложенное генералом ЧИСТЯКОВЫМ, так как это было цитировано выше, Соединенными Штатами не было принято и не связывает Американскую делегацию.

В то время, как генерал ЧИСТЯКОВ отказался принять 3 пункта, содержащихся в письме генерала ХОДЖА от 24 декабря 1946 года, без дальнейшей поправки, г-н МОЛОТОВ принял без изменений 3 пункта, упомянутых в письме генерала ХОДЖА. Г-н МОЛОТОВ или не согласился с предложениями, выдвинутыми генералом ЧИСТЯКОВЫМ в его письме от 28 февраля 1947 года, или же он пожелал временно отложить их рассмотрение. Поэтому Американская делегация должна считать предложение, сделанное сейчас Советской делегацией, как противоречащее особому соглашению, достигнутому между г-ном МОЛОТОВЫМ и генералом МАРШАЛЛОМ и, ввиду этого вынуждено отклонить его.

Предложения, сделанные в письме ХОДЖА от 24 декабря и принятые г-ном МОЛОТОВЫМ и генералом МАРШАЛЛОМ в качестве основы для возобновления этих переговоров являлись, в сущности, контрпредложениями по отношению к соглашениям, предложенных ЧИСТЯКОВЫМ в его письме ХОДЖУ от 26 ноября 1946 г. Для того, чтобы полностью понять значение принятых предложений, необходимо также рассмотреть предложения, которые были первоначально сделаны генералом ЧИСТЯКОВЫМ в письме от 26 ноября 1946 года.

Предложение № I как оно было определено генералом ЧИСТЯКОВЫМ, гласит:

"Совместная Комиссия должна консультироваться с теми демократическими партиями и организациями, которые полностью поддерживают Московское решение о Корее".

Генерал ХОДЖ ответил:

"Подписание декларации, содержащейся в коммюнике № 5 будет принято как заявление о добром намерении

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полностью поддерживать Московское решение и подписавшим ее партиям или организациям, дает право быть выдвинутыми для первоначальной консультации".

Предложение второе, как оно было представлено генералом ЧИСТЯКОВЫМ, гласит:

"Партии и общественные организации, привлеченные к консультации с Совместной Комиссией, не должны выделять для консультации таких представителей, которые скомпрометировали себя активными выступлениями против Московского решения".

Генерал ХОДЖ ответил:

"Я считаю, что партия или организация, сделавшая такое заявление, имеет право назначить такого представителя, который по ее мнению сможет наилучшим образом предстаавить Совместной Комиссии ее взгляды по выполнению Московского решения. Однако, если такой представитель, по совершенно веским причинам, будет считаться антагонистичным по отношению к выполнению Московского решения или к одной из союзных держав, то Совместная Комиссия, после взаимного соглашения, сможет потребовать, чтобы партия, сделавшая такое заявление /декларацию/, выделила вместо него другого представителя.

Предложение № 3, как оно было представлено генералом ЧИСТЯКОВЫМ, гласит:

"Партии и общественные организации, привлеченные к консультации с Совместной Комиссией не должны и не будут выступать или подстрекать других к выступлению против Московского решения и работы Совместной Комиссии. В противном случае, такие партии и общественные организации соглашением глав обеих делегаций будут отстранены от дальнейших консультаций с Совместной Комиссией".

Генерал ХОДЖ ответил:

"Предлагается следующая формулировка:

"Лица, партии или общественные организации, приглашенные для консультации с Совместной Комиссией не должны после подписания коммюнике № 5 подстрекать или разжигать активные выступления против работы Совместной Комиссии или одной из союзных держав, а также выступать против выполнения Московского решения.

Те лица, партии или общественные организации, которые после подписания декларации, содержащейся в коммюнике № 5 будут разжигать или подстрекать активные действия против работы Совместной Комиссии или одной из союзных держав, а также выступать против выполнения Московского соглашения, будут исключены из дальнейшей консультации с Совместной Комиссией. Решение об исключении таких лиц, партий или общественных организаций, будет приниматься соглашением двух делегаций Совместной Комиссии".

Командующий Советскими войсками в Корее в своем письме от 28 февраля 1947 г., однако, отверг существенную часть этих предложений и настаивал на принятии формулировки, которая отстранила бы большинство корейских лидеров от консультации.

Это предложение оказалось неприемлемым для США и переписка между двумя командующими в Корее прекратилась.

9 апреля 1947 г. Государственный Секретарь США МАРШАЛЛ направил Министру Иностранных Дел СССР В.М. МОЛОТОВУ письменное предложение о возобновлении работы Совместной Комиссии на основе уважения к демохратическому праву и свободи мнения. В своем ответном письме от 19 апреля 1947 г.

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Министр Иностранных Дел СССР В.М. МОЛОТОВ предложил, чтобы Совместная Комиссия возобновила свою работу 20 мая 1947 г. на основе "точного выполнения Московского соглашения о Корее..."

В ответ на письмо г-на МОЛОТОВА г-н Д. МАРШАЛЛ прислал 2 мая письмо следующего содержания:

"В целях устранения какого либо недоразумения в будущем в отношении фразы "точного выполнения", я хочу раз"яснить свое толкование этой фразы. В моем письме Вам от 8 апреля я заявлял о том, что Совместной Комиссии следует поручить ускорить "свою работу согласно условия Московского соглашения на основе уважения к демократическому праву свободы мнения". Делая это заявление, я имел и имею в виду хорошо известную позицию правительства Соединенных Штатов, заключающуюся в том, что корейские представители демократических партий и общественных организаций, при условии что они готовы сотрудничать с Комиссией, не должны быть отстранены от консультации с Комиссией по поводу образования Временного Корейского Правительства из-за взглядов, которых они могут придерживаться или которые они возможно высказывали в прошлом относительно будущего правительства их страны".

7 мая 1947 г. В.М. МОЛОТОВ направил г-ну МАРШАЛЛУ письмо в котором он, МОЛОТОВ, принял 3 предложения, выдвинутые в письме генерала ХОДЖА от 24 декабря 1946 года. Г-н МОЛОТОВ не оспаривал и не возражал против заявлений г-на МАРШАЛЛА, приведенных выше.

Г-н МАРШАЛЛ в своем письме В.М. МОЛОТОВУ от 13 мая 1947 г. указал:

"Я получил Ваше письмо от 7 мая 1947 г. и я рад отметить согласие Вашего правительства на созыв вновь Совместной Комиссии на основе предложений, сделанных в письме Американского командующего от 24 декабря 1946 г. Советскому командующему в Корее. Эти предложения были санкционированы моим правительством и по своим целям идентичны заявлению, содержащемуся во втором параграфе моего письма от 2 мая 1947 г. Я даю указание Американскому командующему в Корее провести немедленное приготовление к созыву Комиссии в Сеуле".

Совершенно очевидно, что Американская делегация должна придерживаться этой интерпретации и не может от нее отклониться.

Приведенные выше соглашения, официально принятые Вашим и моим правительствами за основу для возобновления работы Комиссии, являются простыми, ясными и определенными.

Для того, чтобы Комиссия смогла успешно справиться со своими задачами, необходимо проведение возможно широкой консультации.

Предложения Американской делегации предусматривают первоначальную консультацию со всеми политическими партиями и общественными организациями, которые подписали коммюнике № 5 и подадут заявление о допущении их к консультации, насчитывающие членов партии более 1000 человек и имеющие филиалы в двух или более провинциях.

Ввиду значительного политического интереса проявляемого со стороны корейцев, живущих к Югу от 38 параллели и выраженного наличием большого количества политических партий и общественных организаций, представляющих все оттенки политического мнения, является существенным проведение наиболее широкой консультации.

Основной порядок консультации изложен в предложении Американской Подкомиссии № I.

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Позиция Американской делегации в вопросе права партий на консультацию заключается в том, что выражения мнений относительно Московского соглашения не должны повлиять на право партий или организаций быть привлеченными к консультации, и что всякая демократическая, политическая или общественная организация, подписавшая коммюнике № 5, приемлема для первоначальной консультации.

Однако, согласно 2-и 3 предложений письма генерала ОДЖА от 24 декабря 1946г. лица, партии или организации, подписавшие коммюнике № 5, в дальнейшем могут быть исключены из консультации совместным взаимным соглашением. Позиция Американской делегации основывается на ее желании избежать конфликтов из-за ограничительной консультации, чтобы мы могли итти вперед к быстрому учреждению Корейского Временного Правительства в соответствии с желанием корейского народа.

Желательно, чтобы Советская делегация скорее приняла Американское предложение с тем, чтобы в дальнейшем опубликовать обращение к демократическим партиям и общественным организациям, желающим консультироваться с комиссией, подписать и представить декларацию коммюнике № 5.

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US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea

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Minutes

28th Meeting

31 May 1947

1330 Hours

Duk Soo Palace

Seoul, Korea

Present

| Representatives of Soviet Delegation | Representatives of American Delegation |
|---|---|
| Colonel General T. F. Shtikov, Chairman | Major General A. E. Brown |
| Counsellor 1st Class G. I. Tounkin | Minister A. C. Bunce |
| Major General N. G. Lebedeff | Brigadier General John Weckerling |
| Counsellor 2nd Class G. M. Balasanov | Mr. Calvin N. Joyner |
| Colonel T. I. Korkulenko | Colonel L. J. Lincoln |

Advisors and technical experts were also present

Secretariat

Colonel I. T. Avramenko (USSR)
Lt. Colonel W. H. Edwards (US)

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## AGENDA

1. Approval of the minutes of the previous meetings.
2. Continuation of discussion of the order of consultation.
. with political parties and social organizations.
3. Report of Subcommission #2 on the results of the work on the questionnaire on political platform for the future Provisional Korean Democratic Government.
4. Joint press communique.
5. Setting of the time of the next meeting.

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1. Approval of the minutes of the preceding meetings.

The minutes of the 26th and 27th Meetings of 23 May and 29 May 1947 respectively were not ready for approval.

Before passing on to the consideration of the next item on the agenda, General Shtikov suggested reopening the discussion of the proposal made by the Soviet Delegation at the last meeting, concerning the review of the decision regarding the order of public information of the work of the Joint Commission (Incl. #1).

General Shtikov presented the following reasons for the review of this decision:

a. The correspondent of the newspaper "Stars and Stripes" referring to the statement of General Brown, stated that the decision supposedly accepted by the Joint Commission gave the right to the head of the American Delegation to hold unofficial meetings with the representatives of the press to inform them about the work of the Joint Commission, regarding the questions of a non-secret nature. Actually there was no such decision.

b. The Chief of the Soviet Delegation has the same rights to conduct such press conferences as the Chief of the American Delegation.

c. Therefore, the Soviet Delegation, in order to avoid all vagueness and misunderstanding, presents a proposal giving the right to the heads of both delegations to conduct press conference and to inform the representatives of the press on the work of the Joint Commission, at their discretion and within the limits of mutual decisions.

General Brown, in reply to General Shtikov, stated that:

a. The head of the American Delegation denied having made the statement printed in the "Stars and Stripes". This statement was an interpretation of the matter by an American correspondent. Lacking full and correct information, American correspondents often resort to conjecture and sometimes distort facts.

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b. The newspaper "Stars and Stripes" is not an official publication, and the American Army does not control it. It has the same status as any other American newspaper.

Passing on to the thorough consideration of General Shtikov's proposal about the final wording of the decision regarding public information of the work of the Joint Commission, General Brown accepted the proposal of General Shtikov as a basis, introducing into it several amendments and corrections.

Following a brief discussion of the amendments introduced by General Brown, the Joint Commission adopted the following wording of the decision on the order of public information of the work of the Joint Commission:

DECISION

(1) The Joint Commission issues joint bulletins after each session and publishes detailed joint communiques after the settlement of each major question or at other times decided by the Chief Commissioners.

(2) The heads of the delegations, at their discretion, may conduct press conferences and inform the representatives of the press of the work of the Joint Commission within limits of the joint bulletins and communiques, agreed upon, and other matters not of a secret nature.

2. Continuation of the Discussion on the order of Consultation with Democratic Parties and Social Organizations.

General Shtikov made a statement in which he defined the position of the Soviet Delegation in the Joint Subcommission #1. The complete text of this statement is attached. (Incl. #2)

Simultaneously General Shtikov presented two drafts of the joint communiques for immediate publication in the press.

The complete texts of the communiques are attached. (Incls. #3 and #4)

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Two communiques presented by the Soviet Delegation proposed an immediate publication of the declaration set forth in the joint Communique #5 and the questionnaires regarding the political platform, the structure, and the principles of organization of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government and local organs of authority (Provisional Charter).

General Brown, in reply to the statement of General Shtikov, stated:

a. The American Delegation requires time to translate this statement into English and to study its contents before the American Delegation will be able to express its views.

b. It is believed possible that a satisfactory basis of approach to this question may be found in the papers presented by the Soviet Delegation.

c. However, regarding the publication in the press of the communiques presented by the Soviet Delegation, the American Delegation cannot agree to the publication to the Korean people of anything concerning consultation until an agreement is reached as to the number of democratic parties and social organizations with which we will consult.

General Shtikov, replying to General Brown, presented the following arguments clarifying the proposal of the Soviet Delegation:

a. Publication in the press of the Joint Communique #5 will expedite the work of the Joint Commission in many respects, because during future compilation of the lists of parties and social organizations invited for consultation, the Joint Commission will have at its disposal definite facts as to which parties and social organizations desire to participate in the consultation.

b. Publication of the questionnaires will expedite the work of the Joint Commission in many respects because it will

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enable the parties and social organizations, even now, to begin the preparation of their proposals and replies to the questions set forth by the Joint Commission.

c. The necessity for publication of these documents will become more obvious if we bear in mind that the Joint Commission, according to the letter of the USSR Foreign Minister V.M. Molotov, is limited in time for its work and must submit its recommendations to the two governments on the matter of establishment of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government in July - August 1947.

In reply to General Shtikov, General Brown stated that:

a) The only objections to the publication of this document is the fact that there are no decisions on the part of the Joint Commission regarding which parties and social organizations the Joint Commission will consult or the method of consultation.

b) It is necessary to agree on a definition which will determine which parties and social organizations shall be consulted. In order to reach such a definition, the American Delegation proposes that any party or social organization having more than one thousand members and which has branches in two or more provinces should, for the purpose of consultation, be considered a political party or social organization.

c) If the Soviet Delegation desires to remove all limitations, the American Delegation is willing to discuss this with the Soviet Delegation. It is essential to future progress that the Soviet Delegation and the American Delegation agree on what definition a political party or social organization must meet to be regarded as such under the terms of the Moscow Decision.

d) It is possible that without prior resolution of these two points, some parties and organizations which have signed the declaration set forth in the Joint Communique #5 may be excluded from consultation by a future decision of the Joint Commission.

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General Shtikov replying to the above stated remarks of General Brown, said that:

a) The Soviet Delegation does not make any proposals concerning the limitation of the number of parties and social organizations with which the Joint Commission will consult, and it also does not represent itself as an authority on the disputed number of thirty parties and social organizations to be eligible for consultation. This number was proposed by the American Delegation last yea since the American Delegation objects to the number thirty at the present time, the Soviet Delegation also agrees not to limit the number of parties and social organizations which will be invited for consultation.

b) The Soviet Delegation in this question is guided by the strict decisions and instructions reached by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and stated in the three points.

c) In regard to the statement of General Brown that until the Joint Commission reaches a decision on the question of which parties and social organizations should be invited for consultation, and the method of consultation, it is possible that there never will be any consultations; The Soviet Delegation considers that we must reach the agreement and consult with Korean democratic parties and social organizations, because the Korean people are awaiting the formation of their democratic government.

As the result of this discussion, according to the suggestion made by the head of the American Delegation, it was agreed to submit this question to the Joint Subcommission #1, in order that it would prepare a draft of the coordinated decision for the next meeting of the Joint Commission.

3. Report of the Joint Subcommission #2 about the results of work regarding the questionnaire on the political platform for the future Provisional Korean Democratic Government.

Because of the prolonged discussion of the second point on the agenda, this question was not discussed by the Joint Commission.

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4. Regarding the Joint Press-Communique.

It was decided to issue the joint press-communique concerning the work of both the Joint Subcommissions and the Joint Commission during the preceding week. The compilation of the draft of the press-communique was entrusted to Mr. Volenko of the Soviet Delegation and to Mr. Prostov of the American Delegation.

5. Setting the time of the next meeting.

The next meeting was set for 2 June 1947 at 1330 hours.

T. F. SHTIKOV
Colonel General
Chief of Soviet Delegation

ALBERT E. BROWN
Major General, U.S.A.
Chief of U.S. Delegation

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INCLOSURE "1"

STATEMENT

CONCERNING PUBLIC INFORMATION OF THE WORK OF THE JOINT COMMISSION

Soviet delegation read in the newspaper "Stars and Stripes" of May 25, a news item, entitled "The Americans scored a partial victory".

In this item Roy Roberts says that the head of the American delegation Major General Brown conducted a press conference on which he stated: "The Commission decided to give the head of the American delegation the right to have unofficial meetings with the representatives of the press and to inform them of the matters of non-secret nature".

It further states that the American delegation of the Joint Commission at the meeting of May 23, 1947, purportedly proposed that all the meetings of the Commission were to be open to the correspondents.

The Soviet delegation considers such information in the press non-objective and not conforming to the actual facts.

In order to be objective in the press and the public information of the work of the Joint Commission, the Soviet delegation presents a proposal to review the decision accepted at the meeting of May 23, 1947, of the order of public information of the work of the Joint Commission and to adapt the following draft of this decision:

1. The Joint Commission issued detailed joint communique of the work of the Commission at the end of each meeting.

2. The heads of the corresponding delegations, at their discretion, may conduct press conferences and inform the representatives of the press of the work of the Joint Commission within the limits reached in the coordinated decisions and with the provision not to divulge the materials of secret nature.

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DECLARATION OF THE SOVIET DELEGATION AT THE MEETING OF THE JOINT COMMISSION,

31 MAY, 1947

The Moscow Decision on Korea provides that the Joint Commission during the working out of its proposals regarding the establishment of a Provisional Korean Democratic Government must consult with Korean democratic parties and social organizations. Consultation with Korean democratic parties and social organizations has as its aim the fullest possible drawing of the Korean people toward the work of the Joint Commission with the understanding that during the elaboration of its proposals, the aspirations and hopes of the Korean people would be considered.

Therefore, the question of the order of consultation of the Joint Commission with Korean political parties and social organizations is of great significance to our work, and upon the correct solution of this question depends, to a great extent, the proper solution of the problem placed before us--that of the establishment of a Provisional Korean Democratic Government.

The Soviet delegation thorougly studied the materials and proposals submitted by the American delegation at the meeting of Subcommission #1, 26 May 1947, as well as the statement of General Brown at the meeting of the Joint Commission 29 May 1947.

The American delegation objected to the proposal of the Soviet delegation, made at the meeting of the Joint Subcommission #1 on two points:

First, in Section I of General Brown's statement there is an objection against the proposal of the Soviet delegation regarding paragraph #1 which says:

"Guided by the decision of the Joint US-USSR Commission regarding the condition of consultation with Korean democratic parties and social organizations, as well as by the letters of the USSR Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov of 7 May 1947 and the

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U.S. Secretary of State G. Marshall of May 13, 1947, concerning this question, the Joint Subcommission #1 will compile a list of approximately 30 leading Korean Democratic parties and social organizations, which have signed the declaration, set forth in the Joint Communique #5, representing various political trends in the North as well as in South Korea, considering their number and, as much as possible, the influence of these parties and organizations, and will submit it for approval of the Joint Commission in Seoul.

The following is submitted to the Joint Commission for the inclusion in the list:

By the American Delegation--the list of democratic parties and social organizations active in South Korea, and by the Soviet Delegation--the list of democratic parties and social organizations active in North Korea.

Secondly, in Section II of his statement General Brown objects to the proposal of the Soviet delegation of insertion into the document regarding the order of consultation with democratic parties and social organizations of the three points, which have been textually stated in the letter of General Hodge of 24 December 1946, and agreed to between the two Ministers of Foreign Affairs during the correspondence about the resumption of the Joint Soviet-American Commission.

Let us turn to the facts.

At the beginning of the work of the Joint Soviet-American Commission in 1946, when the question of inviting democratic parties and social organizations for consultation with the Joint Commission was under discussion, the Soviet delegation insisted upon inviting for consultation as many of the democratic parties and social organizations as possible as provided by the Moscow Decision.

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The American delegation, however, objected to such a wide inclusion of democratic parties and social organizations for consultation, both in the meeting of the Joint Commission, as well as in the meeting of the Joint Subcommission No. 1.

In one of such meetings of the Joint Commission the Chief of the American delegation, General Arnold, in defense of his proposal not to consult with every democratic party and social organization, stated:

"The Moscow Decision itself points to the necessity for consultation with democratic parties and social organizations. Nevertheless, this in itself is not an easy problem. We, naturally, cannot interview, as a Commission, each organization in Korea separately. In the South alone there are almost 500 such organizations, registered by our government officials. If we could devote enough attention to such an undertaking, I have to admit, that I do not possess neither the linquistic ability nor the training to be able to study with sufficient accuracy the views of the Korean people."

Thus, the American Delegation last year did not deem it possible to consult with all the democratic parties and social organizations.

During the work of the Joint Subcommission #1, as a result of a prolonged discussion it was agreed, and later approved by the decision of the Joint Commission -- to limit to 30 the number of the most important democratic parties and social organizations, with which the Joint Commission must consult.

But the Joint Commission realized that there are many such democratic parties and social organizations in Korea, which have an insignificant membership. For such purpose, the Joint Commission, in the same document provided for the following point:

"To the Korean democratic parties and social organizations of North as well as of South Korea, not included in the list mentioned in paragraph 1, and which fulfill the conditions

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for consultation, announced by the Joint Commission, will be given an opportunity to submit their considerations to the Joint Commission on matters enumerated in paragraph 6. The designated parties and organizations should forward their considerations to the Joint Commission in Seoul or Pyongyang during the presence of the Joint Commission there."

As may be seen from this paragraph, the Joint Commission last year did not reject these parties and social organizations from consultations, but, on the contrary, gave them the opportunity to state their views and submit their considerations on matters connected with the governmental structure and political platform for a Provisional Korean Democratic Government.

This is the history:

The Soviet Delegation during the compilation of its proposals which were submitted at the meeting of the Joint Subcommission #1 by the Soviet Delegate, Tounkin to Mr. Bunce, considered that, first, during previous work of the Joint Commission it was necessary to conduct a prolonged discussion in order to determine which parties and social organizations the Joint Commission should invite for consultation; secondly, that in paragraph 5 of the Soviet proposal, the opportunity was given to all democratic parties and social organizations to submit in written form their considerations and proposals on matters connected with the establishment of a Provisional Korean Democratic Government and working out of a political platform, and, thirdly, that this question has already been agreed upon in the Joint Commission, and, consequently the Soviet Delegation did not consider it necessary to waste time and to conduct a prolonged discussion of a perfectly clear matter.

As may be seen from the above stated, the Soviet Delegation did not include anything new in the draft of its proposal, but only included the first paragraph of the decision of the Joint

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Commission agreed upon last year.

The Soviet Delegation in the meeting of the Subcommission #1, in order to expedite its work, insisted on the decision adopted by the Joint Commission last year.

The Soviet Delegation welcomes noticeable progress on the part of the American Delegation towards wide participation of democratic parties and social organizations in consultation with the Joint Commission. But the Soviet Delegation cannot understand the proposal of the American Delegation, which was presented in the meeting of the Joint Subcommission #1 on 26 May 1947.

As it is evident from the discussion of the Joint Subcommission #1 as well as from the statement of General Brown in the meeting of the Joint Commission on 29 May 1947 the American Delegation is in favor of unlimited participation of democratic parties and social organizations in consultations with the Joint Commission. At the same time, in the proposal of the American Delegation it is stated:

"The Joint Commission will offer to the central organs of all democratic parties and social organizations of North and South Korea to sumbit a declaration for consultation with the Joint Commission provided they will fulfill the following conditions:

1) Branches in two or more provinces.

2) Over 1000 members at the present time.

The is an obvious contradiction. Evidently the American Delegation does not quite clearly comprehend as to what scale and proportions the consultation with all democratic parties and social organizations will assume.

The Soviet Delegation has carefully studied this question--the best possible approach to the solution of this question of

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inviting as many democratic parties and social organizations as possible for consultation with the Joint Commission and which is the best method of insuring the just solution for the participation of democratic parties and social organizations in the establishment of a Provisional Government, according to the parties' and organizations' specific weight and influence in social life. Two organizations of North Korea can be used as an example:

a) Democratic party.

b) North-Korean Protestant Society.

The Democratic Party has in its ranks 245,000 members and the North-Korean Protestant Society has 6,000 members. It is natural that their position in social life of North Korea, and their influence upon the people are also unequal. To give each, one representative will be an unfair decision. To give each, one representative for each thousand members would mean that there will be 251 representatives for consultation from these two organizations alone.

Taking into consideration all parties and organizations in South as well as in North Korea, and selecting representatives for consultation, in proportion to the number of the members from all these parties and organizations, the Joint Commission will be physically unable to consult with such a great number of representatives of organizations.

If it were established for instance, that there would be one representative from each ten or twenty thousand members, then many democratic parties and social organizations would be omitted from consultation.

It is necessary to find such a solution which would be most acceptable not only to the Joint Commission, but also to Korean democratic parties and social organizations.

The American Delegation objects to the inclusion of those three points into the document on the order of consultation upon

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which the two Foreign Ministers agreed.

General Brown, in his statement in the meeting of the Joint Commission of 29 May 1947, tried to prove that the indicated three points do not exhaust the agreement between the two Foreign Ministers.

This statement is argued for primarily because in Mr. Molotov's letter of 7 May 1947 there were no objections to the statement in U. S. Secretary Marshall's letter of 2 May 1947. But it is fully evident that, in Mr. Molotov's letter of 7 May 1947 there could be no objections to the points stated in Secretary Marshall's letter of 2 May 1947 insofar as in Mr. Molotov's letter there has been offered a new concrete proposal, namely, to accept, as a basis for the renewal of the work of the Joint Commission, the three points as worded in the letter of General Hodge of December 24, 1946.

U.S. Secretary of State Marshall, in his letter of 13 May 1947 agreed to this proposal of Mr. Molotov and did not present any other conditions. Thus, the three concrete points of consultation were accepted in such wording as they are stated in General Hodge's letter of December 24, 1946, namely:

"1. The signing of the declaration, as set forth in the Joint Communiques No. 5 shall be regarded as a statement of good intention to uphold fully the Moscow Decision and to parties and organizations which signed it is given the right to be eligible for initial consultation.

2. The party or organization, upon making such a declaration, has the right to appoint such a representative, who in its opinion, will be able to present to the Joint Commission in the best possible way its views with regard to the fulfillment

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of the Moscow Decision. However, if such a representative for substantial reasons, will be considered antagonistic in respect to the fulfillment of the Moscow Decision, or against one of the Allied Powers, or against the Joint Commission itself, the latter may demand that the party which made such a statement will appoint another representative in his place.

3. Individuals, parties and social organizations invited for consultation with the Joint Commission must not, after signing the declaration set forth in the Joint Communique No. 5, foment or instigate active demonstrations against the work of the Joint Commission or against one of the Allied Powers or against the fulfillment of the Moscow Decision. Those individuals, parties or social organizations which, after signing the declaration set forth in the Joint Communique No. 5, will foment or instigate active demonstrations against the work of the Joint Commission or against one of the Allied Powers or against the fulfillment of the Moscow Decision, will be excluded from further consultation with the Joint Commission. Decisions regarding the exclusion of such individuals, parties or social organizations will be adopted upon mutual agreement of the two delegations to the Joint Commission."

For reasons unknown to the Soviet Delegation, the American Delegation objects to the inclusion in the document on "the order of consultation" the above mentioned three points. The Soviet Delegation is faced with the question that perhaps the American Delegation does not agree with the points stated in the letter of the American Commander of 24 December 1946 and which, as a result of correspondence between the two

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Ministers of Foreign Affairs were accepted as a basis for the resumption of work of the Joint Commission?

It seems strange to us that the Soviet Delegation during the work of the Joint Commission is forced to defend these points set forth by the American Commander and agreed upon by the two Ministers during their correspondence on the questions of resumption of work of the US-USSR Joint Commission, while the American Delegation attempts to deviate from these points.

The American Delegation in their statements repeatedly approached the question of freedom of expression of opinion. The Soviet Delegation does not understand the reasons urging the American Delegation to come forward with such statements, inasmuch as the Soviet Delegation always defended and continues to defend the principle of freedom of expression of opinion.

The Soviet Delegation feels that the three points agreed upon by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs not only do not contradict the principle of freedom of expression of opinion, but evolves fully from this principle and assures its practical realization.

The Soviet Delegation insists upon the inclusion of these three points in the document on "the order of consultation" with democratic parties and social organizations.

Regarding the proposal of the American Delegation concerning the distribution by the Joint Commission of copies of all the correspondence on Korea between the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, Mr. Molotov, and the United States Secretary of State George C. Marshall among democratic parties and social organizations of Korea, the Soviet Delegation has no objections.

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On the basis of the above-mentioned, the Soviet Delegation introduces the following proposals:

1. To charge Joint Subcommission No. I with the following:
   a. To ascertain the total number of representatives of democratic parties and social organizations, who will be invited for consultation with the Joint Commission.
   b. To define the basis for representation of democratic parties and social organizations.
2. The Soviet Delegation proposes to include in the document "on consultation with democratic parties and social organizations" the following three points agreed upon by our Ministers in their correspondence, namely:

"1. The signing of the declaration set forth in the Joint Communique No. 5 will be considered as a statement of good will to support fully the Moscow Decision, and the parties and organizations which signed such a declaration shall be given the right to be eligible for initial consultation.

2. A party or organization upon making such a declaration has the right to appoint such a representative, who in its opinion will be able to present to the Joint Commission in the best possible way its views on the fulfillment of the Moscow Decision. However, if such a representative for some substantial reasons, will be considered antagonistic toward the fulfillment of the Moscow Decision, or toward one of the Allied Powers, or toward the Joint Commission itself, the Joint Commission may request that the party which made such a statement (declaration) appoints another representative in his place.

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3. Individuals, parties and social organizations invited for consultation with the Joint Commission should not, after signing the declaration set forth in the Joint Communique No. 5, foment or instigate active demonstrations against the work of the Joint Commission or against one of the Allied Powers, or against fulfillment of the Moscow Decision. Such individuals, parties, or social organizations which after signing the declaration set forth in the Joint Communique No. 5, will foment or instigate active demonstrations against the work of the Joint Commission, or against one of the Allied Powers, or against fulfillment of Moscow Decision, will be excluded from further consultation with the Joint Commission. Decisions regarding the exclusion of such individuals, parties or social organizations will be adopted upon mutual agreement of the two delegations of the Joint Commission."

3. The Soviet Delegation insists upon the publication in the press of the text of the declaration set forth in Joint Communique No. 5 and also of the questionnaire worked out by the Joint Commission for consultation with the democratic parties and social organizations regarding the problems of the "governmental structure" and of the "political platform".

The Soviet Delegation attaches its draft of the proposals regarding these matters to the present declaration.

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Press Communique of The

JOINT US-USSR COMMISSION

On Korea 31 May 1947 #_____

Seoul

In order to expedite the work of the Joint US-USSR Commission and to be able to begin the compilation of the list of the Democratic Parties and Social Organizations in Korea desiring to be admitted for consultation with the Joint Commission on matters dealing with the establishment of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government, the Joint US-USSR Commission on 31 May 1947 accepted the following decision:

1. The Joint Commission will consult with Korean democratic parties and social organizations which are truly democratic in their aims and methods and which will subscribe to the following declaration:

"We_____declare that we will uphold the aims of the Moscow Decision on Korea as stated in paragraph 1 of this decision, namely:

'The re-establishment of Korea as an independent state. The creation of conditions for developing the country on democratic principles, and The earliest possible liquidation of the disastrous results of the protracted Japanese domination in Korea'

Further, we will abide by the decisions of the Joint Commission in its fulfillment of paragraph 2 of Moscow Decision in the formation of a Provisional Korean Democratic Government;

Further, we will cooperate with the Joint Commission in the working out by it with the participation of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government, of proposals concerning measures foreseen by paragraph 3 of the Moscow Decision.

Signed_____ _____

Representing the _____Party or Organization

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2. The Democratic Parties and Social Organizations of Korea desiring to participate in the consultation with the Joint US-USSR Commission, must submit the above-stated declaration signed by them to the Joint US-USSR Commission by June 10, 1947, in South Korea to the Joint US-USSR Commission in Seoul, in North Korea to the Joint US-USSR Commission in Pyengyang.

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INCLOSURE #4

PRESS-COMMUNIQUE

of the

SOVIET-AMERICAN JOINT COMMISSION

31 May 1947 No._____ Seoul, Korea

In order to give an opportunity to the Korean democratic parties and social organizations, which desire to participate in consultation with the Joint Soviet-American Commission, and which have signed the declaration stated in communique No._____, to acquaint themselves thoroughly and begin discussion and elaboration of their proposals on the structure and principles of organization of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government and the local organs of authority (Provisional Charter), as well as on the political platform of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government, the Joint Soviet-American Commission approved and decided on 31 May 1947 to publish in the press the following questionnaire for consultation with Korean democratic parties and social organizations:

QUESTIONNAIRE:

for consultation with Korean democratic parties and social organizations on the matter: elaboration of recommendations for the structure and principles of organization of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government and the local organs of authority (Provisional Charter).

1. Rights of people (Bill of Rights. For example: freedom of speech, press, universal suffrage, religion, assembly; inviolability of personal rights, equality of sexes, etc.).

2. General form and character of the Provisional Government which is to be formed.

3. Organ or organs of authority of the Central Government in exercising executive and legislative functions:

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a. Should the Provisional Government be given the right to promulgate laws before the establishment of the legislative branch on the basis of conducting general elections.

b. The personnel and structure of the organ or organs concerned with the performance of such functions (for example: organization, appointment and functions of ministries; appointment of the chief executive or an organ for the performance of the chief executive functions, organizations, appointments and functions of any organ for performance of legislative functions.)

c. The full powers and duties of various ministers and officials.

d. Election or appointment and the replacement of ministers and other chief officials, organ or organs of executive and legislative functions (for example: term of office, succession in office, release from duty);

e. The order of performance of legislative and executive functions.

4. Local organs of authority, their establishment, structure, full powers and duties.

a. Method of establishment of local organs of authority (should the local organs of authority of provinces, regions, towns, counties and villages be elected or appointed? If elected, then on what basis should the elections be held? If appointed, by whom?

b. Organization and structure of local organs of authority in the provinces, districts, towns, counties and villages, including the naming, the duties and the rights of the above local organs.

c. Sphere of activity, rights and duties of local organs of authority (provinces, districts, towns, counties and villages.)

5. Judicial organs:

a. organization of judicial organs, (for example: number, character and type of courts, establishment of any other judicial organizations);

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b. The rights and duties of courts and other judicial organizations;

c. Selection and replacement of judicial personnel (for example: election or appointment of members, term of office, recall).

6. The order of revision and amendment to the Provisional Charter.

QUESTIONNAIRE

for consultation with Korean Democratic parties and social organizations regarding the question of the political platform of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government.

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Korean Democratic parties and social organizations, which signed the declaration, set forth in the Joint Communique # 5, may submit to the Joint Commission their considerations regarding the above-stated questions.

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Секретно.

СОВМЕСТНАЯ СОВЕТСКО-АМЕРИКАНСКАЯ КОМИССИЯ.

Сеул, Корея

Дворец Т У К - С У.

ПРОТОКОЛ ЗАСЕДАНИЯ 31 МАЯ 1947 ГОДА, 13-30

№ 28

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ПРИСУТСТВОВАЛИ :

| Представители Советской делегации | | Представители Американской делегации | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Генерал-полковник | Т.Ф.ШТИКОВ / Председатель/ | Генерал-майор | А.Е. БРАУН |
| Советник I класса | Г.И.ТУНКИН | Министр США | А.С. БАНС |
| Генерал-майор | Н.Г. ЛЕБЕДЕВ | Бригадный генерал | Джон ВЭКЕРЛИНГ |
| Советник 2 класса | Г.М.БАЛАСАНОВ | Г-н | Кальвин Н.ДЖОЙНЕР |
| Полковник | Т.И.КОРКУЛЕНКО | Полковник | Лоурено Дж. ЛИНКОЛЬН |

Такие присутствовали советники и технические эксперты.

СЕКРЕТАРИАТ:

Полковник И.Т. АВРАМЕНКО /СССР/
Подполковник В.Г. ЭДВАРДС /США/

EXEMPT from Declass
Per E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-4
Re-review 1989

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ПОВЕСТКА ДНЯ:

1. Утверждение протоколов предшествовавших заседаний.

2. Продолжение обсуждения вопроса о порядке консультации с политическими партиями и общественными организациями.

3. Сообщение подкомиссии № 2 об итогах работы по вопроснику о политической платформе для будущего Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства.

4. О совместном пресс-коммюнике.

5. Определение времени следующего заседания.

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I. Утверждение протоколов предшествовавших заседаний.

Протоколы № № 26 и 27 заседаний от 23 мая и 29 мая 1947 года не были готовы для утверждения.

Прежде чем перейти к обсуждению следующего вопроса повестки дня, генерал ШТЫКОВ предложил вернуться к сделанному Советской делегацией на прошлом заседании предложению относительно пересмотра решения о порядке информации общественности о работе Комиссии /приложение № I/.

Генерал ШТЫКОВ выдвинул следующие мотивы для пересмотра этого решения:

а. Корреспондент газеты "Старс энд Страйпс", ссылаясь на заявление генерала БРАУН, об"явил о, якобы, принятом Комиссией решении - предоставить главе Американской делегации право иметь неофициальные встречи с представителями прессы и знакомить их с работой Комиссии по вопросам несекретного характера. Фактически такого решения не было.

б. Глава Советской делегации имеет такие же права на проведение пресс-конференции, как и глава Американской делегации.

в. Поэтому Советская делегация, во избежание всяких неясностей и недоразумений, вносит предложение предоставить право главам обеих делегаций, по их усмотрению, проводить пресс-конференции и информировать представителей прессы о работе Совместной Комиссии в рамках совместных решений.

Генерал БРАУН, отвечая генералу ШТЫКОВУ, заявил, что:

а. Глава Американской делегации отрицает то, что он сделал заявление приведенное в газете "Старс энд Страйпс". Это заявление является интерпритацией американского корреспондента. Американские корреспонденты не имея полной и точной информации часто прибегают к догадкам и иногда искажают факты.

б. Газета "Старс энд Страйпс" не является официальным информационным органом и американская армия ее не контролирует. Положение этой газеты такое же как и других американских газет.

Перейдя, затем, к конкретному обсуждению предложения генерала ШТЫКОВА об окончательной редакции решения относительно информации общественности о работе

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Комиссии, генерал БРАУН принял предложение генерала ШТЫКОВА за основу, внеся в него несколько дополнений и поправок.

После непродолжительной дискуссии по внесенным генералом БРАУНОМ дополнениям и поправкам, Комиссия приняла нижеследующую редакцию решения по вопросу о порядке информации общественности о работе Комиссии.

Р Е Ш Е Н И Е.

I. Совместная Комиссия выпускает бюллетени после каждого заседания Комиссии и подробные совместные пресс-коммюнике после решения каждого главнейшего вопроса, или в другое время определенное Главами комиссии.

2. Глава соответствующей делегации, по своему усмотрению, может проводить пресс-конференции и информировать представителей прессы о работе Совместной Комиссии в рамках совместных бюллетеней и коммюнике, взаимно согласованных в Комиссии, а также и по другим вопросам, не имеющим секретного характера.

2. Продолжение обсуждения вопроса о порядке консультации с демократическими партиями и общественными организациями.

Генерал ШТЫКОВ сделал заявление, в котором обосновал позицию Советской делегации по Подкомиссии № I. Полный текст этого заявления приложен к протоколу /приложение № 2/.

Одновременно с этим генерал ШТЫКОВ выдвинул два проекта совместных коммюнике для немедленного опубликования в печати. Полные тексты коммюнике приложены к протоколу /приложение № 3 и приложение № 4/.

Предложенные Советской делегацией два коммюнике предполагали немедленное публикование декларации, изложенной в коммюнике № 5 и вопросников о политической платформе и о структуре и принципах организации Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства и местных органов власти.

Генерал БРАУН, отвечая на заявление генерала ШТЫКОВА, отметил:

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а. Американской делегации необходимо время для того, чтобы перевести это заявление на английский язык и тщательно его изучить прежде, чем Американская делегация сможет представить свои соображения.

б. Кажется, что удовлетворительная основа подхода к этому вопросу может быть найдена в документах предоставленных Советской делегацией.

в. Что же касается публикования в печати предложенных Советской делегацией коммюнике, то Американская делегация не может согласиться на опубликование корейскому народу какого-либо документа относительно консультации до того, как мы не достигнем соглашения о числе демократических партий и общественных организаций, с которыми будем консультироваться.

Генерал ШТЫКОВ, возражая генералу БРАУНУ, выдвинул следующие аргументы, обосновывающие предложение Советской делегации:

а. Опубликование в печати коммюнике № 5 во многом ускорит работу Совместной Комиссии, так как при будущем составлении списков партий и общественных организаций, привлекаемых к консультации, Комиссия будет располагать точным знанием того, какие партии и общественные организации желают принять участие в консультации.

б. Опубликование вопросников также во многом ускорит работу Комиссии, так как даст возможность партиям и общественным организациям уже сейчас приступить к подготовке своих предложений и ответов на вопросы, поставленные Совместной Комиссией.

в. Необходимость опубликования этих документов станет еще очевиднее, если мы вспомним о том, что Совместная Комиссия, согласно письму Министра Иностранных Дел МОЛОТОВА, ограничена сроком в своей работе и обязана представить свои рекомендации двум правительствам по вопросу образования Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства в июле-августе 1947года.

Отвечая генералу ШТЫКОВУ генерал БРАУН заявил, что:

а. Единственным возражением к опубликованию этого документа является отсутствие решения Совместной Комиссии о том, с какими партиями и общественными организациями комиссия будет консультироваться и отсутствие решения о методах консультации.

б. Необходимо согласиться на принятии критерия, который определит какие партии и общественные организации будут привлечены к консультации, чтобы создать

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такой критерий Американская делегация предлагает, чтобы всякая партия или общественная организация, имеющая больше тысячи членов и отделения в двух или более провинциях, принималась бы за политическую партию или общественную организацию на предмет консультации.

в. Если Советская делегация желает устранить все ограничения, Американская делегация готова обсуждать этот вопрос с Советской делегацией.

Для будущего прогресса является существенным, чтобы Советская делегация и Американская делегация решили какое определение политическая партия или общественная организация должны иметь, чтобы считаться такоьой в условиях Московского решения.

г. Возможно, что без преднарительного решения этих двух пунктов, некоторые партии и организации, подписавшие декларацию, изложенную в совместном комюнике № 5, могут быть исключены из консультации будущим решением Совместной Комиссии.

Генерал ШТЫКОВ, отвечая на вышеприведенные замечания генерала БРАУН, заявил, что:

а. Советская делегация не вносит никаких предложений по ограничению количества партий и общественных организаций, с которыми Комиссия должна будет консультироваться, она также не является автором спорной цифры 30 партий и общественных организаций, допускаемых к консультации. Эта цифра была предложена в прошлом году Американской делегацией, т.к.сейчас Американская делегация возражает против цифры 30, Советская делегация также согласна не ограничивать количество партий и общественных организаций, привлекаемых к консультации.

б. Советская делегация в этом вопросе руководствуется строгими решениями и указаниями, достигнутыми Министрами Иностранных Дел и изложенными в трех условиях.

в. Что касается заявления генерала БРАУНА о том, что пока Совместная Комиссия не достигнет решения по вопросу какие партии и общественные организации должны быть привлечены для консультации и о методах консультации, возможно никогда не будет никакой консультации; Советская делегация считает, что мы должны достигнуть соглашения и консультироваться с корейскими демократическими партиями и общественными организациями, ибо корейский народ ждет сформирования своего демократического правительства.

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В результате этой дискуссии, по предложению Главы Американской делегации, было решено передать этот вопрос в Подкомиссию № I с тем, чтобы к следующему заседанию Совместной Комиссии ею был подготовлен проект согласованного решения.

3. Сообщение Подкомиссии № 2 об итогах работы по вопроснику о политической платформе для будущего Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства.

Ввиду затянувшейся дискуссии по второму вопросу повестки дня, этот вопрос комиссией обсужден не был.

4. О совместном пресс-коммюнике.

Было решено выпустить совместное пресс-коммюнике об итогах работы подкомиссий и Комиссии за истекшую неделю. Составление проекта пресс-коммюнике было поручено от Советской делегации ВАЛЕНКО, от Американской делегации - ПРОСТОВУ.

5. Определение времени следующего заседания.

Следующее заседание было назначено на 2 июня 1947 года в I3-30.

ГЛАВА СОВЕТСКОЙ ДЕЛЕГАЦИИ
ГЕНЕРАЛ- ПОЛКОВНИК

Т.Ф.ШТЫКОВ

ГЛАВА АМЕРИКАНСКОЙ ДЕЛЕГАЦИИ
ГЕНЕРАЛ - МАЙОР

А.Е.БРАУН

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Приложение № 1

# З А Я В Л Е Н И Е

## ПО ВОПРОСУ ИНФОРМАЦИИ ОБЩЕСТВЕННОСТИ О РАБОТЕ СОВМЕСТНОЙ КОМИССИИ

Советская делегация прочитала в газете "Старс энд страйпс" от 25 мая с.г. сообщение под заголовком: "Американцы одержали частичную победу".

В этом сообщении Рой Робертса говорится, что глава Американской делегации генерал-майор БРАУН провел пресс-конференцию, на которой заявил, что "Комиссия приняла решение - предоставить главе Американской делегации право иметь неофициальные встречи с представителями печати и знакомить их с вопросами, не имеющими секретного характера".

Далее в сообщении говорится, что Американская делегация на заседании Совместной Комиссии 23 мая с.г. якобы предлагала, чтобы все заседания Комиссии были открыты для корреспондентов.

Советская делегация считает такое сообщение в печати необ"ективным и не соответствующим действительности.

Для того, чтобы быть об"ективным при информации прессы и общественности о работе Совместной Комиссии, Советская делегация вносит предложение пересмотреть принятое на заседании 23 мая с.г. решение о порядке информации общественности о работе Совместной Комиссии и предлагает принять следующую редакцию этого решения:

1. Совместная Комиссия выпускает подробные совместные пресс-коммюнике о работе Комиссии после каждого своего заседания.

2. Главы соответствующих делегаций, по своему усмотрению, могут проводить пресс-конференции и информировать представителей прессы о работе Совместной Комиссии в рамках достигнутых согласованных решений и с тем, чтобы не разглашать материалов секретного характера.

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Приложение № 2

## ЗАЯВЛЕНИЕ СОВЕТСКОЙ ДЕЛЕГАЦИИ

## НА ЗАСЕДАНИИ СОВМЕСТНОЙ КОМИССИИ 31 МАЯ 1947 ГОДА

Московское соглашение о Корее предусматривает, что Совместная Комиссия при выработке своих предложений относительно образования Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства должна консультироваться с корейскими демократическими партиями и общественными организациями. Консультация с корейскими демократическими партиями и общественными организациями имеет целью возможно более полное привлечение самих корейцев к работе Комиссии с тем, чтобы при выработке ею своих предложений были учтены стремления и чаяния корейского народа. Поэтому вопрос о порядке консультации Комиссии с корейскими политическими партиями и общественными организациями имеет для нашей работы большое значение и от правильного решения этого вопроса в значительной степени зависит правильное разрешение поставленной перед нами задачи - создание Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства.

Советская делегация подробно изучила материалы и предложения, внесенные Американской делегацией на заседании Подкомиссии № 1 26 мая 1947 года, а также изложенные в заявлении генерала БРАУН на заседании Совместной Комиссии 29 мая 1947 года.

Американская делегация выступила с возражением против предложений Советской делегации, сделанных ею на заседании Подкомиссии № 1, по двум вопросам:

Во-первых, в разделе 1 заявления генерала БРАУН делается возражение против предложения Советской делегации касательно пункта 1, в котором сказано:

> "Руководствуясь решением Совместной Советско-Американской Комиссии относительно условия консультации с корейскими демократическими партиями и общественными организациями, а также письмами Министра Иностранных Дел СССР В.М. МОЛОТОВА от 7 мая 1947 года и Государственного Секретаря США Д. МАРШАЛЛА от 13 мая 1947 года по этому вопросу, Подкомиссия № 1 составляет общий список, примерно, 38-ми главнейших корейских демократических партий и общественных организаций, подписавших декларацию, содержащуюся в коммюнике № 5, представляющих различные политические направления как на Севере, так и на Юге Кореи, учитывая численность и, насколько возможно, влияние этих партий и организаций, и представляет его на утверждение Совместной Комиссии в Сеуле.
>
> Для включения в общий список представляют Комиссии: Американская делегация - список демократических партий и общественных организаций, осуществляющих свою деятельность на Юге Кореи, а Советская делегация - список демократических партий и общественных организаций, осуществляющих свою деятельность на Севере Кореи".

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Во-вторых, в разделе II своего заявления генерал БРАУН возражает против предложения Советской делегации - включить в документ о порядке консультации с демократическими партиями и общественными организациями три условия, которые текстуально изложены в письме генерала ХОДЖ от 24 декабря 1946 года и согласованы между двумя Министрами Иностранных Дел во время переписки по вопросам возобновления работы Совместной Советско-Американской Комиссии.

Обратимся к фактам.

В начале работы Совместной Советско-Американской Комиссии в 1946 году, когда обсуждался вопрос о привлечении демократических партий и общественных организаций к консультации с Совместной Комиссией, Советская делегация настаивала на том, чтобы привлечь как можно шире к консультации демократические партии и общественные организации, как это предусматривает Московское решение.

Американская же делегация как на заседаниях Комиссии, так и в Подкомиссии № 1 возражала против широкого привлечения демократических партий и общественных организаций к консультации.

На одном из таких заседаний Совместной Комиссии Глава Американской делегации генерал АРНОЛЬД, в защиту своего предложения о том, чтобы не консультироваться со всеми демократическими партиями и общественными организациями, заявил:

> "Само Московское решение указывает нам на необходимость консультации с демократическими партиями и общественными организациями. Однако, это само по себе не является легким делом. Мы, разумеется, не можем интервьюировать, являясь Комиссией, каждую организацию в Корее в отдельности. На одном Юге существует около 500 таких организаций, зарегистрированных нашими властями. Если бы мы могли уделить достаточно внимания такому предложению, то я вынужден признать, что я не обладаю достаточной языковой квалификацией или подготовкой для того, чтобы изучить с достаточной точностью корейские взгляды".

Таким образом, Американская делегация в прошлом году не считала возможным консультироваться со всеми демократическими партиями и общественными организациями.

Во время работы Подкомиссии № 1, в результате длительной дискуссии, было согласовано, а в последствии одобрено решением Совместной Комиссии, - установить количество важнейших демократических партий и общественных организаций, с которыми должна консультироваться Совместная Комиссия, цифрой 30.

Но Комиссия учитывала, что в Корее имеется много таких демократических партий и общественных организаций, которые имеют незначительный численный состав. Для этого Совместная Комиссия в том же документе предусмотрела такой пункт:

> "Корейским демократическим партиям и общественным организациям как Северной, так и Южной Кореи, не вошедшим в список, указанный в пункте 1, и которые выполняют условия о консультации, опубликованные

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Комиссией, тоже будет предоставлена возможность представить свои соображения Совместной Комиссии по вопросам, перечисленным в пункте 6. Свои соображения указанные партии и организации должны направить в адрес Совместной Комиссии в Сеуле или в Пхеньяне во время пребывания там Комиссии".

Как видно из этого пункта, Совместная Комиссия в прошлом году не отталкивала эти партии и общественные организации от консультации, а, наоборот, давала им возможность высказать свои взгляды и внести свои соображения по вопросам, связанным с государственным устройством и политической платформой для Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства.

Это история вопроса.

Советская делегация при составлении своих предложений, которые были вручены на заседании Подкомиссии № 1 советским делегатом ТУНКИНЫМ г-ну БАНСУ учитывала, что, во-первых, во время прошлой работы Комиссии пришлось вести длительную дискуссию, чтобы установить какие партии и общественные организации должна привлечь Совместная Комиссия к консультации; во-вторых, что в пункте 5 советского предложения предусматривалась возможность всем демократическим партиям и общественным организациям в письменной форме представить свои соображения и предложения по вопросам, связанным с формированием Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства и выработкой политической платформы, и в-третьих, что этот вопрос уже был согласован в Совместной Комиссии, а, следовательно, Советская делегация не считала нужным тратить время и проводить длительную дискуссию по совершенно ясному вопросу.

Как видно из вышеизложенного, Советская делегация не внесла ничего нового в свой проект предложения, а только включила первый пункт согласованного в прошлом году Совместной Комиссией решения.

Советская делегация на заседании Подкомиссии № 1, желая ускорить свою работу, отстаивала решение, принятое Совместной Комиссией в прошлом году.

Советская делегация приветствует заметные сдвиги у Американской делегации в сторону широкого привлечения демократических партий и общественных организаций к консультации с Совместной Комиссией. Но Советской делегации непонятно предложение Американской делегации, которое она внесла на заседании Подкомиссии № 1 26 мая 1947 года.

Как видно из дискуссии в Подкомиссии № 1, а также из заявления генерала БРАУН на заседании Совместной Комиссии 29 мая, Американская делегация ратует за то, чтобы не было никаких ограничений в допуске демократических партий и общественных организаций к консультации с Совместной Комиссией. В то же время в документе Американской делегации говорится:

"Комиссия предложит центральным органам всех демократических партий и общественных организаций Северной и Южной Кореи подать заявление о консультации с Совместной Комиссией при соблюдении ими следующих условий:

1/ наличия отделов в двух и более провинциях;
2/ наличия в настоящее время свыше 1000 членов".

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Тут имеется явное противоречие.

Видимо, Американская делегация не совсем уяснила себе какие масштабы и размеры примет консультация со всеми демократическими партиями и общественными организациями.

Советская делегация тщательно изучала этот вопрос - как лучше подойти к его решению, чтобы привлечь как можно больше демократических партий и общественных организаций для консультации с Совместной Комиссией и как наилучшим способом обеспечить справедливое решение для участия демократических партий и общественных организаций в организации Временного Правительства, сообразно их удельному весу и влиянию в общественной жизни.

В качестве примера можно привести две организации Северной Кореи:

а/ Демократическую партию;

б/ Северо-корейское общество протестантской религии.

Демократическая партия имеет в своих рядах 245.000 членов, а Северо-корейское общество протестантской религии - - 6.000 членов. Естественно, что их положение в общественной жизни в Северной Корее, их влияние на народ также не одинаковы. Дать им по одному представителю будет решением неоправедливым. Дать им по одному представителю от одной тысячи членов, это бы означало, что уже будет 251 человек для консультации только от этих двух организаций.

Если же учесть все существующие партии и организации как в Южной, так и в Северной Корее, и если от всех их, пропорционально количеству их членов, выделить представителей для консультации, то Комиссия физически не в состоянии будет консультироваться с таким огромным числом представителей организаций. Если не установить, примерно, от 10 или 20 тысяч членов одного представителя, то многие демократические партии и общественные организации выпадут из консультации.

Нужно найти такое решение, которое было бы наиболее приемлемым не только для Совместной Комиссии, но и для корейских демократических партий и общественных организаций.

Американская делегация возражает против включения в документ о порядке консультации тех трех условий, о которых договорились два Министра Иностранных Дел.

В своем заявлении на заседании Комиссии 29 мая, генерал БРАУН пытался доказать, что указанные три условия не исчерпывают договоренности между двумя министрами иностранных дел. Это утверждение аргументируется прежде всего тем, что в письме МОЛОТОВА от 7 мая не содержалось никаких возражений против заявления МАРШАЛЛА в его письме от 2 мая. Но совершенно очевидно, что в письме МОЛОТОВА от 7 мая и не могло быть возражений против положений, изложенных в письме МАРШАЛЛА от 2 мая, поскольку в письме МОЛОТОВА выдвигалось новое конкретное предложение - принять за основу возобновления работы Комиссии три условия в редакции, предложенной в письме генерала ХАДЖА от 24 декабря 1946 года.

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МАРШАЛЛ в письме от 13 мая согласился с этим предложением МОЛОТОВА и не выдвинул никаких других условий. Таким образом были приняты три конкретных условия консультации в той редакции, в которой они изложены в письме генерала ХОДЖА от 24 декабря 1946 года, а именно:

"1. Подписание декларации, содержащейся в коммюнике № 5, будет рассматриваться как заявление о добром намерении полностью поддерживать Московское решение и подписавшим ее партиям или организациям дается право быть выдвинутыми для первоначальной консультации.

2. Партия или организация, сделавшая такое заявление, имеет право назначить такого представителя, который, по ее мнению, сможет наилучшим образом представить Совместной Комиссии ее взгляды о выполнении Московского решения. Однако, если такой представитель по совершенно веским причинам будет считаться антагонистичным по отношению к выполнению Московского решения или к одной из союзных держав, или Совместной Комиссии, последняя может потребовать, чтобы партия, сделавшая такое заявление /декларацию/, выделила вместо него другого представителя.

3. Лица, партии и общественные организации, приглашенные для консультации с Совместной Комиссией, не должны после подписания декларации, содержащейся в коммюнике № 5, разжигать или подстрекать активные выступления против работы Совместной Комиссии или против одной из союзных держав, или против выполнения Московского решения. Те лица, партии или общественные организации, которые после подписания декларации, содержащейся в коммюнике № 5, будут разжигать или подстрекать активные выступления против работы Совместной Комиссии или по отношению к одной из союзных держав, или к выполнению Московского решения, будут исключены из дальнейшей консультации с Совместной Комиссией. Решения относительно исключения таких лиц, партий и общественных организаций будут приниматься соглашением двух делегаций в Совместной Комиссии.".

По неизвестным для Советской делегации причинам Американская делегация противится тому, чтобы включить в документ "о порядке консультации" вышеуказанные три условия. У советской делегации возникает вопрос - может быть Американская делегация не согласна с условиями, которые были выдвинуты в письме Американского командующего от 24 декабря 1946 года и которые в результате переписки между двумя Министрами Иностранных Дел были приняты за основу возобновления работы Совместной Комиссии?

Нам кажется странным, что Советской делегации во время работы Совместной Комиссии приходится отстаивать эти условия, выдвинутые Американским командующим и согласованные во время переписки по вопросам возобновления работы Совместной Советско-Американской Комиссии двумя министрами, в то время как Американская делегация старается отойти от этих условий.

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Американская делегация неоднократно в своих выступлениях затрагивала вопрос о свободе выражения мнений. Для советской делегации не понятны причины, побуждающие Американскую делегацию выступать с подобного рода заявлениями, поскольку Советская делегация всегда отстаивала и продолжает отстаивать принцип свободы выражения мнений.

Советская делегация считает, что три условия, принятые Министрами Иностранных Дел не только не противоречат принципу свободы выражения мнений, но полностью исходят из этого принципа и обеспечивают его практическое осуществление.

Советская делегация настаивает на включении этих трех условий в документ "о порядке консультации" с демократическими партиями и общественными организациями.

Что касается предложения Американской делегации о рассылке Совместной Комиссией демократическим партиям и общественным организациям Кореи всей переписки между Министром Иностранных Дел СССР МОЛОТОВЫМ и Государственным Секретарем США МАРШАЛЛОМ о Корее, то Советская делегация против этого возражений не имеет.

Исходя из вышеизложенного, Советская делегация вносит следующие предложения:

1. Поручить Подкомиссии № 1 -

а/ Определить общее количество представителей демократических партий и общественных организаций, которые будут привлечены для участия в консультации с Совместной Комиссией;

б/ Определить принципы представительства демократических партий и общественных организаций.

2. Советская делегация вносит предложение - включить в документ "о консультации с демократическими партиями и общественными организациями" следующие три условия, согласованные нашими Министрами во время переписки, а именно:

"1. Подписание декларации, содержащейся в коммюнике № 5 будет рассматриваться, как заявление о добром намерении полностью поддерживать Московское решение и подписавшим ее партиям или организациям дается право быть выдвинутыми для первоначальной консультации.

2. Партия или организация, сделавшая такое заявление, имеет право назначить такого представителя, который, по ее мнению, сможет наилучшим образом представить в Совместной Комиссии ее взгляды о выполнении Московского решения. Однако, если такой представитель по совершенно веским причинам будет считаться антагонистичным по отношению к выполнению Московского решения или к одной из союзных держав, или к Совместной Комиссии, последняя может потребовать, чтобы партия, сделавшая такое заявление /декларацию/, выделила вместо него другого представителя.

3. Лица, партии и общественные организации, приглашенные для консультации с Совместной Комиссией, не должны после подписания декларации, содержащейся в коммюнике № 5, разжигать или подстрекать активные

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выступления против работы Совместной Комиссии или против одной из союзных держав, или против выполнения Московского решения. Те лица, партии или общественные организации, которые после подписания декларации, содержащейся в коммюнике № 5, будут разжигать или подстрекать активные выступления против работы Совместной Комиссии или по отношению к одной из союзных держав, или к выполнению Московского решения, будут исключены из дальнейшей консультации с Совместной Комиссией. Решения относительно исключения таких лиц, партий и общественных организаций будут приниматься согласованием двух делегаций в Совместной Комиссии".

3. Советская делегация настаивает на опубликовании в печати текста декларации, содержащейся в коммюнике № 5, а также вопросника, разработанного Совместной Комиссией, для консультации с демократическими партиями и общественными организациями по вопросам "о государственном устройстве" и о "политической платформе".

Свой проект сообщений по этим вопросам Советская делегация прилагает к настоящему заявлению.

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Приложение № 3

ПРЕСС-КОММЮНИКЕ

СОВМЕСТНОЙ СОВЕТСКО-АМЕРИКАНСКОЙ КОМИССИИ ПО КОРЕЕ

31 мая 1947 г. №____ гор. С е у л

Для того, чтобы ускорить работу Совместной Советско-Американской Комиссии и иметь возможность приступить к составлению списка демократических партий и общественных организаций в Корее, желающих принять участие в консультации Совместной Комиссии по вопросам связанным с образованием Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства, Совместная Советско-Американская Комиссия 31 мая 1947 г. приняла следующее решение:

1. Совместная Комиссия будет консультироваться с корейскими демократическими партиями и общественными организациями, которые действительно демократичны в своих целях и методах и которые подпишут следующее заявление:

"Мы заявляем, что мы будем поддерживать цели Московского решения о Корее, как это изложено в параграфе 1 этого решения, а именно:

"Восстановление Кореи, как независимого государства,
Создание условий для развития страны на демократических началах и
Скорейшая ликвидация пагубных последствий длительного японского господства в Корее".

Далее, мы будем придерживаться решений Совместной Комиссии, при выполнении ею параграфа 2 Московского решения относительно образования Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства.

Далее, мы будем содействовать Совместной Комиссии в разработке ею, с участием Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства, предложений относительно мер, предусмотренных параграфом 3 Московского решения.

Подпись _____

Представляющий _____ партию или организацию".

2. Демократические партии и общественные организации Кореи, которые желают участвовать в консультации с Совместной Советско-Американской Комиссией, должны представить подписанную ими вышеизложенную декларацию в Совместную Советско-Американскую Комиссию к 10 июня 1947 года, в Южной Корее - в Совместную Комиссию в г. Сеул, в Северной Корее - в Совместную Советско-Американскую Комиссию в гор. Пхеньян.

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Приложение № 4

ПРЕСС-КОММЮНИКЕ

СОВМЕСТНОЙ СОВЕТСКО-АМЕРИКАНСКОЙ КОМИССИИ ПО КОРЕЕ

31 мая 1947 г. №.... гор. Сеул, Корея

Для того, чтобы дать возможность корейским демократическим партиям и общественным организациям, желающим принять участие в консультации с Совместной Советско-Американской Комиссией и подписавшим декларацию, содержащуюся в коммюнике №___ подробно ознакомиться и приступить к обсуждению и выработке своих предложений о структуре и принципах организации Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства и местных органов власти /Временное Положение/, а также относительно политической платформы Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства, Совместная Советско-Американская Комиссия 31 мая 1947 года утвердила и решила опубликовать в печати следующий перечень вопросов для консультации с корейскими демократическими партиями и общественными организациями:

ПЕРЕЧЕНЬ ВОПРОСОВ

для консультации с корейскими демократическими партиями и общественными организациями по вопросу -Выработка рекомендаций о структуре и принципах организации Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства и местных органов власти /Временное Положение/.

1. Права народа. /Декларация прав. Например: свобода слова, печати, всеобщего избирательного права, вероисповедания, собраний; неприкосновенности личности, равенства пола и др./

2. Общая форма или характер Временного Правительства, которое должно быть образовано.

3. Орган или органы власти Центрального Правительства по выполнению исполнительных и законодательных функций:

а/ нужно ли предоставить Временному Правительству право издавать законы до создания законодательного органа, на основе проведения всеобщих выборов;

б/ состав и структура органа или органов по выполнению таких функций, например: организация, наименование и функции министерств; наименование главного исполнительного лица или органа по выполнению главных исполнительных функций; организация, наименование и функции какого-либо органа по выполнению законодательных функций/;

в/ полномочия и обязанности различных министров и должностных лиц;

г/ избрание или назначение и замена министров и других главных должностных лиц, органа или органов по выполнению исполнительных и законодательных функций /например: срок службы, преемственность по службе, освобождение от должности/;

д/ порядок выполнения законодательных и исполнительных функций.

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4. Местные органы власти, их образование, структура, полномочия и обязанности:

а/ метод создания местных органов власти /должны ли местные органы власти провинций, областей, городов, уездов и деревень избираться или назначаться. Если избираться то на каких принципах выборы должны быть проведены? Если назначаться, то кем?/;

б/ организация и структура местных органов власти провинций, областей, городов, уездов и деревень, включая наименование, обязанности и права местных органов;

в/ круг деятельности, права и обязанности местных органов власти /провинций, областей, городов, уездов и деревень/.

5. Судебные органы:

а/ организация судебных органов /например: количество, характер и типы судов, создание любых юридических организаций;

б/ права и обязанности судов и других юридических органов;

в/ подбор и замена судебного персонала /например: выборы или назначение членов, срок службы, смещение/.

6. Порядок изменений и дополнения Временного Положения.

## ПЕРЕЧЕНЬ ВОПРОСОВ

для консультации с корейскими демократическими партиями и организациями по вопросу о политической платформе Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства.

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Корейские демократические партии и общественные организации, подписавшие декларацию, содержащуюся в коммюнике № 5, могут представить в Совместную Комиссию свои соображения по указанным ныне вопросам.

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US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea
Duk Soo Palace

Minutes

29th Meeting

2 June 1947

1330 Hours

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Present

Representatives of
American Delegation

Major General A. E. Brown
(Chairman)
Minister USA A. C. Bunce
Brig. General John Weckerling
Mr. Calvin N. Joyner
Colonel L. J. Lincoln

Representatives of
Soviet Delegation

Colonel General T. F. Shtikov
Counsellor 1st Class G. I. Tounkin
Major General N. G. Lebedeff
Counsellor 2nd Class G. M. Balasanov
Colonel T. I. Korkulenko

Advisors and Technical Experts were also present

Secretariat

Lt. Colonel W. H. Edwards (US)
Colonel I. T. Avramenko (USSR)

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AGENDA

1. Approval of the minutes of the preceding meetings.
2. Report of the Joint Subcommission No. 1 regarding the order of consultation with political parties and social organizations.
3. Report of Joint Subcommission Number 2. on the result of its work regarding the questionnaire on political platform for the future Provisional Korean Democratic Government.
4. Setting of the time of the next meeting.

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1. The Approval of the Minutes of the Preceding Meetings.

The Minutes of the 26th Meeting of 23 May 1947 were approved.

Upon General Brown's proposal the Joint Commission agreed to pass on immediately to the review of Item 3.

2. Report by Joint Subcommission No. 2 regarding the Results of Work on the Questionnaire (on the political platform for the future Provisional Korean Democratic Government).

General Weckerling and General Lebedeff, the Chairmen of the Joint Subcommission No. 2, respectively reported that an agreement was reached concerning several amendments of Joint Commission Decision No. 6, but that they did not reach an agreement concerning paragraphs 2 and 3, Section a, which reads:

a. The political measures of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government.

2. Elimination of Japanese influence. What measures should be undertaken for the elimination of the evil consequences of the prolonged Japanese domination in Korea and of the pro-Japanese elements?

3. How should excessive private concentration of economic or political power, and the activity of reactionary anti-democratic elements and elements attempting to undermine the Provisional Korean Government be prevented?

General Weckerling reported further that he had insisted on the division of paragraph 2 into two parts, which should read as follows:

2. (a) What measures should be undertaken for the elimination of the evil consequences of the prolonged Japanese domination in Korea?

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(b) What measures will be undertaken by the Korean Provisional Democratic Government for classification and punishing those Koreans who collaborated with the Japanese to the detriment of Korea and the Koreans?

These proposals were declined by General Lebedeff.

In the discussion that followed, General Brown insisted on the acceptance of the amendments suggested by General Weckerling.

General Shtikov declined the proposal of General Brown, presenting the following arguments:

The wording of paragraph 2 (b) of the new American proposal is such that it will prompt future answers by the Koreans. The Soviet Delegation feels that this should not be done, and suggests retention of this paragraph in its original wording as being more flexible and giving opportunity to the Koreans themselves to express their own views on this matter.

Following General Shtikov's remarks, General Brown withdrew the proposal of the American Delegation for the revision of paragraph 2 and proposed retention of original paragraph 2 deleting the words "and pro-Japanese elements", basing this proposal on the fact that these words are not recorded in the Moscow Decision.

General Shtikov objected to the proposal of General Brown, stating that:

(a) The American Delegation has already recognized that this question is of importance to the Korean people and that it has been discussed ever since the capitulation of the Japanese forces and the arrival of the allied forces in Korea.

(b) The fact that these conditions were not recorded in the Moscow Decision is quite natural. This decision could not foresee all the details upon which the Joint Commission works.

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Further, General Brown suggested proceeding with discussion of paragraph a (3), and that discussion of paragraph a (2) be discontinued. The American Delegation suggested deletion of the following words from paragraph 3: "and the activity of reactionary, anti-democratic elements and elements attempting to undermine the Provisional Korean Democratic Government."

General Shtikov declined this proposal of the American Delegation, as well, stating that:

The Soviet Delegation has no reason to question the previous wording of paragraph a (3), and considers that this paragraph has been formulated correctly by Subcommission No. 3; therefore there is no need to revise it.

It was decided to postpone the discussion of this question until the next meeting.

3. Report of the Joint Subcommission No. 1 Regarding the Order of Consultation with Political Parties and Social Organizations.

Dr. Bunce and Mr. Tounkin respectively reported on the progress of the work of Joint Subcommission No. 1, stating that the Soviet and the American chairmen of Joint Subcommission 1 exchanged their proposals; the work of Joint Subcommission 1 was still incomplete, and that it was agreed to meet again and to report to the Joint Commission agreements which would be reached.

Mr. Tounkin added that Joint Subcommission 1 discussed the Soviet proposal regarding the publication of the declaration set forth in Communique No. 5 and the questionnaire on the Provisional Charter of a Provisional Korean Democratic Government.

Mr. Bunce stated that the American Delegation will not consider publication of the Communique, which contains the declaration as set forth in Communique No 5 (1946), until an agreement regarding the order of consultation with political parties and social organizations has been reached.

General Shtikov insisted on the immediate publication of the declaration set forth in Communique No.5, and the questionnaire,

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stating that:

a. The Soviet Delegation, in specifying the political parties and social organizations with which it desires to consult, is guided by the agreement reached by our Ministers, namely:
"The signing of the declaration set forth in Joint Communique No. 5, shall be considered as a declaration of good will to support fully the Moscow Decision, and to parties and social organizations which signed such a declaration shall be given the right of initial consultation."
This guides the Soviet Delegation, therefore we should publish the declaration set forth in Joint Communique No. 5 immediately.

b. The American Delegation insists upon consultation with political parties and social organizations on a broad basis.
The opinion of the Soviet Delegation is that the very broad basis for such consultation consists in the publication of the Joint Communique No. 5.

General Brown stated that the American Delegation would not agree to publish Communique No. 5 until an agreement was reached regarding methods of conultation.

Upon conclusion of this discussion the Joint Subcommission No.1 was charged with continuing its work in connection with this problem.

4. Setting of the Time of the Next Meeting.

The next meeting was set for 4 June 1947 at 1330.

ALBERT E. BROWN
Major General, U.S.A.
Chief of U.S. Delegation

T. F. SHTIKOV
Colonel General
Chief of Soviet Delegation

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Секретно.

СОВЕТСКО-АМЕРИКАНСКАЯ СОВМЕСТНАЯ КОМИССИЯ

Сеул, Корея.

Дворец ТУК-СУ.

Протокол заседания 2 июня 1947 года, 13.30

№ 29

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ПРИСУТСТВОВАЛИ:

| Представители Американской делегации | Представители Советской делегации |
|---|---|
| Генерал-майор А.Е. БРАУН /Председатель/ | Генерал-полковник Т.Ф. ШТЫКОВ |
| Министр США А.С. ВАНС | Советник I-го класса Г.И.ТУНКИН |
| Бригадный генерал Джон ВЭКЕРЛИНГ | Генерал-майор Н.Г. ЛЕБЕДЕВ |
| Г-н Кальвин Н. ДЖОЙНЕР | Советник 2-го класса Г.М. БАЛАСАНОВ |
| Полковник Лоуренс Дж. ЛИНКОЛЬН | Полковник Т.И. КОРКУЛЕНКО |

Также присутствовали советники и технические эксперты.

СЕКРЕТАРИАТ:

Подполковник В.Г. ЭДВАРДС /США/

Полковник И.Т. АВРАМЕНКО /СССР/

~~EXEMPT from Declass.~~
~~Per E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-4~~
~~Re-review 1989~~

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СОВМЕСТНАЯ СОВЕТСКО-АМЕРИКАНСКАЯ КОМИССИЯ

Сеул, Корея.

# П О В Е С Т К А  Д Н Я :

1. Утверждение протоколов предыдущих заседаний.

2. Доклад Подкомиссии № I по вопросу о порядке консультации с политическими партиями и общественными организациями.

3. Доклад Подкомиссии № 2 о результатах работы по вопросному политической платформы для будущего Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства.

4. Определение времени следующего заседания.

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I. Утверждение протоколов предыдущих заседаний.

Протокол № 26 заседания от 23 мая 1947 года был утвержден.

По предложению генерала БРАУНА, Совместная Комиссия согласилась перейти сразу к рассмотрению третьего пункта повестки дня.

2. Доклад Подкомиссии № 2 о результатах работы по вопроснику политической платформы для будущего Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства.

Генерал ВЭКЕРЛИНГ и генерал ЛЕБЕДЕВ, председатели Совместной Подкомиссии № 2, соответственно доложили, что согласие было достигнуто по нескольким поправкам к решению № 6 Совместной Комиссии, но что они не достигли соглашения по параграфам 2 и 3 раздела а, которые гласят:

а. Политические мероприятия Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства.

2. Устранение японского влияния. Какие мероприятия должны быть предприняты для устранения пагубных последствий продолжительного японского господства в Корее и проянонских элементов?

3. Как должна быть предотвращена чрезмерная концентрация в частных руках экономической и политической силы и как должна быть предотвращена деятельность реакционных антидемократических элементов и элементов, пытающихся подорвать Временное Корейское Демократическое Правительство.

Генерал ВЭКЕРЛИНГ далее сообщил, что он настаивал на разделении параграфа 2 на две части, которые должны читаться следующим образом:

2. /а/ Какие меры нужно принять для устранения вредных последствий продолжительного японского господства в Корее?

/б/ Какие меры будут предприняты Корейским Временным Дмократическим Правительством для отбора и наказания тех корейцев, которые сотрудничали с японцами во вред Корее и корейцам?

Эти предложения были отклонены генералом ЛЕБЕДЕВЫМ.

В возникшей после этого дискуссии, генерал БРАУН настаивал на принятии поправок, предложенных генералом ВЭКЕРЛИНГОМ.

Генерал ШТЫКОВ отклонил предложение генерала БРАУН, выдвинув следующие аргументы: редакция параграфа 2 /б/ нового

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американского предложения подсказывает корейцам их будущие ответы. Советская делегация считает, что этого делать не нужно и предлагает оставить этот параграф в прежней редакции, как наиболее гибкой и дающей возможность самим корейцам высказать свои взгляды по этому вопросу.

После замечания генерала ШТЫКОВА, генерал БРАУН взял обратно предложение Американской делегации о редакции параграфа 2, предложив оставить параграф 2 в прежней его формулировке, опустив лишь слова "и прояпонских элементов", мотивируя это тем, что эти слова не записаны в Московском решении.

Генерал ШТЫКОВ возразил против предложений генерала БРАУНА, заявив, что:

а/ Американская делегация уже признала, что этот вопрос является важным для корейского народа и что по нему идет дискуссия с момента капитуляции японских войск и прихода советских войск в Корею;

б/ что же касается того, что этих условий нет в Московском решении, то это вполне естественно. В этом решении не могли быть предусмотрены все детали, которые разрабатывает Совместная Комиссия.

Далее генерал БРАУН предложил перейти к обсуждению параграфа а /3/, прекратив дискуссию по параграфу а /2/. Американская делегация предложила из параграфа 3 выпустить слова: "и деятельность реакционных антидемократических элементов и элементов, пытающихся подорвать Временное Корейское Демократическое Правительство".

Генерал ШТЫКОВ также отклонил и это предложение Американской делегации, заявив что:

Советская делегация не подвергает сомнению прежнюю редакцию параграфа а /3/, считая, что этот параграф сформулирован Подкомиссией № 3 правильно и поэтому его не следует пересматривать.

Было решено отложить дискуссию по этому вопросу до следующего заседания.

3. Доклад Подкомиссии № I по вопросу о порядке консультации с политическими партиями и общественными организациями.

Д-р ВАНС и г-н ТУНКИН последовательно сообщили о прогрессе в работе Подкомиссии № I, заявив, что советский и американский председатели подкомиссии обменялись своими предложениями; работа подкомиссии была еще не закончена и что было условлено встретиться снова и доложить Совместной Комиссии о достигнутых соглашениях.

Г-н ТУНКИН добавил, что в Подкомиссии обсуждалось советское предложение относительно опубликования декларации, содержащейся в коммюнике № 5, и вопросника по Временному Положению Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства.

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Г-н БАНС заявил, что Американская делегация не будет рассматривать опубликованное коммюнике, включающее в себя декларацию, содержащуюся в коммюнике № 5 /1946 г./ до тех пор, пока не будет достигнуто соглашение относительно порядка консультации с политическими партиями и общественными организациями.

Генерал ШТЫКОВ настаивал на немедленном опубликовании декларации, содержащейся в коммюнике № 5, и вопросника, заявив, что:

а/ Советская делегация, при определении партий и общественных организаций, с которыми она желает консультироваться, руководствуется соглашением, достигнутым между нашими министрами, а именно:

"Подписание декларации, содержащейся в совместном коммюнике № 5, будет рассматриваться как заявление о добром намерении полностью поддерживать Московское решение и подписавшим ее партиям и общественным организациям дается право быть выдвинутыми для первоначальной консультации".

Этим руководствуется Советская делегация и поэтому мы должны немедленно опубликовать от имени Совместной Комиссии декларацию, содержащуюся в совместном коммюнике № 5.

б/ Американская делегация настаивает на широкой основе проведения консультации с политическими партиями и общественными организациями. Мнение Советской делегации сводится к тому, что самой широкой основой такой консультации и будет опубликование коммюнике № 5.

Генерал БРАУН заявил, что Американская делегация не сможет согласиться опубликовать коммюнике № 5 до тех пор, пока не будет достигнуто соглашение по методу консультации.

В результате этой дискуссии, подкомиссии № I было дано указание продолжить работу по этому вопросу.

4. Определение времени следующего заседания.

Следующее заседание было назначено на 4 июня 1947 года в I3.30.

ГЛАВА АМЕРИКАНСКОЙ ДЕЛЕГАЦИИ
ГЕНЕРАЛ-МАЙОР

Альберт Е.БРАУН

ГЛАВА СОВЕТСКОЙ ДЕЛЕГАЦИИ
ГЕНЕРАЛ-ПОЛКОВНИК

Т.Ф.ШТЫКОВ

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US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea
Duk Soo Palace

# Minutes

## 30th Meeting

## 4 June, 1947

## 1330 Hours

## Duk Soo Palace

## Seoul, Korea

### Present

Representatives of
American Delegation

Major General A. E. Brown
(Chairman)
Minister A. C. Bunce
Brig. Gen. John Weckerling
Mr. Calvin N. Joyner
Col. Lawrence J. Lincoln

Representatives of
Soviet Delegation

Colonel General T.F. Shtikov
Counsellor 1st Class G. I. Tounkin
Major General N.G. Lebedeff
Counsellor 2nd Class G. M. Balasanov
Colonel T. I. Korkulenko

Advisors and technical experts were also present

### Secretariat

Lt. Colonel W. H. Edwards (US)
Colonel I. T. Avramenko (USSR)

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea

A G E N D A

1. Approval of the minutes of the preceding meetings.
2. Report of Joint Subcommission #1 regarding the order of consultation with political parties and social organizations.
3. Report of Joint Subcommission #2 regarding the questionnaire on the political platform for the future Provisional Korean Democratic Government.
4. Setting of the time of the next meeting.

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1. Approval of the Minutes of the Preceding Meetings.

The minutes of the 28th meeting of 31 May 1947 were approved.

2. The Report of Joint Subcommission No. 1 on the Order of Consultation with Political Parties and Social Organizations.

Dr. Bunce, the American Chairman of Joint Subcommission No. 1 reported that Subcommission No. 1 did not reach an agreement regardin the final wording of paragraph 2 of Joint Commission Decision No. 4.

General Brown proposed that the Joint Commission discuss the disputed points of paragraph 2 of Joint Commission Decision No. 4, and, following the coordination of viewpoints of both delegations regarding the wording of this paragraph, submit Decision No. 4 to Joint Subcommission No. 1 with instructions to reconsider the whole document in accordance with the agreement on paragraph 2, and submit a report to the Joint Commission at the next meeting.

General Shtikov proposed the inclusion in paragraph 2 of only the three points set forth by General Hodge in his letter to General Chistiakov of 24 December 1946, because Mr. Molotov in his reply to Secretary George C. Marshall of 7 May 1947 agreed to accept these three points of General Hodge as the basis for the resumption of work of the Joint Commission.

General Brown, insisting on the inclusion of the complete text of Mr. Molotov's letter in Joint Commission Decision No. 4, stated that:

a. In order to state the final agreement of the Foreign Secretaries, it is necessary to include the views of General Chistiakov, expressed in his letter of 26 November 1946, and of General Hodge, expressed in his letter of 24 December 1946, which are interpreted in the letters of Secretary Marshall and Mr. Molotov.

b. Therefore, the American Delegation proposes that Mr. Molotov's letter of 7 May 1947 be published in its entirety, or, if the proposal of the Soviet Delegation is to be accepted,

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publish General Chistiakov's letter of 26 November 1946 and General Hodge's letter of 24 December 1946.

General Shtikov declined the proposal of the American Delegation basing it upon the following:

a. Mr. Molotov's letter gives in detail the history of the correspondence between the two commanding generals. It is not necessary to state the history of the correspondence in Joint Commission Decision No. 4.

b. The Joint Commission Decision No. 4 should contain only concrete and coordinated points which will serve as guidance for the Joint Commission.

c. If the Joint Commission includes in its decision the whole history of the correspondence, this will not be an exact decision, but rather a reference concerning the history of the correspondence of the two governments on the resumption of work of the Joint Commission.

d. If the American Delegation desires to bring to the attention of the Korean people the whole history of the correspondence, the Soviet Delegation proposes printing the whole correspondence between our Ministers for distribution among the political parties and social organizations desiring to consult with the Joint Commission.

General Brown reiterated that the American Delegation is guided by Mr. Molotov's letter which includes the three points of General Chistiakov's letter and their interpretation by General Hodge. This interpretation cannot be presented apart from General Marshall's letter of May 13, 1947, but must be considered as part of the whole agreement by which the Joint Commission must be guided.

General Shtikov proposed that Joint Subcommission No. 1 be directed to submit for the consideration of the Joint Commission a proposal which will correspond with the agreement of the two Ministers of Foreign Affairs.

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General Brown agreed with the proposal of General Shtikov, expressing his desire that Joint Subcommission No. 1 be directed to consider General Chistiakov's letter of 26 November 1946, General Hodge's letter of 24 December 1946, Mr. Molotov's letter of 7 May 1947, and Secretary Marshall's letter of 13 May 1947.

3. Report of Joint Subcommission No. 2 on the Questionnaire on the Political Platform for the Future Provisional Korean Democratic Government.

General Brown suggested that Joint Commission Decision No. 6 be accepted in its original wording as approved in 1946, deleting the words "and of the pro-Japanese elements" in paragraph 2, and "and the activity of reactionary, anti-democratic elements and elements attempting to undermine the Provisional Korean Democratic Government" in paragraph 3.

General Shtikov objected to the proposed amendments and insisted that the wording of Joint Commission Decision No. 6 as approved by the Joint Commission in 1946 be accepted without any amendments or revisions.

In the discussion evolving from this question, the heads of the delegations, defending their positions, presented the following arguments:

GENERAL BROWN:

a. The amendments proposed by the American Delegation correspond to the conditions accepted by the Joint Commission that the questionnaires sent to political parties and social organizations do not contain questions of a leading nature; neither should they be slanted politically toward one particular political theory.

b. Joint Commission Decision No. 6 in its present form violates this principle.

c. It would be unwise and undesirable to immediately burden the Provisional Government with the solution of a problem

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of the magnitude and complexity of the question of "Pro-Japanese elements"; this is a problem to be solved by the Koreans exclusively without interference by the Joint Commission.

GENERAL SHTIKOV:

a. The Soviet Delegation in proposing to retain Joint Commission Decision No. 6 in its original wording has no intention to impose any political ideology.

b. The Soviet Delegation feels that the Korean people should express their opinion on this matter, the [illegible] which is not denied by the American Delegation.

c. General Brown bases the deletion of the words "and Pro-Japanese elements" on the grounds that during nine months the Koreans themselves could not arrive at a unanimous decision as to the definition of "Pro-Japanese elements". To such a statement an answer could be that those who are not interested in defining who the pro-Japanese elements are will not solve this problem even in ten years, because it is not profitable to them. The Korean people themselves know who the pro-Japanese elements are.

General Brown proposed that the words "and pro-Japanese elements' be replaced by the words "should Japanese technicians or advisors be retained in or engaged by the Provisional Korean Government".

General Shtikov declined this proposal on the ground that this raises an entirely new question.

General Shtikov then suggested immediate publication of Joint Communique #5 in order not to delay further the work of the Joint Commission. The Soviet Delegation considers that there are no questions in the work of the Joint Commission which would prevent publication of the declaration set forth in Communique #5. If the American Delegation is consistent, it should agree with the Soviet Delegation.

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General Brown replied that as soon as agreement has been reached on the Joint Commission Decisions #4 and #6, the American Delegation will welcome the publication of the Joint Communique #5, but until such agreement is reached, the American Delegation refuses to publish Joint Communique #5 or any other document relating to consultation with political parties and social organizations.

4. Setting of the Time of the Next Meeting.

The next meeting was set for 6 June 1947 at 1330.

ALBERT E. BROWN
Major General, U. S. Army
Chief of U. S. Delegation

T. F. SHTIKOV
Colonel General
Chief of Soviet Delegation

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СОВЕТСКО-АМЕРИКАНСКАЯ СОВМЕСТНАЯ КОМИССИЯ

Сеул, Корея

Дворец ТУК-СУ.

ПРОТОКОЛ ЗАСЕДАНИЯ 4 ИЮНЯ 1947 ГОДА, 13.30

№ 30

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ПРИСУТСТВОВАЛИ:

| Представители Американской делегации | Представители Советской делегации |
|---|---|
| Генерал-майор А.Е.БРАУН /председатель/ | Генерал-полковник Т.Ф.ШТЫКОВ |
| Министр США А.С.БАНС | Советник I-го класса Г.И.ТУНКИН |
| Бригадный генерал Джон ВЕКЕРЛИНГ | Генерал-майор Н.Г.ЛЕБЕДЕВ |
| Г-н Кальвин Н.ДЖОЙНЕР | Советник 2-го класса Г.М.БАЛАСАНОВ |
| Полковник Лоуренс Дж.ЛИНКОЛЬН | Полковник Т.И.ЮРКУЛЕНКО |

Также присутствовали советник и технические эксперты.

СЕКРЕТАРИАТ:

Подполковник В.Г.ЭДВАРДС /США/

Полковник И.Т.АВРАМЕНКО /СССР/

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СОВЕТСКО-АМЕРИКАНСКАЯ СОВМЕСТНАЯ КОМИССИЯ

Сеул, Корея.

П О В Е С Т К А  Д Н Я :

1. Утверждение протоколов предыдущих заседаний.

2. Доклад Подкомиссии № I о порядке консультации с политическими партиями и общественными организациями.

3. Доклад Подкомиссии № 2 о вопросник по политической платформе для будущего Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства.

4. Определение времени следующего заседания.

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I. **Утверждение протоколов предыдущих заседаний.**

Протокол № 28 заседания от 31 мая 1947 года был утвержден.

2. **Доклад Подкомиссии № I о порядке консультации с политическими партиями и общественными организациями.**

Доктор БАНС - американский председатель подкомиссии № I - доложил, что подкомиссия № I не достигла соглашения относительно окончательной формулировки параграфа 2 решения № 4 Совместной Комиссии.

Генерал БРАУН предложил, чтобы Совместная Комиссия обсудила несогласованные пункты параграфа 2 решения № 4 Совместной Комиссии и после согласования точек зрения обеих делегаций относительно формулировки этого параграфа, передать решение № 4 подкомиссии № I с указанием пересмотреть весь документ, в соответствии с соглашением по параграфу 2, и доложить об этом Совместной Комиссии на следующем заседании.

Генерал ШТЫКОВ предложил в параграф 2 включить только три условия, выдвинутые генералом ХОДЖЕМ в письме генералу ЧИСТЯКОВУ от 24 декабря 1947 г., так как г-н МОЛОТОВ в своем ответе г-ну МАРШАЛЛУ от 7 мая 1947 года согласился принять за основу возобновления работы Совместной Комиссии эти три условия генерала ХОДЖА.

Генерал БРАУН, настаивая на включении в решение № 4 полного текста письма МОЛОТОВА, заявил, что:

а. Для изложения окончательного соглашения Министров Иностранных Дел необходимо включить точку зрения генерала ЧИСТЯКОВА, приведенную в его письме от 26 ноября 1946 года, и генерала ХОДЖА в его письме от 24 декабря 1946 года, которое интерпретируется в письмах МАРШАЛЛА и МОЛОТОВА.

б. Поэтому Американская делегация предлагает, чтобы письмо г-на МОЛОТОВА от 7 мая 1947 года было опубликовано полностью или, если будет принято предложение Советской делегации, то опубликовать письмо генерала ЧИСТЯКОВА от 26 ноября и письмо генерала ХОДЖА от 24 декабря.

Генерал ШТЫКОВ отклонил предложение Американской делегации, мотивируя это тем, что:

а, В письме г-на МОЛОТОВА подробно приведена вся история переписки двух командующих. Историю же переписки нет необходимости полностью приводить в решении № 4.

б. В решение № 4 должны быть включены лишь конкретные и согласованные пункты, которые будут служить руководством для Совместной Комиссии.

в. Если Совместная Комиссия включит в свое решение всю историю переписки, это уже не будет четким решением, а справкой об истории переписки двух правительств по вопросу возобновления работы Совместной Комиссии.

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г. Если же Американская делегация желает довести до корейской общественности всю историю переписки, то Советская делегация предлагает отпечатать всю переписку между нашими министрами и разослать ее партиям и общественным организациям, желающим консультировать Совместную Комиссию.

Генерал БРАУН повторил, что Американская делегация руководствуется письмом г-на МОЛОТОВА, в котором приводятся три пункта письма генерала ЧИСТЯКОВА и их интерпретация генералом ХОДЖЕМ. Эта интерпретация не может быть приведена отдельно от письма генерала МАРШАЛЛА от 13 мая 1947 года, а должна рассматриваться как часть всего соглашения, которым Совместная Комиссия должна руководствоваться.

Генерал ШТЫКОВ предложил поручить подкомиссии № I внести на рассмотрение Совместной Комиссии предложение, которое будет соответствовать соглашениям Министров Иностранных Дел.

Генерал БРАУН согласился с предложением генерала ШТЫКОВА, выразив желание, чтобы подкомиссии № I было поручено рассмотреть письмо генерала ЧИСТЯКОВА от 26 ноября 1946 года, генерала ХОДЖА от 24 декабря 1946 года, г-на МОЛОТОВА от 7 мая 1947 года и г-на МАРШАЛЛА от 13 мая 1947 года.

3. <u>Доклад подкомиссии № 2 о вопроснике по политической платформе для будущего Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства.</u>

Генерал БРАУН предложил, чтобы решение № 6 Совместной Комиссии было утверждено в первоначальной редакции, принятой в 1946 году, опустив лишь слова "и прояпонских элементов" в параграфе 2 и "и деятельность реакционных антидемократических элементов и элементов, пытающихся подорвать Временное Корейское Демократическое Правительство" в параграфе 3.

Генерал ШТЫКОВ возразил против предложенных поправок и настаивал на принятии решения № 6 в редакции, утвержденной Совместной Комиссией в 1946 году, без внесения в него каких-либо поправок и изменений.

В развернувшейся вокруг этого вопроса дискуссии главы делегаций, отстаивая свои позиции, выдвинули следующие аргументы:

Генерал БРАУН:

а/ предложенные Американской делегацией поправки соответствуют условиям, принятым Совместной Комиссией в отношении того, что вопросники, посланные политическим партиям и общественным организациям, не содержали бы вопросов наводящего характера и не были бы политически направлены в сторону одной какой-либо политической теории;

б/ решение № 6 Совместной Комиссии в его настоящем виде нарушает этот принцип;

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в/ неразумно и нецелесообразно было бы сразу же обременять Временное Правительство разрешением проблемы, по своей величине и сложности равняющейся вопросу "прояпонских элементов". Эта проблема должна быть решена только корейцами, без вмешательства со стороны Совместной Комиссии.

Генерал ШТЫКОВ:

а/ Советская делегация, предлагая оставить решение № 6 в его первоначальной редакции, не имеет намерения навязывать какую-либо политическую идеологию извне;

б/ Советская делегация считает, что корейский народ должен высказать свое мнение по этому вопросу, важность которого не отрицается Американской делегацией;

в/ генерал БРАУН удаление слов "и прояпонских элементов" мотивирует тем, что корейцы в течение 9 месяцев не смогли притти к единому решению относительно определения того, кто является прояпонскими элементами. На это можно лишь ответить, что те, кто не заинтересован в определении того, кто является прояпонскими элементами, не решит этого вопроса и в течение 10 лет, так как это им невыгодно. Корейский же народ знает кто является прояпонскими элементами.

Генерал БРАУН предложил слова "и прояпонских элементов" заменить словами "должны ли японские техники и советники быть оставлены или использованы Временным Корейским Правительством".

Генерал ШТЫКОВ отклонил это предложение на том основании, что оно поднимает совершенно новый вопрос.

Затем генерал ШТЫКОВ предложил, не задерживая далее работы Совместной Комиссии, немедленно опубликовать коммюнике № 5. Советская делегация считает, что нет таких вопросов в работе Комиссии, которые бы мешали опубликованию декларации, изложенной в коммюнике № 5. Если Американская делегация последовательна, то она должна согласиться с предложением Советской делегации

Генерал БРАУН ответил, что как только будет согласовано решение № 4 и решение № 6, Американская делегация будет приветствовать опубликование совместного коммюнике № 5, но пока не будет достигнуто согласение, Американская делегация отказывается опубликовать коммюнике № 5 или что-либо другое, имеющее отношение к консультации с политическими партиями и общественными организациями.

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4. Определение времени следующего заседания.

Следующее заседание было назначено на 6 июня 1947 года в 13.30.

ГЛАВА АМЕРИКАНСКОЙ ДЕЛЕГАЦИИ
ГЕНЕРАЛ-МАЙОР
А.Е.БРАУН

ГЛАВА СОВЕТСКОЙ ДЕЛЕГАЦИИ
ГЕНЕРАЛ-ПОЛКОВНИК
Т.Ф.ИТЫКОВ

US - USRR Joint Commission
Minutes of Meetings (Including Russian Language Copies)
(Spec. Meeting #2)
(Meetings #31 to 35 Incl.)
JUNE 6, 1947 - JUNE 30, 1947

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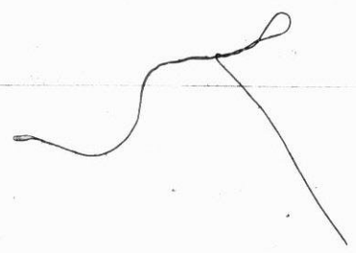

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US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
Duk Soo Palace
Seoul, Korea

Minutes

31st Meeting

6 June 1947

1500 Hours

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Present

Representatives of
American Delegation

Major General A. E. Brown
(Chairman)
Minister A. C. Bunce
Brig. General John Weckerling
Mr. Calvin N. Joyner
Colonel L. J. Lincoln

Representatives of
Soviet Delegation

Colonel General T. F. Shtikov
Counsellor 1st Class G. I. Tounkin
Major General N. G. Lebedeff
Counsellor 2nd Class G. M. Balasanov
Colonel T. I. Korkulenko

Advisors and Technical Experts were also present.

Secretariat

Lt. Colonel W. H. Edwards (US)
Colonel I. T. Avramenko (USSR)

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US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
Duk Soo Palace
Seoul, Korea

AGENDA

1. Approval of the minutes of the preceding meetings.
2. Report of Joint Subcommission No. 1.
3. Setting of the time of the next meeting.

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1. Approval of the Minutes of the Preceding Meetings.

The minutes of the preceding meetings were not ready for approval.

2. Report of Joint Subcommission No. 1.

Dr. Bunce stated that the Joint Subcommission did not reach an agreement regarding the question of consultation. He pointed out that the Chairman of the Soviet Delegation of Joint Subcommission No. 1, insisted that all parties and social organizations who signed the declaration were permitted to present orally and submit in written form their recommendations on the questionnaire.

Mr. Tounkin pointed out that the representative of the Soviet Delegation to Joint Subcommission No. 1 had urged the inclusion of a condition in the Joint Decision, on the basis of which the Joint Subcommissions and subcommittees, upon mutual agreement of the chairmen of Joint Subcommissions and subcommittees, could invite and have conversations with representatives of parties or organizations who signed the declaration set forth in Joint Communique No. 5. He added that the American chairman of the Joint Subcommission objected to this proposal.

Dr. Bunce stated that the American Delegation had no objection whatever to a provision permitting the subcommission, on mutual agreement of their chairmen, to invite representatives of parties and organizations to confer with them at any time the chairmen see fit. Nevertheless, the American Delegation objects to any loose statement regarding initial oral consultation which states simply that these representatives may present their views orally. He considered the proposal of the American Delegation to be clearer and more definite.

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Mr. Tounkin, defending his viewpoint, stated that according to the Soviet proposal all parties and social organizations, which signed the declaration, will have unlimited opportunity for presenting their recommendations to the Joint Commission in written, as well as in oral form. This proposal also foresees that Joint Subcommissions and subcommittees may, by mutual agreement of the chairmen of Joint Subcommissions, invite and have conversations with representatives of parties and social organizations.

Dr. Bunce, replying to Mr. Tounkin's statement, suggested the following wording of paragraph 7:

> "Representatives of parties and social organizations of both North and South Korea, which are included in the list referred to in paragraph 5 above, will be invited for individual oral consultation, regarding the formation and platform of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government. For this purpose the Joint Commission will appoint the necessary number of subcommittees and notify the delegates of the time and place they should appear. This process of oral consultation shall commence on _____ June, 1947, in Seoul or Pyongyang, as the Joint Commission considers expedient."

General Shtikov agreed in principle to the proposal of the American Delegation, suggesting that Joint Subcommission No. 1 be directed to prepare the final wording of this paragraph.

General Brown proposed that parties with which the Joint Commission will consult, all other conditions being equal, might be limited to those having memberships of not less than a thousand or five thousand persons. He added that the American Delegation would consider any recommendation on this matter which the Soviet Delegation may present.

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General Shtikov declined the proposal of the American Delegation concerning the limitation of membership of parties or social organizations with which the Joint Commission will consult, and proposed that this matter be discussed after the complete list is compiled of democratic parties and social organizations which wish to participate in consultation.

General Brown objected to General Shtikov's proposal that the number of political parties be determined after the commencement of consultation. He stated that the American Delegation opposes any change in the agreements reached in Joint Commission Decision No. 4 after the decision is approved. He said that in consideration of the pressure which will likely be brought to bear on the Joint Commission to revise its decisions, it is necessary that any and all limitations on political parties and social organizations be stipulated in Joint Decision No. 4.

General Shtikov suggested for the time being not to set any limitation as to the number of members of political parties and social organizations with which the Joint Commission will consult, since the Soviet Delegation does not consider it expedient in the present document to limit the number of parties included in the list because neither the number of parties and organizations, which would like to consult with the Joint Commission, nor the number of members in such organizations is known. At the present time it would be easy to make a mistake in setting a criterion or a limit for parties and social organizations. It will be more appropriate to discuss this question after the Joint Commission will have a complete list of democratic parties and social organizations which wish to consult with the Joint Commission. The Soviet Delegation considers that only then would it be possible to

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solve correctly the question concerning the number of representatives whom it would be necessary to invite for consultation.

General Brown agreed not to set limitations on the size of parties and social organizations to be consulted.

General Brown suggested deletion from Joint Decision No. 4 of the following paragraph:

> "Following the approval of the texts of the recommendations submitted by the drafting committee, the Joint Commission shall proceed with the discussion of the questions pertaining to the composition of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government."

General Brown urged this action because the paragraph in question pertains to the program of work, rather than to the question of consultation, and infringes on the work of the other subcommissions.

General Shtikov insisted on retaining this paragraph on the ground that it does not contradict the conditions stated in the document and does not interfere with the work of Joint Subcommission No. 3, inasmuch as all the documents which are being worked out by Joint Subcommission No. 1 represent the basis of work for all subcommissions and establish the order of work of the Joint Commission.

General Brown, replying to General Shtikov, declared that if the Soviet Delegation proposes to retain the above mentioned paragraph, the American Delegation has no serious objection, but would like to postpone the final decision of this question until the full text of Joint Commission Decision No. 4 is submitted for approval.

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3. Setting of the Time of the Next Meeting.

General Brown proposed that Joint Subcommission No. 1 be directed to prepare Joint Decision No. 4 and submit it in final wording at the Joint Meeting on 7 June 1947, 1330.

The meeting adjourned at 1645.

ALBERT E. BROWN
Major General, U. S. Army
Chief of the American Delegation

T. F. SHTIKOV
Colonel General
Chief of the Soviet Delegation

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Секретно.

СОВЕТСКО-АМЕРИКАНСКАЯ СОВМЕСТНАЯ КОМИССИЯ.

С е у л, Корея

Дворец Т У К-С У

ПРОТОКОЛ ЗАСЕДАНИЯ 6 ИЮНЯ 1947 ГОДА, 15.00

№ 31

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ПРИСУТСТВОВАЛИ:

| Представители Американской делегации | Представители Советской делегации |
|---|---|
| Генерал-майор А.К.БРАУН /председатель/ | Генерал-полковник Т.Ф.ШТЫКОВ |
| Министр США А.С.ВАНС | Советник I-го класса Г.Н.ТУНКИН |
| Бригадный генерал Джон ВИНГЕЙТИНГ | Генерал-майор Н.Г.ЛЕБЕДЕВ |
| Г-н Кальвин Н.ДЖОЙНЕР | Советник 2-го класса Г.М.БАЛАСАНОВ |
| Полковник Лоуренс Дж. ЛИНКОЛЬН | Полковник Т.И.ЮРКУЛЕНКО |

Также присутствовали советники и технические эксперты.

СЕКРЕТАРИАТ:

Подполковник В.Г. ЭДВАРДС /США/

Полковник Н.Т. АБРАМЕНКО /СССР/

EXEMPT from Declass.
Per E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-4
Re-review, 1989

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СОВЕТСКО-АМЕРИКАНСКАЯ СОВМЕСТНАЯ КОМИССИЯ

С е у л, Корея.

П О В Е С Т К А  Д Н Я:

1. Утверждение протоколов предыдущих заседаний.
2. Доклад Совместной Подкомиссии № I.
3. Определение времени следующего заседания.

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1. Утверждение протоколов предыдущих заседаний.

Протоколы предыдущих заседаний не были готовы для утверждения.

2. Доклад Совместной Подкомиссии № I.

Д-р БАНС заявил, что Совместная подкомиссия не пришла к соглашению по вопросу о консультации. Он указал, что советский председатель в подкомиссии № I настаивал на том, чтобы всем партиям и общественным организациям, подписавшим декларацию, было бы дано разрешение представить в устной и в письменной форме свои рекомендации по вопроснику.

Г-н ТУНКИН указал, что представитель Советской делегации в Совместной подкомиссии № I настаивал на включении в совместное решение положения, по которому подкомиссии и подкомитеты могли бы при обоюдном согласии председателей подкомиссий или подкомитетов, приглашать или беседовать с представителями партий или организаций, которые подписали декларацию, содержащуюся в коммюнике № 5. Он добавил, что американский председатель подкомиссии возразил против этого предложения.

Д-р БАНС заявил, что Американская делегация не имела никаких возражений против предложения, позволяющего подкомиссии, при обоюдном согласии их председателей, приглашать представителей партий или организаций для совещания в любое по усмотрению председателей время. Однако, Американская делегация возражает против всякого свободного заявления в отношении первоначальной устной консультации, в котором просто указывается, что эти представители могут устно изложить свою точку зрения. Он рассматривал предложение Американской делегации, как более ясное и определенное.

Г-н ТУНКИН, отстаивая свою точку зрения, заявил, что согласно советскому предложению, все партии и общественные организации, подписавшие декларацию, получат неограниченную возможность представления Совместной Комиссии своих соображений как в письменной, так и в устной форме. Это предложение также предусматривает, что подкомиссии и подкомитеты могут, по обоюдной договоренности председателей подкомиссий, приглашать и беседовать с представителями партий и общественных организаций.

Д-р БАНС, в ответ на заявление г-на ТУНКИНА, предложил следующую формулировку параграфа 7.

"Представители партий и общественных организаций Северной и Южной Кореи, которые включены в список согласно параграфа 5, приведенного выше, будут приглашены для индивидуальной устной консультации относительно создания и платформы Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства. Для этой цели Совместная Комиссия назначит необходимое число подкомитетов и объявит делегатам время и место, куда они должны будут прибыть. Устная консультация начнется "  " июня 1947 г. в Сеуле или в Пхеньяне, как Совместная Комиссия найдет это целесообразным".

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Генерал ШТЫКОВ в принципе согласился с предложением Американской делегации, предложив Совместной подкомиссии № I дать задание подготовить окончательную редакцию этого параграфа.

Генерал БРАУН предложил, чтобы партии, с которыми будет консультироваться Совместная Комиссия, при всех других равных условиях, могли быть лимитированы количеством членов партии не менее тысячи или пяти тысяч человек. Он добавил, что Американская делегация рассмотрит любое предложение, которое Советская делегация пожелает представить по этому вопросу.

Генерал ШТЫКОВ отклонил предложение Американской делегации об ограничении партий или общественных организаций, с которыми будет консультироваться Совместная Комиссия, количеством их членов и предложил обсудить этот вопрос после того, как будет составлен полный список демократических партий и общественных организаций, которые желают принять участие в консультации.

Генерал БРАУН возразил против предложения генерала ШТЫКОВА - определить количество политических партий после начала консультации. Он заявил, что Американская делегация возражает против всякого изменения в соглашении, достигнутом в совместном решении № 4, после того, как решение утверждено. Он сказал, что, принимая во внимание затруднения, с которыми Совместная Комиссия по всей вероятности столкнется при пересмотре своих решений, необходимо, чтобы все ограничения по политическим партиям и общественным организациям были оформлены в совместном решении № 4.

Генерал ШТЫКОВ предложил пока не устанавливать никакого ограничения в количестве членов политических партий и общественных организаций, с которыми будет консультироваться Совместная Комиссия, так как Советская делегация не считает целесообразным в настоящем документе ограничивать количество партий, включенных в список потому, что неизвестно ни количество партий и организаций, которые пожелают консультировать Совместную Комиссию, ни количество членов в этих организациях. Сейчас очень легко впасть в ошибку при установлении критерия или лимита для партий и общественных организаций. Будет более правильным вернуться к обсуждению этого вопроса после того, как Комиссия будет иметь полный список демократических партий и общественных организаций, желающих консультировать Совместную Комиссию. Советская делегация считает, что только тогда можно безошибочно решить вопрос о количестве представителей, которых необходимо привлечь к консультации.

Генерал БРАУН согласился не устанавливать никакого ограничения в размере партий и общественных организаций, привлекаемых к консультации.

Генерал БРАУН предложил исключить из решения № 4 Совместной Комиссии следующий параграф:

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"После утверждения текстов рекомендаций, представленных редакционной комиссией, Совместная Комиссия переходит к выработке рекомендаций по персональному составу Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства".

Генерал БРАУН настаивал на исключении этого параграфа потому, что, по его мнению, этот параграф более касается программы работы, чем вопроса консультации и нарушает работу других подкомиссий.

Генерал ШТЫКОВ настаивал на оставлении этого параграфа на том основании, что он не противоречит приведенным в документе условиям и не вменивается в работу подкомиссии № 3, поскольку все документы, над которыми работает подкомиссия № I, являются основой работы для всех подкомиссий и устанавливает порядок работы Совместной Комиссии.

Генерал БРАУН, отвечая генералу ШТЫКОВУ, заявил, что если Советская делегация предлагает оставить указанный параграф, Американская делегация не имеет серьезного возражения, но хотела бы отложить окончательное решение этого вопроса до того, как будет представлен для утверждения полный текст решения № 4.

3. Определение времени следующего заседания.

Генерал БРАУН предложил поручить подкомиссии № I подготовить для Совместной Комиссии решение № 4 и в окончательной редакции представить его на совместное заседание 7 июня 1947 г., в 13.30.

Заседание окончилось в 16.45.

ГЛАВА АМЕРИКАНСКОЙ ДЕЛЕГАЦИИ
ГЕНЕРАЛ-МАЙОР

А.Е.БРАУН

ГЛАВА СОВЕТСКОЙ ДЕЛЕГАЦИИ
ГЕНЕРАЛ-ПОЛКОВНИК

Т.Ф.ШТЫКОВ

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US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea
Duk Soo Palace

Minutes

32nd Meeting

7 June, 1947

1330 Hours

Duk Soo Palace

Seoul, Korea

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Present

Representatives of
American Delegation

Major General A. E. Brown
(Chairman)
Minister A. C. Bunce
Brig. Gen. John Weckerling
Mr. Calvin N. Joyner
Col. Lawrence J. Lincoln

Representatives of
Soviet Delegation

Colonel General T.F. Shtikov
Counsellor 1st Class G. I.
Tounkin
Major General N.G. Lebedeff
Counsellor 2nd Class G. M.
Balasanov
Colonel T. I. Korkulenko

Advisors and technical experts were also present

Secretariat

Lt. Colonel W. H. Edwards (US)
Colonel I. T. Avramenko (USSR)

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US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea

# A G E N D A

1. Approval of the minutes of the preceding meetings.
2. Report of Subcommission #1 concerning the order of consultation of political parties and social organizations.
3. Continuation of discussion of the questionnaire for the political platform for the future Provisional Korean Democratic Government.
4. Setting of the time of the next meeting.

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1. Approval of the Minutes of the Preceding Meetings.

The minutes of preceding meetings were not ready for approval.

2. The Report of Joint Subcommission No. 1 on the Order of Consultation with Political Parties and Social Organizations.

Dr. Bunce reported agreement by Joint Subcommission No. 1 on "The order of consultation with Korean democratic parties and social organizations of North and South Korea."

The Joint Commission approved the following decision.

DECISION

"THE ORDER OF CONSULTATION WITH KOREAN DEMOCRATIC PARTIES AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS IN NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN KOREA

1. In consulting with Korean democratic parties and social organizations, the Joint Commission shall be guided by the conditions stated in the letter of Minister of Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R. V. M. Molotov, of 7 May 1947, and accepted by the Secretary of State of the U.S.A. George Marshall in his letter of 13 May 1947. The appropriate quotation from the letter of Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov is given below:

"The Soviet Commander in his letter of 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 active opposition to the Moscow Decision.

'3. Parties and social organizations invited for consultation with the Joint Commission must not and will not actively oppose nor will they incite others to actively oppose the Moscow Decision and the work of

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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, 1946, 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:

'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 initial 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 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 organizations invited for 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

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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 provisional Korean democratic government, I am prepared to accept the amendments set forth above proposed by the American Commander."

2. The Joint Commission will consult with Korean democratic parties and social organizations which are truly democratic in their aims and methods and which will subscribe to the following declaration:

"We _____ declare that we will uphold the aims of the Moscow Decision on Korea as stated in paragraph 1 of this decision, namely:

> 'The reestablishment of Korea as an independent state, the creation of conditions for developing the country on democratic principles, and the earliest possible liquidation of the disastrous results of the protracted Japanese domination in Korea.'

Further, we will abide by the decisions of the Joint Commission in its fulfillment of paragraph 2 of the Moscow Decision in the formation of a Provisional Korean Democratic Government;

Further, we will cooperate with the Joint Commission in working out by it with the participation of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government, of proposals concerning the measures foreseen by paragraph 3 of the Moscow Decision.

Signed _____

Ropresenting the _____ Party or Organization."

3. Democratic parties and social organizations of northern and southern Korea are hereby invited to submit their applications for participation in consultation with the Joint Commission. Every party and organization must submit only one application through its central zonal organ.

The application should be accompanied by a text of the declaration given in paragraph 2 above, duly signed and sealed with the

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seal of its central organ and also signed by the designated representative. The application shall contain the following information:

a. The full name of the party or organization, the address of its central office, the date of establishment, the number, membership, and location of branches, and total membership.

b. The full name of a designated representative given in Chinese characters and, where possible, in English and Russian transliteration, the place and date of birth, position held in the party or organization and home address.

Applications for participation in consultation shall be submitted to the Joint Commission at Duk Soo Palace, Seoul, or Dos Sanri 18, Pyongyang, Korea, by 23 June, 1947.

4. Democratic parties and social organizations of Northern and Southern Korea which have signed the declaration contained in paragraph 2 may submit to the Joint Commission in written form their considerations regarding the structure and principles of organization of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government and local organs of authority (Provisional Charter) and also the political platform for this Government, in accordance with a questionnaire approved by the Commission. This questionnaire shall be published in the press and printed copies will be available at the Joint Commission headquarters, Duk Soo Palace, Seoul, and Dos Sanri 18, Pyongyang.

The aforementioned considerations shall be submitted to the Joint Commission at the above addresses by 1 July 1947.

5. Subcommission No. 1, upon receiving the applications for consultation, shall compile a list of all democratic parties and social organizations and their designated representatives of North and South Korea which have signed the declaration in paragraph 2.

6. Following the approval by the Joint Commission of the list of democratic parties and social organizations and their representa-

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tives mentioned in paragraph 5, the Joint Commission shall convene in Seoul on 25 June 1947 a joint meeting to which it shall invite the above mentioned representatives of parties and social organizations in South Korea. A similar meeting of representatives of parties and social organizations in North Korea shall take place in Pyongyang on 30 June 1947. The Chief Commissioner of the Soviet Delegation shall preside over the meeting in Seoul, and the Chief Commissioner of the American Delegation shall preside at the meeting in Pyongyang. At such meetings the Chief of the Delegation in whose zone the assembly is being held will present a statement elaborated by the Joint Commission.

7. Representatives of parties and social organizations of both Northern and Southern Korea which are included in the list referred to in paragraph 5 above will be invited to individual oral consultation regarding the structure and principles of organization of the Korean Provisional Democratic Government and local organs of authority (Provisional Charter) and also regarding the political platform for this Government. For this purpose the Joint Commission will appoint the necessary number of subcommittees and shall notify each representative of the time and place he is to appear for consultation.

Oral consultation shall commence on 5 July 1947 and take place in Seoul and Pyongyang.

8. The Joint Commission will present the considerations and proposals received from the Korean democratic parties and social organizations of North as well as South Korea for study and elaboration of coordinated proposals to the corresponding subcommissions which will create, for this purpose, the necessary number of subcommittees. Advisors, experts and technical personnel for the work in the Joint subcommissions and subcommittees will be appointed by the heads of the corresponding delegations.

9. For the purpose of consultation and aiding the Joint Commission in elaboration of recommendations regarding the structure and prin-

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ciples of organization of the Korean Provisional Democratic Government and of the local organs of authority (Provisional Charter), and also the political platform for this government, representatives of parties and social organizations shall be invited from among parties and organizations included in the list mentioned in paragraph 5.

The number of such representatives of various parties and organizations shall be determined by the Joint Commission in accordance with their membership and, as far as possible, taking into account their influence.

The Joint Commission shall convene joint meetings with such representatives and may also call upon them to take part in the elaboration of recommendations by subcommissions and subcommittees. The time and the agenda of the joint sessions of the Joint Commission with such representatives will be approved by the Chief Commissioners.

10. Democratic parties and social organizations of both northern and southern Korea shall have equal rights and opportunities in consultation with the Joint Commission.

11. The coordinated proposals elaborated by the subcommissions shall be submitted for consideration to the Joint Commission which shall examine such proposals and shall grant its provisional approval. Following this the Joint Commission shall appoint a drafting commission to which it shall give the necessary instructions regarding the compilation of the final text of the recommendations concerning the structure and principles of organization of the Korean Provisional Democratic Government and local organs of authority (Provisional Charter) and also the political platform for this government. The texts of recommendations elaborated by the drafting commission shall be approved by the Joint Commission.

12. Following the approval of the texts of recommendations submitted by the drafting commission, the Joint Commission shall proceed with elaboration of recommendations regarding the personnel of the Korean

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Provisional Democratic Government."

3. Continuation of Discussion on the Questionnaire on Political Platform of the Future Provisional Korean Democratic Government

General Brown stated that the American Delegation suggests the acceptance of Joint Commission Decision No. 6 in its 1946 wording excepting paragraphs 2 and 3. The American Delegation suggested amendment of paragraph 2 as follows:

"2. The elimination of Japanese influence.

a. What measures should be undertaken for the elimination of the evil consequences of the prolonged Japanese domination in Korea?

b. What measures should be taken by the Provisional Korean Democratic Government to classify and punish those Koreans who collaborated with the Japanese to the detriment of Korea and the Koreans?"

The American Delegation suggested further the retention of paragraph 3 in its original wording, deleting only the word "reactionary"

General Shtikov, replying to the proposal of the American Delegation, stated that the Soviet Delegation, in order not to delay the work of the Joint Commission, agrees to accept the American wording of paragraph 2 with the condition that paragraph 3 be kept in the 1946 version.

General Brown agreed with General Shtikov's proposal

DECISION

LIST OF QUESTIONS FOR THE
KOREAN DEMOCRATIC PARTIES
AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS
REGARDING THE
POLITICAL PLATFORM OF THE
PROVISIONAL KOREAN DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT

A. Political Policies of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government.

1. Rights of citizens - What rights and duties of Korean citizens, male and female, must be proclaimed in the

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political platform of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government?

2. Elimination of Japanese influence.

   a. What measures should be undertaken for the elimination of the evil consequences of the prolonged Japanese domination in Korea.

   b. What measures should be taken by the Korean Provisional Democratic Government to classify and punish those Koreans who collaborated with the Japanese to the detriment of Korea and Koreans?

3. How should excessive private concentration of economic or political power, and the activity of reactionary, anti-democratic elements and elements attempting to undermine the Provisional Korean Government, be prevented?

4. Law and Justice.

   a. What policy should be followed in establishing a Korean code of law?

   b. How shall the courts judiciary and legal procedures in the Korean language be established?

   c. How is the democraticization of the judiciary to be exercised?

5. What should be the policy relative to minorities and non-citizens?

B. Economic Policies of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government.

1. What measures should be taken with respect to the development of agriculture, industry and transportation, in order to increase production and to raise the living standards of the Korean people?

2. Agricultural Land Tenure.

   a. What should be the policy with respect to the system of landlordism and tenancy prevailing under the Japanese?

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b. What policies should be followed with respect to land tenure?

(1) Private ownership of land with the farmer having a completely free title.

(2) Private ownership of land but, in the case of land obtained from the government, the right to sell or mortgage would be restricted by the State.

(3) Nationalization of land belonging to landlords and its transference to farmers for permanent and free use.

(4) Any other methods of solution of the question of land tenure you may suggest.

c. What special policies should be followed with respect to land formerly owned by the Japanese?

d. If land owned by Korean landlords is to be distributed to tenants, should these landlords be compensated for their land?

e. Should land distributed to tenant farmers be sold or distributed free?

f. What should be the policies with respect to irrigation facilities and their use?

3. Organization of Industry.

a. What should be the policy with respect to industrial production and distribution?

b. What kind of ownership (public, private or cooperative) should be adopted for each of the following:

Large industries (for example, steel and chemicals)

Medium industries (for example, textiles and shoes)

Small industries (for example, furniture and farm tool

Banks

Wholesalers

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Retailers

Mineral resources

Forests

Railroads

Shipping companies

Insurance

Fishing industries

Public utilities (for example, electric power, water, communications)

Household industries.

4. Labor, wages and Social Security.

   a. What should be the policy with respect to minimum wages, maximum hours, and working conditions?

   b. What should be the policy with respect to labor of children and women?

   c. What should be the policy with respect to labor organizations?

   d. What should be the policy with respect to social insurance?

   e. What should be the policy with respect to increasing the efficiency of labor?

5. Trade and Prices.

   a. Should a program of rationing the necessities of life be continued while commodities are scarce? If so, how should this program be administered.

   b. What should be the policy with respect to the collection of essential foodstuffs.

   c. What type of program of price stabilization and control, if any, should be undertaken.

   d. What measures should be taken to cope with speculation and hoarding.

   e. What should the policy be with respect to the foreign trade of Korea.

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6. Finance.

a. What should be the policy with respect to:

(1) Income taxes

(2) Taxes on real property

(3) Sales taxes

(4) Taxes on imports and exports

(5) Receipts from government monopolies

(6) Inheritance taxes

(7) Any other taxes

b. What measures should be undertaken to establish a uniform and sound system of currency throughout Korea.

c. What should the policy be in respect to balancing the budget.

d. What measures should be taken to cope with excessively high interest charges (usury).

C. Educational and Cultural Policies of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government.

1. Education - What educational program should be adopted and developed in Korea in the following fields?

(a) Elimination of illiteracy among adults.

(b) Compulsory lower school attendance.

(c) Middle school.

(d) Higher levels of education.

2. Training - What program should be established to train Korean specialists and technicians to fill all necessary positions in economic and governmental activities.

3. National Culture - What measures should be undertaken to promote the development of national culture, art, and also of science.

4. Public Health - How should health protection be organized.

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4. Setting of the Time of the Next Meeting.

The time of the next meeting was not set.

ALBERT E. BROWN
Major General, U. S. Army
Chief of U. S. Delegation

T. F. SHTIKOV
Colonel General
Chief of Soviet Delegation

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Секретно.

СОВЕТСКО-АМЕРИКАНСКАЯ СОВМЕСТНАЯ КОМИССИЯ

С е у л, Корея

Дворец ТУК-СУ.

ПРОТОКОЛ ЗАСЕДАНИЯ 7 ИЮНЯ 1947г., 13.30

№ 32

ПРИСУТСТВОВАЛИ:

| Представители Американской делегации | Представители Советской делегации |
|---|---|
| Генерал-майор А.Е. БРАУН /председатель/ | Генерал-полковник Т.Ф. ШТЫКОВ |
| Министр США А.С.БАНС | Советник I класса Г.И.ТУНКИН. |
| Бригадный генерал Джон ВЕКЕРЛИНГ | Генерал-майор Н.Г. ЛЕБЕДЕВ. |
| Г-н Калвин Н.ДЖОЙНЕР | Советник 2 класса Г.М.БАЛАСАНОВ |
| Полковник Лоуренс Дж. ЛИНКОЛЬН | Полковник Т.И.КОРКУЛЕНКО |

Также присутствовали советники и технические эксперты.

СЕКРЕТАРИАТ:

Подполковник В.Г.ЭДВАРДС /США/
Полковник И.Т.АВРАМЕНКО /СССР/.

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Re-review 1999

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СОВЕТСКО-АМЕРИКАНСКАЯ СОВМЕСТНАЯ КОМИССИЯ

Сеул, Корея

ПОВЕСТКА ДНЯ:

1. Утверждение протоколов предшествующих заседаний.

2. Доклад подкомиссии № 1 о порядке консультации с политическими партиями и общественными организациями.

3. Продолжение обсуждения вопросника по политической платформе для будущего Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства.

4. Определение времени следующего заседания.

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1. Утверждение протоколов предыдущих заседаний.

Протоколы предыдущих заседаний не были готовы для утверждения.

2. Доклад совместной подкомиссии № I о порядке консультации с политическими партиями и общественными организациями.

Доктор БАНС доложил о соглашении, достигнутом совместной подкомиссией № I о "Порядке консультации с корейскими демократическими партиями и общественными организациями Северной и Южной Кореи".

Совместной Комиссией было утверждено следующее решение:

Р Е Ш Е Н И Е:

о порядке консультации с демократическими партиями и общественными организациями Северной и Южной Кореи.

I. Совместная Комиссия при консультации с корейскими демократическими партиями и общественными организациями будет руководствоваться условиями, изложенными в письме Министра Иностранных Дел СССР В.М.МОЛОТОВА от 7 мая 1947г. и принятыми Государственным Секретарем США Д.С.МАРШАЛЛОМ в его письме от 13 мая 1947 года. Ниже приводится соответствующая выдержка из письма Министра Иностранных Дел В.М.МОЛОТОВА:

"... Советский командующий в письме от 26 ноября 1946 года выдвинул следующие предложения в качестве основы для возобновления работы Совместной Комиссии:

" I. Совместная Комиссия должна консультироваться с теми демократическими партиями и организациями, которые полностью поддерживают Московское решение о Корее.

2. Партии или общественные организации, привлеченные к консультации с Совместной Комиссией, не должны выделять для консультации таких представителей, которые скомпрометировали себя активными выступлениями против Московского решения.

3. Партии и общественные организации, привлеченные к консультации с Совместной Комиссией, не должны и не будут выступать или подстрекать других к выступлению против Московского решения и работы Совместной Комиссии. В противном случае такие партии и общественные организации соглашением обеих делегаций будут отстранены от дальнейших консультаций с Совместной Комиссией".

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Американский командующий в своем письме от 24 декабря 1946 года согласился принять эти предложения Советского командующего со следующими изменениями за основу для возобновления работы Совместной Комиссии:

"Предложение № I может быть интерпретировано следующим образом. Подписание декларации, содержащейся в коммюнике № 5, будет рассматриваться как заявление о добром намерении полностью поддерживать Московское решение и подписавшим ее партиям или организациям дает право быть выдвинутыми для первоначальной консультации.

Предложение №2. Я считав, что партия или организация, сделавшая такое заявление, имеет право назначить такого представителя, который, по ее мнению, сможет наилучшим образом представить Совместной Комиссии ее взгляды о выполнении Московского решения.

Однако, если такой представитель по совершенно веским причинам будет считаться антагонистичным по отношению к выполнению Московского решения или к одной из союзных держав, то Совместная Комиссия после взаимного согласования сможет потребовать, чтобы партия, сделавшая такое заявление /декларацию/, выделила вместо него другого представителя.

Предложение № 3. Предлагается следующая формулировка этого пункта: лица, партии и общественные организации, приглашенные для консультации с Совместной Комиссией, не должны после подписания декларации, содержащейся в коммюнике № 5, разжигать или подстрекать к активным выступлениям против работы Совместной Комиссии или против одной из союзных держав или против выполнения Московского решения.

Те лица, партии или общественные организации, которые после подписания декларации, содержащейся в коммюнике № 5, будут разжигать или подстрекать к активным выступлениям против работы Совместной Комиссии или против одной из союзных держав или против выполнения Московского решения, будут исключены из дальнейшей консультации с Совместной Комиссией.

Решение относительно исключения таких лиц, партий или общественных организаций будет приниматься соглашением двух делегаций в Совместной Комиссии".

В целях ускорения возобновления работы Совместной Комиссии и создания Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства, я готов принять вышеизложенные поправки, предложенные Американским командующим..."

2. Совместная Комиссия будет консультироваться с корейскими демократическими партиями и общественными организациями, которые действительно демократичны в своих целях и методах и которые подпишут следующее заявление:

"Мы_____, заявляем, что мы будем поддерживать цели Московского решения о Корее, как это изложено в параграфе 1 этого решения, а именно:

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"Восстановление Кореи как независимого государства,
Создание условий для развития страны на демократических началах и
Скорейшая ликвидация пагубных последствий длительного японского господства в Корее".

Далее,мы будем придерживаться решений Совместной Комиссии при выполнении ея параграфа 2 Московского решения относительно образования Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства.

Далее,мы будем содействовать Совместной Комиссии в разработке ея,с участием Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства предложений относительно мер, предусмотренных параграфом 3 Московского решения.

Подпись._____

Представляющий _____партию или организацию".

3. Демократические партии и общественные организации Северной и Южной Кореи настоящим приглашаются представить свои заявления на участие в консультации с Совместной Комиссией.Каждая партия и организация должна предоставить только одно заявление через свой центральный орган зоны.

К заявлению должен быть приложен текст декларации, содержащейся в параграфе 2, надлежащим образом подписанный и скрепленный печатью центрального органа и подписанный также выделенным представителем.Заявление должно содержать следующие сведения:

а/ полное название партии или организации,адрес ее центрального органа,дату образования,количество отделов,их численность и местонахождение, общее число членов;

б/ полное имя выделенного предоставителя,написанное в китайских иероглифах,а также,если возможно, в английской и русской транскрипции, место и время рождения,положение,занимаемое в партии или организации,и домашний адрес.

Заявления на участие в консультации должны быть представлены в Совместную Комиссию в Сеуле,дворец ТУК-СУ, или в Инчхеньяне,Досанри, 18, к 23 июня 1947 года.

4. Демократические партии и общественные организации Северной и Южной Кореи,подписавшие декларацию,содержащуюся в параграфе 2, могут представить в Совместную Комиссию в письменном виде свои соображения относительно структуры и принципов организации Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства и местных органов власти /Временное положение/, а также политической платформы для этого Правительства,в соответствии с вопросником,утвержденным Комиссией.Этот вопросник будет опубликован в прессе, и отпечатанные экземпляры можно будет получить в Совместной Комиссии в Сеуле, дворец Тук-Су, и в Инчхеньяне,Досанри,18.

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Указанные соображения должны быть представлены в Совместную Комиссию по вышеупомянутым адресам к I июля 1947 года.

5. По получении заявлений о консультации, подкомиссия № I составляет список всех демократических партий и общественных организаций Северной и Южной Кореи, подписавших декларацию, содержащуюся в параграфе 2, и выделенных ими представителей.

6. После утверждения Совместной Комиссией списка демократических партий и общественных организаций и их представителей, упомянутого в параграфе 5, Совместная Комиссия созывает в Сеуле 25 июня 1947 года совместное заседание, на которое приглашает указанных представителей партий и общественных организаций Южной Кореи. Подобное заседание представителей партий и общественных организаций Северной Кореи будет иметь место в Пхеньяне 30 июня 1947 года. Председательствует на заседании в Сеуле Глава Советской делегации, а на заседании в Пхеньяне-Глава Американской делегации. На этих заседаниях глава делегации, в зоне которого происходит заседание, выступит с сообщением, выработанным Совместной Комиссией.

7. Представители партий и общественных организаций Северной и Южной Кореи, включенные в список, упомянутый в параграфе 5, будут приглашены для индивидуальной устной консультации относительно структуры и принципов организации Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства и местных органов власти /Временное полсжение/, а также политической платформы для этого Правительства. Для этой цели Совместная Комиссия назначит необходимое количество подкомитетов и сообщит каждому представителю, когда и куда он приглашается для консультации.

Устная консультация начнется 5 июля 1947 года и будет проводиться в Сеуле и Пхеньяне.

8. Совместная Комиссия передает полученные от корейских демократических партий и общественных организаций как Северной, так и Южной Кореи соображения и предложения для изучения и выработки согласованных предложений в соответствующие подкомиссии, которые для этой цели создают необходимое количество подкомитетов. Советники, эксперты и технический персонал для работы в подкомиссиях и в подкомитетах назначаются главами соответствующих делегаций.

9. Для консультации и оказания помощи Совместной Комиссии при выработке рекомендаций относительно структуры и принципов организации Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства и местных органов власти /Временное положение/, а также политической платформы для этого Правительства, будут приглашены представители партий и общественных организаций из числа тех партий и организаций, которые включены в список, упомянутый в параграфе 5.

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Число таких представителей от различных партий и организаций будет установлено Совместной Комиссией в соответствии с количеством их членов и учитывая, насколько возможно, их влияние.

Совместная Комиссия будет созывать об"единенные заседания с этими представителями, а также может привлекать их к выработке рекомендаций в подкомиссиях и подкомитетах. Время и повестка дня об"единенных заседаний Совместной Комиссии с упомянутыми представителями утверждаются главами делегаций.

IO. Демократические партии и общественные организации как Северной, так и Южной Кореи будут иметь равные права и возможности для консультации с Совместной Комиссией.

II. Выработанные подкомиссиями согласованные предложения передаются на рассмотрение Совместной Комиссии, которая рассматривает эти предложения и дает им свое предварительное одобрение. После этого Совместная Комиссия назначает редакционную комиссию, которой дает необходимые указания относительно составления окончательного текста рекомендаций по структуре и принципам организации Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства и местных органов власти /Временное положение/, а также политической платформе для этого Правительства. Выработанные редакционной комиссией тексты рекомендаций утверждаются Совместной Комиссией.

12. После утверждения текстов рекомендаций, представленных редакционной Комиссией, Совместная Комиссия переходит к выработке рекомендаций по персональному составу Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства.

3. Продолжение обсуждения вопросника по политической платформе для будущего Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства.

Генерал БРАУН заявил, что Американская делегация предлагает решение № 6 Совместной Комиссии принять в редакции 1946 года, за исключением параграфов 2 и 3.

Параграф 2 этого решения Американская делегация предложила принять в следующей редакции.

" 2. Устранение японского влияния.

а/ Какие мероприятия должны быть предприняты для устранения вредных последствий продолжительного японского господства в Корее.

б/ Какие меры должны быть предприняты Временным Корейским Демократическим Правительством для определения и наказания тех корейцев, которые сотрудничали с японцами во вред Корее и корейцам".

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Параграф 3 Американская делегация предложила оставить в первоначальной редакции, опустив лишь из него слово "реакционных".

Отвечая на предложение Американской делегации, генерал ШТЫКОВ заявил, что Советская делегация, дабы не задерживать работу Совместной Комиссии, согласна принять американскую редакцию параграфа 2 с тем, чтобы параграф 3 оставить в редакции 1946 года.

Генерал БРАУН согласился с предложением генерала ШТЫКОВА.

## Р Е Ш Е Н И Е.

Перечень вопросов для консультации с корейскими демократическими партиями и общественными организациями по вопросу о политической платформе для Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства.

A. Политические мероприятия Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства.

1. Права граждан. Какие права и обязанности корейских граждан, мужчин и женщин, должны быть провозглашены в политической платформе Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства.

2. Устранение японского влияния.

а/ Какие мероприятия должны быть предприняты для устранения вредных последствий продолжительного японского господства в Корее.

б/ Какие меры должны быть приняты Временным Корейским Демократическим Правительством для определения и наказания тех корейцев, которые сотрудничали с японцами во вред Корее и корейцам.

3. Как должна быть предотвращена чрезмерная концентрация в частных руках экономической и политической силы и как должна быть предотвращена деятельность реакционных, антидемократических элементов, пытающихся подорвать Временное Корейское Демократическое Правительство.

4. Закон и право.

а/ Какой политике надо следовать в создании Корейского кодекса законов;

б/ Как следует организовать ведение юридических дел и судопроизводство на корейском языке;

в/ Каким образом демократизация судебной власти может быть осуществлена.

5. Какова должна быть политика в отношении меньшинства и не граждан.

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## В. Экономическая политика Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства.

I. Каковы должны быть меры в отношении развития сельского хозяйства, промышленности и транспорта для увеличения производства и повышения жизненного уровня корейского народа.

2. Землепользование.

а/ Какова должна быть политика в отношении помещичьего землевладения и арендной системы землепользования, существовавшей при японцах.

б/ Какой политике должно следовать в отношении землепользования.

I. Частная собственность на землю с ничем не ограниченным правом собственности крестьянина на землю.

2. Частная собственность на землю с ограничением со стороны государства права крестьян продавать или закладывать землю в случае, если земля получена от правительства.

3. Национализация помещичьей земли с передачей крестьянам в вечное и бесплатное пользование.

4. Какие другие методы решения вопроса о землепользовании можете предложить.

в/ Какова должна быть специальная политика в отношении земли, ранее принадлежавшей японцам;

г/ Если земля, принадлежавшая корейским помещикам, должна быть передана арендаторам, должны ли помещики получать возмещение за землю;

д/ Должна ли земля, передаваемая арендаторам, быть проданной им или передана бесплатно.

э/ Какова должна быть политика в отношении ирригационных сооружений и их использования.

3. Организация промышленности.

а/ Какова должна быть политика в отношении промышленного производства и распределения;

б/ Какая форма собственности /общественная, частная или кооперативная/ должна быть принята для каждой из следующих отраслей:

Крупная промышленность /например, стальная и химическая/
Средняя промышленность /например, текстильная и обувная/
Мелкая промышленность /например, мебельная и с-х. орудия/
Банки;
Оптовая торговля;
Розничная торговля;
Минеральные ресурсы;
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Железнодорожный транспорт;
Транспортные компании;
Страхование;
Рыбный промысел;
Предприятия общественного пользования; /например, электростанции, водопровод, связь/
Кустарная промышленность;

4. Труд, заработная плата и социальное страхование.

а/ Какова должна быть политика в отношении минимума заработной платы, максимума часов и условий труда;

б/ Какова должна быть политика в отношении труда детей и женщин;

в/ Какова должна быть политика в отношении рабочих организаций;

г/ Какова должна быть политика в отношении социального страхования;

д/ Какова должна быть политика в отношении повышения производительности труда;

5. Торговля и цены.

а/ Должна ли программа распределения предметов первой необходимости по карточкам быть продолжена, пока есть недостаток предметов потребления;

б/ Какова должна быть политика в отношении заготовок основных предметов продовольствия;

в/ Какую программу стабилизации цен и контроля над ценами следует принять, если вообще нужна такая программа;

г/ Какие меры борьбы со спекуляцией и скрытием товаров следует проводить;

д/ Какова должна быть политика в отношении внешней торговли в Корее;

6. Ф и н а н с ы.

а/ Какова должна быть политика в отношении:

1. Подоходного налога,
2. Налога на недвижимость,
3. Налога на оборот,
4. Налога на импорт и экспорт,
5. Поступления от государственных монополий,
6. Налога на наследство,
7. Других каких-либо налогов.

б/ Какие меры нужно провести для установления единой и здоровой денежной системы во всей Корее;

в/ Какова должна быть политика в отношении балансирования бюджета;

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г/ Какие меры борьбы должны быть предприняты против чрезмерно высоких процентов /ростовщичества/.

## В. Политика Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства в области образования и культуры.

Образование.

1. Какую систему /программу/ образования нужно принять и развить в Корее в следующих областях:

а/ Ликвидация неграмотности среди взрослых,
б/ Обязательное начальное обучение,
в/ Средние школы,
г/ Внешние учебные заведения.

2. Подготовка кадров. Какова должна быть программа подготовки корейских специалистов и квалифицированных рабочих для обеспечения ими экономики и госаппарата.

3. Национальная культура. Какие должны быть предприняты меры для ускорения развития национальной культуры и искусства, а также науки.

4. Здравоохранение. Как должно быть организовано здравоохранение.

## 4. Определение времени следующего заседания.

Время следующего заседания определено не было.

ГЛАВА АМЕРИКАНСКОЙ ДЕЛЕГАЦИИ
ГЕНЕРАЛ-МАЙОР
А.Е.БРАУН.

ГЛАВА СОВЕТСКОЙ ДЕЛЕГАЦИИ
ГЕНЕРАЛ-ПОЛКОВНИК
Т.Ф. ШТЫКОВ.

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US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea
Duk Soo Palace

# Minutes

## 33rd Meeting

## 11 June 1947

## 1030 Hours

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**Present**

Representatives of
Soviet Delegation

Colonel General T. F. Shtikov
(Chairman)
Counsellor 1st Class G. I.
Tounkin
Major General N. G. Lebedeff
Counsellor 2nd Class G. M.
Balasanov
Colonel T. I. Korkulenko

Representatives of
American Delegation

Major General A. E. Brown
Minister A. C. Bunce
Brig. General John
Weckerling
Mr. Calvin N. Joyner
Colonel L. J. Lincoln

Advisors and Technical Experts were also present.

**Secretariat**

Colonel I. T. Avramenko (USSR)
Lt. Colonel W. H. Edwards (US)

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US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea
Duk Soo Palace

AGENDA

1. Approval of the Minutes of the Preceding Meetings.
2. Report of Joint Subcommission No. 3 on its work.
3. On the order of Publication of Documents and Presentation of Declarations signed by Political Parties and Social Organizations.
4. Setting of the Time of the Next Meeting.

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1. Approval of the Minutes of the Preceding Meetings.

The minutes of the 29th meeting of 2 June 1947 were approved.

Upon General Shtikov's suggestion, the discussion of the third item on the agenda followed.

2. "On the Order of Publication of Documents and Presentation of Declarations signed by Political Parties and Social Organizations."

The Soviet and American secretaries of the Joint Commission read in succession item by item the draft of the decision they prepared.

The Joint Commission agreed to approve the draft of the decision proposed by the secretaries, without essential changes.

## DECISION

### THE ORDER OF DISTRIBUTION OF THE QUESTIONNAIRES AND OF THE DECLARATION SET FORTH IN JOINT COMMUNIQUE NO. 5, AMONG THE DEMOCRATIC PARTIES AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS AND THE RECEIPT OF THEIR ANSWERS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. Release of Joint Communique No. 11 will be made at such time as to permit its appearing in the Korean press on the 12th of June.

2. Distribution of instructions and questionnaires will be made by the Soviet Delegation in North Korea and by the American Delegation in South Korea, in compliance with the decision of the Joint Commission of 7 June 1947, as elaborated in Joint Communique No. 11 beginning on 12 June 1947.

3. An announcement will be made in the newspapers of North and South Korea that political parties and social organizations should send their answers to the questionnaire in duplicate. These answers will be transmitted to the Secretariats of the American and Soviet Delegations. The first to receive these answers in South Korea will be the representative of the American Secretariat, who after the registration of these documents will distribute them between the American and Soviet Secretariats.

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The first to receive these answers in North Korea will be the representative of the Soviet Secretariat, who also after similar registration will distribute these answers between the Soviet and American Secretariats.

4. There will be a representative of the Soviet Delegation in Pyongyang, who, as the documents are received by him from political parties and social organizations will forward them to Seoul.

5. To insure identical Russian and English translations of documents sent in by the Korean parties, an exchange of Russian and English translations should be established in the Secretariat.

3. Report of Subcommission No. 3 on its Work.

Mr. Balasanov reported that Joint Subcommission No. 3 agreed to exchange information regarding the existing organs of authority in North and South Korea. Joint Subcommission No. 3 worked out a questionnaire, the text of which is presented for approval to the Joint Commission.

The text of the proposed questionnaire was approved by the Joint Commission.

## DECISION

### PRELIMINARY STUDIES OF THE STRUCTURES, FUNCTIONS, AND THE DIRECTING PERSONNEL OF THE EXECUTIVE, LEGISLATIVE AND JUDICIARY ORGANS OF AUTHORITY EXISTING IN NORTH AND SOUTH KOREA

"For the preliminary studies of the structure, functions, and the directing personnel of the executive, legislative, and judiciary organs of authority existing in North and South Korea, the American and Soviet Delegations agree to exchange written data, as detailed as possible, relating to the following questions concerning their respective zones on or before 1 July 1947. Clear distinction should be made between functions performed by Korean officials and those executed by Soviet, or American officials in the organs of authority in the respective zones.

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A. Central organs of authority.

1. The central organs of the executive authority.

(a) The name of the central organ of executive authority.

(b) Structure of the central executive organ (departments, sections, subsections; with charts).

(c) Functions of departments.

(d) Directing personnel of central organs (name, place of birth, age, education, and where he has worked before 15 August 1945).

(e) When, and by whom was the central organ elected or appointed.

2. The Legislative Authority.

(a) What organ exercises the legislative authority.

(b) When, and by whom was this organ elected or appointed.

(c) How the political parties existing in the respective zones are represented in the legislative organ.

(d) The structure of the legislative authority.

(e) The functions and work performed in the course of the existence of this organ.

(f) Directing personnel (name, place of birth, age, education, and where he has worked before 15 August 1945).

3. The Judiciary.

(a) When, by whom, and in what manner the judiciary organs are created.

(b) The structure of the central judiciary organs.

(c) The statute regarding the judiciary organs.

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(d) Directing personnel (name, place of birth, age, education, and where he has worked before 15 August 1945).

4. The Procurature.

(a) The statute regarding the procurature.

(b) Directing personnel (name, place of birth, age, education, and where he has worked before 15 August 1945).

B. Organs of Local Authority.

1. Designation of organs of authority in Shi, Do, Pu, Kun, Up, Myun, Ri, Don, and To (metropolis, province, city, county, town, township, plains village, mountain village, island).

2. When, and by whom elected or appointed.

3. The structure and functions of local organs of authority.

4. Functions of the local organs of the judiciary."

4. Setting of the time of the next meeting.

It was agreed that the time of the next meeting would be set by mutual agreement of the Chiefs of the Soviet and American Delegations.

ALBERT E. BROWN
Major General, U. S. Army
Chief of the American Delegation

T. F. SHTIKOV
Colonel General
Chief of the Soviet Delegation

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Секретно.

СОВЕТСКО-АМЕРИКАНСКАЯ СОВМЕСТНАЯ КОМИССИЯ

Сеул, Корея
Дворец ТУК-СУ

ПРОТОКОЛ ЗАСЕДАНИЯ 11 ИЮНЯ 1947г. в 10.30.

№ 33

ПРИСУТСТВОВАЛИ:

| Представители Советской делегации | | Представители Американской делегации | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Генерал-полковник | Т.Ф.ШТЫКОВ /председатель/ | Генерал-майор | А.Е. БРАУН |
| Советник I класса | Г.И.ТУНКИН | Министр США | А.С.ВАНС |
| Генерал-майор | Н.Г. ЛЕБЕДЕВ | Бригадный генерал | Джон ВЕКЕРЛИНГ |
| Советник 2 класса | Г.М.БАЛАСАНОВ | Г-н Калвин | Н.ДЖОЙНЕР |
| Полковник | Т.И.КОРКУЛЕНКО | Полковник | Лоуренс Дж.ЛИНКОЛЬН |

Также присутствовали советники и технические эксперты.

СЕКРЕТАРИАТ:

Полковник И.Т. АВРАМЕНКО /СССР/
Подполковник В.Г.ЭДВАРДС /США/

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СОВЕТСКО-АМЕРИКАНСКАЯ СОВМЕСТНАЯ КОМИССИЯ

Сеул, Корея

ПОВЕСТКА Д Н Я:

1. Утверждение протоколов предшествовавших заседаний.
2. Сообщение подкомиссии № 3 о своей работе.
3. О порядке опубликования документов и представления политическими партиями и общественными организациями подписанных деклараций.
4. Определение времени следующего заседания.

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1. Утверждение протоколов предшествовавших заседаний.

Протокол № 29 заседания от 2-го июня 1947 года был утвержден.
По предложению генерала ШТЫКОВА приступили к обсуждению третьего пункта повестки дня.

2. "О порядке опубликования документов и представления политическими партиями и общественными организациями подписанной декларации".

Советский и американский секретари Совместной комиссии последовательно пункт за пунктом зачитали подготовленный ими проект решения.
Без существенных изменений Совместная Комиссия согласилась утвердить предложенный секретарями проект решения.

## Р Е Ш Е Н И Е.

О порядке рассылки вопросника и декларации, содержащейся в коммюнике № 5 ,демократическим партиям и общественным организациям и получения от них ответов и рекомендаций.

I. Совместное коммюнике № II будет выпущено в такое время, чтобы оно могло появиться в корейской прессе I2-го июня 1947 года.

2. Распространение документов и вопросников будет проводиться Советской делегацией в Северной Корее и Американской делегацией в Южной Корее в соответствии с решением, принятым Совместной Комиссией 7 июня 1947 года "О порядке консультации с демократическими партиями и общественными организациями" начиная с I2 июня 1947 года.

3. В газетах Северной и Южной Кореи будет сделано об"явление о том ,чтобы политические партии и общественные организации присылали ответы на вопросник в двух экземплярах. Эти ответы будут передаваться в секретариат Американской и Советской делегаций. В Южной Корее, первым, кто будет получать эти ответы, будет представитель американского секретариата, который после регистрации этих документов, распределяет их между американским и советским секретариатами.

В Северной Корее, первым, кто будет получать эти ответы, будет представитель советского секретариата, который также после соответствующей регистрации, будет распределять эти ответы между советским и американским секретариатами.

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4. В Кэнъяне будет находиться представитель Советской делегации, который по мере поступления к нему документов от политических партий и общественных организаций, пересылает их в Сеул.

5. Для обеспечения идентичности английских и русских переводов, присланных корейскими партиями документов, в секретариате организовать обмен русскими и английскими переводами.

3. Сообщение подкомиссии № 3 о своей работе.

Г-н КАЛАСАНОВ сообщил, что совместная подкомиссия №3 пришла к соглашению обменяться информацией относительно существующих органов власти в Северной и Южной Корее.
Совместной подкомиссией № 3 был выработан вопросник, текст которого предлагается на утверждение Совместной Комиссии.
Текст предложенного вопросника был утвержден Совместной Комиссией.

Р Е Ш Е Н И Е.

Предварительное изучение структуры, функций и руководящего состава исполнительных, законодательных и судебных органов власти существующих в Северной и Южной Корее.

Для предварительного изучения структуры и функций существующих в Северной и Южной Корее исполнительных, законодательных и судебных органов власти и их руководящего состава, Американская и Советская делегации согласились до I июля 1947 года обменяться, по возможности, подробными письменными данными по следующим вопросам, относящимся к соответствующим зонам. Должно быть установлено четкое разграничение между функциями, отправляемыми корейскими служащими и советскими и американскими должностными лицами в соответствующих зонах.

А. Центральные органы власти.

I. Центральные органы исполнительной власти:

а/ Наименование центрального органа исполнительной власти;

б/ Структура центрального исполнительного органа /департаменты, отделы, подотделы со схемами/;

в/ Функции департаментов;

г/ Руководящий персонал центральных органов /фамилия и место рождения, возраст, образование и где работал до 15 августа 1945г./;

д/ Когда и кем избран или назначен упомянутый центральный орган власти.

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2. Законодательная власть:

а/Какой орган осуществляет законодательную власть;

б/Когда и кем этот орган был избран или назначен;

в/Как политические партии, существующие в соответствующих зонах, представлены в законодательном органе;

г/Структура законодательной власти;

д/Функции и проделанная работа за период существования этого органа;

е/Руководящий состав /фамилия, место рождения, возраст, образование и где работал до 15 августа 1945 года.

3. Судебная власть:

а/Когда, кем и каким образом созданы органы судебной власти;

б/Структура центральных органов судебной власти;

в/Положение об органах судебной власти;

г/Руководящий состав /фамилия, место рождения, возраст, образование и где работал до 15 августа 1945 года/.

4. Прокуратура:

а/Положение о прокуратуре;

б/Руководящий состав /фамилия, место рождения, возраст, образование и где работал до 15 августа 1945 года/.

В. Органы местной власти.

1. Наименование органов власти в Си, До, Пу, Гун, Нп, Мен, Рн, Дон и То /особый город, провинция, город, уезд, местечко, волость, деревня на равнине, горная деревня, остров/.

2. Когда и кем избраны или назначены.

3. Структура и функции органов местной Власти.

4. Функции местных органов судебной власти.

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4. Определение времени следующего заседания.

Было решено, что время следующего заседания будет особо согласовано между Главами Советской и Американской делегаций.

ГЛАВА СОВЕТСКОЙ ДЕЛЕГАЦИИ
ГЕНЕРАЛ -ПОЛКОВНИК

Т.Н ТИКОВ.

ГЛАВА АМЕРИКАНСКОЙ ДЕЛЕГАЦИИ
ГЕНЕРАЛ -МАЙОР

А.Е. БРАУН.

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US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea
Duk Soo Palace

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**Minutes**

**34th Meeting**

**18 June 1947**

**1330 Hours**

**Duk Soo Palace**

**Seoul, Korea**

**Present**

Representatives of
American Delegation

Major General A. E. Brown
(Chairman)
Minister A. C. Bunce
Mr. Owen T. Jones
Col. Lawrence J. Lincoln

Representatives of
Soviet Delegation

Colonel General T. F. Shtikov
Counsellor 1st Class G. I.
Tounkin
Counsellor 2nd Class G. M.
Balasanov
Colonel T. I. Korkulenko

Advisors and technical experts were
also present

**Secretariat**

Lt. Colonel W. H. Edwards (US)
Colonel I. T. Avramenko (USSR)

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**AGENDA**

1. Approval of the minutes of preceding meetings.
2. Arrangements for the meeting with the representatives of Korean political parties and social organizations on June 25, 1947.
3. Order of compilation of the list of parties and organizations.
4. Coordination of the speech to be given at the open meetings with representatives of Korean political parties and social organizations at Seoul on 25 June and Pyongyang on 30 June 1947.
5. Joint Bulletin #5.
6. Setting of the time of the next meeting.

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Prior to the opening of the meeting, General Brown introduced two new members of the American Delegation - Minister Joseph E. Jacobs, representative of the U. S. State Department, vice Mr. William R. Langdon, and Mr. Owen T. Jones, representative of the U. S. State Department, vice Mr. Calvin N. Joyner.

General Brown also advised that General Weckerling was absent due to illness.

1. Approval of the minutes of preceding meetings.

The minutes of the 30th and 31st meetings of 4 and 6, June 1947, respectively, were approved.

2. Arrangements for the meeting with the representatives of Korean political parties and social organizations on 25 June 1947.

Dr. Bunce, the American Chairman of Joint Subcommission No. 1, and Lt. Colonel W. H. Edwards, Secretary of the American Delegation, presented a brief description of the order of the Meeting of the Joint Commission with representatives of democratic parties and social organizations on 25 June 1947.

Following the proposal of General Shtikov, the order as well as the agenda of the meeting on 25 June 1947 were accepted without essential changes.

3. Order of compilation of the list of parties and organizations.

Dr. Bunce introduced for consideration of the Joint Commission a draft of the decision on the order of compilation of the list of political parties and social organizations, worked out by Joint Subcommission #1.

During the consideration of this proposal, General Brown informed the Soviet Delegation that by 18 June 1947, 266 parties and organizations in South Korea applied for a copy

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of Join Commission Decision #4. The total number of members, which the 266 parties and organizations claim to have, represent over 40 million people.

The Joint Commission approved the following decision:

**DECISION**

ORDER OF COMPILATION OF THE LIST OF PARTIES AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS.

1. The applications for participation in consultation and signed copies of the declaration which are received by the representative of the American Secretariat in Seoul from the parties and organizations of South Korea shall be transmitted without delay as a copy or a translation to the Soviet Secretariat. The above mentioned documents received from the parties and organizations of Northern Korea by the representative of the Soviet Secretariat in Pyongyang shall be transmitted in the same manner to the American Secretariat.

2. The information submitted by the parties and organizations, after translation, will be forwarded by the Secretariats to the respective chairmen of Subcommission No. 1. On the basis of the aforementioned information, there shall be compiled a complete list of parties and organizations which have applied for consultation, and a separate list of their designated representatives.

3. The list of parties and organizations which had signed the declaration, as well as the list of their representatives, shall be discussed in Subcommission No. 1, and following agreement will be submitted for approval to the Joint Commission.

4. Following the approval of the list, the Joint Commission shall send to the parties and organizations

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included in the list notification of having been admitted to consultation, and extend an invitation to their representatives to attend the Joint meeting.

4. Coordination of the speech to be delivered at the open meetings with representatives of Korean Political parties and social organizations at Seoul on 25 June and Pyongyang on 30 June 1947.

General Brown announced that the texts of the speech drafted by the American and the Soviet representatives of the Joint Subcommission #1 are similar in substance, but that there are slight differences in their wording, therefore it is necessary that Joint Subcommission #1 meet again and reach a final agreement on a uniform wording.

It was agreed to refer this question to Joint Subcommission #1 for further consideration.

5. Joint Bulletin #5.

General Brown presented a draft of Joint Bulletin #5 for the consideration of the Joint Commission.

Following a brief discussion and a suggestion of a few changes, the Joint Commission approved the draft of the Joint Bulletin #5 proposed by General Brown.

6. Setting of the time of the next meeting.

Upon agreement, no meetings were scheduled for this week. The time for the next meeting is to be set by General Shtikov.

ALBERT E. BROWN
Major General, U. S. Army
Chief of the U. S. Delegation

T. F. SHTIKOV
Colonel General
Chief of the Soviet Delegation

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СОВЕРШЕНО.

СОВЕТСКО-АМЕРИКАНСКАЯ СОВМЕСТНАЯ КОМИССИЯ

Сеул. Корея.

Дворец ТУК-СУ

ПРОТОКОЛ ЗАСЕДАНИЯ 18 ИЮНЯ 1947 г. в 13.30

№34

ПРИСУТСТВОВАЛИ:

| Представители Американской делегации | Представители Советской делегации |
|---|---|
| Генерал-майор А.Е.БРАУН / председатель/ | Генерал-полковник Т.Ф.ШТЫКОВ |
| Министр США А.С.ВАНС | Советник I класса Г.И.ТУНКИН |
| Г-н Оуэн Т.ДЖОНС | Советник 2 класса Г.М.БАЛАСАНОВ |
| Полковник Лоуренс Дж.ЛИНКОЛЬН | Полковник Т.И.ШОРКУЛЕНКО |

Также присутствовали советники и технические эксперты.

СЕКРЕТАРИАТ:

Подполковник В.Г.ЭДВАРДС /США/

Полковник И.Т.АБРАМЕНКО /СССР/

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~~EXEMPT from Declass. Per E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-4 Rev. 1999~~

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СОВЕТСКО-АМЕРИКАНСКАЯ СОВМЕСТНАЯ КОМИССИЯ
Сеул. Корея.

П О В Е С Т К А  Д Н Я :

1. Утверждение протоколов предыдущих заседаний.

2. Подготовка к заседанию с представителями корейских политических партий и общественных организаций 29-го июня 1947 года.

3. Порядок составления списка партий и организаций.

4. Согласование речи, которая должна быть произнесена на открытых заседаниях с представителями корейских политических партий и общественных организаций в Сеуле 25 июня и в Инчхоне 30 июня 1947 года.

5. Совместный бюллетень № 5.

6. Определение времени следующего заседания.

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Перед началом заседания генерал БРАУН представил двух новых членов Американской делегации - представителя Государственного департамента посланника Джозефа Е.ДЖЕЙКОБСА, заменившего г-на Вильяма Р.ЛАНГДОНА и представителя Государственного Департамента США г-на Оуэн Т.ДЖОНСА, заменившего г-на Кальвина Н.ДЖОЙНЕРА.

Генерал БРАУН также сообщил, что генерал ВЕЙЕРЛИНГ отсутствует по болезни.

I. Утверждение протоколов предыдущих заседаний.

Протоколы № № 30 и 31 заседаний от 4 и 6 июня 1947 года были утверждены.

2. Подготовка к заседанию с представителями корейских политических партий и общественных организаций 25-го июня 1947 года.

Д-р ВАНС - американский председатель подкомиссии № I и подкомиссии ЭДВАРДС - секретарь Американской делегации представили краткое описание порядка заседания Совместной Комиссии с представителями партий и общественных организаций 25 июня 1947 года.

По предложению генерала ШТЫКОВА, без существенных изменений, были приняты как порядок заседания, так и повестка дня заседания 25 июня 1947 года.

3. Порядок составления списка партий и организаций.

Д-р ВАНС представил на усмотрение Совместной Комиссии проект решения о порядке составления списка политических партий и общественных организаций, выработанных подкомиссией № I.

При обсуждении этого предложения генерал БРАУН информировал Советскую делегацию о том, что к 18 июня 1947 г. в Южной Корее 266 партий и общественных организаций внесли экземпляр совместного решения № 4. Общее число членов, на которое претендуют эти 266 партий и организаций составляет более 40 млн человек.

Совместной Комиссией было утверждено следующее решение:

Р е ш е н и е

Порядок составления списка партий и общественных организаций.

I. Заявление на участие в консультации и подписание декларации, поступившие от партий и организаций Южной Кореи представителю американского секретариата в Сеуле, передаются без задержки, в копии или в переводе в Советский Секретариат.

Упомянутые документы, поступившие от партий и организаций Северной Кореи представителю Советского секретариата в Пхеньяне, передаются тем же порядком в Американский секретариат.

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2. Информация, представляемая партиями и организациями, передается секретариатами, после перевода, соответствующим главам подкомиссии № I. На основе вышеупомянутой информации будет составлен полный список партий и организаций, подавших заявления на участие в консультации, и отдельный список выделенных ими представителей.

3. Список партий и организаций, подписавших декларацию, и список их представителей обсуждается в подкомиссии № I и после согласования представляется на утверждение Совместной Комиссии.

4. После утверждения списка Совместная Комиссия извещает партии и организации, включенные в список о том, что они допущены к консультации, а также приглашает их представителей на объединенное заседание.

4. Согласование речи, которая должна быть произнесена на открытых заседаниях с представителями корейских политических партий и общественных организаций в Сеуле 25 июня и в Пхеньяне 30 июня 1947 года.

Генерал БРАУН сообщил, что тексты речей, составленные американским и советским представителями подкомиссии № I, по своему существу аналогичны, но имеется небольшое различие в формулировках, поэтому необходимо, чтобы Совместная подкомиссия № I встретилась бы вновь и пришла к окончательному согласованию относительно единой редакции этой речи.

Было решено вернуть этот вопрос Совместной подкомиссии № I для дальнейшего рассмотрения.

5. Совместный бюллетень № 5.

Генерал БРАУН представил на рассмотрение Совместной Комиссии проект бюллетеня № 5.

После непродолжительного обсуждения и с внесением некоторых поправок Совместная Комиссия одобрила предложенный генералом БРАУН проект совместного бюллетеня № 5.

6. Определение времени следующего заседания.

Было решено на этой неделе заседаний больше не проводить. Время же следующего заседания будет определено генералом ШТЫКОВЫМ.

ГЛАВА АМЕРИКАНСКОЙ ДЕЛЕГАЦИИ
ГЕНЕРАЛ-МАЙОР

А.Е. БРАУН

ГЛАВА СОВЕТСКОЙ ДЕЛЕГАЦИИ
ГЕНЕРАЛ-ПОЛКОВНИК

Т.Ф. ШТЫКОВ

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US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea
Assembly Hall, Capitol Building

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**Minutes**

**35th Meeting**

**25 June 1947**

**1330 Hours**

**Present**

Representatives of
Soviet Delegation

Colonel General T. F. Shtikov
(Chairman)
Counsellor 1st Class G. I.
Tounkin
Major General N. G. Lebedeff
Counsellor 2nd Class G. M.
Balasanov
Colonel T. I. Korkulenko

Representatives of
American Delegation

Major General A.E. Brown
Minister A. C. Bunce
Brig. General John
Weckerling
Mr. Joseph E. Jacobs
Mr. Owen T. Jones
Colonel L. J. Lincoln

Advisors and Technical Experts were
also present

**Secretariat**

Colonel I. T. Avramenko (USSR)
Lt. Colonel W. H. Edwards (US)

Representatives of political parties and social organizations of South Korea, Correspondents, Photographers and invited guests were also present.

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AGENDA

1. Welcoming speech of Major General A. E. Brown.

0800

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General Shtikov opened the Joint Meeting of the Commission with the Representatives of Democratic Parties and Social Organizations.

The national anthems of Korea, the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics were played.

General Shtikov then introduced General Brown.

1. Speech by General Brown.

General Brown delivered the speech for the meeting of the Joint Commission with the representatives of democratic parties and social organizations from South Korea in English, which was translated into the Korean and Russian languages by interpreters. (Copy attached.)

General Shtikov announced the adjournment of the meeting and invited the assembled representatives of democratic parties and social organizations to meet the Chiefs of the American and Soviet Delegations of the US-USSR Joint Commission

ALBERT E. BROWN
Major General, U. S. Army
Chief of U. S. Delegation

T. F. SHTIKOV
Colonel General
Chief of Soviet Delegatic

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US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea

SPEECH FOR THE JOINT MEETING OF THE COMMISSION
WITH THE REPRESENTATIVES OF DEMOCRATIC
PARTIES AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

In the name of the American-Soviet Joint Commission I welcome you -- representatives of democratic parties and social organizations of Southern/Northern Korea.

We are gathered together to begin one more phase of the task of re-establishing Korean independence. It is our purpose so to carry out this great work that we may be able to erect a democratic state of power and dignity, which will be a worthy political edifice for the people of this ancient and cultured race.

Under the heavy yoke of Japanese imperialism, Korean people for decades have dreamt of the day when they would finally obtain liberty and the opportunity of independently governing their country. This opportunity is the result of the victory of the allied nations, which in the course of their prolonged and bloody war have decisively defeated the aggressors, both in the Occident and the Orient. The freedom-loving Korean people who have long endured the hardships and insults of colonial slavery now once and for all have been freed from the shackles of Japanese domination.

During the Moscow Conference of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the United States, the Soviet Union and Great Britain, December 1945, there was achieved an historic decision which opened to the Korean people clear perspectives for its national renaissance. Three Allied Powers, the United States, the Soviet Union and Great Britain, which were eventually joined also by the Chinese Republic, have outlined in this decision a program for restoration of Korea as an independent state, creation of conditions for developing the country on democratic principles, and the earliest possible liquidation of the disastrous results of the protracted Japanese domination in Korea.

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The Moscow Decision provides that the initial task shall be the formation of a Provisional Korean Democratic Government, which could take all the necessary steps for developing the industry, transport and agriculture of Korea, and the national culture of the Korean people. The formation of such a government on the basis of broad participation of Korean Democratic parties and social organizations, as stipulated in the Moscow Decision, will lead to political and economic unification of Korea and will constitute the most important step on the way toward the creation of an independent democratic Korean state, free from foreign interference.

The present stage of the work of the Joint Commission is devoted to the fulfillment of this task. Following the completion of this first stage, the Joint Commission shall initiate, in participation with the provisional democratic government and with collaboration of Korean democratic parties and social organization, the elaboration of measures for helping and assisting the political, economic and social progress of the Korean people, the development of democratic self-government and the establishment of the national independence of Korea.

This meeting today marks a momentous step in the fulfillment of paragraph II of the Moscow Decision, which prescribes how the Provisional Government of Korea shall be established. This meeting is the first formal step towards oral consultation with the leaders of Korean democratic parties and social organizations. Such consultation will be carried out in the best democratic traditions in order that the voice of the people may be given paramount consideration in the creation of the Provisional Government. Inasmuch as the people make their desires known through parties and organizations, the importance and seriousness of the task of their designated representatives is very great.

It is the intention of the Joint Commission to determine through consultation the government which is desired by and which best fulfills the interest of the Korean people and to recommend to the powers that such a Provisional Government be established,

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assure the enactment of the desired democratic reforms, the renaissance of Korea as an independent democratic state, and the development of the national economy and culture. In order that the Commission may succeed in this work, it requires the whole-hearted assistance of the Korean people, and the full cooperation of you who are to represent the views of the parties and organizations to the Joint Commission.

It is inevitable that the great number of political parties represented here should have divergent opinions on the creation of a Provisional Government. While Koreans are agreed on the general desire to achieve independence and carry out democratic social and economic reforms which will enable their country to take its proper place in the modern world, there is natural disagreement as to the policies and means by which these objectives should be achieved. Difference of opinion must not, however, lead to lack of harmony or to non-cooperation with the work of the Joint Commission.

For the purpose of consultation the Joint Commission has worked out and published questionnaires regarding the structure and principles of organization of a provisional Korean democratic government and local organs of authority, and also regarding the political platform for this government. These questionnaires embrace a wide circle of problems which are vitally important to the Korean people.

The Joint Commission has also elaborated and published the provisions governing the order of consultation with the Korean democratic parties and social organizations. In accordance with this order of consultation, Korean democratic parties and social organizations which have signed the declaration are invited to present in written and oral form their views regarding the formation of a Provisional Korean Democratic Government.

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The agreed order of consultation also provides that representatives of Korean democratic parties and social organizations who shall be later nominated in accordance with the membership of such parties and organizations, and taking into account as far as possible their influence, shall be invited for consultation and aiding the Joint Commission in elaboration of recommendations.

We are now about to start the process of oral consultation. Because a great many parties and organizations have applied for consultation, it will be impossible for the Joint Commission as a whole to consult with each representative. However, subcommittees will be formed who will carry out this work under the instructions and supervision of the Joint Commission. In order not to unduly delay further progress in the development of recommendations regarding a Korean Democratic Provisional Government, oral consultation will deal specifically with necessary explanation or elaboration of answers submitted to the questionnaires. The subcommittees will confer with individual party and organization representatives in accordance with a schedule which will be made known to the individual. Representatives invited for oral consultation will be notified of the time and place of consultation. The results of the discussion will then be given proper consideration by the subcommissions and by the Joint Commission in making its studies.

The Joint Commission earnestly urges the Korean democratic parties and social organizations to approach this task in full awareness of their responsibility, to explain widely to the people the contents of the questionnaires, and to submit to the Joint Commission views which faithfully reflect the opinions and aspirations of the Korean people. Personal predilections should be abandoned in the course of the solution of this important problem. The interests of the Korean people must be placed above those of individual parties and leaders.

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The Commission further appeals to the representatives of the Korean press, which during these historic days in the life of Korea, must execute the important task of expounding to the Korean people the decisions of the Joint Commission and must organize widespread explanation of the efforts of the democratic parties and social organizations in submitting to the Joint Commission their views regarding the formation of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government.

The Joint Commission believes that the democratic parties and social organizations which are represented here and which by signing the declaration, have [illegible] good faith with respect to upholding the Moscow Decision, will render the Joint Commission all aid in its work and thus fulfill their duty to the Korean people. It is your proud responsibility to contribute to the rebirth of your nation. The Joint Commission believes that you appreciate the honor which your parties and organizations have bestowed upon you.

The Joint American-Soviet Commission wishes to assure you, the representatives, as well as the Korean people that it will use all its efforts to fulfill the Moscow Decision on Korea and, as our first duty, to form, with all possible expediency, a Provisional Korean Democratic Government.

This is a most important and significant occasion. The Joint Commission hopes that Koreans, Russians and Americans together working with good will, will reach solutions to the complex questions related to the formation of the Korean Provisional Democratic Government.

Approved 21 June 1947.

ALBERT E. BROWN
Major General, U. S. Army
Chief of the American Delegation

T. F. SHTIKOV
Colonel General
Chief of the Soviet Delegation

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朝鮮民主主義人民共和國代表團
一九四七年六月二十五日

스티븐스 中將、紳士淑女諸位

美蘇共同委員會의名義로本日은開朝鮮에所在하는民主主義諸政黨과社會團體의代表의한사람인本人을歡迎하는바입니다

우리가只今까지오랜동안朝鮮을獨立國家로再建하는데있어서의諸案에着手하려합니다 우리의目的은이偉業을遂行하는데있어서그結果로强力하고崇高한民主主義的이고또한悠久한歷史를가진이文化民族에게가장그럽지않은政治機構이되는國家를樹立하려함에있읍니다

奇襲的으로侵略國家로敗北시켰읍니다 自由를사랑하는朝鮮民族은數十年間日本帝國主義羈絆下에呻吟하면서獨立을回復하는날을苦痛속에서기다려왔읍니다 우리는이날이오기까지는朝鮮民族은決코平和를享有하지못하였읍니다 朝鮮은東四兩洋에서決定的인戰爭을하여

一九四五年十二月、北美合衆國、蘇維埃聯邦及大英帝國三外相은모스크바會議時에朝鮮民族에게그民族的復興과獨立을約束한바있읍니다 이約束은歷史的決議가成就되었읍니다 北美合衆國、蘇維埃聯邦大英帝國은그리고結局中華民國이加入한列强은이決議에서朝鮮을獨立國家로再建하고民主主義原則에立脚하야朝鮮을發展시킬諸條件을創設하여、또한長期에亘한日本의朝鮮統治로因하야發生된모든慘酷한結果를可及的速히淸算하기위하야臨時朝鮮民主主義人民共和國政府를樹立하는것이여그臨時政府는朝鮮의各政黨各團體를網羅한廣範圍的으로參加하야政府를樹立하되그

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2. 貴國은 朝鮮의 政治的으로 統合하게 될 것이며 또한 그것은 外國干涉 없이 될 것이라는 民主主義的 自主獨立國家 創設을 支持하는 가장 重大한 一步를 意味합니다

共同委員會 課業의 現在階段은 이 業務達成을 專心으로 할 때입니다 完成의 暫定的 共同委員會는 將來 民主主義臨時政府와 民主主義諸政黨 및 社會團體와 協同하여 朝鮮民族의 政治、經濟 及 社會發展을 援助하며 民主主義自主政府를 發達시키며 따라서 朝鮮의 國家獨立을 達成하는 方策에 關하여 提案할 것입니다

今日의 會合은 朝鮮臨時政府 將來 樹立方途를 制定하고 그 決議案을 作成하는 目的으로 予에 날삼 協議는 第二歩를 遂行함에 있어서 重大한 一步를 標하는 것입니다 臨時政府 樹立에 있어 이 會合은 共委가 朝鮮民主諸政黨 및 社會團體의 指導者 諸氏와 口頭協議에 同하는 正式의 第一步입니다

예서 八民의 呼聲을 最高로 參酌한 目的으로 予에 날삼 協議는 가장 그 훌륭한 民主主義 高揚에 關因하야 實行될 것입니다 八民의 要望은 政黨 及 團體를 通하야 表現함으로 또 名指名의 代表諸氏에 有賦課된 業務의 重大性과 誠實性은 莫大한 바가 있습니다

共同委員의 意圖는 協議를 通하야 八民이 要望하고 또 朝鮮民族의 利害關心을 最善으로 參酌하는 政府를 發見 決定하며 그리고 臨時政府 三千萬 八民이 要望하는 民主主義 諸政黨 및 民族文化發展等을 保障할 政府를 樹立하기 爲하야 共同委員會는 朝鮮民族의 全的인 援助를 要請하며 共委에 各政黨 及 團體의 見解를 代表하는 것입니다

臨時政府 構成에 關하야 이곳에 參加하신 여러 政黨이 各各 色色의 政見을 가지실 것은 不可避한 事實입니다

朝鮮 八民 全體가 獨立達成을 要望하고 現世界에 있어서 朝鮮이 適當한 勢力所를 占領하지 못하는 民主主義的 社會 及 經濟政策을 實施하여야 하겠다는 一致的 同意가 있으나, 이 目的을 達成하는 政策 及 方途에 있어서는 自然 意見이 不一할 것입니다 그러나 意見에 差異가 있다고 그것으로 共委案件에 不調和 或은 非協調의 導因이 되어서는 안이 됩니다

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3. 協議의 目的은 爲하야 共同委員會는 臨朝鮮民主臨時政府及 方政權機關의 構成及組織原理도 안고 政府의 政綱에 關한 諮問 書를 作成하야 公布하기 위하니다 이 諮問은 朝鮮民族에게 主權 하 重大한 廣範圍의 問題를 包含하기 위하니다

共同委員會는 또한 朝鮮民主諸政黨及社會團體와 協議하는 規定을 作成하야 發表하기 위하니다 이 協議規定에 따하 민 宣言 書에 著名 捺印한 朝鮮民王諸政黨及社會團體는 朝鮮民主臨時 政府構成에 關한 見解를 書面及口頭로 提出發表하도록 要請되 여 있습니다

共同으로 作成한 協議規定에 따하 민 宣言 書 及 的黨 政은 團體의 參 響力을 參酌하나 그 員數에 따하야 使日指各 會政黨及社會團體 의 代表諸氏는 協議에 와도 한 共委의 建議를 作成에 援助하도록 招請을 것입니다

우리는 未久에 口頭協議를 開始하기 위하니다 大端히 탐후 政 黨社會團體가 協議하기는 不可能합니다 그 밤으로 小分科委員會 를 設定하여 共同委員會의 指示와 監督下에 協議爭務를 履行하 기 위하니다

朝鮮民王臨時政府에 關한 建議案作成을 더 무 遲延 식 하지 한 을 目的으로 口頭協議는 提出권 諮問解答에 關한 必要한 解釋或 은 敷衍을 할 特하 取扱하기 위하니다 使日 關係의 서는 준에 게 發 表 일 時間 刮에 따하야 小分科委員會는 各政黨或은 社會團體의 代表諸氏와 協議를 것입니다 口頭協議에 招請되실 준에 게는 그 時間과 場所를 豫告하기 위하니다 分科委員會와 共同委員會 는 口頭協議의 結果를 充分하 參酌 研究하기 위하니다

共同委員會는 朝鮮民王諸政黨及社會諸團體에 게 充分한 責 任 悉을 認識하고 이 課業에 着手하며 諮問의 內容을 海內 오른 人 民에 게 널리 說明 解釋하며 朝鮮民族의 公論과 [illegible] 意見을 本委員會에 提出하기를 衷心으로 副하는 바입니다 이 重大한 問題 解決에 除하야 個人的 好不好는 터려야 할 것입니다 朝鮮民族의 利害得失을 各政黨과 指導者의 利害得失보다 重視 하지 한으면 안될 것입니다

本委員會는 또한 朝鮮의 言論機關 代表諸氏에 게 呼訴합니다

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諸位는 朝鮮社會의이 歷史的時局에際하야 委員團의 決議를 朝鮮民衆에게 闡明하는 重大한 職業을 實行하며 朝鮮民主諸政黨及社會諸團體에서 苦心勞力하야 共同委員團에 朝鮮臨時民主政府組織에關한 意見을 提出하는 事實을 確內널니 說明報道하는 事實을 確內널니 說明報道하는 事實을 確內널니 說明報道

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**РЕЧЬ НА ОБ"ЕДИНЕННОМ ЗАСЕДАНИИ КОМИССИИ С ПРЕДСТАВИТЕЛЯМИ ДЕМОКРАТИЧЕСКИХ ПАРТИЙ И ОБЩЕСТВЕННЫХ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЙ.**

Господин председатель,
господа,

От имени Совместной Советско-Американской Комиссии приветствую Вас - представителей демократических партий и общественных организаций Южной / Северной /Кореи.

Мы собрались здесь для того, чтобы приступить к новой стадии разрешения задачи восстановления корейской независимости. Нашей целью является так выполнить эту большую работу, чтобы мы могли создать сильное и уважаемое демократическое государство, которое явится достойным политическим организмом для народа этой древней и культурной страны.

Под тяжелым игом японского империализма корейский народ десятилетиями мечтал о том дне, когда он, наконец, обретет свободу и возможность самостоятельно управлять своей страной. Эта возможность открылась для него в результате победы союзных государств, которые в длительной и кровопролитной войне осуществили решительный разгром агрессоров на Западе и на Востоке. Свободолюбивый корейский народ, долгие годы переносивший тяготы и унижения колониального рабства, навсегда освобожден от пут японского господства.

На Московском совещании Министров Иностранных Дел СССР, США и Великобритании в декабре 1945 года было достигнуто историческое решение, открывшее корейскому народу ясные перспективы его национального возрождения. Три союзных государства - СССР, США и Великобритания, к которым впоследствии присоединилась также Китайская Республика, наметили в этом решении программу восстановления Кореи как независимого государства, создания условий для развития страны на демократических началах и скорейшей ликвидации пагубных последствий длительного японского господства в Корее.

В качестве первоочередной задачи Московское решение предусматривает создание Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства, которое могло бы принимать все необходимые меры для развития промышленности, транспорта и сельского

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хозяйства Кореи и национальной культуры корейского народа. Создание такого Правительства на основе широкого участия корейских демократических партий и общественных организаций, как это предусматривается Московским решением, приведет к политическому и экономическому объединению Кореи и явится важнейшим шагом по пути к созданию самостоятельного и независимого от иностранного вмешательства демократического корейского государства.

Выполнению этой задачи посвящается данный этап работы Совместной Комиссии. После завершения этого первого этапа Совместная Комиссия должна приступить, с участием Временного Корейского Демократического правительства и с привлечением корейских демократических партий и общественных организаций, к разработке мер помощи и содействия политическому, экономическому и социальному прогрессу корейского народа, развитию демократического самоуправления и установлению государственной независимости Кореи.

Сегодняшнее заседание знаменует собой важнейший шаг в выполнении пункта второго Московского решения, который предусматривает каким образом должно быть создано Временное Правительство Кореи. Это совещание является первым официальным шагом в проведении устной консультации с руководителями корейских демократических партий и общественных организаций. Эта консультация будет проводиться в соответствии с лучшими демократическими традициями с тем, чтобы при создании Временного Правительства голосу народа могло быть уделено самое серьезное внимание. Поскольку народ выражает свои желания через партии и организации, важность и серьезность задачи, которая ложится на представителей партий и организаций, очень велики.

Совместная Комиссия ставит своей целью при помощи консультации определить, какое Правительство желает корейский народ и какое Правительство сможет наилучшим образом представлять его интересы для того, чтобы рекомендовать державам создать такое Временное Правительство, которое обеспечит проведение необходимых демократических преобразований, возрождение Кореи как независимого демократического государства и развитие национальной экономики и национальной культуры. Чтобы Совместная Комиссия имела успех в своей работе, она нуждается

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в искренней поддержке корейского народа и полном Вашем сотрудничестве, поскольку Вы будете представлять Совместной Комиссии взгляды Ваших партий и организаций.

Совершенно неизбежно, что политические партии, представленные здесь в большом количестве, будут иметь различные точки зрения по вопросу создания Временного Правительства. Наряду с общим желанием всех корейцев достичь независимости и провести демократические общественные и экономические реформы, которые дадут их стране возможность занять должное место в современном мире, имеются естественно разногласия в отношении политических мероприятий и средств, путем которых эти цели должны быть достигнуты. Однако, различие во мнениях не должно вести к отсутствию согласия или к нежеланию сотрудничать в работе Совместной Комиссии.

Для целей консультации Совместная Комиссия выработала и опубликовала вопросники относительно структуры и принципов организации Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства и местных органов власти, а также политической платформы для этого Правительства. Эти вопросники охватывают широкий круг проблем, имеющих жизненно важное значение для корейского народа.

Совместная Комиссия также разработала и опубликовала порядок консультации с корейскими демократическими партиями и общественными организациями. Согласно этому порядку корейские демократические партии и общественные организации, подписавшие декларацию, приглашаются представить в письменной и устной форме свои соображения по вопросам, касающимся создания Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства.

Принятый порядок консультации предусматривает также, что представители корейских демократических партий и общественных организаций, которые будут выделены позднее в соответствии с количеством членов этих партий и организаций и учитывая, насколько возможно, их влияние, будут приглашены для консультации и оказания помощи Совместной Комиссии при выработке ее рекомендаций.

В скором времени начнется устная консультация. Поскольку большое количество партий и организаций подало заявления о допущении к консультации, Совместная Комиссия в целом не будет иметь возможности консультироваться с каждым представителем

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в отдельности. Однако, будут созданы подкомитеты, которые будут проводить эту работу согласно указаниям Совместной Комиссии и под ее наблюдением. Чтобы не затягивать беспричинно дальнейший ход подготовки рекомендаций относительно Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства, устная консультация будет ограничиваться необходимыми объяснениями и дополнениями к представленным ответам на вопросы, содержащиеся в вопросниках. Консультация с отдельными представителями партий и организаций будет проводиться подкомитетами согласно плану, о которым будет объявлено. Представителям, приглашенным для устной консультации, будет сообщено о времени и месте консультации. Подкомиссии и Совместная Комиссия в ходе изучения результатов этих консультаций примут их соответствующим образом во внимание.

Совместная Комиссия призывает корейские демократические партии и общественные организации отнестись к этому делу с полным сознанием ответственности, широко разъяснить народу содержание вопросников и представить в Совместную Комиссию соображения, которые действительно отражали бы мнения и чаяния корейского народа. При выполнении этой важной задачи должны быть забыты личные желания. Интересы корейского народа должны стоять выше интересов отдельных партий и их лидеров.

Комиссия обращается также к представителям корейской печати, которая в эти исторические дни в жизни Кореи должна проделать большую работу по разъяснению корейскому народу решений Совместной Комиссии и организовать широкое освещение работы, которая проводится демократическими партиями и общественными организациями в связи с представлением в Совместную Комиссию своих соображений по вопросам, связанным с образованием Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства.

Совместная Комиссия верит, что представленные здесь демократические партии и общественные организации, которые подписанием декларации выразили доброе намерение полностью поддерживать Московское решение, окажут Совместной Комиссии всяческую помощь в ее работе и тем самым выполнят свой долг перед корейским народом. Вашей почетной задачей является внести свой вклад в дело возрождения своей нации. Совместная

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Комиссия верит,что Вы высоко оцените честь,оказанную Вам корейскими демократическими партиями и общественными организациями.

Со своей стороны Совместная Советско-Американская Комиссия желает заверить Вас и корейский народ,что она приложит все усилия к выполнению Московского решения о Корее и,в первую очередь, к быстрейшему созданию Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства.

Это заседание является важнейшим и знаменательным событием.Совместная Комиссия надеется,что корейцы,русские и американцы,работая сообща и руководствуясь добрыми намерениями,смогут успешно разрешить сложные вопросы,связанные с образованием Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства.

ГЛАВА АМЕРИКАНСКОЙ ДЕЛЕГАЦИИ
ГЕНЕРАЛ- МАЙОР

А.Е.БРАУН.

ГЛАВА СОВЕТСКОЙ ДЕЛЕГАЦИИ
ГЕНЕРАЛ-ПОЛКОВНИК

Т.Ф.ШТЫКОВ.

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СОВЕТСКО-АМЕРИКАНСКАЯ СОВМЕСТНАЯ КОМИССИЯ.

Сеул. Корея.

Зал заседаний Законодательной Палаты здания Капитолия.

ПРОТОКОЛ ЗАСЕДАНИЙ 25 ИЮНЯ 1947 г. в 13.30

№ 35

ПРИСУТСТВОВАЛИ:

| Представители Советской делегации | Представители Американской делегации |
|---|---|
| Генерал-полковник Т.Ф.ШТЫКОВ /председатель/ | Генерал-майор А.Е.БРАУН |
| Советник I кл. ТУНКИН Г.И. | Министр США д-р А.С.БАНС |
| Генерал-майор Н.Г.ЛЕБЕДЕВ | Бригадный генерал Джон ВЕККЕРЛИНГ |
| Советник 2 кл. Г.М.ВАЛАСАНОВ | Г-н Джозеф Е.ДЖЕКОБС |
| Полковник Т.И.ЮРКУЛЕНКО | Г-н Оуэн Т.ДЖОНС |
| Подполковник КРАВЦОВ И.В. | Полковник Л.Дж.ЛИНКОЛЬН |

Также присутствовали советники и технические эксперты.

СЕКРЕТАРИАТ:

Полковник И.Т.АВРАМЕНКО /СССР/
Подполковник В.Х.ЭДВАРДС /США/

Также присутствовали представители политических партий и общественных организаций Южной Кореи, корреспонденты, фоторепортеры и приглашенные гости.

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СОВЕТСКО-АМЕРИКАНСКАЯ СОВМЕСТНАЯ КОМИССИЯ.

Сеул. Корея.

# ПОВЕСТКА ДНЯ:

I. Приветственная речь генерал-майора А.Е.ЕРАУН.

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Генерал ШТЫКОВ открывает совместное заседание Комиссии с представителями демократических партий и общественных организаций.

Исполняются гимны Кореи, США и СССР.

Генерал ШТЫКОВ предоставляет слово генералу БРАУН.

I. Речь генерала БРАУН.

Генерал БРАУН произносит речь, составленную для совещания Совместной Комиссии с представителями демократических партий и общественных организаций Южной Кореи, которая переводится затем на корейский и [illegible] языки. /Полный текст речи генерала БРАУН приложен к протоколу/.

Генерал ШТЫКОВ объявляет заседание закрытым и приглашает собравшихся представителей демократических партий и общественных организаций познакомиться с главами Американской и Советской делегаций Совместной Комиссии.

ГЛАВА СОВЕТСКОЙ ДЕЛЕГАЦИИ
ГЕНЕРАЛ-ПОЛКОВНИК

Т.Ф.ШТЫКОВ

ГЛАВА АМЕРИКАНСКОЙ ДЕЛЕГАЦИИ
ГЕНЕРАЛ-МАЙОР

А.Е.БРАУН

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea

SPEECH FOR THE JOINT MEETING OF THE COMMISSION
WITH THE REPRESENTATIVES OF DEMOCRATIC
PARTIES AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

In the name of the American-Soviet Joint Commission I welcome you -- representatives of democratic parties and social organizations of Southern/Northern Korea.

We are gathered together to begin one more phase of the task of re-establishing Korean independence. It is our purpose so to carry out this great work that we may be able to erect a democratic state of power and dignity, which will be a worthy political edifice for the people of this ancient and cultured race.

Under the heavy yoke of Japanese imperialism, Korean people for decades have dreamt of the day when they would finally obtain liberty and the opportunity of independently governing their country. This opportunity is the result of the victory of the allied nations, which in the course of their prolonged and bloody war have decisively defeated the aggressors, both in the Occident and the Orient. The freedom-loving Korean people who have long endured the hardships and insults of colonial slavery now once and for all have been freed from the shackles of Japanese domination.

During the Moscow Conference of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the United States, the Soviet Union and Great Britain, December 1945, there was achieved an historic decision which opened to the Korean people clear perspectives for its national renaissance. Three Allied Powers, the United States, the Soviet Union and Great Britain, which were eventually joined also by the Chinese Republic, have outlined in this decision a program for restoration of Korea as an independent state, creation of conditions for developing the country on democratic principles, and the earliest possible liquidation of the disastrous results of the protracted Japanese domination in Korea.

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The Moscow Decision provides that the initial task shall be the formation of a Provisional Korean Democratic Government, which could take all the necessary steps for developing the industry, transport and agriculture of Korea, and the national culture of the Korean people. The formation of such a government on the basis of broad participation of Korean Democratic parties and social organizations, as stipulated in the Moscow Decision, will lead to political and economic unification of Korea and will constitute the most important step on the way toward the creation of an independent democratic Korean state, free from foreign interference.

The present stage of the work of the Joint Commission is devoted to the fulfillment of this task. Following the completion of this first stage, the Joint Commission shall initiate, in participation with the provisional democratic government and with collaboration of Korean democratic parties and social organization, the elaboration of measures for helping and assisting the political, economic and social progress of the Korean people, the development of democratic self-government and the establishment of the national independence of Korea.

This meeting today marks a momentous step in the fulfillment of paragraph II of the Moscow Decision, which prescribes how the Provisional Government of Korea shall be established. This meeting is the first formal step towards oral consultation with the leaders of Korean democratic parties and social organizations. Such consultation will be carried out in the best democratic traditions in order that the voice of the people may be given paramount consideration in the creation of the Provisional Government. Inasmuch as the people make their desires known through parties and organizations, the importance and seriousness of the task of their designated representatives is very great.

It is the intention of the Joint Commission to determine through consultation the government which is desired by and which best fulfills the interest of the Korean people and to recommend to the powers that such a Provisional Government be established,

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assure the enactment of the desired democratic reforms, the renaissance of Korea as an independent democratic state, and the development of the national economy and culture. In order that the Commission may succeed in this work, it requires the whole-hearted assistance of the Korean people, and the full cooperation of you who are to represent the views of the parties and organizations to the Joint Commission.

It is inevitable that the great number of political parties represented here should have divergent opinions on the creation of a Provisional Government. While Koreans are agreed on the general desire to achieve independence and carry out democratic social and economic reforms which will enable their country to take its proper place in the modern world, there is natural disagreement as to the policies and means by which these objectives should be achieved. Difference of opinion must not, however, lead to lack of harmony or to non-cooperation with the work of the Joint Commission.

For the purpose of consultation the Joint Commission has worked out and published questionnaires regarding the structure and principles of organization of a provisional Korean democratic government and local organs of authority, and also regarding the political platform for this government. These questionnaires embrace a wide circle of problems which are vitally important to the Korean people.

The Joint Commission has also elaborated and published the provisions governing the order of consultation with the Korean democratic parties and social organizations. In accordance with this order of consultation, Korean democratic parties and social organizations which have signed the declaration are invited to present in written and oral form their views regarding the formation of a Provisional Korean Democratic Government.

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The agreed order of consultation also provides that representatives of Korean democratic parties and social organizations who shall be later nominated in accordance with the membership of such parties and organizations, and taking into account as far as possible their influence, shall be invited for consultation and aiding the Joint Commission in elaboration of recommendations.

We are now about to start the process of oral consultation. Because a great many parties and organizations have applied for consultation, it will be impossible for the Joint Commission as a whole to consult with each representative. However, subcommittees will be formed who will carry out this work under the instructions and supervision of the Joint Commission. In order not to unduly delay further progress in the development of recommendations regarding a Korean Democratic Provisional Government, oral consultation will deal specifically with necessary explanation or elaboration of answers submitted to the questionnaires. The subcommittees will confer with individual party and organization representatives in accordance with a schedule which will be made known to the individual. Representatives invited for oral consultation will be notified of the time and place of consultation. The results of the discussion will then be given proper consideration by the subcommissions and by the Joint Commission in making its studies.

The Joint Commission earnestly urges the Korean democratic parties and social organizations to approach this task in full awareness of their responsibility, to explain widely to the people the contents of the questionnaires, and to submit to the Joint Commission views which faithfully reflect the opinions and aspirations of the Korean people. Personal predilections should be abandoned in the course of the solution of this important problem. The interests of the Korean people must be placed above those of individual parties and leaders.

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The Commission further appeals to the representatives of the Korean press, which during these historic days in the life of Korea, must execute the important task of expounding to the Korean people the decisions of the Joint Commission and must organize widespread explanation of the efforts of the democratic parties and social organizations in submitting to the Joint Commission their views regarding the formation of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government.

The Joint Commission believes that the democratic parties and social organizations which are represented here and which by signing the declaration, have expressed good faith with respect to upholding the Moscow Decision, will render the Joint Commission all aid in its work and thus fulfill their duty to the Korean people. It is your proud responsibility to contribute to the rebirth of your nation. The Joint Commission believes that you appreciate the honor which your parties and organizations have bestowed upon you.

The Joint American-Soviet Commission wishes to assure you, the representatives, as well as the Korean people that it will use all its efforts to fulfill the Moscow Decision on Korea and, as our first duty, to form, with all possible expediency, a Provisional Korean Democratic Government.

This is a most important and significant occasion. The Joint Commission hopes that Koreans, Russians and Americans together working with good will, will reach solutions to the complex questions related to the formation of the Korean Provisional Democratic Government.

Approved 21 June 1947.

ALBERT E. BROWN
Major General, U. S. Army
Chief of the American Delegation

T. F. SHTIKOV
Colonel General
Chief of the Soviet Delegation

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By
NARS, Date

朝鮮民主青政黨及社會團體斗共委斗對會合式式辭

一九四七年六月二十五日

스티븐스 中將、神士淑女諸位

美蘇共同委員會의名譽로本日은開朝鮮에所在하는民主主義諸政黨斗社會團體의代表의더운손을歡迎하는바입니다

우리가只今의기로선것은朝鮮을獨立國家로再建하는내면의目的은이軍柴를速行하의課柴에着手하려함입니다 우리

史는가心이文化民族에비길수그럽지않은政治機關이되는國家를樹立하려함에있음니다

諸君은日本帝國主義羈絆下에呻吟하는朝鮮民族은數十餘星霜동안自由와獨立을恢復하는날을苦痛裏에있지못하였음니다 朝官國의歷例로말하면戰爭을하야東四兩洋에서決定的으로侵略國을敗北식힌後에戰爭을하는것이아니라 自由를사랑하는朝鮮民族

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정은 朝鮮 言政治的으로 統合하며 言語이며 또 한 그 精神은 外國干涉 言絶對이 반는 民主主義的 自主獨立國家創設 言 支持하는 가장 重大 한 一步 言 밟 言 것입니다

共同委員會 課業의 現在階段은 이 業務 達成 言 專心으로 努力 言 것입니다 이 最初의 階段이 完成되면 共同委員會는 樹立될 民主主義臨時政府와 民主主義諸政黨及 社會團體와 協同하야 朝鮮民族의 政治、經濟及 社會發展 言 援助하며 따라서 朝鮮의 國家獨立 言 達成하는 方策에 着手 言 것입니다

今日의 이 會合은 朝鮮의 重大 한 一步 言 傑하는 것입니다

議第二輯 言 逐行 言 에 있어서 重大 한 一步 言 踏하는 것입니다 이 會合은 共委가 朝鮮民主諸政黨及 社會團體의 指導者 諸氏와 口頭協議에 同하는 正式의 第一步입니다 臨時政府樹立에 있어서 八民의 呼聲 言 最高로 參酌 言 目的으로 五千餘名 言 算 한 協議는 가장 公平民主主義 高揚에 貢獻 하야 衷心으로 名指名의 代表諸氏에 要望은 政黨及 團體 言 選擇 하야 共委에 提出 하야 表現으로 八民의 期望 言 實行 하야 八民의 期待 言 滿足 하야 共同委員會 言 援助 하야 朝鮮의 獨立 言 速成 하야 民主主義的 朝鮮 言 建設 하야 言 誠實性은 莫大 한 바가 있습니다

共同委員會의 意圖는 協議 言 通하야 八民이 要望하고 또 熱望하는 臨時政府 言 速成 하야 朝鮮民族의 利害關心 言 最善으로 考慮하는 政府 言 發見決定하며 그리 한 臨時政府 言 八民이 要望하는 民主主義 言 原則으로 한 朝鮮復興、五千餘年 言 通하야

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3. 協議의目的은爲하야共同委員會는臨朝鮮民主臨時政府及現
方政權機關의構成及組織原理또그政府의政綱에關한諸問
書를作成하야公布하기앞서臨朝鮮民族에게主
히重大한廣範圍의問題를包含하기때문입니다 이諸問은朝鮮民族에게主
共同委員會는또한朝鮮民主諸政黨及社會團體와協議하
規定을作成하야發表하기앞서臨朝鮮民主諸政黨及社會團體와協議하
書에署名添印한朝鮮民主諸政黨及社會團體는朝鮮民主臨時
政府構成에關한見解를書面及口頭로提出發表하도록要請되
었습니다

共同委員會는또한朝鮮民主諸政黨及社會團體와協議하
의代表諸氏는協議에와서도한共委의態度를作成에援助하도록
招請을받게됩니다

우리는未久에口頭協議를開始하기앞서 大端히早急
黨社會團體가協議를請願한까닭으로共委도서는全體的으로
各代表와協議하기는不可能합니다 그럼으로小分科委員會
를設定하여共同委員會의指示와監督下에協議事務를履行하
기앞서臨時政府에關한必要한解釋或은
書刀를參酌하나그員數에比하여
의代表諸氏는協議에와서도한共委의態度를作成에援助하도록
招請을받게됩니다

우리는未久에口頭協議를開始하기앞서 大端히早急
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를設定하여共同委員會의指示와監督下에協議事務를履行하
기앞서臨時政府에關한必要한解釋或은
書刀를參酌하나그員數에比하여

朝鮮民主臨時政府에關한必要한解釋來作成하기앞서
한目的으로口頭協議는延期하지
는數總을定하여取扱하기앞서
表를時間前에此하야小分科委員會
代表諸氏와協議를開始하기앞서
그時間과場所를豫告하기앞서
는口頭協議의招請의實施하기앞서

共同委員會는朝鮮民主諸政黨及社會團體에게充分한資
任感을認識하고이課業에着手하며諸問의內容을深思熟考한
民에게널리說明解釋하며朝鮮民族의公論과輿論(illegible)
意見을本委員會에提出하기를衷心으로願하는바입니다 이
重大한問題解決에際하야個人的好不好는問題가될것입니다
朝鮮民族의利害得失을各政黨과指導者의利害得失로나重視
하지않으면안될것입니다

本委員團은또한朝鮮의言論機關代表諸氏에게呼訴합니다

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# РЕЧЬ НА ОБ'ЕДИНЕННОМ ЗАСЕДАНИИ КОМИССИИ С ПРЕДСТАВИТЕЛЯМИ ДЕМОКРАТИЧЕСКИХ ПАРТИЙ И ОБЩЕСТВЕННЫХ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЙ.

Господин председатель,

господа,

От имени Совместной Советско-Американской Комиссии приветствую Вас - представителей демократических партий и общественных организаций Южной / Северной / Кореи.

Мы собрались здесь для того, чтобы приступить к новой стадии разрешения задачи восстановления корейской независимости. Нашей целью является так выполнить эту большую работу, чтобы мы могли создать сильное и уважаемое демократическое государство, которое явится достойным политическим организмом для народа этой древней и культурной страны.

Под тяжелым игом японского империализма корейский народ десятилетиями мечтал о том дне, когда он, наконец, обретет свободу и возможность самостоятельно управлять своей страной. Эта возможность открылась для него в результате победы союзных государств, которые в длительной и кровопролитной войне осуществили решительный разгром агрессоров на Западе и на Востоке. Свободолюбивый корейский народ, долгие годы переносивший тяготы и унижения колониального рабства, навсегда освобожден от пут японского господства.

На Московском совещании Министров Иностранных Дел СССР, США и Великобритании в декабре 1945 года было достигнуто историческое решение, открывшее корейскому народу ясные перспективы его национального возрождения. Три союзных государства - СССР, США и Великобритания, к которым впоследствии присоединилась также Китайская Республика, наметили в этом решении программу восстановления Кореи как независимого государства, создания условий для развития страны на демократических началах и скорейшей ликвидации пагубных последствий длительного японского господства в Корее.

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В качестве первоочередной задачи Московское решение предусматривает создание Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства, которое могло бы принимать все необходимые меры для развития промышленности, транспорта и сельского хозяйства Кореи и национальной культуры корейского народа. Создание такого Правительства на основе широкого участия корейских демократических партий и общественных организаций, как это предусматривается Московским решением, приведет к политическому и экономическому об'единению Кореи и явится важнейшим шагом по пути к созданию самостоятельного и независимого от иностранного владательства демократического корейского государства.

Выполнению этой задачи посвящается данный этап работы Совместной Комиссии. После завершения этого первого этапа Совместная Комиссия должна приступить, с участием Временного Корейского Демократического правительства и с привлечением корейских демократических партий и общественных организаций, к разработке мер помощи и содействия политическому, экономическому и социальному прогрессу корейского народа, развитию демократического самоуправления и установлению государственной независимости Кореи.

Сегодняшнее заседание знаменует собой важнейший шаг в выполнении пункта второго Московского решения, который предусматривает каким образом должно быть создано Временное Правительство Кореи. Это совещание является первым официальным шагом к проведению устной консультации с руководителями корейских демократических партий и общественных организаций. Эта консультация будет проводиться в соответствии с лучшими демократическими традициями с тем, чтобы при создании Временного Правительства голосу народа могло быть уделено самое серьезное внимание. Поскольку народ выражает свои желания через партии и организации, важность и серьезность задачи, которая ложится на представителей партий и организаций, очень велики.

Совместная Комиссия ставит своей целью при помощи консультации определить, какое правительство желает корейский

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народ и какое Правительство сможет наилучшим образом представлять его интересы для того, чтобы рекомендовать державам создать такое Временное Правительство, которое обеспечит проведение необходимых демократических преобразований, возрождение Кореи как независимого демократического государства и развитие национальной экономики и национальной культуры. Чтобы Совместная Комиссия имела успех в своей работе, она нуждается в искренней поддержке корейского народа и полном Вашем сотрудничестве, поскольку Вы будете представлять Совместной Комиссии взгляды Ваших партий и организаций.

Совершенно неизбежно, что политические партии, представленные здесь в большом количестве, будут иметь различные точки зрения по вопросу создания Временного Правительства. Наряду с общим желанием всех корейцев достичь независимости и провести демократические общественные и экономические реформы, которые дадут их стране возможность занять должное место в современном мире, имеются естественно разногласия в отношении политических мероприятий и средств, путем которых эти цели должны быть достигнуты. Однако, различие во мнениях не должно вести к отсутствию согласия или к нежеланию сотрудничать в работе Совместной Комиссии.

Для целей консультации Совместная Комиссия выработала и опубликовала вопросники относительно структуры и принципов организации Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства и местных органов власти, а также политической платформы для этого Правительства. Эти вопросники охватывают широкий круг проблем, имеющих жизненно важное значение для корейского народа.

Совместная Комиссия также разработала и опубликовала порядок консультации с корейскими демократическими партиями и общественными организациями. Согласно этому порядку корейские демократические партии и общественные организации, подписавшие декларацию, приглашаются представить в письменной и устной форме свои соображения по вопросам, касающимся создания Вре-

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менного Корейского Демократического Правительства.

Принятый порядок консультации предусматривает также, что представители корейских демократических партий и общественных организаций, которые будут выделены позднее в соответствии с количеством членов этих партий и организаций и учитывая, насколько возможно, их влияние, будут приглашены для консультации и оказания помощи Совместной Комиссии при выработке ею рекомендаций.

В скором времени начнется устная консультация. Поскольку большое количество партий и организаций подало заявления о допущении к консультации, Совместная Комиссия в целом не будет иметь возможности консультироваться с каждым представителем в отдельности. Однако, будут созданы подкомитеты, которые будут проводить эту работу согласно указаниям Совместной Комиссии и под ее наблюдением. Чтобы не затягивать беспричинно дальнейший ход подготовки рекомендаций относительно Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства, устная консультация будет ограничиваться необходимыми об'яснениями и дополнениями к представленным ответам на вопросы, содержащиеся в вопросниках. Консультация с отдельными представителями партий и организаций будет проводиться подкомитетами согласно плану, о котором будет об'явлено. Представителям, приглашенным для устной консультации, будет сообщено о времени и месте консультации. Подкомиссии и Совместная Комиссия в ходе изучения результатов этих консультаций примут их соответствующим образом во внимание.

Совместная Комиссия призывает корейские демократические партии и общественные организации отнестись к этому делу с полным сознанием ответственности, широко раз'яснить народу содержание вопросников и представить в Совместную Комиссию соображения, которые действительно отражали бы мнения и чаяния корейского народа. При выполнении этой важной задачи должны быть забыты личные желания. Интересы корейского народа должны стоять выше интересов отдельных партий и их лидеров.

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Комиссия обращается также к представителям корейской печати, которая в эти исторические дни в жизни Кореи должна проделать большую работу по раз'яснению корейскому народу решений Совместной Комиссии и организовать широкое освещение работы, которая проводится демократическими партиями и общественными организациями в связи с предоставлением в Совместную Комиссию своих соображений по вопросам, связанным с образованием Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства.

Совместная Комиссия верит, что представление здесь демократические партии и общественные организации, которые подписанием декларации выразили доброе намерение полностью поддерживать Московское решение, окажут Совместной Комиссии всяческую помощь в ее работе и тем самым выполнят свой долг перед корейским народом. Вашей почетной задачей является внести свой вклад в дело возрождения своей нации. Совместная Комиссия верит, что Вы высоко оцените честь, оказанную Вам корейскими демократическими партиями и общественными организациями.

Со своей стороны Совместная Советско-Американская Комиссия желает заверить Вас и корейский народ, что она приложит все усилия к выполнению Московского решения о Корее и, в первую очередь, к быстрейшему созданию Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства.

Это заседание является важнейшим и знаменательным событием. Совместная Комиссия надеется, что корейцы, русские и американцы, работая сообща и руководствуясь добрыми намерениями, смогут успешно разрешить сложные вопросы, связанные с образованием Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства.

ГЛАВА АМЕРИКАНСКОЙ ДЕЛЕГАЦИИ
ГЕНЕРАЛ - МАЙОР

А.Е.БРАУН.

ГЛАВА СОВЕТСКОЙ ДЕЛЕГАЦИИ
ГЕНЕРАЛ - ПОЛКОВНИК

Т.Ф.ШТЫКОВ.

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менного Корейского Демократического Правительства.

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US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
Pyongyang, Korea

Minutes

Special Meeting

Welcoming the American Delegation to Pyongyang

30th June 1947

1400 Hours

Present

Lieutenant General G. P. Korotkov

Representatives of
Soviet Delegation

Colonel General T. F. Shtikov
Counsellor 1st Class G. I. Tounkin
Major General N. G. Lebedeff
Counsellor 2nd Class G. M. Balasanov
Colonel T. I. Korkulenko

Representatives of
American Delegation

Major General A. E. Brown
Minister A. C. Bunce
Brig. General John Weckerling
Mr. Owen T. Jones
Colonel L. J. Lincoln

Advisors and Technical Experts were present.

Secretariat

Mr. A. S. Maslov (USSR)
Lt. Colonel W. H. Edwards (US)

Representatives of the Soviet Command, the People's Assembly and the People's Committee of North Korea, correspondents and photographers were also present.

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AGENDA

1. Opening address by Lt. General G. P. Korotkov, Commanding General of Soviet Forces in North Korea.

2. Speech by Major General A. E. Brown, Chief of American Delegation and Introduction of Members of American Delegation.

3. Speech by Colonel General T. F. Shtikov, Chief of Soviet Delegation and Introduction of Members of Soviet Delegation.

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1. General Korotkov opened the meeting and delivered the welcoming speech. (Speech of General Korotkov attached.)

General Korotkov then introduced General Brown.

2. General Brown delivered a speech and introduced the members of the American Delegation. (Speech of General Brown attached.)

3. General Shtikov delivered a speech and introduced the members of the Soviet Delegation. (Speech of General Shtikov attached.)

General Korotkov adjourned the meeting.

T. F. SHTIKOV
Colonel General
Chief of the Soviet Delegation

ALBERT E. BROWN
Major General, U.S. Army
Chief of the American Delegation

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SPEECH GIVEN BY GENERAL KOROTKOV AT
MEETING IN PYONGYANG, 30 JUNE.

General Brown, ladies and gentlemen.

On behalf of the Soviet Command and myself, I welcome General Brown and the full American Delegation arriving in Pyongyang. With great satisfaction I welcome the US - USSR Joint Commission with the assigned responsibility to fulfill the decision on Korea of the Moscow Conference of the Three Foreign Ministers. Since the resumption of the Joint Commission an important step has been taken toward establishment of the Korean Provisional Democratic Government. The Commission has been working hard and fruitfully on the elaboration of the questionnaires on the structure of the provisional government and its political platform as well as the order of consultation with democratic parties and social organizations. I note with great pleasure that the Joint Commission, after the successful work in Seoul, is proceeding to the fulfillment of the most important task to carry out the consultation with democratic parties and social organizations in North Korea.

The freedom loving Korean people, liberated by the allied powers from the yoke of Japanese imperialism, are waiting eagerly and with great hope for the solemn and happy day when the Korean Provisional Democratic Government will be created. The effort of the Joint Commission must be entirely devoted to the primary task of establishment of the Korean Provisional Democratic Government. The Korean people firmly believe that Korea will become an independent and sovereign power and an eligible member of the world family of the freedom loving peoples. The world public opinion follows the work of the Joint Commission

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on the accomplishments of the Moscow Decision on Korea. This puts more responsibility on you for the work that you are doing.

With open heart I wish you success in the fulfillment of the tasks placed upon you.

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SPEECH TO BE GIVEN IN P'YONGYANG
BY GENERAL BROWN

General Korotkov, General Shtikov and gentlemen:

It is indeed a pleasure to greet the leader of our great Soviet ally, General Korotkov. Personally and on behalf of the American Delegation, I convey to you, General Korotkov, Commanding General of the Soviet Forces in North Korea, and to Colonel General Shtikov, Chief of the Soviet Delegation of the Joint Commission, the gratitude of the American Delegation for the hearty welcome and hospitality which you have extended to us.

The American Delegation extends greetings to the people of North Korea. We have been looking forward for some time to visiting with you. We are here to carry out in North Korea in cooperation with the delegation of our great Soviet ally the first step of the Joint Commission's task to fulfill the promise of the Great Powers that Korea shall be free and independent. The American Delegation was happy at the opportunity to reconvene the Joint Commission in accordance with the agreement of the Foreign Minister of the Soviet nation, Mr. Molotov, and the Secretary of State of the American nation, General Marshall. Under this agreement those who sign the application for consultation as contained in Joint Communique No. 5, of 17 April 1946, are eligible for initial consultation by the Joint Commission. The agreement reached by the Ministers recognizes the principle of the right of the individual to freely express himself irrespective of whether or not his views may differ from those held by certain other individuals. In South Korea the Joint Commission has already met over 400 representatives of democratic parties and social organizations and has outlined to them the task of the Joint Commission and the purpose and procedures of oral consultation.

These 400 representatives of political parties and social organizations represent all shades and degrees of political thought in South Korea. One of the main difficulties which the Joint

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Commission will face in the first phase of its task, that is, the formation of a provisional government, will be to reconcile the divergent views of the representatives of political parties and social organizations. It being impossible that the individual policies of 400 different parties and organizations should prevail, it is the task of the Joint Commission to reconcile the divergent views into a common policy. While this presents a difficult task, there is much hope for the future in Korea in the fact that so many parties and individuals are interested in the future of Korea as seems indicated by the large number of those desiring to be consulted. It is hoped that the interest taken by the Koreans of North Korea will equal in extent that shown by those of South Korea. It will be yet more difficult for the Joint Commission when another large segment of divergent opinion is added to that now facing the Joint Commission. However, if full and free expression of opinion can be obtained from the leaders of North Korean political parties and social organizations and their views can be added to those supplied by the leaders of the South Korean parties and organizations, the Joint Commission will have ample data upon which to base a sound and lasting government. It is therefore with pleasure that we anticipate a similar meeting with the leaders of the democratic parties and social organizations of North Korea.

The Korean people of all Korea, liberated from the Japanese by the efforts of the Allied Powers, will now have, in accordance with the Moscow Decision and the recent agreement reached by the two Ministers, the opportunity to freely express to the Joint Commission their views as to the future Provisional Korean Democratic Government which they desire, and the manner in which that government should operate. Despite the progress made thus far in carrying out the provisions of the Moscow Agreement, much yet remains to be done. With the aid of the representatives of the political parties and organizations of North and South Korea united in their determination

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to work with the Joint Commission, the Commission should be able to proceed with expedition to completion of the first phase of its task, the creation of a Provisional Democratic Government over a united Korea.

I should now like to introduce the members of the American Delegation:

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Bunce | Colonel Lawrence J. Lincoln |
| General Weckerling | Mr. Joseph Jacobs |
| Mr. Owen T. Jones | Mr. Clyde B. Sargent |

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# 平라운少將의式辭

一九四七年六月三十日 於平壤

아롯코스將軍, 스티코스將軍, 紳士, 淑女, 諸位—偉大한美國聯合國의指揮官, 아롯코스將軍에게人事의 말씀을 할 드리게 된 것은 本人이 一大의 것을 와 榮光으로 생각하는 바입니다.

北朝鮮在駐蘇聯軍司令官 아롯코스將軍, 至한共同委員會蘇聯首席代表 스티코스將軍에게 本人은 個人的으로 또한 美國側委員一同을 代表하야 美國委員一同에게 今日 懇曲한 歡迎과 厚意에 對하야 深心의 謝意를 드리는 바입니다.

美國側委員一同은 北朝鮮에 在住하시는 朝鮮人諸位에게 人事의 말씀을 傳하는 바입니다. 우리 一同은 여러분을 訪問한 바 있을 기다리고 있었습니다.

우리가 只今 이곳에 온 것은 朝鮮을 自由獨立國으로 再建하려는 列强國의 公約을 履行하는 美蘇共同委員會業務의 第一段을 偉大한 聯合國蘇聯邦代表와 協同하야 北朝鮮에서 實現하려 함에 있읍니다. 美國側代表團은 蘇聯邦外相을 또 모스氏와 美國務省長官 마—설大將의 協約에 依하야, 美蘇共同委員會를 再開 개 한 機會를 잡으로 만 가지 생각하였읍니다.

이 協約에 依하면, 一九四六年四月十七日附共同聲明書第五號에 있는 協議請願書에 署各 捺印하면 共委의 干先協議하는 資格을 있게 되었읍니다. 蘇聯外相과 美國務省長官이 到達한 協定에 依하면 他人의 意見과 合致를 眞論하고 言論自由의 原側에 依하야 自由로 意見을 發表하는 權利를, 認定하도록 되었읍니다. 南朝鮮에 있어서는 일하 共同委員會는 四百餘民主諸政당 及社會團体의 代表者와 會合하야, 그 분들에게 共委의 業務, 口頭協議의 目的, 及그 進行方法等을 說明하였읍니다.

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우에 말슴한 四百餘 政党及社會團体의 代表者는 千差萬別한 南
朝鮮 政治思想을 代表하는 것입니다. 共委가 臨時政府 樹立
이라하는 共委業務의 第一段에서 直面할 가장 困難한 問題中
의 하나는 各政党及社會團体 代表諸位의 各樣各色의 見解를
如何히 和合하느냐 하는 것입니다. 四百餘 政党及社會團体
의 政策이 全部다 勝利를 어들수는 없음으로 共委의 業務는 各
種의 意見을 和合하야 共同政綱을 作成함에 있읍니다.
이것은 困難한 業務일 뿐만 아니라 協議對象이 되려고 欲
하는 것으로 보아 朝鮮의 將來에 關心을 가지는 政党, 社會
団体, 個人이 그와 가치한 태도를 取하는 것입니다.
는 希望이 많하는 것을 낫타내는 것입니다.
北朝鮮에 在住하는 朝鮮人諸位가 이 問題에 關心을 가진 것이
南朝鮮에 지지 않게를 바라는 바입니다. 뿐만 共委가 當하고
있는 여러가지 政見에 또한 곤란한 一部의 가지각색의 政見을 添加
하던 共委의 業務는 더욱 一層 困難하게 될것입니다. 그러나
北朝鮮 所在에 諸政党及社會團体의 指導者諸氏에게서 完全
히 自由意思表示를 聽取하게 되여, 그들의 意見이 南朝鮮
所在의 諸政党及社會團体 指導諸氏가 提供한 意見에 添加하면
建全하고 永續할 政府의 基礎가 充分한 材料를 共委는 얻
게 될것입니다. 이러한 理由로 北朝鮮 所在의 諸政党及社會
団体 指導諸氏와 南朝鮮에서 開催한 것과 類似한 會合을 할것
을 豫想하던 매우 愉快합니다.
聯合國의 努力의 結果로 日本으로부터 解放된 全朝鮮 人民은
그 로 協定과 또한 最近 美蘇兩國 長官의 協定에 依하야 將次
을 臨時 民主主義 政府와 그 政府의 運營方法에 關한 意見을 共
委에 自由로 發表하는 機會을 가질것입니다. 또 決議條
項을 이행할 당국 실현하는 것입니다 마는 일을 아직도 泰山 같이
다. 南朝鮮에 所在하는 諸政党及社會團体의 指導者諸氏가
共委業務에 協力할 決意를 가지고 또한 그들이 共委를 援助

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鞭撻하야本委員會는最短期間에그課業의第一面 遂行하여야하겠음니다.

그業務의第一面이라함은다른것이안이라統一朝鮮臨時民主主義政府樹立일니다.

只今美國側委員을紹介하겠음니다.

뻔스 氏

웨컬럼 代將

뜬—스 氏

린컨 大佐

제이콥스 氏

까—전드 氏

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SPEECH GIVEN BY GENERAL SHTIKOV AT PYONGYANG
30 JUNE 1942

General Korotkov, General Brown, Gentlemen--

In the name of the Soviet Delegation, I sincerely welcome General Brown and the American Delegation arrived in North Korea to carry on the work of the Joint Commission in the town of Pyongyang. In behalf of the Soviet Delegation, I extend hearty greetings to the people of North Korea.

The long expected day which the people of North Korea have been eagerly waiting for has come. The Joint Commission is proceeding with its work in the town of Pyongyang. Somewhat more than a month has elapsed since resumption of the work of the Joint Commission. Definite progress has been achieved during this time. The Joint Commission has elaborated and published important documents which form the basis for the preliminary work of the creation of a Provisional Korean Democratic Government. The work of the Commission has now reached the stage where the Korean people widely discuss and elaborate answers and proposals on the form of the future government, the rights and democratic liberties as well as the aims and tasks which will constitute the work of the future government. The Korean people won out through the thirty-six years of intolerable Japanese oppression of its political rights and liberties and are now as never before manifesting political activities, initiative and creative enthusiasm in the rebirth of their government. During the time that has passed since the liberation of Korea by the Allied Powers, the people of North Korea have accomplished a great deal in the restoration of state and national economy and national culture. The local organs of power which were created on the basis of universal and equal electoral rights by secret ballot prove by their activities their profound and democratic nature. The work of the Joint Commission is proceeding with the unabeted attention of the Korean people. The Soviet Delegation may state the fact that the

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overwhelming majority of the Korean people in the North as well as in the South of Korea regard the Commission with faith and are trying to render aid. This support may be well proved by the submittance by democratic parties and social organizations of applications on their desire to consult with the Joint Commission on its fulfilling of the Moscow Decision of the Three Foreign Ministers on Korea.

The Joint Commission receives enormous amount of letters and greetings from both individual citizens as well as democratic parties and social organizations. However, there are still such parties and leaders who up to now continue to be antagonistic toward the fulfillment of the Moscow Decision and carry on an active struggle against the Moscow Decision. We are certain that these are insignificant reactionary groups and their leaders are not able to prevent the realization of the Moscow Decision and the creation of a truly democratic government because their wishes are opposed by the absolute majority of the Korean people. The Moscow Decision stipulates help and assistance in its national and governmental rebirth--the development of Korea along democratic lines and the restoration of national economy and culture of the Korean people. The Moscow Decision, signed by the Three Great Allies, the U.S., U.S.S.R., Great Britain and eventually by the Chinese Republic, guarantees independence and sovereignty to Korea. The Soviet Delegation in the Joint Commission assures the people of North Korea that it will make all efforts to exactly fulfill the Moscow Decision on Korea.

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СОВЕТСКО-АМЕРИКАНСКАЯ СОВМЕСТНАЯ КОМИССИЯ

Пхеньян, Корея.

# П Р О Т О К О Л

ТОРЖЕСТВЕННОГО ЗАСЕДАНИЯ, ПОСВЯЩЕННОГО ВСТРЕЧЕ АМЕРИКАНСКОЙ ДЕЛЕГАЦИИ В ПХЕНЬЯНЕ.

30 июня 1947 г., 14-00.

ПРИСУТСТВОВАЛИ:

Командующий Советскими войсками в Северной Корее генерал-лейтенант Г.П.КОРОТКОВ.

| Представители Советской делегации | Представители Американской делегации |
|---|---|
| Генерал-полковник Т.Ф.ШТЫКОВ | Генерал-майор А.Е.БРАУН |
| Советник I класса Г.И.ТУНКИН | Д-р А.С.ВАНС |
| Генерал-майор Н.Г.ЛЕБЕДЕВ | Бригадный генерал Дж.ВЕКЕРЛИНГ |
| Советник 2 класса Г.М.БАЛАСАНОВ | Г-н О.Т.ДЖОНС |
| Полковник Т.И.КОРКУЛЕНКО | Полковник Л.ЛИНКОЛЬН |

Присутствовали советники и технические эксперты.

СЕКРЕТАРИАТ:

А.С.МАСЛОВ /СССР/

Подполковник Б.ЭДВАРДС /США/

Также присутствовали представители Советского командования, представители Президиума Народного Собрания и Народного Комитета Северной Кореи, корреспонденты и фоторепортеры.

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СОВЕТСКО-АМЕРИКАНСКАЯ СОВМЕСТНАЯ КОМИССИЯ.
Пхеньян, Корея.

## П о в е с т к а  д н я :

1. Приветственная речь командующего Советскими войсками в Северной Корее генерал-лейтенанта ЮРОТКОВА Г.П.

2. Речь главы Американской делегации генерал-майора А.Е.БРАУН и представление им членов Американской делегации.

3. Речь главы Советской делегации генерал-полковника ШТЫКОВА Т.Ф.и представление им членов Советской делегации.

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1. Генерал КОРОТКОВ открывает заседание и произносит приветственную речь. /Речь генерала КОРОТКОВА приложена к протоколу/.

2. Генерал БРАУН произносит речь и представляет членов Американской делегации. /Речь генерала БРАУН приложена к протоколу/.

3. Генерал КРУГЛОВ произносит речь и представляет членов Советской делегации. /Речь генерала КРУГЛОВА приложена к протоколу/.

Генерал КОРОТКОВ закрывает заседание.

ГЛАВА СОВЕТСКОЙ ДЕЛЕГАЦИИ
ГЕНЕРАЛ-ПОЛКОВНИК

Т.Ф.КРУГЛОВ

ГЛАВА АМЕРИКАНСКОЙ ДЕЛЕГАЦИИ
ГЕНЕРАЛ-МАЙОР

А.Е.БРАУН

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Речь генерал-лейтенанта КОРОТКОВА К.Н.
на торжественном заседании Советско-
Американской Совместной Комиссии в
г.Инчхоне 30 июня 1947 года

Генерал БРАУН,

Господа!

От имени советского командования и лично от себя я сердечно приветствую генерал-майора БРАУН и весь состав Американской делегации, прибывшей в Инчхоне.

Я с большим удовлетворением приветствую Совместную Советско-Американскую Комиссию, на которую возложена почетная и ответственная задача по выполнению исторических решений Московского совещания Трех Министров Иностранных Дел о Корее.

За время, прошедшее с момента возобновления работы Совместной Комиссии, сделан серьезный шаг на пути к образованию Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства. Комиссия много и плодотворно потрудилась над выработкой вопросников по организации Временного Правительства и его политической платформы, а также порядка консультации с демократическими партиями и общественными организациями.

Мне приятно отметить, что Совместная Комиссия после успешной работы в Сеуле, приступает к выполнению важнейшей задачи по проведению консультации с демократическими партиями и общественными организациями Северной Кореи.

Свободолюбивый корейский народ, освобожденный союзниками от ига японского империализма, с нетерпением и великой надеждой ждет того торжественного и радостного для него дня, когда будет образовано Временное Корейское Демократическое Правительство. Этой первоочередной задаче-образованию Временного Правительства-должны быть подчинены усилия Совместной Советско-Американской Комиссии. Корейский народ твердо верит, что Корея станет самостоятельным и независимым государством и войдет равноправным членом в семью свободолюбивых народов мира. Мировая общественность с неослабным вниманием следит за работой Совместной Комиссии по осуществлению Московского решения о Корее. Это налагает на Вас еще большую ответственность за всю проводимую Вами работу.

От всей души желаю Вам успеха в выполнении возложенных на Вас задач.

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Речь генерала БРАУН на
торжественном заседании
Совместной Комиссии в
г.Пхеньяне 30 июня 1947 г.

Я очень рад приветствовать представителя нашего великого советского союзника генерала КОРОТКОВА. Лично от себя и от имени Американской делегации я вручаю Вам, генерал КОРОТКОВ, Командующему советскими войсками в Северной Корее и генерал-полковнику ШТЫКОВУ - главе Советской делегации Совместной Комиссии признательность Американской делегации за сердечные приветствия и гостеприимство, которые Вы нам оказали.

Американская делегация приветствует народ Северной Кореи. Мы давно ждали случая навестить Вас. Мы прибыли в Северную Корею для того, чтобы в сотрудничестве с делегацией нашего великого советского союзника сделать первый шаг в работе Совместной Комиссии по выполнению обещания великих держав в том, что Корея будет свободной и независимой. Американская делегация была рада возможности возобновить работу Совместной Комиссии в соответствии с соглашением Министра Иностранных Дел советского народа - господина МОЛОТОВА и Государственного Секретаря американского народа генерала МАРШАЛЛА. Согласно этому решению те, кто подписал заявление о консультации, как было изложено в совместном коммюнике № 5 от 17 апреля 1946 г., имеют право на первоначальную консультацию с Совместной Комиссией. Соглашение, достигнутое министрами, признает основное право каждого человека свободно выражать свои взгляды независимо от того, расходятся ли они со взглядами других.

В Южной Корее Совместная Комиссия познакомилась с свыше 400 представителями демократических партий и общественных организаций и изложила им задачу Совместной Комиссии, ее цели и порядок устной консультации. Эти 400 представителей политических партий и общественных организаций представляют из себя все оттенки политической мысли в Южной Корее.

Одной из основных трудностей, с которыми придется встретиться Совместной Комиссии, на первой стадии своей работы, т.е.организации Временного Правительства, будет примирение различных точек зрения представителей политических партий и общественных организаций. Так как невозможно следовать политике 400 различных партий и организаций, то задача Совместной

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Комиссии будет заключаться в синтезе различных взглядов в одно общее политическое направление. В то время как это является трудной задачей, есть большая надежда для будущего Кореи в том факте, что так много партий и отдельных лиц заинтересованы в будущности Кореи. Показателем этого является большое количество желающих участвовать в консультации. Я надеюсь, что интерес, проявленный корейским населением в Северной Корее, будет равняться по своей значительности интересу, проявленному корейским населением в Южной Корее.

Трудности в работе Совместной Комиссии еще больше возрастут, если к существующим расхождениям во мнениях, с которыми приходится сталкиваться Совместной Комиссии, добавятся новые. Однако, если лидеры политических партий и общественных организаций Северной Кореи проявят полное свободное выражение мнений и если их взгляды будут добавлены к взглядам, представленным лидерами партий и организаций в Южной Корее, то Совместная Комиссия будет располагать исчерпывающими данными, на которых она может основать прочное и устойчивое правительство. Вот почему мы с большим удовольствием предвкушаем подобную встречу с лидерами демократических партий и общественных организаций Северной Кореи.

Весь корейский народ, освобожденный от японцев усилиями союзных держав, в соответствии с Московским решением и последним соглашением, достигнутым двумя Министрами, будет иметь возможность свободного выражения своих взглядов Совместной Комиссии о желаемом им будущем Временном Корейском Демократическом Правительстве и о том, как будет работать это Правительство. Несмотря на достижения в выполнении условий Московского соглашения, все еще остается проделать большую работу.

С помощью представителей политических партий и организаций Северной и Южной Кореи, объединенных своей решимостью работать с Совместной Комиссией, Комиссия будет в состоянии быстро и успешно продолжать выполнение первой фазы своей задачи, т.е. создание Временного Демократического Правительства для объединенной Кореи.

Разрешите мне сейчас представить Вам членов Американской делегации:

Министр ВАНС
Генерал ВЕКЕРЛИНГ
Г-н Овен Т.ДЖОНС
Полковник Лоуренс Дж.ЛИНКОЛЬН
Г-н Джозеф ДЖЕКОБС
Г-н Кларк В.САРДЖЕНТ

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**Речь генерала ШТИКОВА в г.Пхеньяне на торжественном заседании Советско-Американской Совместной Комиссии**

**от 30 июня 1947 г.**

Генерал КОРОТКОВ,

генерал БРАУН,

г о с п о д а !

От имени Советской делегации я искренне приветствую генерала БРАУН и Американскую делегацию, прибывших в Северную Корею для работы Совместной Комиссии в гор.Пхеньяне.

Я передаю от имени Советской делегации сердечный привет народу Северной Кореи.

Принел долгожданный день для народа Северной Кореи, которого он ждал с нетерпением. Совместная Комиссия начинает свою работу в гор.Пхеньяне.

Прошло немного больше месяца с момента возобновления работы Совместной Комиссии. За это время имеется определенный прогресс. Комиссия разработала и опубликовала ряд важнейших документов, на основе которых проходит подготовительные мероприятия к созданию Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства. Сейчас работа Комиссии находится на такой стадии, когда корейский народ широко обсуждает опубликованные вопросники и вырабатывает по ним свои ответы и предложения о форме будущего Правительства, о правах и демократических свободах, о целях и задачах, над которыми должно будет работать будущее Временное Правительство.

Корейский народ, истомившийся за 36 лет от японской немилосердной эксплоатации, попрания его политических прав и свобод, сейчас, как никогда, проявляет политическую активность, инициативу и творческий энтузиазм в возрождении своего государства.

За время, прошедшее с момента освобождения Кореи советскими войсками, на Севере Кореи корейским народом проделана большая работа по восстановлению своей государственности, своей национальной экономики и своей национальной культуры. Созданные на основе всеобщего, равного избирательного права, при тайном голосовании местные органы власти своей деятельностью показы-

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вают свою глубокую демократичность.

Корейский народ с неослабным вниманием следит за работой Совместной Комиссии.

Советская делегация может констатировать тот факт, что подавляющее большинство корейского населения как на севере, так и на юге Кореи, доброжелательно относится к Совместной Комиссии, желает успеха в ее работе и стремится оказать всяческую помощь. Ярким доказательством этой поддержки является подача демократическими партиями и общественными организациями декларации и заявления о желании консультировать Совместную Комиссию при выполнении ею Московского решения Трех Министров Иностранных Дел о Корее. Совместная Комиссия получает огромное количество писем и приветствий как от отдельных граждан Кореи, так и от демократических партий и общественных организаций. Правда, находятся еще такие партии и их деятели, которые до сих пор продолжают быть антагонистичными по отношению к выполнению Московского решения и продолжают активную борьбу против Московского решения. Мы уверены, что эти незначительные реакционные группы и их деятели не могут помешать осуществлению Московского решения и созданию, на его основе, подлинно демократического правительства, ибо их желаниям противостоит желание абсолютного большинства корейского народа.

Московское решение предусматривает помощь и содействие Корее в ее национальном и государственном возрождении, развитие Кореи по демократическому пути и восстановление национальной экономики и национальной культуры корейского народа.

Московское решение, подписанное тремя великими союзниками - СССР, США, Великобританией, а впоследствии и Китайской Республикой, гарантирует Корее независимость и суверенитет.

Советская делегация в Совместной Комиссии заверяет народ Северной Кореи, что она приложит все усилия к тому, чтобы Московское решение о Корее было в точности осуществлено.

US - USRR Joint Commission
Minutes of Meetings (Including Russian Language Copies)
(Meetings #36 to 40 Incl.)

July 1, 1947 - July 9, 1947

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US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
People's Assembly Building
Pyongyang, Korea

**Minutes**

**36th Meeting**

**1 July 1947**

**1400 Hours**

**Present**

| Representatives of American Delegation | Representatives of Soviet Delegation |
|---|---|
| Major General A. E. Brown (Chairman) | Colonel General T. F. Shtikov |
| Minister A. C. Bunce | Counsellor 1st Class G. I. Tounkin |
| Brig. General John Weckerling | Major General N. G. Lebedeff |
| Mr. Joseph E. Jacobs | Counsellor 2nd Class G. M. Balasanov |
| Mr. Owen T. Jones | Colonel T. I. Korkulenko |
| Colonel L. J. Lincoln | |

Advisors and Technical Experts were also present.

**Secretariat**

Lt. Colonel W. H. Edwards (US)
A. S. Maslov (USSR)

Representatives of Political Parties and Social Organizations of North Korea, Correspondents, photographers and invited guests were also present.

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## AGENDA

1. Welcoming speech of Colonel-General T. F. Shtikov

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General Brown Opens Meeting, Introduces General Shtikov.

General Brown opened the Joint Meeting of the Commission with the Representatives of Democratic Parties and Social Organizations.

The national anthems of Korea, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and United States were played.

General Brown then introduces General Shtikov.

1. Speech by General Shtikov.

General Shtikov delivered the speech for the meeting of the Joint Commission with the representatives of democratic parties and social organizations of North Korea in Russian, which was translated into the Korean and English languages by interpreters. (Copy attached.)

General Brown announced the adjournment of the meeting and invited the assembled representatives of Democratic Parties and Social Organizations to meet the Chiefs of the Soviet and American Delegations of the US-USSR Joint Commission.

ALBERT E. BROWN
Major General, U. S. Army
Chief of the U. S. Delegation

T. F. SHTIKOV
Colonel General
Chief of the Soviet Delegation

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**РЕЧЬ НА ОВ"ЕДИНЕННОМ ЗАСЕДАНИИ КОМИССИИ С ПРЕДСТАВИТЕЛЯМИ ДЕМОКРАТИЧЕСКИХ ПАРТИЙ И ОБЩЕСТВЕННЫХ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЙ.**

Господин председатель,
господа,

От имени Совместной Советско-Американской Комиссии приветствую Вас - представителей демократических партий и общественных организаций Южной /Северной/Кореи.

Мы собрались здесь для того,чтобы приступить к новой стадии разрешения задачи восстановления корейской независимости.Нашей целью является так выполнить эту большую работу, чтобы мы могли создать сильное и уважаемое демократическое государство,которое явится достойным политическим организмом для народа этой древней и культурной страны.

Под тяжелым игом японского империализма корейский народ десятилетиями мечтал о том дне,когда он,наконец, обретет свободу и возможность самостоятельно управлять своей страной. Эта возможность открылась для него в результате победы союзных государств, которые в длительной и кровопролитной войне осуществили решительный разгром агрессоров на Западе и на Востоке.Свободолюбивый корейский народ,долгие годы переносивший тяготы и унижения колониального рабства,навсегда освобожден от пут японского господства.

На Московском совещании Министров Иностранных Дел СССР, США и Великобритании в декабре 1945 года было достигнуто историческое решение,открывшее корейскому народу ясные перспективы его национального возрождения.Три союзных государства - СССР,США и Великобритания, к которым впоследствии присоединилась также Китайская Республика,наметили в этом решении программу восстановления Кореи как независимого государства,создания условий для развития страны на демократических началах и скорейшей ликвидации пагубных последствий длительного японского господства в Корее.

В качестве первоочередной задачи Московское решение предусматривает создание Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства,которое могло бы принимать все необходимые меры для развития промышленности,транспорта и сельского

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хозяйства Кореи и национальной культуры корейского народа. Создание такого Правительства на основе широкого участия корейских демократических партий и общественных организаций, как это предусматривается Московским решением, приведет к политическому и экономическому объединению Кореи и явится важнейшим шагом по пути к созданию самостоятельного и независимого от иностранного вмешательства демократического корейского государства.

Выполнению этой задачи посвящается данный этап работы Совместной Комиссии. После завершения этого первого этапа Совместная Комиссия должна приступить, с участием Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства и с привлечением корейских демократических партий и общественных организаций, к разработке мер помощи и содействия политическому, экономическому и социальному прогрессу корейского народа, развитию демократического самоуправления и установлению государственной независимости Кореи.

Сегодняшнее заседание знаменует собой важнейший шаг в выполнении пункта второго Московского решения, который предусматривает каким образом должно быть создано Временное Правительство Кореи. Это совещание является первым официальным шагом к проведению устной консультации с руководителями корейских демократических партий и общественных организаций. Эта консультация будет проводиться в соответствии с лучшими демократическими традициями с тем, чтобы при создании Временного Правительства голосу народа могло быть уделено самое серьезное внимание. Поскольку народ выражает свои желания через партии и организации, важность и серьезность задачи, которая ложится на представителей партий и организаций, очень велики.

Совместная Комиссия ставит своей целью при помощи консультации определить, какое Правительство желает корейский народ и какое Правительство сможет наилучшим образом представлять его интересы для того, чтобы рекомендовать державам создать такое Временное Правительство, которое обеспечит проведение необходимых демократических преобразований, возрождение Кореи как независимого демократического государства и развитие национальной экономики и национальной культуры.

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Чтобы Совместная Комиссия имела успех в своей работе,она нуждается в искренней поддержке корейского народа и полном Вашем сотрудничестве,поскольку Вы будете предоставлять Совместной Комиссии взгляды Ваших партий и организаций.

Совершенно неизбежно,что политические партии,представленные здесь в большом количестве,будут иметь различные точки зрения по вопросу создания Временного Правительства. Наряду с общим желанием всех корейцев достичь независимости и провести демократические общественные и экономические реформы,которые дадут их стране возможность занять должное место в современном мире, имеются естественно разногласия в отношении политических мероприятий и средств,путем которых эти цели должны быть достигнуты.Однако,различие во мнениях не должно вести к отсутствию согласия или к нежеланию сотрудничать в работе Совместной Комиссии.

Для целей консультации Совместная Комиссия выработала и опубликовала вопросники относительно структуры и принципов организации Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства и местных органов власти,а также политической платформы для этого Правительства.Эти вопросники охватывают широкий круг проблем,имеющих жизненно важное значение для корейского народа.

Совместная Комиссия также разработала и опубликовала порядок консультации с корейскими демократическими партиями и общественными организациями.Согласно этому порядку корейские демократические партии и общественные организации,подписавшие декларацию,приглашаются представить в письменной и устной форме свои соображения по вопросам,касающимся создания Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства.

Принятый порядок консультации предусматривает также,что представители корейских демократических партий и общественных организаций,которые будут выделены позднее в соответствии с количеством членов этих партий и организаций и учитывая, насколько возможно,их влияние,будут приглашены для консультации и оказания помощи Совместной Комиссии при выработке ее рекомендаций.

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В скором времени начнется устная консультация. Поскольку большое количество партий и организаций подало заявления о допущении к консультации, Совместная Комиссия в целом не будет иметь возможности консультироваться с каждым представителем в отдельности. Однако, будут созданы подкомитеты, которые будут проводить эту работу согласно указаниям Совместной Комиссии и под ее наблюдением. Чтобы не затягивать безпричинно дальнейший ход подготовки рекомендаций относительно Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства, устная консультация будет ограничиваться необходимыми объяснениями и дополнениями к предоставленным ответам на вопросы, содержащиеся в вопросниках. Консультация с отдельными представителями партий и организаций будет проводиться подкомитетами согласно плану, о котором будет объявлено. Представителям, приглашенным для устной консультации, будет сообщено о времени и месте консультации. Подкомиссии и Совместная Комиссия в ходе изучения результатов этих консультаций примут их соответствующим образом во внимание.

Совместная Комиссия призывает корейские демократические партии и общественные организации отнестись к этому делу с полным сознанием ответственности, широко разъяснить народу содержание вопросников и представить в Совместную Комиссию соображения, которые действительно отражали бы мнения и чаяния корейского народа. При выполнении этой важной задачи должны быть забыты личные желания. Интересы корейского народа должны стоять выше интересов отдельных партий и их лидеров.

Комиссия обращается также к представителям корейской печати, которая в эти исторические дни в жизни Кореи должна проделать большую работу по разъяснению корейскому народу решений Совместной Комиссии и организовать широкое освещение работы, которая проводится демократическими партиями и общественными организациями в связи с представлением в Совместную Комиссию своих соображений по вопросам, связанным с образованием Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства.

Совместная Комиссия верит, что представленные здесь демократические партии и общественные организации, которые подписанием декларации выразили доброе намерение полностью поддерживать Московское решение, окажут Совместной Комиссии

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всяческую помощь в ее работе и тем самым выполнят свой долг перед корейским народом.Вашей почетной задачей является внести свой вклад в дело возрождения своей нации.Совместная Комиссия верит,что Вы высоко оцените честь,оказанную Вам корейскими демократическими партиями и общественными организациями.

Со своей стороны Совместная Советско-Американская Комиссия желает заверить Вас и корейский народ,что она приложит все усилия к выполнению Московского решения о Корее и,в первую очередь, к быстрейшему созданию Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства.

Это заседание является важнейшим и знаменательным событием.Совместная Комиссия надеется,что корейцы,русские и американцы,работая сообща и руководствуясь добрыми намерениями,смогут успешно разрешить сложные вопросы,связанные с образованием Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства.

ГЛАВА АМЕРИКАНСКОЙ ДЕЛЕГАЦИИ
ГЕНЕРАЛ-МАЙОР

А.Е.БРАУН.

ГЛАВА СОВЕТСКОЙ ДЕЛЕГАЦИИ
ГЕНЕРАЛ-ПОЛКОВНИК

Т.Ф.ШТЫКОВ.

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一九四七年六月二十五日

朝鮮民主黨政黨及社會團體斗夾擊斗利害合式式

言構立하리라의文化施刀하立宗教의民族에게永言하ㅣ

史言가心이來로施時에明鮮民族의歷史的民族이며文化民族이며

이제로 立結果에着手하리라함이立은已明白한事實이니

美蘇共同委員會團體의名銜로本員은開會하는二日

二日京三中將、神士級女諸位

一九四七年六月二十五日

朝鮮民主黨政黨及社會團體斗夾擊斗利害合式式

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2. 貴國은 朝鮮을 政治的으로 經濟的으로 統合하게 됨이 매우 긴
貴國은 外國干涉을 받고 있는 民主主義的 自主的 獨立國家創設을 支
志하는 가장 重大한 一步를 취하게 됨이니다
共同委員會 諮案의 現在階段은 이 案件達成을 專心으로 努
力하는 것이다 이 最初의 階段이 完成의 긴 共同委員會는 獨立
主義臨時政府와 民主主義諸政黨及社會團體와 協同하여 朝鮮
民族의 政治、經濟及社會發展을 援助하며 民主主義自主政府
을 發達시키며 따라서 朝鮮의 獨立國家獨立을 達成하는 方策에
着手할 것입니다

今日의 會議에 있어서 重大한 一步를 進하는 朝鮮問題의 立
議第二節을 遂行함에 있어서 重大한 一步를 進하는 方途를 制定
이 會合은 共委가 朝鮮民主主義政黨及社會團體의 指導者諸氏와
口頭協議에 同하는 正式의 第一步입니다 臨時政府 樹立에 있
에서 八民의 呼聲을 最高도 參酌할 目的으로 五千에 달하는 協議는
가장 그후 民主主義 高揚에 關因하야 貴 八民의
要望은 政黨及團體를 通하야 表現함으로 名指名의 代表諸氏에
게 賦課된 業務의 重大性과 誠實性은 莫大한 바가 있습니다

共同委員會의 意圖는 協議를 通하야 八民이 要望하고 또 朝
鮮民族의 利害關心을 最善으로 感答하는 政府를 樹立함에 있
그러한 臨時政府는 八民이 要望하는 民主主義朝鮮의 國民을 代及民
主獨立民主國家로서의 朝鮮復興、五 族文化發展等을 保障할 政府를 樹立하
하는 것입니다 이 課業을 達成하기 爲하
民族의 全的 援助를 要請하며 共委에 各政黨
派하신 諸位의 個個的 協力을 要望하는 바
臨時政府 構成에 關하야는 이곳에 參加하실 諸政黨이 各
綠各色의 政見을 가지실 것은 不可避한 事實입니다
朝鮮人民 全體가 獨立達成을 要望하고 現 世界에 表示
適當한 場所를 占領하지 마는 民主主義的 社會及經濟政策을 實現
行하여야 하겠다는 對하야서는 一般的 同意가 있으나, 이 目
的을 達成하는 政策及方途에 있어서는 目然 意見이 不一할 것
그러나 意見에 差異가 있다고 그것으로 共委案에 不調和或은
非協調의 原因이 되어서는 안이 됩니다

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3. 協議의目的은爲하야共同委員會는臨朝鮮民主臨時政府及
方政黨團體의構成及組織原理또한그政府의政綱에關한諮問
書를作成하야公布하겟습니다 이諮問은朝鮮民族에게主題
하重大한廣範圍의問題를包含하겟습니다
共同委員會는또한朝鮮民主諸政黨及社會團體와協議하
規定을作成하야發表하겟습니다 이協議規定에따하
書에署名除由한朝鮮民主臨時
政府構成에關한見解를書面及口頭로提出發表하도록要請의
여야겟습니다
共同으로作成한協議規定에따하
響力을參酌하나그員數에따하야決
의代表諸氏는協議에와도한共委의
招請을것입니다
우리는未久에口頭協議를開始하겟
黨社會團體가協議를請願한것으로도共委
各代表와協議하기는不可能합니다
그님으로小分科委員會
를設定하야共同委員會의指示와監督下에協議事務를履行하
겟습니다 大端히感謝
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的及的黨或은團體의影
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政黨及社會團
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하겟습니다
朝鮮民主臨時政府에關한建議案作成
를目的으로口頭協議는提出된諸問解答에關한必要한解釋或
은敷衍를다한取扱하겟습니다 協
表를時間制에따하야小分科委員會는各政黨或은社會團體의
代表諸氏와協議를것입니다 口頭協
그時間과場所를隊舌하겟습니다 分
는口頭協議의結果를充分히參酌研究하겟습니다
共同委員會는朝鮮民主諸政黨及社會團體에게充分한責
任感을認識하고이議案에着手하여諸
民에게널리說明解釋하여朝鮮民族의
意見을本委員會에提出하기를衷心으
重大한問題解決에際하야個人的好不好는
朝鮮民族의利害得失을各政黨과指導
하지않으면안될것입니다
本委員團는또한朝鮮의言論機關代表諸氏에게呼訴합니다

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諸位는 朝鮮社會의 이 歷史的 時日에 際하야 委員會의 決議를 朝鮮民衆에게 闡明하는 重大한 課業을 實行하며 朝鮮民主諸政黨及社會諸團體에서 苦心勞力하야 共同委員會에 朝鮮臨時民主政府組織에 關한 意見을 提出하는 事實을 海內 널니 說明報道하는 課業을 組織하지 않으면 안 될 것입니다

本委員會는 이곳에 代表를 派遣하고 모스코 決議支持에 關하야 誓約을 公表한 民主諸政黨及社會諸團體가 共委의 業務를 全的으로 [illegible] 朝鮮民族에 對한 各自의 責任을 [illegible] 될 것입니다 여러분이 여러분의 祖國再誕生을 爲하야 貢獻하는 것은 사당을 합한 一大責任입니다 共同委員會員一同은 黨政은 團體에서 여러분에게 주신 이 名譽를 여러분은 感謝하셨기를 들 일입니다

美蘇共同委員會는 여러분 代表諸位와 全朝鮮民族에게 本委員會는 朝鮮에 關한 모스코 決議 遂行에 全力을 다하며, 모든 우리의 第一의 義務인 朝鮮臨時政府樹立을 可及的 最短期內에 全力을 다하야 遂行될 것을 確言하는 바입니다

本會는 가장 重大하고 意義가 있는 것입니다 共同委員會一同은 朝鮮人, 蘇聯人, 及 美國人이 서로 反好的으로 協同함에 依하야 朝鮮臨時民主政府樹立에 關한 複雜多端한 問題를 圓滿히 解決함을 衷心으로 바라는 바입니다

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US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea

SPEECH FOR THE JOINT MEETING OF THE COMMISSION
WITH THE REPRESENTATIVES OF DEMOCRATIC
PARTIES AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

In the name of the American-Soviet Joint Commission I welcome you -- representatives of democratic parties and social organizations of Southern/Northern Korea.

We are gathered together to begin one more phase of the task of re-establishing Korean independence. It is our purpose so to carry out this great work that we may be able to erect a democratic state of power and dignity, which will be a worthy political edifice for the people of this ancient and cultured race.

Under the heavy yoke of Japanese imperialism, Korean people for decades have dreamt of the day when they would finally obtain liberty and the opportunity of independently governing their country. This opportunity is the result of the victory of the allied nations, which in the course of their prolonged and bloody war have decisively defeated the aggressors, both in the Occident and the Orient. The freedom-loving Korean people who have long endured the hardships and insults of colonial slavery now once and for all have been freed from the shackles of Japanese domination.

During the Moscow Conference of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the United States, the Soviet Union and Great Britain, December 1945, there was achieved an historic decision which opened to the Korean people clear perspectives for its national renaissance. Three Allied Powers, the United States, the Soviet Union and Great Britain, which were eventually joined also by the Chinese Republic, have outlined in this decision a program for restoration of Korea as an independent state, creation of conditions for developing the country on democratic principles, and the earliest possible liquidation of the disastrous results of the protracted Japanese domination in Korea.

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The Moscow Decision provides that the initial task shall be the formation of a Provisional Korean Democratic Government, which could take all the necessary steps for developing the industry, transport and agriculture of Korea, and the national culture of the Korean people. The formation of such a government on the basis of broad participation of Korean Democratic parties and social organizations, as stipulated in the Moscow Decision, will lead to political and economic unification of Korea and will constitute the most important step on the way toward the creation of an independent democratic Korean state, free from foreign interference.

The present stage of the work of the Joint Commission is devoted to the fulfillment of this task. Following the completion of this first stage, the Joint Commission shall initiate, in participation with the provisional democratic government and with collaboration of Korean democratic parties and social organization, the elaboration of measures for helping and assisting the political, economic and social progress of the Korean people, the development of democratic self-government and the establishment of the national independence of Korea.

This meeting today marks a momentous step in the fulfillment of paragraph II of the Moscow Decision, which prescribes how the Provisional Government of Korea shall be established. This meeting is the first formal step towards oral consultation with the leaders of Korean democratic parties and social organizations. Such consultation will be carried out in the best democratic traditions in order that the voice of the people may be given paramount consideration in the creation of the Provisional Government. Inasmuch as the people make their desires known through parties and organizations, the importance and seriousness of the task of their designated representatives is very great.

It is the intention of the Joint Commission to determine through consultation the government which is desired by and which best fulfills the interest of the Korean people and to recommend to the powers that such a Provisional Government be established,

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assure the enactment of the desired democratic reforms, the renaissance of Korea as an independent democratic state, and the development of the national economy and culture. In order that the Commission may succeed in this work, it requires the whole-hearted assistance of the Korean people, and the full cooperation of you who are to represent the views of the parties and organizations to the Joint Commission.

It is inevitable that the great number of political parties represented here should have divergent opinions on the creation of a Provisional Government. While Koreans are agreed on the general desire to achieve independence and carry out democratic social and economic reforms which will enable their country to take its proper place in the modern world, there is natural disagreement as to the policies and means by which these objectives should be achieved. Difference of opinion must not, however, lead to lack of harmony or to non-cooperation with the work of the Joint Commission.

For the purpose of consultation the Joint Commission has worked out and published questionnaires regarding the structure and principles of organization of a provisional Korean democratic government and local organs of authority, and also regarding the political platform for this government. These questionnaires embrace a wide circle of problems which are vitally important to the Korean people.

The Joint Commission has also elaborated and published the provisions governing the order of consultation with the Korean democratic parties and social organizations. In accordance with this order of consultation, Korean democratic parties and social organizations which have signed the declaration are invited to present in written and oral form their views regarding the formation of a Provisional Korean Democratic Government.

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The agreed order of consultation also provides that representatives of Korean democratic parties and social organizations who shall be later nominated in accordance with the membership of such parties and organizations, and taking into account as far as possible their influence, shall be invited for consultation and aiding the Joint Commission in elaboration of recommendations.

We are now about to start the process of oral consultation. Because a great many parties and organizations have applied for consultation, it will be impossible for the Joint Commission as a whole to consult with each representative. However, subcommittees will be formed who will carry out this work under the instructions and supervision of the Joint Commission. In order not to unduly delay further progress in the development of recommendations regarding a Korean Democratic Provisional Government, oral consultation will deal specifically with necessary explanation or elaboration of answers submitted to the questionnaires. The subcommittees will confer with individual party and organization representatives in accordance with a schedule which will be made known to the individual. Representatives invited for oral consultation will be notified of the time and place of consultation. The results of the discussion will then be given proper consideration by the subcommissions and by the Joint Commission in making its studies.

The Joint Commission earnestly urges the Korean democratic parties and social organizations to approach this task in full awareness of their responsibility, to explain widely to the people the contents of the questionnaires, and to submit to the Joint Commission views which faithfully reflect the opinions and aspirations of the Korean people. Personal predilections should be abandoned in the course of the solution of this important problem. The interests of the Korean people must be placed above those of individual parties and leaders.

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The Commission further appeals to the representatives of the Korean press, which during these historic days in the life of Korea, must execute the important task of expounding to the Korean people the decisions of the Joint Commission and must organize widespread explanation of the efforts of the democratic parties and social organizations in submitting to the Joint Commission their views regarding the formation of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government.

The Joint Commission believes that the democratic parties and social organizations which are represented here and which by signing the declaration, have expressed good faith with respect to upholding the Moscow Decision, will render the Joint Commission all aid in its work and thus fulfill their duty to the Korean people. It is your proud responsibility to contribute to the rebirth of your nation. The Joint Commission believes that you appreciate the honor which your parties and organizations have bestowed upon you.

The Joint American-Soviet Commission wishes to assure you, the representatives, as well as the Korean people that it will use all its efforts to fulfill the Moscow Decision on Korea and, as our first duty, to form, with all possible expediency, a Provisional Korean Democratic Government.

This is a most important and significant occasion. The Joint Commission hopes that Koreans, Russians and Americans together working with good will, will reach solutions to the complex questions related to the formation of the Korean Provisional Democratic Government.

Approved 21 June 1947.

ALBERT E. BROWN
Major General, U. S. Army
Chief of the American Delegation

T. F. SHTIKOV
Colonel General
Chief of the Soviet Delegation

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СОВЕТСКО-АМЕРИКАНСКАЯ СОВМЕСТНАЯ КОМИССИЯ.

Пхеньян. Корея.

Зал заседаний Народного Собрания.

ПРОТОКОЛ ЗАСЕДАНИЯ 1 ИЮЛЯ 1947 г. в 14.00

№ 86

ПРИСУТСТВОВАЛИ:

Представители Американской делегации

Генерал-майор А.Е.БРАУН /председатель/
Министр США Д-р А.С.БАНС
Бригадный генерал Джон ВЕККЕРЛИНГ
Г-н Джозеф Е.ДЖЕЙКОБС
Г-н Оуэн Т.ДЖОНС
Полковник Л.Дж.ЛИНКОЛЬН

Представители Советской делегации

Генерал-полковник Т.Ф.ШТЫКОВ
Советник I класса ТУНКИН Г.И.
Генерал-майор ЛЕБЕДЕВ Н.Г.
Советник 2 класса БАЛАСАНОВ Г.М.
Полковник БОРКУЛЕНКО Т.И.
Подполковник КРАВЦОВ И.В.

Также присутствовали советники и технические эксперты.

СЕКРЕТАРИАТ:

Подполковник ЭДВАРДС В.Х. /США/
А.С.МАСЛОВ /СССР/

Присутствовали представители политических партий и общественных организаций Северной Кореи, корреспонденты, фоторепортеры и приглашенные гости.

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СОВЕТСКО-АМЕРИКАНСКАЯ СОВМЕСТНАЯ КОМИССИЯ.

Инчхон. Корея.

## П О В Е С Т К А  Д Н Я :

I. Приветственная речь генерал-полковника ИТЫКОВА Т.Ф.

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Генерал БРАУН открывает совместное заседание Комиссии с представителями демократических партий и общественных организаций.

Исполняются гимны Кореи, СССР и США.

Генерал БРАУН предоставляет слово генералу ИТЫЮВУ.

I. Речь генерала ИТЫЮВА.

Генерал ИТЫЮВ произносит речь, составленную для собеседования Совместной Комиссии с представителями демократических партий и общественных организаций Северной Кореи, которая переводится затем на корейский и английский языки. /Полный текст речи генерала ИТЫЮВА приложен к протоколу/.

Генерал БРАУН объявляет заседание закрытым и приглашает собравшихся представителей демократических партий и общественных организаций познакомиться с главами Советской и Американской делегаций Совместной Комиссии.

ГЛАВА АМЕРИКАНСКОЙ ДЕЛЕГАЦИИ
ГЕНЕРАЛ-МАЙОР

А.Е.БРАУН

ГЛАВА СОВЕТСКОЙ ДЕЛЕГАЦИИ
ГЕНЕРАЛ-ПОЛКОВНИК

Т.Ф.ИТЫЮВ/

5/or

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# РЕЧЬ НА ОБ'ЕДИНЕННОМ ЗАСЕДАНИИ КОМИССИИ С ПРЕДСТАВИТЕЛЯМИ ДЕМОКРАТИЧЕСКИХ ПАРТИЙ И ОБЩЕСТВЕННЫХ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЙ.

Господин председатель,
господа,

От имени Совместной Советско-Американской Комиссии приветствую Вас - представителей демократических партий и общественных организаций Южной / Северной / Кореи.

Мы собрались здесь для того, чтобы приступить к новой стадии разрешения задачи восстановления корейской независимости. Нашей целью является так выполнить эту большую работу, чтобы мы могли создать сильное и уважаемое демократическое государство, которое явится достойным политическим организмом для народа этой древней и культурной страны.

Под тяжелым игом японского империализма корейский народ десятилетиями мечтал о том дне, когда он, наконец, обретет свободу и возможность самостоятельно управлять своей страной. Эта возможность открылась для него в результате победы союзных государств, которые в длительной и кровопролитной войне осуществили решительный разгром агрессоров на Западе и на Востоке. Свободолюбивый корейский народ, долгие годы переносивший тяготы и унижения колониального рабства, навсегда освобожден от пут японского господства.

На Московском совещании Министров Иностранных Дел СССР, США и Великобритании в декабре 1945 года было достигнуто историческое решение, открывшее корейскому народу ясные перспективы его национального возрождения. Три союзных государства - СССР, США и Великобритания, к которым впоследствии присоединилась также Китайская Республика, наметили в этом решении программу восстановления Кореи как независимого государства, создания условий для развития страны на демократических началах и скорейшей ликвидации пагубных последствий длительного японского господства в Корее.

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В качестве первоочередной задачи Московское решение предусматривает создание Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства, которое могло бы принимать все необходимые меры для развития промышленности, транспорта и сельского хозяйства Кореи и национальной культуры корейского народа. Создание такого Правительства на основе широкого участия корейских демократических партий и общественных организаций, как это предусматривается Московским решением, приведет к политическому и экономическому об'единению Кореи и явится важнейшим шагом по пути к созданию самостоятельного и независимого от иностранного вмешательства демократического корейского государства.

Выполнению этой задачи посвящается данный этап работы Совместной Комиссии. После завершения этого первого этапа Совместная Комиссия должна приступить, с участием Временного Корейского Демократического правительства и с привлечением корейских демократических партий и общественных организаций, к разработке мер помощи и содействия политическому, экономическому и социальному прогрессу корейского народа, развитию демократического самоуправления и установлению государственной независимости Кореи.

Сегодняшнее заседание знаменует собой важнейший шаг в выполнении пункта второго Московского решения, который предусматривает каким образом должно быть создано Временное Правительство Кореи. Это совещание является первым официальным шагом к проведению устной консультации с руководителями корейских демократических партий и общественных организаций. Эта консультация будет проводиться в соответствии с лучшими демократическими традициями с тем, чтобы при создании Временного Правительства голосу народа могло быть уделено самое серьезное внимание. Поскольку народ выражает свои желания через партии и организации, важность и серьезность задачи, которая ложится на представителей партий и организаций, очень велики.

Совместная Комиссия ставит своей целью при помощи консультации определить, какое правительство желает корейский

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народ и какое Правительство сможет наилучшим образом представлять его интересы для того, чтобы рекомендовать державам создать такое Временное Правительство, которое обеспечит проведение необходимых демократических преобразований, возрождение Кореи как независимого демократического государства и развитие национальной экономики и национальной культуры. Чтобы Совместная Комиссия имела успех в своей работе, она нуждается в искренней поддержке корейского народа и полном Вашем сотрудничестве, поскольку Вы будете представлять Совместной Комиссии взгляды Ваших партий и организаций.

Совершенно [illegible], что политические партии, представленные здесь в большом количестве, будут иметь различные точки зрения по вопросу создания Временного Правительства. Наряду с общим желанием всех корейцев достичь независимости и провести демократические общественные и экономические реформы, которые дадут их стране возможность занять должное место в современном мире, имеются естественно разногласия в отношении политических мероприятий и средств, путем которых эти цели должны быть достигнуты. Однако, различие во мнениях не должно вести к отсутствию согласия или к нежеланию сотрудничать в работе Совместной Комиссии.

Для целей консультации Совместная Комиссия выработала и опубликовала вопросники относительно структуры и принципов организации Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства и местных органов власти, а также политической платформы для этого Правительства. Эти вопросники охватывают широкий круг проблем, имеющих жизненно важное значение для корейского народа.

Совместная Комиссия также разработала и опубликовала порядок консультации с корейскими демократическими партиями и общественными организациями. Согласно этому порядку корейские демократические партии и общественные организации, подписавшие декларацию, приглашаются представить в письменной и устной форме свои соображения по вопросам, касающимся создания Вре-

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менного Корейского Демократического Правительства.

Принятый порядок консультации предусматривает также, что представители корейских демократических партий и общественных организаций, которые будут выделены позднее в соответствии с количеством членов этих партий и организаций и учитывая, насколько возможно, их влияние, будут приглашены для консультации и оказания помощи Совместной Комиссии при выработке ею рекомендаций.

В скором времени начнется устная консультация. Поскольку большое количество партий и организаций подало заявления о допущении к консультации, Совместная Комиссия в целом не будет иметь возможности консультироваться с каждым представителем в отдельности. Однако, будут созданы подкомитеты, которые будут проводить эту работу согласно указаниям Совместной Комиссии и под ее наблюдением. Чтобы не затягивать беспричинно дальнейший ход подготовки рекомендаций относительно Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства, устная консультация будет ограничиваться необходимыми об'яснениями и дополнениями к представленным ответам на вопросы, содержащиеся в вопросниках. Консультация с отдельными представителями партий и организаций будет проводиться подкомитетами согласно плану, о котором будет об'явлено. Представителям, приглашенным для устной консультации, будет сообщено о времени и месте консультации. Подкомиссии и Совместная Комиссия в ходе изучения результатов этих консультаций примут их соответствующим образом во внимание.

Совместная Комиссия призывает корейские демократические партии и общественные организации отнестись к этому делу с полным сознанием ответственности, широко раз'яснить народу содержание вопросников и представить в Совместную Комиссию соображения, которые действительно отражали бы мнения и чаяния корейского народа. При выполнении этой важной задачи должны быть забыты личные желания. Интересы корейского народа должны стоять выше интересов отдельных партий и их лидеров.

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Комиссия обращается также к представителям корейской печати, которая в эти исторические дни в жизни Кореи должна проделать большую работу по раз'яснению корейскому народу решений Совместной Комиссии и организовать широкое освещение работы, которая проводится демократическими партиями и общественными организациями в связи с предоставлением в Совместную Комиссию своих соображений по вопросам, связанным с образованием Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства.

Совместная Комиссия верит, что представление здесь демократические партии и общественные организации, которые подписанием декларации выразили добрые намерения поддерживать Московское решение, окажут Совместной Комиссии всяческую помощь в ее работе и тем самым выполнят свой долг перед корейским народом. Вашей почетной задачей является внести свой вклад в дело возрождения своей нации. Совместная Комиссия верит, что Вы высоко оцените честь, оказанную Вам корейскими демократическими партиями и общественными организациями.

Со своей стороны Совместная Советско-Американская Комиссия желает заверить Вас и корейский народ, что она приложит все усилия к выполнению Московского решения о Корее и, в первую очередь, к быстрейшему созданию Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства.

Это заседание является важнейшим и знаменательным событием. Совместная Комиссия надеется, что корейцы, русские и американцы, работая сообща и руководствуясь добрыми намерениями, смогут успешно разрешить сложные вопросы, связанные с образованием Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства.

ГЛАВА АМЕРИКАНСКОЙ ДЕЛЕГАЦИИ
ГЕНЕРАЛ - МАЙОР

А.Е.БРАУН.

ГЛАВА СОВЕТСКОЙ ДЕЛЕГАЦИИ
ГЕНЕРАЛ - ПОЛКОВНИК

Т.Ф.ШТЫКОВ.

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NND 760090
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朝鮮民主主義人民共和國臨時政府 建國綱領

一九四七年六月二十五日

一 리 및 三中將、神士似安諸位

美蘇共同委員會의名義로本日은開朝鮮에所在하는民主主義
諸政黨과社會團體의代表와 리 분들을歡迎하는바입니다
우리가只今 이 기로 인정은朝鮮을獨立國家로再建하는 니 만 큼
의課業에着手하려합니다 우리의目的은이 偉業을遂行하
야서 그結果로強力하고崇敬한民主主義的이고 또 민 주 적
史는가 장이文化民族에 가 ᄎᆞᆫ 그럼지 금은政治機關이 되는國家
를構立하려합에 ᄯᅩ 고합니다
苛童한日本帝國主義羈絆下에 呻吟하는朝鮮民族은數十諸
星霜동안日本帝國의 苛酷한 虐待를 받아 오다가 ᄯᅩ 이 번
무릇이 帝 官國은 戰爭을 시작하야 東亞 四 海 諸 民 族 이 戰 曾 은 空 々 히 서 로 相
的으로 侵略 國民은 敗北의 必然 이 라 고 決定 하 였 고 言 ᄂᆡ다
오히 동안 頑 民 北 的 必 北 列 強 은 明 白 ᄒᆞ 게 宣 言 ᄒᆞ 였 ᄂᆞᆫ 바 이 ᄯᅩ 朝 鮮 民 族
은 지금이야 勤 乎 하 日 本 、 北 美 台 衆 國 、 蘇 聯 邦 及 大 英 帝 國 二 外
相 모 스 코 ㅣ 會 議 時 에 朝 鮮 民 族 에 가 그 獨 立 國 家 를 再 建 할 것 을 決 定 ᄒᆞ 였 ᄂᆞᆫ 바
이 決 議 에 서 朝 鮮 을 發 展 식 힐 諸 條 件 을 創 設 하 며 、 또 한 長 期 에 亘 한 日
本의 朝 鮮 統 治 로 因 하 야 發 生 한 오 는 慘 痛 한 結 果 를 可 及 的 速 短
期 內 에 痛 痛 을 除 할 作 成 하 였 ᄂᆞᆫ 바
모 스 코 決 議 에 따 라 臨 時 政 府 는 初 設 階 는 朝 鮮 의 民 主 臨 時 政 府 를
樹 立 하 는 것 이 며 그 臨 時 政 府 는 朝 鮮 의 獨 立 諸 政 必 要 한 方 策 을 決 策 遂 行 하
及 朝 鮮 民 族 文 化 를 發 展 식 힐 能 한 諸 政 黨 、 團 體 、 農 業 發 達 ᄒᆞ
는 것 입 니 다 모 스 코 ㅣ 決 議 에 서 朝 鮮 民 主 諸
政 黨 及 社 會 團 體 가 廣 範 圍 的 으 로 參 加 하 야 政 府 를 構 立 하 면 그

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NND 760090
By
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2. 貴國은 朝鮮을 政治的으로 統合하며 獨立이며 또한 民主的인 政府를 樹立함에 있어서 外國干涉을 排除하는 것이 重大한 一步임을 確信하는 바입니다

志하는 바입니다

共同委員團 諒案의 現在階段은 이 案件을 達成함에 있어서 重大한 一步임을 確信하는 바입니다

이 點에 있어서 貴國政府와 同一한 見解를 가지고 있음을 表明하는 바입니다

議第二項을 遂行함에 있어서 重大한 一步로 믿고 있음을 表明하는 바입니다

이 點에 있어서 貴國政府와 同一한 見解를 가지고 있음을 表明하는 바입니다

口頭協議에 同하는 正式의 第一步임을 確信하는 바입니다 臨時政府樹立에 있어서

네서 八民의 呼聲을 最高로 參酌을 目的으로 하여 協議를 하는 것이 重大한 一步임을 確信하는 바입니다 八民의

要望은 政黨 及 團體를 通하여 表現됨으로 名指名된 代表諸氏에

게 賦課된 業務의 重大性과 誠實性은 莫大한 바가 있음을 確信하는 바입니다

共同委員團의 意圖는 協議를 通하여 臨時政府를 樹立함에 있어서 八民의 要望을 參酌하는 政府를 發見 決定하여

朝鮮民族의 利害關心을 最善으로 反映하는 民主主義 政府를 樹立함에 있어서 八民의 要望하는 바를 參酌하는 것이

그러한 臨時政府로서의 朝鮮獨立 民主主義 國家로서의 朝鮮復興, 主權 領土 民族文化發展等을 保障할 政府를 樹立하는 것임을 確信하는 바입니다 이 課業을 達成하기 爲하여 共同委員團은 朝鮮

民族의 全的인 援助를 要請하며 共委에 各政黨 及 團體의 見解를 代表하실 諸位의 組織的인 協力을 要望하는 바입니다

臨時政府 構成에 關하여서는 이곳에 參加하실 團體 或은 各色의 政見을 가지실 것은 不可避한 事實입니다

朝鮮人民 全體가 獨立 達成을 要望하고 現世界에 있어서 朝鮮이 適當한 場所를 占領하고 있으며 또 民主主義的 政府 或 單一政府的 構想가 있으나, 이 目的을 遂行하여야 하겠다는 데 對하여서는 一致的인 同意가 있어야 한다고 確信하는 바입니다

그러나 意見에 差異가 있다고 그것으로 共委業務에 不調和 或은 非協調의 原因이 되어서는 안이 됩니다

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NND 760090
By NARS, Date

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本委員は次の如き質問主意書を提出する。

一、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の民族的自決権を認めるか。

二、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の政治的自由を認めるか。

三、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の言論、出版、集会、結社の自由を認めるか。

四、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の信教の自由を認めるか。

五、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の居住、移転の自由を認めるか。

六、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の職業選択の自由を認めるか。

七、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の参政権を認めるか。

八、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の被選挙権を認めるか。

九、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の公務就任権を認めるか。

十、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の兵役義務を認めるか。

十一、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の納税義務を認めるか。

十二、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の教育を受ける権利を認めるか。

十三、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の労働者としての団結権を認めるか。

十四、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の労働者としての団体交渉権を認めるか。

十五、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の労働者としての争議権を認めるか。

十六、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の労働者としての罷業権を認めるか。

十七、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の労働者としての休息権を認めるか。

十八、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の労働者としての保護権を認めるか。

十九、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の労働者としての扶助権を認めるか。

二十、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の労働者としての保険権を認めるか。

二十一、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の労働者としての年金権を認めるか。

二十二、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の労働者としての失業保険権を認めるか。

二十三、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の労働者としての疾病保険権を認めるか。

二十四、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の労働者としての廃疾保険権を認めるか。

二十五、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の労働者としての老齢保険権を認めるか。

二十六、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の労働者としての遺族保険権を認めるか。

二十七、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の労働者としての産前産後の休暇権を認めるか。

二十八、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の労働者としての育児休暇権を認めるか。

二十九、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の労働者としての看護休暇権を認めるか。

三十、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の労働者としての介護休暇権を認めるか。

三十一、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の労働者としての教育訓練権を認めるか。

三十二、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の労働者としての職業訓練権を認めるか。

三十三、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の労働者としての職業紹介権を認めるか。

三十四、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の労働者としての職業斡旋権を認めるか。

三十五、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の労働者としての職業転換権を認めるか。

三十六、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の労働者としての職業復帰権を認めるか。

三十七、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の労働者としての職業保障権を認めるか。

三十八、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の労働者としての職業安定権を認めるか。

三十九、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の労働者としての職業指導権を認めるか。

四十、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の労働者としての職業相談権を認めるか。

四十一、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の労働者としての職業情報権を認めるか。

四十二、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の労働者としての職業統計権を認めるか。

四十三、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の労働者としての職業調査権を認めるか。

四十四、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の労働者としての職業研究権を認めるか。

四十五、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の労働者としての職業開発権を認めるか。

四十六、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の労働者としての職業改善権を認めるか。

四十七、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の労働者としての職業合理化権を認めるか。

四十八、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の労働者としての職業標準化権を認めるか。

四十九、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の労働者としての職業分類権を認めるか。

五十、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の労働者としての職業名称権を認めるか。

五十一、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の労働者としての職業定義権を認めるか。

五十二、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の労働者としての職業範囲権を認めるか。

五十三、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の労働者としての職業内容権を認めるか。

五十四、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の労働者としての職業条件権を認めるか。

五十五、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の労働者としての職業環境権を認めるか。

五十六、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の労働者としての職業危険権を認めるか。

五十七、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の労働者としての職業衛生権を認めるか。

五十八、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の労働者としての職業安全権を認めるか。

五十九、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の労働者としての職業災害権を認めるか。

六十、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の労働者としての職業病権を認めるか。

六十一、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の労働者としての職業傷害権を認めるか。

六十二、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の労働者としての職業死亡権を認めるか。

六十三、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の労働者としての職業遺族権を認めるか。

六十四、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の労働者としての職業補償権を認めるか。

六十五、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の労働者としての職業保険権を認めるか。

六十六、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の労働者としての職業年金権を認めるか。

六十七、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の労働者としての職業退職権を認めるか。

六十八、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の労働者としての職業解雇権を認めるか。

六十九、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の労働者としての職業再就職権を認めるか。

七十、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の労働者としての職業転職権を認めるか。

七十一、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の労働者としての職業兼業権を認めるか。

七十二、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の労働者としての職業副業権を認めるか。

七十三、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の労働者としての職業内職権を認めるか。

七十四、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の労働者としての職業在宅勤務権を認めるか。

七十五、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の労働者としての職業テレワーク権を認めるか。

七十六、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の労働者としての職業フレックスタイム権を認めるか。

七十七、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の労働者としての職業裁量労働権を認めるか。

七十八、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の労働者としての職業みなし労働時間権を認めるか。

七十九、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の労働者としての職業深夜労働制限権を認めるか。

八十、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の労働者としての職業休日労働制限権を認めるか。

八十一、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の労働者としての職業時間外労働制限権を認めるか。

八十二、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の労働者としての職業割増賃金権を認めるか。

八十三、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の労働者としての職業最低賃金権を認めるか。

八十四、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の労働者としての職業賃金支払権を認めるか。

八十五、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の労働者としての職業賃金控除制限権を認めるか。

八十六、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の労働者としての職業賃金全額払権を認めるか。

八十七、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の労働者としての職業賃金毎月払権を認めるか。

八十八、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の労働者としての職業賃金一定期日払権を認めるか。

八十九、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の労働者としての職業賃金直接払権を認めるか。

九十、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の労働者としての職業賃金口座振込権を認めるか。

九十一、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の労働者としての職業賃金通貨払権を認めるか。

九十二、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の労働者としての職業賃金現物給与制限権を認めるか。

九十三、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の労働者としての職業賃金退職金権を認めるか。

九十四、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の労働者としての職業賃金年金権を認めるか。

九十五、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の労働者としての職業賃金恩給権を認めるか。

九十六、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の労働者としての職業賃金手当権を認めるか。

九十七、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の労働者としての職業賃金賞与権を認めるか。

九十八、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の労働者としての職業賃金ボーナス権を認めるか。

九十九、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の労働者としての職業賃金インセンティブ権を認めるか。

百、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の労働者としての職業賃金歩合給権を認めるか。

百一、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の労働者としての職業賃金出来高給権を認めるか。

百二、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の労働者としての職業賃金請負給権を認めるか。

百三、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の労働者としての職業賃金日給権を認めるか。

百四、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の労働者としての職業賃金週給権を認めるか。

百五、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の労働者としての職業賃金月給権を認めるか。

百六、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の労働者としての職業賃金年俸権を認めるか。

百七、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の労働者としての職業賃金時給権を認めるか。

百八、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の労働者としての職業賃金分給権を認めるか。

百九、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の労働者としての職業賃金秒給権を認めるか。

百十、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の労働者としての職業賃金日割計算権を認めるか。

百十一、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の労働者としての職業賃金月割計算権を認めるか。

百十二、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の労働者としての職業賃金年割計算権を認めるか。

百十三、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の労働者としての職業賃金時間割計算権を認めるか。

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百十六、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の労働者としての職業賃金端数処理権を認めるか。

百十七、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の労働者としての職業賃金四捨五入権を認めるか。

百十八、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の労働者としての職業賃金切捨て権を認めるか。

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百二十二、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の労働者としての職業賃金最近接偶数丸め権を認めるか。

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百二十四、日本政府は、朝鮮人民の労働者としての職業賃金統計丸め権を認めるか。

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三百九十、日本政府は、朝鮮人

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諸位는 朝鮮 社會의 이 歷史的 時期에 際하야 委員團의 決議를 朝鮮民衆에 明白히 闡明하는 重大한 職業을 實行하며 朝鮮民主諸政黨 及 社會諸團體에서 苦心勞力하야 共同委員團에 朝鮮臨時民主政府 組織에 關한 意見을 提出하는 事實을 確內님니 說明徹道하는 本委員團은 이곳에 代表를 派遣하고 모스크바 決議 支持에 關하야 言約한 公表한 民主諸政黨 及 社會團體가 共委의 乘務를 全的으로 協助 援助하야 朝鮮民族에 對한 [illegible] 하는 것은 사당히 必要한 一大 責任임니다 共同委員團 一同은 이를 도리여 朝鮮臨時政府 組織을 爲하야 貢獻을

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US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea

SPEECH FOR THE JOINT MEETING OF THE COMMISSION
WITH THE REPRESENTATIVES OF DEMOCRATIC
PARTIES AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

In the name of the American-Soviet Joint Commission I welcome you -- representatives of democratic parties and social organizations of Southern/Northern Korea.

We are gathered together to begin one more phase of the task of re-establishing Korean independence. It is our purpose so to carry out this great work that we may be able to erect a democratic state of power and dignity, which will be a worthy political edifice for the people of this ancient and cultured race.

Under the heavy yoke of Japanese imperialism, Korean people for decades have dreamt of the day when they would finally obtain liberty and the opportunity of independently governing their country. This opportunity is the result of the victory of the allied nations, which in the course of their prolonged and bloody war have decisively defeated the aggressors, both in the Occident and the Orient. The freedom-loving Korean people who have long endured the hardships and insults of colonial slavery now once and for all have been freed from the shackles of Japanese domination.

During the Moscow Conference of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the United States, the Soviet Union and Great Britain, December 1945, there was achieved an historic decision which opened to the Korean people clear perspectives for its national renaissance. Three Allied Powers, the United States, the Soviet Union and Great Britain, which were eventually joined also by the Chinese Republic, have outlined in this decision a program for restoration of Korea as an independent state, creation of conditions for developing the country on democratic principles, and the earliest possible liquidation of the disastrous results of the protracted Japanese domination in Korea.

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The Moscow Decision provides that the initial task shall be the formation of a Provisional Korean Democratic Government, which could take all the necessary steps for developing the industry, transport and agriculture of Korea, and the national culture of the Korean people. The formation of such a government on the basis of broad participation of Korean Democratic parties and social organizations, as stipulated in the Moscow Decision, will lead to political and economic unification of Korea and will constitute the most important step on the way toward the creation of an independent democratic Korean state, free from foreign interference.

The present stage of the work of the Joint Commission is devoted to the fulfillment of this task. Following the completion of this first stage, the Joint Commission shall initiate, in participation with the provisional democratic government and with collaboration of Korean democratic parties and social organization, the elaboration of measures for helping and assisting the political, economic and social progress of the Korean people, the development of democratic self-government and the establishment of the national independence of Korea.

This meeting today marks a momentous step in the fulfillment of paragraph II of the Moscow Decision, which prescribes how the Provisional Government of Korea shall be established. This meeting is the first formal step towards oral consultation with the leaders of Korean democratic parties and social organizations. Such consultation will be carried out in the best democratic traditions in order that the voice of the people may be given paramount consideration in the creation of the Provisional Government. Inasmuch as the people make their desires known through parties and organizations, the importance and seriousness of the task of their designated representatives is very great.

It is the intention of the Joint Commission to determine through consultation the government which is desired by and which best fulfills the interest of the Korean people and to recommend to the powers that such a Provisional Government be established,

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assure the enactment of the desired democratic reforms, the renaissance of Korea as an independent democratic state, and the development of the national economy and culture. In order that the Commission may succeed in this work, it requires the whole-hearted assistance of the Korean people, and the full cooperation of you who are to represent the views of the parties and organizations to the Joint Commission.

It is inevitable that the great number of political parties represented here should have divergent opinions on the creation of a Provisional Government. While Koreans are agreed on the general desire to achieve independence and carry out democratic social and economic reforms which will enable their country to take its proper place in the modern world, there is natural disagreement as to the policies and means by which these objectives should be achieved. Difference of opinion must not, however, lead to lack of harmony or to non-cooperation with the work of the Joint Commission.

For the purpose of consultation the Joint Commission has worked out and published questionnaires regarding the structure and principles of organization of a provisional Korean democratic government and local organs of authority, and also regarding the political platform for this government. These questionnaires embrace a wide circle of problems which are vitally important to the Korean people.

The Joint Commission has also elaborated and published the provisions governing the order of consultation with the Korean democratic parties and social organizations. In accordance with this order of consultation, Korean democratic parties and social organizations which have signed the declaration are invited to present in written and oral form their views regarding the formation of a Provisional Korean Democratic Government.

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The agreed order of consultation also provides that representatives of Korean democratic parties and social organizations who shall be later nominated in accordance with the membership of such parties and organizations, and taking into account as far as possible their influence, shall be invited for consultation and aiding the Joint Commission in elaboration of recommendations.

We are now about to start the process of oral consultation. Because a gro[illegible] parties and organizations have applied for consultation, it will be impossible for the Joint Commission as a whole to consult with each representative. However, subcommittees will be formed who will carry out this work under the instructions and supervision of the Joint Commission. In order not to unduly delay further progress in the development of recommendations regarding a Korean Democratic Provisional Government, oral consultation will deal specifically with necessary explanation or elaboration of answers submitted to the questionnaires. The subcommittees will confer with individual party and organization representatives in accordance with a schedule which will be made known to the individual. Representatives invited for oral consultation will be notified of the time and place of consultation. The results of the discussion will then be given proper consideration by the subcommissions and by the Joint Commission in making its studies.

The Joint Commission earnestly urges the Korean democratic parties and social organizations to approach this task in full awareness of their responsibility, to explain widely to the people the contents of the questionnaires, and to submit to the Joint Commission views which faithfully reflect the opinions and aspirations of the Korean people. Personal predilections should be abandoned in the course of the solution of this important problem. The interests of the Korean people must be placed above those of individual parties and leaders.

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The Commission further appeals to the representatives of the Korean press, which during these historic days in the life of Korea, must execute the important task of expounding to the Korean people the decisions of the Joint Commission and must organize widespread explanation of the efforts of the democratic parties and social organizations in submitting to the Joint Commission their views regarding the formation of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government.

The Joint Commission believes that the democratic parties and social organizations which are represented here and which by signing the declaration, have expressed good faith with respect to upholding the Moscow Decision, will render the Joint Commission all aid in its work and thus fulfill their duty to the Korean people. It is your proud responsibility to contribute to the rebirth of your nation. The Joint Commission believes that you appreciate the honor which your parties and organizations have bestowed upon you.

The Joint American-Soviet Commission wishes to assure you, the representatives, as well as the Korean people that it will use all its efforts to fulfill the Moscow Decision on Korea and, as our first duty, to form, with all possible expediency, a Provisional Korean Democratic Government.

This is a most important and significant occasion. The Joint Commission hopes that Koreans, Russians and Americans together working with good will, will reach solutions to the complex questions related to the formation of the Korean Provisional Democratic Government.

Approved 21 June 1947.

ALBERT E. BROWN
Major General, U. S. Army
Chief of the American Delegation

T. F. SHTIKOV
Colonel General
Chief of the Soviet Delegation

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US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
Main Conference Room
Joint Commission Building
Pyongyang, Korea

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Minutes

37th Meeting

2 July 1947

1400 Hours

Present

| Representatives of American Delegation | Representatives of Soviet Delegation |
|---|---|
| Major General A. E. Brown (Chairman) | Colonel General T. F. Shtikov |
| Brig. General John Weckerling | Counsellor 1st Class G. I. Tounkin |
| Minister A. C. Bunce | Major General N. G. Lebedeff |
| Mr. Owen T. Jones | Counsellor 2nd Class G. M. Balasanov |
| | Colonel T. I. Korkulenko |

Advisors and Technical Experts were also present

Secretariat

Lt. Colonel W. H. Edwards (US)
Mr. A. S. Maslov (USSR)

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AGENDA

1. Approval of the List of Democratic Parties and Social Organizations to be invited for Consultation with the Joint Commission.
2. Approval of the list of representatives of Democratic parties and Social Organizations for oral consultation with the Joint Commission.
3. Approval of the order of oral consultation.
4. Setting of the time of the next meeting.

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1. Approval of the list of democratic parties and public organizations to be invited for consultation with the Joint Commission.

Dr. Bunce reported that Subcommission #1 compiled a list of parties and social organizations but that the Soviet Chairman of Subcommission #1 objects to certain parties and organizations included in this list.

The Soviet Chairman of Subcommission #1, Mr. Tounkin, stated that: It is natural that during the consideration of the preliminary list, a question arose as to what parties and organizations from the number of those which signed the declaration, should be included in the list, in compliance with the Moscow Decision and with Joint Commission Decision No. 16.

While studying the preliminary list of parties and organizations it became obvious that a considerable number of organizations which submitted applications are not social organizations but commercial enterprises. Inasmuch as in accordance with the Moscow Decision, the Joint Commission consults with Korean democratic parties and social organizations, the Soviet Delegation proposed not to include in the list those organizations which are not social organizations.

It was proposed to review and consider the list thoroughly and to make a decision not to include in the list those organizations which were regarded by us as being non-social.

Subsequently, a proposal was submitted not to include in the list purely local organizations, since according to the spirit of the Moscow Decision and Joint Commission Decision No. 12, the Commission should not consult with minor local organizations. In Joint Commission Decision No. 12 it is stated that organizations submit their applications through their zonal central organs. Therefore, the Soviet Delegation proposed not to include in the list all types of district and other purely local organizations.

Furthermore, the Soviet Delegation proposed that parties and

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organizations especially created for the struggle against the Moscow Decision may be admitted for consultation, provided they announce their withdrawal from such organizations. In this case and foremost I have in mind a so-called Anti-trusteeship Committee which, as it is well-known, carried and is still carrying on an active struggle against the Moscow Decision. Submitting this proposal, the Soviet Delegation proceeded from the fact, that inasmuch as the signing of the declaration is accepted as a statement of good intention to fully support the Moscow Decision, a membership in such organization is incompatible.

In order not to postpone the commencement of oral consultation, the Soviet Delegation proposed to approve at this time the list of those parties and organizations in regard to which there is no disagreement, so that consultation may begin with these parties and organizations on 7 July.

The American Chairman of Subcommission #1 objected to all these proposals of the Soviet Delegation and so far we have not succeeded in reaching an agreement concerning this list.

In the discussion evolving from Mr. Tounkin's statement, the chiefs of both Delegations, defending the positions of their delegations, exchanged the following arguments.

General Brown presented the following views of the American Delegation:

Subcommission No. 1 has prepared a list of parties and social organizations in accordance with Paragraph 5, Joint Commission Decision No. 12.

Joint Commission Decision No. 12 provides the opportunity to challenge any party or social organization, or the representative of any party or social organization which might appear for consultation at the time such party or organization or its representative appears for consultation and places in the Joint Commission a power of decision as to the justification of such a challenge.

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The American Delegation fails to see why consultation cannot commence on July 7th under the list prepared and presented by Subcommission No. 1.

It would be useless to discuss, in the abstract, the qualification of any party or organization until a specific charge of disqualification has been made against such party or organization when it appears before the Commission for consultation as provided by Joint Commission Decision No. 12.

General Shtikov:

In paragraph 3 of Joint Commission Decision #10, approved on June 18, 1947, it is stated that the list of parties and social organizations which signed the declaration and the list of their representatives are to be discussed in Subcommission #1 and upon agreement be submitted to the Joint Commission for approval.

The Soviet Delegation understands that final decision on any question is made by the Joint Commission. A subcommission has been created, which includes responsible representatives of the respective delegations, who are directed to prepare documents and to prepare them in such a manner so that it would be easy for the Joint Commission to discuss and approve such a document. As yet we have not seen a compiled list of Subcommission #1 upon which agreement has been reached. We only saw a list of parties and social organizations which filed their applications and signed the declaration contained in Communique No. 5.

This document is not the document which the Joint Commission must approve. We agreed both in the meeting of Subcommission #1 and during personal conversation with General Brown that this list of parties and organizations is definitely preliminary and not final. Subcommission #1 should not leave its work incomplete since it has been directed to compile a list which the Joint Commission should approve. There is no such list. The Soviet Representative in Subcommission #1 objected to the inclusion into the list of such

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organizations, which are not social organizations but only commercial. It seems that this question does not require particular discussion.

The second proposal of the Soviet representative in Subcommission #1 is to exclude local organizations. The Soviet Delegation deemed that particular discussion of this question also will not be necessary, since in the South as well as in the North there are so many local organizations which by signing of applications for participation in consultation, would cause delay in the work of the Joint Commission; also in accordance with the Moscow Decision as well as the Joint Commission Decision, local organizations have no right to participate in consultation.

The third question deals with the organizations which are created for the struggle against the Moscow Decision. The question arises whether this discussion is necessary here or is it clear and evident to the Joint Commission that the organizations which are antagonistic toward the Moscow Decision should not participate in consultation with the Joint Commission. Moreover, it is known both to the American and Soviet Delegations that the Commission had begun its work on 20 May, but the organizations comprising the Anti-Trusteeship Committee continued their struggle against the Moscow Decision with their last demonstration taking place on 23 June. I feel that persuasion of such parties is not among the functions of the Joint Commission.

General Brown: After lengthy discussion both the Soviet and the American Delegations reached an agreement concerning the method to be followed in consultation, as provided by the Moscow Decision, as well as agreement concerning those parties and organizations which are to be consulted. This agreement was published to the world in Joint Commission Decision #12.

Joint Commission Decision #16, to which General Shtikov referred, has for its title: "Order of compilation of the list of

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parties and organizations," was adopted by the Joint Commission as a general guide for Subcommission #1 in executing the task entrusted to it which is specifically stated in paragraph 5 of Joint Commission Decision #12.

Subcommission #1 should recommend to the Joint Commission that any party or organization whose application clearly shows ineligibility should be eliminated. The Chief of the American Delegation has had no oral consultation with the Soviet Delegation which in any way amended, altered, added to or changed the written agreements of the Joint Commission, which have been signed by General Brown as an indication of his intention and that of the American Delegation to live up to the agreements reached.

The Chief Commissioner of the American Delegation has time after time attempted to get the Soviet Delegation to agree to a definition of a political party and a social organization which the Joint Commission might accept as representing such organization's eligibility for consultation.

The chief of the American Delegation also endeavored to obtain the consent of the Soviet Delegation to agree to exclude certain types of parties and organizations, so that the task of Subcommission #1 and the work of the Joint Commission would be made simpler. It was not possible to obtain the agreement of the Soviet Delegation to any reasonable offer in this connection.

The Soviet chairman of Subcommission #1 is now attempting to alter, through addition of an unwarranted interpretation, the terms of the Joint Commission Decision #12, signed by the chief of the Soviet Delegation, thus expressing good faith and intentions of the Soviet Delegation to comply with the decision, as agreed upon by the Joint Commission and as announced to the Korean people.

General Shtikov: The Soviet Delegation does not propose to revise any of the decisions approved by the Joint Commission, including the Joint Commission Decisions #12 and #16.

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The Soviet Delegation considers that Joint Commission Decision #16 and the paragraph which I quoted does not contradict paragraph 5 but only establishes a strict order of work of Subcommission #1.

I mentioned in my previous statement about my private conversation with General Brown and about the agreement of Subcommission #1 only for the reason, that the meeting which we conducted on 25 June 1947 in Seoul and on 1 July 1947, in Pyongyang, should have been conducted following the approval by the Joint Commission of the list of parties and representatives from these parties. This is stated in paragraph 6 of Joint Commission Decision #12 as follows:

"Following the approval by the Joint Commission of the list of democratic parties and social organizations and their representatives, mentioned in paragraph 5, Joint Commission shall convene in Seoul on 25 June 1947, a joint meeting to which it shall invite the above mentioned representatives of parties and social organizations in South Korea. A similar meeting of the representatives of parties and social organizations in North Korea shall take place in Pyongyang on 30 June, 1947."

Regarding General Brown's statement that the Soviet Delegation, and in particular the chairman of Soviet Delegation of Subcommission #1 are attempting to alter Joint Commission Decisions #12 and #16 this statement does not conform to actual facts.

The Soviet Delegation considers that the Joint Commission which was convened and is responsible for the exact fulfillment of the Moscow agreement of the three Ministers, and also of the attained agreement, between the USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs V. M. Molotov and U.S.A. Secretary of State George C. Marshall, resulting from their correspondence, must defend these decisions and guarantee their exact fulfillment. The Moscow Decision did not provide that the Joint Commission should consult with any economic, mercantile, trade, district, regional or provisional organizations.

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The Moscow Decision and the Joint Commission Decision #12 provide, that democratic parties and social organizations of North and South Korea are invited to submit their declarations to participate in consultation with the Joint Commission. Each party or organization must submit only one declaration through its central zonal organ. We should be guided by this. Therefore it is not at all clear to the Soviet Delegation what goal the American Delegation pursues in its desire to include all local organizations in the consultation. The effect of numerical superiority?

Does the proposal of the representative of the Soviet Delegation regarding the non-inclusion in the list of parties and organizations specifically organized to struggle against the Moscow Decision, contradict the Moscow Decision or the decisions of the Joint Commission? No, it does not. On the contrary, Joint Commission Decision #12 states: "Individuals, parties and social organizations which after signing the declaration contained in Communique #5 do foment or instigate active opposition to the work of the Joint Commission or either of the Allied Powers or to the fulfillment of the Moscow Decision, shall be excluded from further consultation with the Joint Commission."

How does the American Delegation evaluate the demonstration of the Anti-Trusteeship Committee on 23 June? Was it not a struggle against the Joint Commission?

How does the American Delegation evaluate their hoodlum behavior toward the members of the Soviet Delegation? Was it not an opposition to one of the Allied Powers? To take the course of justifying the Anti-Trusteeship Committee, means to take the course of undermining the authority of the Joint Commission, and the Moscow Decision. The Soviet Delegation will not tolerate this. We are now aware of the opinion of the Korean people, who demand the exclusion of the reactionary organizations which conduct the struggle against the Moscow Decision and demand the non-admission

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of these parties for consultation.

General Brown: The Soviet Delegation is correct in stating, that Subcommission #1 and the Chief of the American Delegation agreed to conduct consultation with the representatives of parties and organizations in Seoul and Pyongyang prior to review by Subcommission #1 of the applications for admission to consultation. This agreement did not change Joint Commission Decision #12, in any way, and, as far as it is known to the Chief of the American Dele- [illegible] was mentioned or discussed by Subcommission #1.

It is true that the Moscow Decision does not specifically provide for consultation with mercantile or district organizations, but it is also true, that the Moscow Decision provides for consultation with all political parties and social organizations. However, it does not in any way define a political party or social organization and fails specifically to exclude from consultation mercantile, district or any other type of organization.

General Brown quoted a statement made by the Chief of the Soviet Delegation, in which he welcomes broad consultation with political parties and social organizations. (See Inclosure #1.)

The American Delegation seeks compliance with the Moscow Decision, which directs the Joint Commission to consult with political parties and social organizations of Korea. The American Delegation clearly indicated its intent to conduct consultation on a broad basis.

The Chief of the American Delegation will quote later from the correspondence between General Chistiakov and General Hodge, and also from the correspondence between General Marshall and Mr. Molotov, which also affirms their desire to conduct broad consultation. He also wishes to quote numerous statements made by the Chief of the Soviet Delegation indicating that he, personally, and the entire Soviet Delegation welcome broad consultation. With regard to submission of applications through central organs, how

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can it be read into this statement in Joint Commission Decision #12 a requirement that an organization which has no central organs through which to present its application, can be barred from consultation? The Chief Commissioner of the Soviet Delegation is attempting to exclude through neat quotations which exclusions would not be recognized by the law of the land existing anywhere.

With regard to the reaction of the American Delegation concerning the disturbances which occurred on 23 June, the Chief Commissioner of the American Delegation wishes to quote a paragraph from the letter of General Hodge to General Chistiakov, dtd 24 December 1946:

"From a careful reading of paragraphs 2 to 8, both inclusive, the impression I receive is that the Soviet Delegation believes that proposals previously submitted by the United States Delegation appear to encourage "reactionary parties and groups" to continue hostile opposition to the Moscow Decision.

I assure you that the United States Delegation has no such intention and desires to cooperate with you in preventing such hostile opposition.

Paragraphs 9 and 10 of your letter guarantee on the part of the Soviet Delegation complete freedom of expression to Korean political parties, social organizations and individuals regarding the formation of the Korean government and other questions connected with the realization of the Moscow Decision on Korea.

The views expressed in these paragraphs are identical with the position assumed by the United States Delegation."

Insofar as it is known to the Chief of the American Delegation and the American Delegation, not a single party or social organization of South Korea fomented or instigated active opposition after having signed their declarations. Insofar as it is known to the Chief of the American Delegation, not a single party or social organization which submitted the declaration to the Joint Commission

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for consultation, participated in this demonstration after submitting their applications. The Commanding General of the United States Army Forces in Korea took active aggressive action to apprehend and punish those who participated in the demonstration of 23 June, and to prevent any repetition of the indignities reported by the Chief of the Soviet Delegation.

It is essential that the Joint Commission today determine a principle which will be applied in consulting with democratic parties and social organizations, before the Joint Commission has agreed to begin oral consultation on 7 July. The Korean people have been so informed, and it is essential that the Joint Commission keep faith with the Korean people in working out their independence under the Moscow Decision.

General Shtikov: Excerpts from meeting transcripts quoted by General Brown are well known to the Soviet Delegation; they do not confirm the necessity for consultation with those parties and organizations which have nothing to do with the consultation with the Joint Commission. It is stated in the Moscow Decision that the Joint Commission in the process of elaboration of its proposals must consult with democratic parties and social organizations. I wish to emphasize this word "social". It was not stipulated in the Moscow Decision that the Joint Commission must consult with mercantile or industrial organizations, however, in the list submitted by the American Delegation there is a large number of such organizations.

I wish to enumerate some of these organizations: the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Suwon, the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Pusan, the Korean Industrial and Medical Institute, the Korean Committee of Scientific Research of Buddhist Religion, the Union of Production of Coal Briquettes; and etc. The American Delegation considers these organizations as being social but the Soviet Delegation does not consider them social. If we invite these organizations for consultation we will go too far and distort

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the Moscow Decision which fact would be profitable for those who fight against the Moscow Decision but not for those who signed it.

Can we consult with organizations which are merely local organizations such as: the Korean Society of Accountants which has 27 members, or the Korean Society for Helping the Patriots which has 22 members or the Society for the Study of Politics and Economics which has 125 members or the Society for the Studying of Korean Economy which has 37 members or the Women's Society for Establishing the Government of Choon Chen District or the Society of Public Works of Inchon District, etc. If the parties and organizations of North Korea would approach the problem of submitting applications so lightly then there would be obviously thousands of such organizations, which fact would not facilitate the work of the Joint Commission but on the contrary would hinder it. If the American Delegation and the Chief of the American Delegation, and in Subcommission #1, Dr. Bunce, in particular, would study this carefully then obviously they would propose not to admit a part of the organizations, even to the preceding meeting which was held on 25 June. We do not need numbers of organizations, we need that which the Moscow Decision requires, i.e., democratic parties and social organizations which must and can fully express the public opinion of the Korean people on the question of establishment of a Provisional Democratic Government and its branches.

General Brown rebuked the Soviet Delegation stating that the Soviet Delegation refused to set a limit for parties and organizations upon which the American Delegation insisted. Experience has proved that the setting of a limit of the number of organizations is not a determining factor which would hold back certain parties and organizations from signing the declaration and from submitting false applications of their desire to consult with the Joint Commission. Can the American Delegation deny that in establishing a criterion of the number of members of a party in South Korea there

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would be not 79 million members but 159 million members, although as it is known the population in South Korea totals only 17 million. This comedy staged by certain parties and organizations deserves the condemnation of the Joint Commission. It is a fact that when the Soviet Delegation in Subcommission #1 expressed doubt regarding the correctness of the membership of the organization of the so-called Union of Building and Repair Workers of Korea which supposedly has 1,220,000 members when both the Soviet and the American Delegations know that there is only approximately a million laborers in Korea, and when the Soviet Delegation demanded a check of the correctness of the statement regarding its membership, Dr. Bunce, after two days, stated at the meeting of Subcommission #1 that the American Delegation verified and found that no such organization existed. How can the Soviet Delegation accept in good faith the list presented by the American Delegation after such an answer by the representative of the American Delegation?

Does the above mentioned stand of the Soviet Delegation contradict the Moscow Decision or Joint Commission Decision #12? Of course not. I wish to warn the American Delegation once again that the Soviet Delegation has always defended and defends the wording of the accepted decisions and when these decisions are accepted and approved by the Joint Commission, the Soviet Delegation desires to fulfill them honestly and consistently.

With regard to parties and organizations which comprise the so-called Anti-Trusteeship Committee, the Soviet Delegation strictly adheres to Joint Commission Decision #12 which stipulates the conditions on the basis of which the work of the US-USSR Joint Commission was resumed.

The Soviet Delegation through numerous documents published and refuted by no one can confirm the fact that the Anti-Trusteeship Committee which is made up of more than 40 parties and organizations of South Korea, not only did not disband itself after the resumption

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of the work of the Joint Commission, but, on the contrary intensified its struggle against the Joint Commission and the Moscow Decision.

These are the facts: "On 16 June a meeting of representatives of 40 organizations composing the Anti-Trusteeship Committee was held. At the meeting the questions concerning the methods of struggle against trusteeship were discussed. During the meeting differences of opinion arose on the question of participation in the consultation. The insisted on participation in the consultation, others were opposed to it. The dissension reached such a point that it was proposed that those who insisted on taking part in consultation with the US-USSR Joint Commission leave the hall. It is stated that this meeting will reconvene on 18 June. (From the newspaper Ton A Ilbo of 18 June 1947.)

The meeting of the Anti-Trusteeship Committee continued on the 18th. It was decided in the meeting to continue the struggle against the Moscow Decision, as it has been stated in newspapers on 20 June:

"The meeting of the Anti-Trusteeship Committee was held on 18 June. The matter of participation in the work of the Joint Commission was discussed in the meeting, and it was decided to support fully the course taken by Rhee Syng Man and Kim Koo, in compliance with the spirit of the struggle against Trusteeship.

Further, it was decided that all local parties, as a rule will not participate in the work of the Joint Commission. And those, who have already agreed to participate, will participate and will struggle against trusteeship.

The Committee took a pledge, firstly to repudiate trusteeship fully; secondly, to take no part in the work of the Joint Commission; to collaborate with the rightists, who have already been accepted for consultation with the Joint Commission in the struggle against

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trusteeship, and thus achieve complete independence".

(Newspaper "Seoul Times" of 20 June 1947.)

Or, for instance how did the Democratic Party and its leaders who signed the application for consultation act afterwards:

"Chief of the Propaganda Section of the Korean Democratic Party, Ham Sahn Ook stated that the recently formed committee on current events adopted the following political platform:

"To establish a Korean Democratic Government by means of election with free expression of wishes and opinions of all Koreans, but that the elected government should not permit trusteeship to become a policy of interference in the internal affairs of the country. To use as the basis the so-called Chung King Provisional Government, changing only its title and construction. To free all political prisoners now confined in the prisons of North Korea charged with opposition to trusteeship."

(Newspaper "Seoul Times" of 21 June 1947.)

This statement has been made by an active member of the Democratic Party, who is an official figure.

The question is - can the Joint Commission believe that all these parties and organizations wish to participate in consultation?

The American Delegation refers to the letter of General Hodge that this corresponds to the view on freedom of expression. The Soviet Delegation never prevented any organization from freely expressing its opinion. They may express it as much as they please, but the Soviet Delegation feels that these organizations are antagonistic toward the Moscow Decision and the Joint Commission. The Joint Commission should not consult with them, because facts and documents are on hand. What other evidence is necessary?

Regarding the events of 23 June and the fact that supposedly the Anti-Trusteeship Committee is not guilty, then even judging from the declaration sent to the Joint Commission by Kim Koo, this demonstration was led by the Anti-Trusteeship Committee and parties

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and organizations which comprise it. Truly, the demonstration, in which 2000 men took part, may in itself prove what weight the committee carries with the people of South Korea. It is not necessary to quote fully the statement signed by Kim Koo, chairman of the Anti-Trusteeship Committee. It is well known to the American Delegation.

The Soviet Delegation feels that we have to direct Joint Subcommission #1 to meet tomorrow morning and compile a list of parties and organizations, to whose consultation with the Joint Commission no objections are raised. The consultation with these parties and organizations should begin on 7 July. Tomorrow the Joint Commission in its meeting should approve the draft submitted by the Soviet Delegation on the order of oral consultation with democratic parties and social organizations.

To direct Joint Subcommission #1 to review each party and organization individually and those to which no objections are raised, to be included in the list and submitted for approval of the Joint Commission.

General Brown: The Soviet Delegation has raised a question of such seriousness and which is so vital to the future success of the Joint Commission, that it would appear useless to request Joint Subcommission #1 to consider further the list of political parties and social organizations until the Joint Commission can resolve the issues raised by the Chief Commissioner of the Soviet Delegation.

Time does not permit discussion of the many issues which directly contradict the views of the two Ministers and the agreement signed by the Joint Commission. Considerable time would be required for their proper discussion, therefore the Chief Commissioner of the American Delegation proposes to adjourn the meeting.

General Shtikov: The Soviet Delegation has made a proposal to ask the First Subcommission to compile a list of those parties and social organizations which do not arouse any doubt, and which

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can be invited for consultation, so this work of the First Subcommission could be done while we are discussing other questions.

General Brown: The Chief Commissioner of the Soviet Delegation suspects so many political parties and social organizations particularly those of a certain political affiliation, that it would be useless for Joint Subcommission #1 to consider a list before the Joint Commission has a definite understanding as to the principles under which Subcommission #1 is to proceed to the preparation of the list. The principles enunciated by the Chief Commissioner of the Soviet Delegation are not in accordance with the Moscow Decision and the agreement of the Foreign Ministers, nor are they in the interests of the future successful work of this Commission. If the Soviet Delegation adheres to its position which it has presented here today and is not willing to compromise on that opinion, then the future success of this Commission is seriously threatened.

General Shtikov: The Soviet Delegation will strictly adhere to the Moscow Decision and to the agreement reached by the Ministers during their last correspondence.

The Soviet Delegation feels that a Provisional Democratic Government of Korea must be established and Korea in accordance with the Moscow Decision must obtain independence. The Soviet Delegation has no other aim. The Soviet Delegation does not see any such differences and contradictions which might prevent the fulfillment of the Moscow Decision.

General Brown stated his readiness to meet with the Chief Commissioner of the Soviet Delegation at any time. He said the American Delegation will prepare a press communique, which will state the difference which now exists in the Joint Commission and will reveal the points of view of the Soviet and the American Delegations. Prior to issuing the communique to the press, it will be shown to the Chief Commissioner of the Soviet Delegation, and if

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the Joint Commission will be able to reach an agreement on the Joint Communique or on the Joint Bulletin describing today's meeting, the Chief Commissioner of the American Dolegation would prefer to issue a Joint Bulletin which must present clearly the differences in views which have arisen.

General Shtikov: We have a definite order and the Soviet Dolegation has not violated this order. In accordance with this order, a bulletin is issued after each meeting of the Joint Commission and after each adopted decision a joint communique is released. The Soviet Delegation will adhere to this decision. If the wishes of the American Delegation are different, it is up to them.

2. Approval of the list of representatives of Democratic Parties and Social Organizations for oral consultation with the Joint Commission.

This item was not discussed.

3. Approval of the order of oral consultation.

This item was not discussed.

4. Setting of the time of the next meeting.

It was decided that the time of the next meeting be set at a later date.

ALBERT E. BROWN
Major General, U. S. Army
Chief of the American Delegation

T. F. SHTIKOV
Colonel General
Chief of the Soviet Delegation

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INCLOSURE NO. 1

STATEMENTS FAVORING BROAD CONSULTATION WITH POLITICAL PARTIES AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

General Brown stated: "I quote page 6 of the minutes of the 28th meeting of the Joint Commission:

"It is necessary to agree on a definition which will determine which parties and social organizations shall be consulted."

Page 4 of the minutes of the 31st meeting reads:

"....that parties with which the Joint Commission will consult, all other conditions being equal, might be limited to those having membership of not less than a thousand or five thousand persons."

He added that the American Delegation would consider any recommendations on this matter, which the Soviet Delegation will present.

General Shtikov declined the proposal of the American Delegation concerning the limitation of membership of parties and social organizations. General Brown in the minutes of the 31st meeting on page 5, objected to General Shtikov's proposal that the number of political parties be determined after the commencement of consultation. He stated that the American Delegation opposes any change in the agreement reached in the Joint Commission Decision No. 4 after the decision has been approved. It is recorded in the transcript of the 31st meeting that General Brown again proposed a limitation of political parties and social organizations with whom discussion would be held and again recommended the need for a definition of the limitation.

General Shtikov replied: "The Soviet Delegation does not feel that it would be expedient at the present session in this document to limit or to set any criteria for parties which are being included in the list. This would contradict point 7, which is worded as follows, i.e. all democratic parties and social organizations which have signed the declaration stated in Communique No. 5 will be invited to participate in consultation."

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СОВЕТСКО-АМЕРИКАНСКАЯ СОВМЕСТНАЯ КОМИССИЯ

Зал заседаний здания Совместной Комиссии

Инчхьон, Корея.

# П Р О Т О К О Л

ЗАСЕДАНИЯ 2 ИЮЛЯ 1947 ГОДА 14.00

№ 37

ПРИСУТСТВОВАЛИ:

| Представители Американской делегации | Представители Советской делегации |
|---|---|
| Генерал-майор А.Е.БРАУН /председатель/ | Генерал-полковник Т.Ф.ШТИКОВ |
| Министр США А.С.ВАНС | Советник I класса Г.И.ТУНКИН |
| Бригадный генерал Дж.ВИКЕРШЕМ | Генерал-майор Н.Г.ЛЕБЕДЕВ |
| Г-н О.Т.ДЖОНС | Советник 2 класса Г.М.БАЛАСАНОВ |
| | Полковник Т.И.КОРКУЛЕНКО |

Также присутствовали советники и технические эксперты.

СЕКРЕТАРИАТ:

Подполковник В.Х. ЭДВАРДС / США/
А.С. МАСЛОВ /СССР/

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ПОВЕСТКА ДНЯ:

1. Утверждение списка демократических партий и общественных организаций, приглашаемых для консультации с Совместной Комиссией.

2. Утверждение списка представителей демократических партий и общественных организаций для устной консультации с Совместной Комиссией.

3. Утверждение порядка проведения устной консультации.

4. Определение времени следующего заседания.

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I. Утверждение списка демократических партий и общественных организаций, приглашаемых для консультации с Совместной Комиссией.

Доктор БАНС сообщил о том, что подкомиссия № I составила список партий и общественных организаций, но советский председатель подкомиссии № I возражает против некоторых партий и организаций, внесенных в этот список.

Советский председатель подкомиссии № I г-н ТУНКИН констатировал, что:

В процессе обсуждения предварительного списка [illegible] возник вопрос о том, какие партии и организации из числа подписавших Декларацию должны быть включены в список в соответствии с Московским решением и решением № I6 Совместной Комиссии.

При ознакомлении с предварительным списком партий и организаций оказалось, что целый ряд организаций, подавших заявления, не являются общественными организациями, а коммерческими предприятиями. Поскольку, в соответствии с Московским решением, Совместная Комиссия консультируется с корейскими демократическими партиями и общественными организациями, Совместной делегацией было выдвинуто предложение не включать в список те организации, которые не являются общественными организациями.

Предложено было просмотреть список и принять решение о невключении тех организаций, которые были нами признаны необщественными.

Затем было выдвинуто предложение не включать в список чисто местные организации, поскольку в духе Московского решения и решения № I2 Комиссия не должна консультироваться с местными незначительными организациями. В решении № I2 Совместной Комиссии сказано, что организации подают заявление через свои центральные органы. Поэтому советская сторона предложила не включать в список всякого рода районные и другие узко местные организации.

Далее, советской стороной было сделано предложение о том, что партии и организации, специально созданные для борьбы против Московского решения, могут быть допущены к консультации только в том случае, если они заявят о своем выходе из таких организаций. В данном случае и главным образом я имею в виду так называемый Комитет борьбы против опеки, который, как всем известно, вел и ведет активную борьбу против Московского решения. Внося это предложение, советская сторона исходила из того, что поскольку подписание декларации принимается как заявление о добром намерении полностью поддерживать Московское решение, членство такого рода организациях несовместимо с этим обстоятельством.

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Для того,чтобы не откладивать начало устной консультации,советская сторона предложила утвердить пока список тех партий и организаций, в отношении которых нет разногласий с тем,чтобы с этими партиями и организациями можно было бы 7 июля начать консультации.

Американская сторона подкомиссии № I возразила по существу против всех предложений Советской делегации и пока что нам не удалось достигнуть соглашения по этому списку.

В развернувшейся после заявления г-на ТУНКИНА дискуссии главы делегаций,отстаивая позиции своих делегаций, обменялись нижеследующими аргументами:

Генерал БРАУН предоставил следующие точки зрения Американской делегации:

[illegible] составила список партий и общественных организаций в соответствии с пунктом 5 решения Совместной Комиссии № I2.

Решение № I2 Совместной Комиссии представляет возможность отстранить от консультации любую партию и общественную организацию или представителя любой партии или общественной организации,которые могут прибыть для консультации,в то время когда такая партия или организация или ее представитель прибудут для консультации Совместная Комиссия имеет право отстранить их от консультации,если на то имеются серьезные основания.

Американская делегация не видит причин,по которым консультация не может начаться 7 июля по списку, подготовленному и представленному подкомиссией № I.

Будет бесполезным абстрактно обсуждать квалификацию партии или организации до того пока не будут сделаны конкретные обвинения против такой партии и организации, когда она прибудет для консультации с Комиссией,как это предусмотрено решением № I2 Совместной Комиссии.

Генерал ШТЫКОВ:

В решении Совместной Комиссии № I6,утвержденном I8 июня I947 года, в пункте 3 говорится,что список партий и общественных организаций,подписавших декларацию, и список их представителей обсуждается в подкомиссии № I и после согласования представляется на утверждение Совместной Комиссии.

Советская делегация понимает,что окончательное решение любого вопроса является решением Совместной Комиссии. У нас создана подкомиссия,в которую вошли ответственные представители как одной,так и другой делегации,которым поручено подготавливать документы,причем так подготавливать,чтобы Совместной Комиссии оставалось обсудить и утвердить этот документ. А мы еще не видим составленного списка подкомиссии № I,который был бы согласован. Мы видим только список партий и организаций,которые подали

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заявление и подписали декларацию,содержащуюся в комюнике № 5.

Этот документ не является тем документом,который должна утверждать Совместная Комиссия.Нами было обусловлено как на заседании подкомиссии № I, так и в личной беседе моей с генералом БРАУН о том,что этот список партий и организаций является сугубо предварительным,а не окончательным. Подкомиссия № I не может уходить от своей работы, ибо ей поручено составить список,который Совместная Комиссия должна утвердить.Такого списка нет.Советский предстаитель в подкомиссии № I высказался против включения в список таких организаций,которые не являются общественными организациями, а только коммерческими. Кажется по этому вопросу особой дискуссии не требуется.

Второе предложение советского предстаителя в подкомиссии № I-исключить местные организации.Советская делегация считала,что и по этому вопросу особой дискуссии не потребуется,так как и на Юге, и на Севере местных организаций такое количество,которое бы подписанием заявления об участии в консультации,повлекло бы за собой затяжку работы Совместной Комиссии,да к тому же местные организации ни по Московскому решению,ни по решению Совместной Комиссии не имеют права на участие в консультации.

Третий вопрос,это организации,которые созданы для борьбы против Московского решения. Возникает вопрос,надо ли здесь дискутировать или для Совместной Комиссии является совершенно ясным и очевидным,что организации,являющиеся антагонистичными по отношению к Московскому решению,не должны участвовать в консультации с Совместной Комиссией. Более того,как Американской,так и Советской делегациям известно,что Комиссия начала свою работу 20-го мая,а организации,входящие в Комитет борьбы против опеки,продолжали борьбу против Московского решения и последнее выступление было 23 июня.Я думаю,что в функции Совместной Комиссии не входит уговаривать такие партии.

Генерал БРАУН:

После продолжительной дискуссии Советская и Американская делегации достигли соглашения о проводимом методе консультации,как это предусмотрено Московским решением, и о тех партиях и организациях с которыми будет проводиться консультация.Это соглашение было опубликовано в решении Совместной Комиссии № I2.

Совместное решение № I6,на которое сослался генерал ШТЫКОВ,озаглавлено: "Порядок составления списка партий и организаций" было принято Совместной Комиссией, как общее руководство для подкомиссии № I в выполнении возложенной на нее задачи,которая особо изложена в пункте 5 решения Совместной Комиссии № I2.

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Подкомиссия № I должна рекомендовать Совместной Комиссии отстранение всех партий и организаций, заявления которых обнаруживают их непригодность.

Глава Американской делегации не имел устной договоренности с Советской делегацией, которая каким-либо образом изменяла или дополняла соглашения Совместной Комиссии, которые были подписаны генералом БРАУН, как показатель его намерения, а также и намерения Американской делегации придерживаться принятых соглашений.

Глава Американской делегации неоднократно пытался договориться с Советской делегацией об определении политической партии и общественной организации, которое Совместная Комиссия может принять как определение пригодности партии или организации для консультации.

Глава Американской делегации также стремился к тому, чтобы Советская делегация согласилась исключить определенного рода партии и организации, дабы задача подкомиссии № I и работа Совместной Комиссии не усложнялись. Невозможно было добиться соглашения Советской делегации по любому существующему предложению в этом отношении.

Советский председатель подкомиссии № I пытается теперь изменить, путем добавления несанкционированной интерпретации, условия Совместного решения № I2, которое подписал глава Советской делегации, выражая тем самым добрую волю и намерения Совветской делегации придерживаться решения, как это согласовано Совместной Комиссией и как это провозглашено для корейского народа.

Генерал ШТЫКОВ:

Советская делегация не вносить предложения производить ревизию какого-либо принятого Совместной Комиссией решения, в том числе и решения № I2 и решения № I6.

Советская делегация считает, что решение № I6 и пункт, который я цитировал, не противоречат пункту 5, а только устанавливают строгий порядок работы подкомиссии № I.

Я упомянул в своем предыдущем заявлении о моем личном разговоре с генералом БРАУН и о договоренности подкомиссии № I по той только причине, что совещаний, которые мы провели 25 июня I947 г. в Сеуле и I июля I947г. в Пхеньяне должны были проводиться после того, как Совместной Комиссией будет утвержден список партий и представителей этих партий. Об этом говорит пункт 6 нашего соглашения № I2, в котором сказано следующее: " После утверждения Совместной Комиссией списка демократических партий и общественных организаций и их представителей, упомянутых в параграфе 5, Совместная Комиссия созывает в Сеуле 25 июня I947 года совместное заседание, на которое приглашает указанных представителей партий и общественных организаций Южной Кореи. Подобное заседание представителей партий и общественных организаций Северной Кореи будет иметь место в Пхеньяне 30 июня I947 года".

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Что касается заявления генерала БРАУН о том,что Советская делегация и,в частности, предстаитель Советской делегации в подкомиссии № I пытается изменить решение № I6 - то это не соответствует действительности.

Советская делегация считает,что Совместная Комиссия, которая призвана и отвечает за точное выполнение Московского решения Трех Министров, а также достигнутого соглашения,в результате переписки между Министром Иностранных Дел СССР МОЛОТОВЫМ и Государственным Секретарем США МАРШАЛЛОМ, должна защищать эти решения и обеспечить их точное выполнение. Московское решение не предусматривало, чтобы Совместная Комиссия консультировалась с какими-либо хозяйственными,торговыми,уездными,районными или провинциальными организациями.

[illegible] решение и соглашение № I2 Совместной Комиссии предусматривают,что демократические партии и общественные организации Северной и Южной Кореи настоящим приглашаются предстаить свое заявление на участие в консультации с Совместной Комиссией.Каждая партия или организация должны предстаить только одно заявление через свой центральный орган.Этим мы и должны руководствоваться. Поэтому для Советской делегации совершенно не ясно,что преследует Американская делегация своим желанием включить все местные организации для консультации.Эффект численности ?

Противоречит ли предложение представителя Советской делегации о невключении в список партий и организаций, специально созданных для борьбы против Московского решения,Московскому решению или решениям Совместной Комиссии? Нет,не противоречит, наоборот, в решении № I2 записано: "Те лица,партии или общественные организации,которые после подписания декларации,содержащейся в коммюнике № 5,будут разжигать или подстрекать к активным выступлениям против работы Совместной Комиссии или против одной из союзных держав,или против выполнения Московского решения,будут исключены из дальнейшей консультации с Совместной Комиссией.

Как Американская делегация расценивает выступление Комитета борьбы против опеки 23 июня? Не было ли это борьбой против Совместной Комиссии? Как Американская делегация расценивает их хулиганское поведение по отношению к членам Советской делегации? Не было ли это выступлением против одной из союзных держав? Стать на путь защиты Комитета борьбы против опеки- значит стать на путь подрыва авторитета Совместной Комиссии,значит стать на путь подрыва Московского решения.Советская делегация этого не допустит. Нам известно сейчас мнение корейского народа,который требует исключения этих реакционных организаций,ведущих борьбу против Московского решения,и недопущения их к консультации.

Генерал БРАУН:

Советская делегация права,заявляя,что подкомиссия № I и глава Американской делегации согласились провести совещание с представителями партий и организаций в Сеуле и Пхеньяне до просмотра подкомиссией № I заявлений о допущении к консультации.Это соглашение ни в коей мере не

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изменило решение Совместной Комиссии № I2, а также не было упомянуто или обсуждено подкомиссией № I какое-либо изменение, насколько это известно главе Американской делегации.

Это правда, что Московское решение специально не предусматривает консультацию с коммерческими или уездными организациями, но также правда и то, что Московское решение предусматривает консультацию со всеми политическими партиями и общественными организациями. Однако, оно ни в коей мере не определяет политическую партию или общественную организацию и не делается особых исключений из консультации для коммерческих, уездных и других организаций.

Генерал БРАУН процитировал заявление, сделанное главой Советской делегации, где он приветствует широкую консультацию с политическими партиями и общественными организациями. /текст приложен к протоколу, приложение № I/.

Американская делегация отремится к тому, чтобы все было в соответствии с Московским решением, которое предписывает Совместной Комиссии консультироваться с политическими партиями и общественными организациями Кореи. Американская делегация ясно выразила свое намерение проводить консультации на широкой основе.

Глава Американской делегации прочтет потом цитаты из переписки между генералом ЧИСТЯКОВЫМ и генералом ХОДЖ, а также между генералом МАРШАЛЛОМ и г-ном МОЛОТОВЫМ, которые также свидетельствуют о их желании провести широкую консультацию. Он также хочет зачитать многочисленные заявления, сделанные главой Советской делегации показывающие, что лично он и вся Советская делегация приветствуют широкую консультацию.

Что касается представления заявлений через центральные органы, то разве можно это принимать как требование того, чтобы организация, не имеющая центрального органа, через который она могла бы представить свое заявление, не допускается к консультации с Совместной Комиссией согласно решения № I2.

Глава Советской делегации пытается путем одних цитат провести исключение, которое нигде не признается никакими законами.

Что касается отклика Американской делегации на беспорядки, происшедшие 23 июня, то глава Американской делегации хочет зачитать абзац из письма генерала ХОДЖА генералу ЧИСТЯКОВУ, датированного 24 декабря I946 года:

" В результате внимательного ознакомления с Вашим письмом со второго по восьмой параграфы включительно у меня создалось впечатление, что Советская делегация полагает, что предложения, ранее сделанные делегацией США, оказываются, вдохновляют реакционные партии и группы продолжать враждебные выступления по отношению к Московскому решению.

Я уверяю Вас, что делегация США не имеет никаких намерений и желает сотрудничать с Вами по предотвращению таких враждебных выступлений.

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Параграфы 9 и 10 Вашего письма гарантируют со стороны Советской делегации полную свободу слова корейским политическим партиям, общественным организациям и лицам "относительно создания корейского правительства и других вопросов, связанных с осуществлением Московского решения о Корее".

Взгляды, изложенные в этих параграфах, идентичны с позицией, занятой по этому вопросу делегацией США".

Насколько известно главе Американской делегации и Американской делегации, ни одна партия и общественная организация Южной Кореи не поджигала и не подстрекала активные выступления со времени подписания их деклараций. Насколько известно главе Американской делегации, ни одна партия и общественная организация, подавшая заявление Совместной Комиссии о консультации, не участвовала в этой демонстрации после представления своих заявлений. Со стороны командующего США в Корее были приняты репрессивные меры по допросу и наказанию тех, кто участвовал в демонстрации 23-го июня, а также меры по предотвращению повторения безобразий, о которых сообщил глава Советской делегации.

Необходимо, чтобы Совместная Комиссия установила сегодня принцип, который будет применяться при консультации с демократическими партиями и общественными организациями, ибо Совместная Комиссия согласилась начать устную консультацию 7 июля. Об этом было сообщено корейскому народу и необходимо, чтобы Совместная Комиссия поддерживала веру народа Кореи в то, что теперь осуществляется его независимость согласно Московскому решению.

Генерал ШТЫКОВ:

Процитированные генералом БРАУН выдержки из стенограммы хорошо известны Советской делегации, они не подтверждают необходимость консультации с теми партиями и организациями, которые не имеют никакого отношения к консультации с Совместной Комиссией. В Московском решении говорится, что Комиссия должна в процессе выработки своих предложений консультироваться с демократическими партиями и общественными организациями. Я хотел бы подчеркнуть это слово "общественными". Там не было сказано, что Комиссия должна консультироваться с коммерческими и промышленными организациями, однако, в списке, представленном Американской делегацией, имеется большое количество таких организаций.

Хочу перечислить некоторые из этих организаций: Торгово-промышленная палата г. Сувон, Торгово-промышленная палата г. Фузан, Корейский индустриальный и медицинский институты, Корейский научно-исследовательский комитет буддийской религии, Союз по изготовлению брикетированного угля и т.п. Американская делегация считает их общественными организациями, но Советская делегация общественными их не считает. Если мы пригласим эти организации для консультации, мы зайдем слишком далеко и извратим Московское решение, что выгодно для тех, кто борется против Московского решения, а не для тех, кто его подписал.

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Можем ли мы консультироваться с такими организациями, которые являются чисто местными организациями, как например: Корейское общество счетных работников - 27 членов, или Корейское общество помощи патриотам- 22 члена, или Общество изучения политики и экономики, насчитывающее 125 членов, или Общество изучения корейской экономики- 37 членов, или Общество женщин по строительству государства уезда Чунчен, или Общество общественных работ района Инсан и т.д. Если бы так несерьезно подошли к подаче заявлений партии или организации Северной Кореи, то таких организаций было бы, видимо, тысячи, но это не способствовало бы работе Совместной Комиссии, а, наоборот, тормозило бы ее работу. Если бы Американская делегация и, в частности, глава Американской делегации в подкомиссии № I г-н БАНС посмотрели бы внимательно, то, видимо, они бы предложили не допускать часть организаций даже к прошлому заседанию, которое прошло 25-го числа. Нам нужно не количество, нам нужно то, что требует Московское решение, т.е. демократические партии и общественные организации, которые действительно и смогут полностью выразить общественное мнение корейского народа по вопросу формирования Временного Демократического Правительства и его органов.

Генерал БРАУН упрекнул Советскую делегацию в том, что она отказалась установить лимит для партий и организаций, на котором настаивала Американская делегация. Опыт показал, что определение лимита- численности организаций не является таким фактором, который сдержал бы некоторые партии и организации от подписания декларации и от подачи ложных заявлений о желании консультироваться с Совместной Комиссией. Может ли Американская делегация опровергнуть то, что при установлении критерия численности членов партии на Юге Кореи было бы не 79 миллионов членов, а 159 миллионов членов, хотя, как известно, населения на Юге Кореи всего 17 миллионов. Эта комедия, разыгранная некоторыми партиями и организациями, заслуживает осуждения Совместной Комиссией. Ведь это факт, когда Советская делегация в подкомиссии № I выразила сомнение по поводу правильности членства организации так называемого Союза строителей и ремонтных рабочих Кореи, в котором, якобы, состоит I.220.000 членов, тогда как и Советской делегации, и Американской делегации известно, что в Корее всего насчитывается около миллиона человек рабочих и когда Советская делегация потребовала проверить правильность заявления этой организации относительно ее численности, то г-н БАНС через два дня сообщил на заседании подкомиссии № I о том, что Американская делегация проверила и оказывается, что такой организации в природе не существует. После такого ответа председателя Американской делегации, может ли Советская делегация принять на веру список, представленный Американской делегацией.

Противоречит ли вышеизложенная позиция Советской делегации Московскому решению или решению № I2 Совместной Комиссии? Конечно, нет. Я еще раз хочу предупредить Американскую делегацию о том, что Советская делегация всегда отстаивала и отстаивает формулировки принимаемых решений и когда эти решения приняты и утверждены Совместной Комиссией, Советская делегация желает честно и последовательно их выполнять.

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Что касается партий и организаций, входящих в так назы-
ваемый Комитет борьбы против опеки, то Советская делегация
в этом вопросе руководствуется точно решением № 12, в ко-
тором записаны условия, на основе которых возобновилась ра-
бота Совместной Советско-Американской Комиссии.

Советская делегация рядом документов, опубликованных и
никем не опровергнутых, может подтвердить тот факт, что
созданный Комитет борьбы против опеки, в который входит
свыше 40 партий и организаций Южной Кореи, не только не
распустил себя после возобновления работы Комиссии, а, на-
оборот, - усилил работу против Совместной Комиссии и против
Московского решения.

Вот факты: " 16 июня открылось совещание представите-
лей Комитета борьбы против опеки, представлявших 40 орга-
низаций. На совещании обсуждались вопросы о методах борьбы
против опеки. На совещании возникли разногласия по вопросу
об участии в консультации. Некоторые настаивали на участии
в консультации, а некоторые были против. Спор дошел до того,
что было предложено освободить зал заседания тем, кто
настаивает на участии в консультации с Совместной Советско-
Американской Комиссией. Указывается, что совещание возобно-
вится 18 июня с.г./ газета "Тона Ильбо" от 18 июня 1947 года/.

Совещание Комитета борьбы против опеки продолжалось
18 числа. Это совещание приняло решение продолжать борьбу
против Московского решения, о чем сообщается в газетах за
20 июня:

"18 июня состоялось собрание Комитета борьбы против
опеки. Заседание обсудило вопрос участия в работе Совмест-
ной Комиссии и приняло решение полностью поддерживать куро,
взятый ЛИ СЫН МАНОМ и КИМ ГУ, соответствующий духу борьбы
против опеки.

Далее было решено, что все низовые партии, как правило,
не примут участия в работе Совместной Комиссии. Те же, кто
уже согласился участвовать, примут участие и будут бороться
против опеки.

Комитет дал слово, во-первых, полностью отречься от
опеки; во-вторых, вообще не принимать участия в работе
Совместной Комиссии, сотрудничать с правыми, уже включенными
для консультации с Совместной Комиссией, в борьбе против
опеки и тем самым достичь полной независимости".
/Газета "Сеул Таймс" от 20 июня 1947 г./

Или, например, как Демократическая партия, подписавшая
заявление об участии в консультации и ее лидеры действуют
после подписания заявления:

"Заведующий отделом пропаганды Корейской демократи-
ческой партии ХАМ САН УК заявил, что недавно образованный
Комитет по противодействию текущим событиям принял следу-
ющую политическую платформу:

"Учредить Корейское Демократическое Правительство
путем выборов при свободном выражении желаний и мнений
всех корейцев, но избранное Правительство не должно до-
пустить опеку, как политику вмешательства во внутренние
дела страны. Использовать в качестве основы так называемое

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Чунцинское Временное Правительство,изменив только его название и конституцию. Освободить всех политических заключенних,находящихся в настоящее время в тюрьмах Северной Кореи и обвиняемых в выступлениях против опеки".
/Газета "Сеул Таймс" от 21 июня 1947 года/.

Это заявление сделано деятелем Демократической партии, официальным лицом.

Спрашивается- может ли Совместная Комиссия верить всем этим партиям и организациям в том,что они желают участвовать в консультации ?

Американская делегация ссылается на письмо генерала ХОДЖ,что это свободное выражение мнения.Советская делегация никогда не запрещала никакой организации свободно выражать свое мнение.Пусть они выражают его сколько угодно,но Советская делегация считает,что эти организации являются антагонистичными по отношению к Московскому решению и Совместной Комиссии.Совместная Комиссия не должна с ними консультироваться,ибо факт и документы налицо.Какие еще требуются доказательства?

Что касается событий 23 июня и того,что,якобы,в этом не виноват Комитет борьбы против опеки,то,судя даже по декларации,которую прислал КИМ ГУ в Совместную Комиссию,- эту демонстрацию проводил Комитет борьбы против опеки и входящие в него партии и организации. Правда,сама демонстрация,в которой участвовало 2.000 человек,может подтвердить каким авторитетом у народа Южной Кореи пользуется этот Комитет.Нет необходимости полностью цитировать заявление,подписанное КИМ ГУ,-председателем Комитета борьбы против опеки. Оно Американской делегации хорошо известно.

Советская делегация считает,что мы должны поручить подкомиссии № I встретиться завтра утром и составить список партий и организаций, которые не вызвают возражений,на право участия в консультации с Совместной Комиссией.7-го числа приступить к консультации с этими партиями и организациями.Завтра на заседании Совместной Комиссии утвердить проект,предложенный Советской делегацией о порядке устной консультации с демократическими партиями и общественными организациями.

Поручить подкомиссии № I пересмотреть персонально каждую партию и организацию и тех,которые не вызвают возражений, включить в список,предоставить его на утверждение Совместной Комиссии.

Генерал ВРАУН:

Советская делегация затронула вопрос настолько большой важности и настолько жизненний для будущего успеха Совместной Комиссии,что было бы бесцельно просить подкомиссию № I рассматривать далее список политических партий и общественных организаций,пока Совместная Комиссия не сможет разрешить вопросы,поднятые главой Советской делегации.

Время не позволяет обсуждать многие вопросы,которые прямым образом противоречат взглядам двух Министров и соглашению,подписанному Совместной Комиссией.Потребовалось бы

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значительное время для их обсуждения, поэтому глава Американской делегации предлагает закрыть заседание.

Генерал ШТЫКОВ:

Советская делегация внесла предложение о том, чтобы подкомиссия № I составила список тех партий и общественных организаций, которые не вызывают сомнений и с которыми Комиссия может приступить к консультации, а мы будем заниматься другими вопросами.

Генерал БРАУН:

Глава Советской делегации подозревает столько политических партий и общественных организаций, относящихся к известному политическому направлению, что было бы бесполезно для подкомиссии № I заниматься этим списком до того, как Совместная Комиссия не будет иметь четкого понимания принципов, согласно которых подкомиссия № I должна работать по составлению списка. Принципы, изложенные главой Советской делегации, не соответствуют Московскому решению и соглашению Министров Иностранных Дел, а также интересам и успеху будущей работы нашей Комиссии. Если Советская делегация будет придерживаться своего мнения, которое она выразила здесь сегодня и не захочет отступить от него, то это создаст серьезную угрозу для успеха нашей Комиссии.

Генерал ШТЫКОВ:

Советская делегация будет точно придерживаться Московского решения и соглашения, достигнутого нашими Министрами во время последней переписки.

Советская делегация считает, что Временное Демократическое Правительство Кореи должно быть создано и Корея, в соответствии с Московским решением, должна получить независимость. Другой цели у Советской делегации нет. Советская делегация не видит таких разногласий или противоречий, которые помешали бы выполнить Московское решение.

Генерал БРАУН заявил о своей готовности встретиться с главой Советской делегации в любое время.

Американская делегация подготовит сообщение для печати, где будет рассказано о разногласиях, которые в настоящее время существуют в Совместной Комиссии, и раскроет точки зрения Советской и Американской делегации. Прежде чем сообщение будет передано прессе, оно будет показано главе Советской делегации, и если Совместная Комиссия сможет достичь соглашения по совместному коммюнике или совместному бюллетеню, описывающим сегодняшнее заседание, то глава Американской делегации предпочтет издать совместный бюллетень, который должен ясно представлять возникшую разницу в точках зрения двух делегаций.

Генерал ШТЫКОВ:

У нас установлен порядок и Советская делегация никогда не нарушала его. Согласно этому порядку, после каждого заседания Комиссии выпускается бюллетень, а после решения каждого

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вопроса -совместное коммюнике.

Советская делегация будет придерживаться этого решения.

Если желание у Американской делегации другое, это ее дело.

2. Утверждение списка представителей демократических партий и общественных организаций для устной консультации с Совместной Комиссией.

Этот вопрос обсужден не был.

3. Утверждение порядка проведения устной консультации.

Этот вопрос обсужден не был.

4. Определение времени следующего заседания.

Было решено, что время следующего заседания будет определено особо.

ГЛАВА АМЕРИКАНСКОЙ ДЕЛЕГАЦИИ
ГЕНЕРАЛ-МАЙОР

А.Е.БРАУН

ГЛАВА СОВЕТСКОЙ ДЕЛЕГАЦИИ
ГЕНЕРАЛ-ПОЛКОВНИК

Т.Ф.ШТЫКОВ

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Приложение № 1.

## ЗАЯВЛЕНИЯ В ПОЛЬЗУ ШИРОКОЙ КОНСУЛЬТАЦИИ С ПОЛИТИЧЕСКИМИ ПАРТИЯМИ И ОБЩЕСТВЕННЫМИ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯМИ.

Генерал БРАУН сказал: "Я цитирую страницу 6-й протокола 28-го заседания Совместной Комиссии:

> "Необходимо согласиться на принятие критерия, который определит, какие партии и общественные организации будут привлечены к консультации".

Страница 4-я протокола 31-го заседания:

> "...чтобы партии, с которыми будет консультироваться Совместная Комиссия при всех других равных условиях могли быть лимитированы количеством членов партии не менее тысячи или пяти тысяч человек".

Он добавил, что Американская делегация будет рассматривать все рекомендации по этому вопросу, которые представит Советская делегация.

Генерал ШТЫКОВ отклонил предложение Американской делегации относительно ограничения количества членов партий и общественных организаций. Генерал БРАУН на 31-м заседании, стр.5-я протокола возразил против предложения генерала ШТЫКОВА о том, что количество членов партий должно быть определено после начала консультации. Он заявил, что Американская делегация против всяких изменений в соглашениях, достигнутых решением Совместной Комиссии № 4 после того, как это решение утверждено. В стенограмме 31-го заседания говорится, что генерал БРАУН вновь предложил ограничение политических партий и общественных организаций, с которыми будет происходить дискуссия, и вновь рекомендовал сделать уточнение. Генерал ШТЫКОВ ответил:

> "Советская делегация не считает целесообразным на настоящем заседании в данном документе ограничивать или брать какой-то критерий для партий, включаемых в список. Это будет противоречить пункту 7, который формируется в такой редакции, что будут приглашаться для консультации все демократические партии и общественные организации, подписавшие декларацию, содержащуюся в коммюнике № 5".

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US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
Main Conference Room
Joint Commission Building
Pyongyang, Korea

Minutes

38th Meeting

3 July 1947

1330 Hours

Present

Representatives of
American Delegation

Major General A. E. Brown
(Chairman)
Minister A. C. Bunce
Brig. General John Weckerling
Mr. Owen T. Jones
Colonel L. J. Lincoln

Representatives of
Soviet Delegation

Colonel Gen. T.F. Shtikov
Counsellor 1st Class G.I. Tounkin
Major Gen. N.G. Lebedeff
Counsellor 2nd Class G. M. Balasanov
Colonel T.I. Korkulenko

Advisors and Technical Experts were also present

Secretariat

Lt. Colonel W.H. Edwards (US)
Mr. A. S. Maslov (USSR)

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**AGENDA**

1. Approval of the List of Democratic Parties and Social Organizations to be Invited for Consultation with the Joint Commission.

2. Approval of the List of Representatives of Democratic Parties and Social Organizations for Oral Consultation with the Joint Commission.

3. Approval of the Order of Oral Consultation.

4. Setting of the Time of the Next Meeting.

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1. Approval of the List of Democratic Parties and Social Organizations to be Invited for Consultation with the Joint Commission.

General Brown, in response to a request by General Shtikov to consider Item No. 3 of the Agenda, said that in his opinion the most important task facing the Joint Commission is the solution of disagreements which arose in the meeting yesterday as to the preparation of a list of parties and social organizations to be consulted.

General Brown reviewed the position of the Soviet Delegation as stated in the considerations, presented at the close of the 37th meeting, regarding the exclusion from the list of those organizations, which are not social organizations, and of purely local organizations, that is, those without a central headquarters, and organizations specifically organized to struggle against the Moscow Decision, primarily those parties which comprise the Anti-Trusteeship Committee. He agreed, that there may be some organizations in the list, which should be eliminated therefrom because of fraud or other reasons, but the American Delegation cannot accept the broad provisions for elimination as proposed by the Soviet Delegation.

The agreement between the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Joint Commission Decision #12, which is based thereon, provide for elimination only by mutual agreement of the Joint Commission, and then only because of the fact that if after signing the application for consultation, the invited party has fomented or instigated active opposition to the work of the Joint Commission. In connection with General Shtikov's statement concerning the exaggerated membership of organizations of South Korea, General Brown pointed out that the 36 parties and social organizations of North Korea, which have applied for consultation, claim a membership of 13,300,000, whereas it is known, that the

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population of North Korea is only 9,500,000; thus these organizations have also greatly exaggerated their membership. He said, 400 representatives of South Korean parties and organizations do not constitute too great a number to correctly inform the Joint Commission concerning the political views of the 20,000,000 individuals residing in South Korea.

Regarding the Soviet's Delegation proposal to exclude from consultation organizations, specifically organized as they state "to struggle against the Moscow Decision", the views presented are without evidence or proof that certain parties should be excluded at one time were members of the Anti-Trusteeship Committee.

General Brown then touched upon the principle of exclusion, presented in the Soviet proposal.

This proposal is not acceptable because it is contrary to the position of freedom of expression of opinion, upon which the United States Government has consistently insisted, and which has been accepted by the Soviet Government, and which is one of the accepted conditions for the resumption of work of the Joint Commission.

It attempts to alter the Joint Commission Decision #12 which was accepted by our Commission and signed by the Chief Commissioner of the Soviet Delegation and the Chief Commissioner of the American Delegation, the decision in which were rightfully incorporated the three agreements of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs as the basis for resumption of work of the Joint Commission.

The basic principle of the agreements now governing the work of our Commission is that the signature affixed to the declaration contained in Communique #5 makes a party or social organization eligible for initial consultation; paragraph 5 of the Joint Commission Decision #12 places on Subcommission #1 the

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responsibility of preparing a list of parties and social organizations, which have signed the declaration.

This proposal attempts to indict, without definite proof, certain parties and organizations, which under the signed agreement of Joint Commission Decision #12, can only be indicted for acts committed by them subsequent to the signing of the declaration and then only if those acts foment or instigate active opposition to the Joint Commission, or against either of the Allied Powers, and if such indictment is made, it must be presented to the Joint Commission as a whole which is empowered under the agreement to act as a court and hear the accusations.

General Brown then made a statement concerning the American Delegation's position (Inclosure #1).

General Shtikov replied:

Inasmuch as the American Delegation in its statement raised the history of the question, connected with the correspondence between the Commanding Generals from the time when the work of the Joint Commission ended in May 1946, with quotations from the letters of General Hodge of 15 June, 15 August, 1 November and 24 December 1946, and also letters which were exchanged between the two Ministers of Foreign Affairs of USSR and USA on the question of resumption of work of the Joint Commission, whereas the US Delegation took from these quotations that, which is basically different from that upon which our Ministers agreed. The American Delegation again returned to its previous position which is contrary to the agreement reached between two Ministers of Foreign Affairs. The Soviet Delegation needs time to study the proposal of the American Delegation carefully in order to present the Soviet Delegation's point of view in detail in the next meeting. At the same time I wish to state that the Soviet Delegation will not retreat from the Moscow Decision and from the agreement reached by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs in

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their latest communications. The Soviet Delegation will not be guided by the earlier correspondence that was exchanged between the Commanding Generals.

General Brown stated:

The American Delegation is pleased to hear that the Soviet Delegation does not intend to retreat from the provisions of the Moscow Decision and from the agreement reached by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs.

The American Delegation also intends to adhere strictly to the provisions of the Moscow Decision and to the agreement reached by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs.

The extracts, which were read from the correspondence between General Hodge and General Chistiakov, and from the agreement reached by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, were intended to clearly point out the well known and consistent policy followed by the Government of the United States, by the American Delegation, and the Commanding General of the United States Army Forces in Korea in executing the American policy concerning the right of freedom of expression by those individuals, political parties and social organizations which will consult with the Joint Commission.

It is possible that the Joint Commission is considerably exaggerating the importance of the question of consultation. This is but one item in the task which faces the Joint Commission in working out a Provisional Government for Korea and in securing the independence of a United Korea. It seems contrary to the best interests of the Joint Commission for either delegation to take a position which favors one political group in Korea at the expense of another.

It is well known that the so-called rightists have a majority in the ratio of about 3 to 2 in the overall political picture of

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Korea, and while it is not believed that the Soviet Delegation is intentionally endeavoring to eliminate from consultation the rightist political parties or to destroy the rightful proportion of these parties to proper consideration in the evolution of the future Korean Government, the effect of the Soviet proposal for elimination of parties and organizations from the list to be consulted, would be that the Joint Commission would consult almost entirely with those representing the leftist point of view. The Soviet Delegation must agree that the Joint Commission could not successfully achieve its mission if it were to approve and adopt any proposal which would lead to such undesirable results.

General Shtikov replied:

As it is well known to the American Delegation from all the documents, the Soviet Delegation has never and nowhere made statements that it is defending the leftists, and it is opposing the rightists. The Soviet Delegation approaches this question using a different measurement.

During the previous work of the Joint Commission, as well as at present, the Soviet Delegation is guided by the fact that the parties which desire to participate in consultation with the Joint Commission should uphold the Moscow Decision. It is immaterial to us whether these parties be rightists or leftists or any other trend. As it is evident, the political views of these or other parties do not matter. The Soviet Delegation protects the Moscow Decision. The inference that the American Delegation makes in reference to the supposed desire of the Soviet Delegation to consult only with the leftists is not true.

General Brown asked the Chief Commissioner of the Soviet Delegation whether his interpretation of the Moscow Decision limits right of freedom of expression of opinion of those applying for consultation.

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General Shtikov replied that inasmuch as this question was touched upon in the statement of the American Delegation which contains a number of accusation of alleged attempts to restrict freedom of speech, as if the Soviet Delegation was trying to restrict the right of freedom to express opinions, the full answer will be presented by the Soviet Delegation at the next regular meeting.

General Brown agreed with a proposal of General Shtikov that there be no further discussion on the first item of the agenda until the next meeting in Seoul; however, before leaving this matter, the American Delegation desires that the Soviet Delegation be presented with a statement concerning the position of the American Delegation and stated:

"The position of the American Delegation is that Korea must have the type of government which the Koreans desire. The Moscow Decision, while placing the responsibility for establishing a democratic government on the Joint Commission, does not specify any particular form of democracy nor, as it was read by the American Delegation, does it visualize either the Soviet or the American form of democracy. The position of the American Delegation is that it visualizes the form of democracy desired by the Koreans, not by one Korean political party, but by all parties. In order to determine the desire of the Korean people, broad consultation must be conducted with political parties and social organizations, as provided for in the Moscow Decision. The American Delegation can accept nothing less.

The Soviet Delegation, in trying during the past weeks to narrow the number of parties with whom oral consultation is to be conducted, after a specific agreement for broad consultation has been reached in our conference, is merely wasting time. If restricted oral consultation is the ultimate position of the Soviet Delegation, it is desirable that they state their position

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frankly and clearly and without equivocation".

Further, General Brown inquired as to what the Soviet Delegation proposes to do about the ergagement which has been made with the Koreans on July 7th to commence oral consultation.

General Shtikov replied:

The Soviet Delegation must study the statements of the American Delegation made at today's meeting. The statements are serious and in order to be able to give an exhaustive answer to them, time is required for their study.

I agree that the Moscow Decision does not specify the form of government, but it gives instructions that this government must be democratic, that is, the people's government, which must be created on the basis of opinions of Korean democratic parties and social organizations. There are no equivocations on this question on behalf of the Soviet Delegation.

As soon as the answers from democratic parties and social organizations, on which they are working, are received we shall start to study them, and obviously, on the basis of that, the Soviet Delegation will expound its point of view on the form of government. The question on the form of government is not being discussed now, and the Soviet Delegation made no statements or proposals in regard to this question, and so does not ask the American Delegation to do so.

It is important for us to know the opinion of the Korean public. Therefore, the reproach of the American Delegation in regard to the matter that the Soviet Delegation has any equivocation or intentions, is rejected by the Soviet Delegation, as undeserved.

As to the beginning of consultation on 7 July, as it was planned, the Soviet Delegation has already made its proposal. We have no other proposals to make, The essence of those proposals

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consisted in that the subcommittees be approved today, instructions be given to start consultation with those parties and organizations to which no objection is raised. There are many similar parties both in South and North Korea, and there is also enough work to occupy us for some time, while we are discussing this question.

General Brown replied:

In view of the fact that a great number of important rightist political parties and organizations are under suspicion by the Soviet Delegation, the American Delegation believes it would be unwise to begin oral consultation until these parties can be removed from suspicion and are acceptable to the Soviet Delegation for consultation.

The American Delegation regrets that further work of the Joint Commission must be further delayed until this question can be settled to the satisfaction of the Joint Commission.

We suggest that information on the work of the Joint Commission during the past few days be released to the press of the world through a joint bulletin or communique.

The American Delegation has not yet been informed as to the views of the Soviet Delegation regarding the press-bulletin which was prepared and presented to the Soviet Delegation last night.

General Shtikov stated:

I received the draft of the communique from the American Delegation, but since the facts of yesterday's session are not stated objectively therein, I consider that if a detailed communique is to be released, it should record the meeting procedure exactly as it took place. If we are to publish a bulletin, as previously agreed, it should be brief, namely, to inform that a meeting of the Joint Commission took place in Pyongyang on 2 July. According to the Agenda the question regarding the list of

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democratic parties and social organizations which will participate in oral consultation with the Joint Commission was discussed. In the meeting of 3 July which also took place in Pyongyang, the discussion of the list continued. Inasmuch as the American Delegation leaves for Seoul on 3 July, the meeting of the Joint Commission will take place in Seoul on 7 July, where the Soviet Delegation is due by that date.

General Brown said, that we must explain the cause of the delay of consultation to the Korean people. The Joint Commission has made a solemn commitment to the Korean people to commence consultation on 7 July. The Korean people must be given to understand why the Joint Commission failed to keep its promise. The Soviet Delegation is not willing to do so, and it appears to the American Delegation that the reason for this failure should be stated in any bulletin or communique issued by the Joint Commission.

General Shtikov stated:

The Soviet Delegation did not object and does not object to indicating in a communique the reasons why the list was not approved.

The Soviet Delegation does not propose that the date for consultation be postponed, but on the contrary, it considers that the consultation must be and can be commenced on 7 July. There are enough parties and organizations with whom consultation can begin, if it were the wish of the American Delegation to do so.

We opened the meeting on 25 June without approving the list. This did not prevent the Soviet Delegation from meeting the American Delegation's wishes. Why then should we postpone the commencement of consultation on 7 July? This is not clear to the Soviet Delegation. The draft on the order of consultation was introduced by the Soviet Delegation on 24 June, in the meeting of the Joint Subcommission No. 1.

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General Brown proposed that notice be sent to all political parties and social organizations of North and South Korea with a membership not less than 10,000, informing them that they appear for consultation beginning 7 July. All the small controversial parties will not be summoned for consultation until further consideration can be given them by the Joint Commission.

It seems to us, that this proposal would not favor the right nor the left, nor North nor South, nor any individual party or organization.

This is believed to be a fair proposal and is made against the better judgment of the Chief of the American Delegation and against the wishes of many members of the American Delegation only in order that the Joint Commission may keep its faith with the Koreans.

General Shtikov:

The Soviet Delegation agrees to accept the proposal made by the American Delegation to commence consultation on 7 July with those parties and social organizations which have signed the declaration and application and have over 10,000 members. Controversial questions concerning local social organizations should, as the American Delegation proposes, be discussed later. The Soviet Delegation proposes that the Joint Commission give the following warning to parties and organizations which comprise the Anti-Trusteeship Committee and which continue to organize their activities aimed to undermine the work of the Joint Commission, that these parties and organizations announce their withdrawal from the Anti-Trusteeship Committee, following which they may participate in consultation beginning on 7 July, as such parties which sincerely uphold the Moscow Decision. Thus the controversial questions will be solved.

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General Brown said that the American Delegation has no objection to publishing broadly, both in North and South Korea, the conditions specified in the agreement with the two Ministers under which consultation would be held and to state in such announcement that as required under the agreement by the Ministers those parties and organizations invited for initial consultation will not continue to be consulted with if they foment or instigate active opposition against the work of the Joint Commission or either of the Allies.

General Shtikov stated:

The Soviet Delegation desires to define the following question whether the American Delegation considers that the parties which comprise the Anti-Trusteeship Committee and which until the very last continue to work against the Joint Commission and the Moscow Decision, having signed the application and the declaration, remain antagonistic towards the Moscow Decision and the Joint Commission.

The Soviet Delegation, as it is known, does not wish to punish for what was in the past, but for what occurs now and continues to happen, punishment is imperative, because we already have worked for a month and a half, and our work has been approved by the people.

Whoever does not wish to support us, is at liberty to do so; let him take no part in consultation, let him propagate his views wherever he wishes, this will not concern us.

General Brown objected as follows:

In the opinion of the Chief Commissioner of the American Delegation the ideas of both Delegations are similar. The American Delegation follows the principle of the common law, according to which a person is considered innocent until proven guilty.

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Agreement reached by our Ministers and by the Joint Commission states that a political party or social organization which sign an application for consultation shall be admitted for initial consultation. It further states that if after signing an application for consultation, a political party or organization instigates or foments active opposition against the work of the Joint Commission or against one of the Allied powers, then it shall be excluded from further consultation; it also provides that the decision will be made by the Joint Commission. and the Joint Commission then finds itself in the position of a court of law, before which the party or organization in question is indicted. No court of law will convict unless adequate evidence is presented to that court.

If the Soviet Delegation indicts any party or organization, initially or subsequently, and can advance proof to show that a party or an organization has actively fomented or instigated active opposition against the work of the Joint Commission or against either of the Allied powers, or against the Moscow Decision, the American Delegation would have no alternative than to recommend that such an organization be excluded from further consultation.

General Shtikov asked General Brown whether the Joint Commission can consult with those parties and social organizations, comprising the Anti-Trusteeship Committee, which is waging a fight against the Moscow Decision.

General Brown replied that General Shtikov's statement that members of the Anti-Trusteeship Committee signed applications for consultation and after signing these applications are still waging the fight against the Joint Decision, remains a statement and not facts. If facts are produced showing that any such party since it has signed its application for consultation fomented or

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instigated active opposition, the American Delegation will agree to exclude it. Facts must be presented, not simply statements.

General Shtikov enumerated several organizations included in the list for consultation by the American Delegation, and asked whether the inclusion of these organizations into the list conforms with the agreement between our Ministers?

1. All Korean Society of Friends against Trusteeship - No. 224
2. The Detachment against Trusteeship - No. 225
3. Society of Friends for Establishment of a Government without Trusteeship - No. 337

All these organizations are members of the Anti-Trusteeship Committee and participated in the disturbances on 23 June. Whether this was the last demonstration on the part of these organizations or the first after they signed the declaration, is revealed in the documents submitted by the Soviet Delegation yesterday.

The Soviet Delegation desires to consult only with those parties and social organizations which sincerely and openly uphold the Moscow Decision.

General Brown objected to General Shtikov's references made concerning the American list on the following grounds:

Someone had to do the work of recording the data concerning the parties and social organizations, which submitted applications for consultation.

The Soviet Delegation did not do this work, so it was done by the American Delegation. The American Delegation had the facilities to do this work. They did not compile an American list, but a Joint Commission list.

General Brown continued:

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The small parties now mentioned by the Chief of the Soviet Delegation, in compliance with the proposal made by the Chief Commissioner of the American Delegation, will not be invited for initial consultation. The Joint Commission will consider at a later date, when they will be invited.

Many of the parties which the Chief Commissioner of the Soviet Delegation expressed suspicion have, to the knowledge of the Chief Commissioner of the American Delegation broken from those leaders who uphold the principles of the Anti-Trusteeship Committee, and as stated yesterday by the Chief of the American Delegation, he personally believes that they are sincere in signing their applications for consultation, and will, in fact, support the work of the Joint Commission.

The Chief Commissioner of the Soviet Delegation may be correct in his statement that three parties on this list are members of the Anti-Trusteeship Committee. The Chief of the American Delegation does not know whether it is so or not, but questions the knowledge of the Chief Commissioner of the Soviet Delegation that these three parties actually participated in the demonstration on 23 June.

The Chief Commissioner of the American Delegation personally, witnessed the demonstration which took place at the gates of the Duk Soo Palace on 23 June; he spoke with two or three Korean political leaders whom he knew and who were not admitted to the Palace grounds in order to submit their applications for consultation due to the behavior of those hooligans. Although these political leaders were there, they, as the Chief Commissioner of the American Delegation knows, did not participate in the disturbances.

Three of the alleged leaders of the demonstration, informed the Chief of the American Delegation that they support the

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political views of two political leaders of South Korea, whom they mentioned by name. Neither one of these political leaders registered for consultation with the Joint Commission, and those who are suspected by the Chief of the Soviet Delegation do not, at present, support the political views of those leaders.

In the present disturbed conditions of South Korea all sorts of charges and counter-charges are brought by the political leaders of one section against those of another section. It is possible to obtain almost any accusation which one wishes to obtain in reference to a rival political group.

The Joint Commission must be above rumors and suspicions.

General Shtikov proposed:

In order to be objective, the Soviet Delegation introduces a proposal which amounts to the following: To direct Subcommission No. 1, Mr. Bunce and Mr. Tounkin, or the Chiefs of both Delegations, myself and General Brown, to summon in person on 7 July to the Duk Soo Palace all the leaders of parties and organizations which comprised the Anti-Trusteeship Committee, and who have signed the declaration of their desire to participate in consultation, and to define their position with regard to the Moscow Decision. If they declare of their support of the Moscow Decision to Subcommission No. 1, or to myself and to General Brown, if we were to handle this matter, this would clear up our doubts and then the Soviet Delegation will agree to introduce this question in the meeting of the Joint Commission and include those parties and organizations in the list for consultation. This will be an official discussion between the U.S. - U.S.S.R. Joint Commission and these parties and organizations.

General Brown declined General Shtikov's proposal as not corresponding to the American ideas of the legality of procedure. Our attitude toward these parties should be that we would exclude

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them when we have evidence that they violated the signed agreement, but not to exclude them on mere suspicion. The American Delegation cannot single out 2 or 3 or 6 parties and place them under suspicion without placing all other parties under question.

General Brown then proposed to issue the following press communique:

The Joint Commission in its meeting of July 2 and 3 in Pyongyang agreed to initiate oral consultation on 7 July with all political parties and social organizations, which have signed the declaration contained in communique No. 5, and which have over 10,000 members. The final decision concerning parties and organizations with less than 10,000 members will be announced later.

The Joint Commission reminds all such parties and organizations of the agreement reached between Secretary of State Marshall and Foreign Minister Molotov, that parties and social organizations, invited for consultation with the Joint Commission, must not and will not actively oppose the Moscow Decision and the work of the Joint Commission, and will not incite others to active opposition against the Moscow Decision. 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. Individuals, parties and social organizations, invited for consultation with the Joint Commission, should not after signing the declaration contained in Communique No. 5, foment or instigate active opposition to the work of the Joint Commission or to either of the Allied powers or to the fulfillment or the Moscow Decision.

Those individuals, parties and social organizations, which, after signing the declaration contained in Communique No. 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

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of the Moscow Decision, shall be excluded from further consultation with the Joint Commission. The decision of excluding such individuals, parties and social organizations will be by mutual agreement of the Joint Commission.

Representatives of parties and organizations, which have over 10,000 members should call at the Duk Soo Palace in Seoul, or at the Do San Ri in Pyongyang between 1230 and 1700 hours, July 5, or between 0800 and 1700 hours, 6 July, to learn of the scheduled time for consultation.

General Shtikov agreed to accept the draft presented by the American Delegation with the reservation that the position of parties and organizations comprising the Anti-Trusteeship Committee be better determined inasmuch as they have a definite program of opposition against the Moscow Decision. As it is known from the press of 20 and 23 June, parties and organizations comprising the Anti-Trusteeship Committee, announced continuously that they will carry on their work regardless of the fact that they signed the declaration. These statements were not denied. That is why a clarification is demanded.

General Brown rejected the amendment proposed by the Soviet Delegation. He then expressed the appreciation of the American Delegation to the Commanding General of the Soviet Forces in North Korea, to the Chief Commissioner of the Soviet Delegation and the members of the Soviet delegation and to those officers and men of the Russian Command who participated in the cordial welcome which was extended to the American Delegation during their stay in Pyongyang.

2. Approval of the list of representatives of democratic parties and social organizations to be invited for oral consultation with the Joint Commission.

This question was not discussed.

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3. Approval of the order of oral consultations.

This question was not discussed.

4. Setting of the time of the next meeting.

The time of the next meeting was set for 7 July 1947, Seoul.

ALBERT E. BROWN
Major General, U. S. Army
Chief of the American Delegation

T. F. SHTIKOV
Colonel General
Chief of the Soviet Delegation

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INCLOSURE I

Statement of American Delegation's Position,
3 July 1947

I will go to the basic document, Moscow Decision, Paragraph 2 states:

> "In preparing their proposals the Commission shall consult with the Korean democratic parties and social organizations."

This provision in the basic document places no restriction on freedom of speech or opinion regarding the Moscow Decision, nor does it make any other conditions such as the Soviet Delegation is now trying to write into that document for consultation.

In his letter of 9 May 1946, General Hodge stated to General Chistiakov: ....."but the American Delegation cannot agree to exclusion of Korean democratic parties and social organizations and their leaders from consultation concerning the future of their nation because of expression of their political views on the Moscow Decision." In his letter of June 15, 1946, General Hodge stated to General Chistiakov, "The American Command stands ready to resume negotiations in order fully to carry out the Moscow Decision in accordance with the principle of freedom of expression as enunciated in the Atlantic Charter." In his letter of 12 August 1946 General Hodge stated to General Chistiakov, "There is nothing in the Moscow Decision that prohibits Koreans in conferences with the Commission or elsewhere from expressing freely their wishes and desires in formation of their own government." In his letter to General Chistiakov of November 1, 1946, General Hodge stated, "The United States has always favored the exercise of freedom of speech in Korea. The United States believes that all Korean democratic parties and social organizations should be permitted to make known their desires in the formation of their own government. The representatives of the United States see a great difference between

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(1) the instigation of mass opposition to the work of the Joint Commission and the fulfillment of the Moscow Decision; and (2) the proper exercise of freedom of expression by Korean individuals, democratic parties and groups concerning their wishes and desires in the formation of their own government." In his letter of 24 December 1946, General Hodge informed General Chistiakov, "Paragraphs 9 and 10 of your letter guarantee on the part of the Soviet Delegation complete freedom of expression to Korean political parties, social organizations and individuals regarding the formation of the Korean government and other questions connected with the realization of the Moscow Decision on Korea.'" That this position was well understood by the Russian Commander in North Korea as illustrated by the following extract from General Chistiakov's letter of 26 November 1946 to General Hodge, "It is with regret that I have to conclude that the conditions upon which you propose to renew the negotiations of the Joint Soviet-American Commission, in substance, do not differ from the position laid down in our previous letters which in the opinion of the Soviet Delegation is in contradiction to the Moscow Decision on Korea. Actually you propose that the Joint Commission consult with any person, political party or social organization which adheres to and abides by the declaration published in Communique No. 5. Moreover such persons, parties or social organizations must not and will not instigate or foment mass opposition to the work of the Joint Commission or the fulfillment of the Moscow Decision. Thus according to this formula, the Joint Commission must consult not only the democratic parties and social organizations which uphold the Moscow Decision, but also with those parties and organizations which are hostile to this decision. Furthermore, these latter parties and organizations are even given an opportunity to continue their activities directed against the Moscow Decision with the exception that should not instigate or foment mass opposition to the work of the

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Joint Commission or the fulfillment of the Moscow Decision." This position, including the Soviet view, is further clarified by the exchange of notes of the Foreign Ministers and the full understandin of the problem and full agreement was reached by the two Ministers under which the Joint Commission has reconvened. In order briefly to review -- in his letter of April 8, 1947, Mr. Marshall informed Mr. Molotov, "The policy of the United States toward Korea has the following basic objectives:.....2. To insure that the national government so established shall be representative of the freely expressed will of the Korean people." And, further on, in the same letter Secretary Marshall adds: "To this end I ask that our Governments agree to instruct our respective Commanders in Korea to reconvene the Joint Commission as soon as possible and charge it with expediting its work under the terms of the Moscow Agreement on a basis of democratic right for freedom of expression." In his letter of May 2, 1947, Mr. Marshall informed Mr. Molotov: "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 the well 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." In answer to Mr. Marshall's letter of May 2, Mr. Molotov quoted the 3 proposals of General Chistiakov's letter to General Hodge of November 26, 1946 and also General Hodge's proposed amendments of his December 24

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letter with the statement that he was "prepared to accept the amendments set forth by the American Commander." These three proposals as amended constitute the specific formula for insuring freedom of expression and for determining which parties or organizations are eligible to cooperate with the Joint Commission. Secretary Marshall in his 2 May letter to Mr. Molotov stated: "These proposals were authorized by this government and are identical in purpose to the statement contained in the second paragraph of my letter of 2 May 1947." The Joint Commission prepared Joint Commission Decision No. 12 based on the proposals agreed to by the Ministers and rightfully incorporated in that decision the basis of reconvention of the Commission as agreed to. It is clearly seen from the facts above stated that the United States position on freedom of expression in consultation has not changed, nor will it change. It is clear from the agreement made by Secretary Marshall and Mr. Molotov that a party when it signs the application in accordance with instructions from the Joint Commission must be accepted for consultation irrespective of its previous actions. That a party or organization remains eligible for consultation unless after signing the declaration of Communique No. 5 it foments and instigates active opposition to the Moscow Decision or to either of the Allied Powers. A statement of opinion or any other passive action or indication of opinion is not cause for declaring a party or organization ineligible. An overt act must be committed. In the absence of proof of such overt act, the party remains eligible for consultation."

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СОВЕТСКО-АМЕРИКАНСКАЯ СОВМЕСТНАЯ КОМИССИЯ

Зал Заседаний здания Совместной Комиссии

Пхеньян, Корея

# ПРОТОКОЛ ЗАСЕДАНИЯ 3 ИЮЛЯ 1947 г. 13.30

№ 38

ПРИСУТСТВОВАЛИ:

| Представители Американской делегации | Представители Советской делегации |
|---|---|
| Генерал-майор А.Е.БРАУН /председатель/ | Генерал-полковник Т.Ф.ШТЫКОВ |
| Министр США А.С.БАНС | Советник I класса Г.И.ТУНКИН |
| Бригадный генерал Дж.ВЕКЕРЛИНГ | Генерал-майор Н.Г.ЛЕБЕДЕВ |
| Г-н О.Т.ДЖОНС | Советник 2 класса Г.М.БАНАСАНОВ |
| Полковник Л.ЛИНКОЛЬН | Полковник Т.И.КОРКУЛЕНКО |

Также присутствовали советники и технические эксперты.

СЕКРЕТАРИАТ:

Подполковник В.Х.ЭДВАРДС /США/

А.С. МАСЛОВ /СССР/

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Повестка дня:

1. Утверждение списка демократических партий и общественных организаций, привлекаемых для консультации с Совместной Комиссией.

2. Утверждение списка представителей демократических партий и общественных организаций для устной консультации.

3. Утверждение порядка проведения устной консультации.

4. Определение времени следующего заседания.

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I. Утверждение списка демократических партий и общественных организаций, приглашаемых для консультации с Совместной Комиссией.

Генерал БРАУН, отвечая на предложение генерала ШТЫКОВА рассмотреть пункт 3 повестки дня, сказал, что, по его мнению, наиболее важная задача, стоящая перед Совместной Комиссией, состоит в разрешении разногласий, возникших на вчерашнем заседании при подготовке списка партий и общественных организаций для консультации.

Генерал БРАУН рассмотрел позицию Советской делегации, изложенную в соображениях, представленных к концу 37-го заседания, по поводу исключения из списка тех организаций, которые не являются общественными, и чисто местных организаций, т.е.всех центрального органа и организаций, созданных специально для борьбы против Московского решения, в первую очередь тех партий, которые состоят в Комитете борьбы против опеки. Он согласился с тем, что в списке могут быть некоторые организации, которые следовало бы исключить за малочисленность или в силу других причин, но Американская делегация не может принять условия для исключения на широкой основе, предложенные Советской делегацией.

Соглашение между Министрами Иностранных Дел и основанное на нем совместное решение № 12 предусматривают исключение только по взаимному согласию Совместной Комиссии и то только потому, что после подписания заявления о консультации, вызванная партия разжигала или подстрекала активные выступления против работы Совместной Комиссии. Касаясь заявления генерала ШТЫКОВА относительно преувеличенного количества членов организаций Южной Кореи, генерал БРАУН отметил, что 36 партий и общественных организаций Северной Кореи, подавшие заявления о консультации, объявят количество членов в 13.300.000 человек, тогда как известно, что население Северной Кореи составляет только 9.500.000 человек, таким образом, эти организации также значительно преувеличили количество своих членов. Он сказал, 400 представителей партий и организаций Южной Кореи не составляют слишком большого количества для того, чтобы правильно информировать Совместную Комиссию о политических взглядах 20.000.000 человек, проживающих в Южной Корее. Что касается предложения Советской делегации об исключении из консультации организаций, специально созданных, как это она заявила, для борьбы против Московского решения, то представленные соображения не имеют доказательства того, что определенные партии, состоящие одновременно в Комитете борьбы против опеки, должны быть исключены.

Затем генерал БРАУН коснулся принципа исключения, представленного в советском предложении.

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Предложение неприемлемо потому, что оно, вопреки установке о свободе выражения мнений, на которой все время настаивает Правительство США и которая была принята Советским Правительством - является одним из принятых условий возобновления работы Совместной Комиссии.

Оно ведет к изменению совместного решения № 12, принятого нашей Комиссией и подписанного главой Советской делегации и главой Американской делегации, решения, в котором правильно воплощены три соглашения Министров Иностранных Дел, как основа для возобновления работы Совместной Комиссии.

Основное из соглашений, которыми теперь руководствуется наша Комиссия в своей работе, состоит в том, что подпись под декларацией, содержащейся в коммюнике № 5, дает партии или общественной организации право на участие в начальной консультации; пункт 5 совместного решения № 12 обязывает подкомиссию № I подготовить список партий и общественных организаций, подписавших декларацию.

В этом предложении имеется попытка обвинить, без определенного доказательства определенные партии и организации, которые согласно подписанному решению Совместной Комиссии № 12, могут обвиняться только за действия, совершенные ими после подписания декларации и то только тогда, когда эти действия разжигают или подстрекают активные выступления против Совместной Комиссии или против одного из союзных государств и, если сделано такое обвинение, то оно должно быть представлено полностью Совместной Комиссии, которая по соглашению имеет полномочия выступить в качестве судьи и выслушать обвинение.

Затем генерал БРАУН сделал заявление о позиции Американской делегации. /Приложение № 1/.

Генерал ШТЫКОВ ответил:

Поскольку Американская делегация в своем заявлении подняла историю вопроса, связанную с перепиской между командующими с момента прекращения работы Совместной Комиссии с мая месяца 1946 года с перечислением цитат из писем генерала ХОДЖ от 15 июня, 15 августа, I ноября и 24 декабря, а также писем, которыми обменивались два Министра Иностранных Дел СССР и США по вопросу возобновления работы Совместной Комиссии, причем в этих ссылках Американской делегации взято то, что существенно отличается от того, на чем согласились наши министры, Американская делегация снова возвратилась к своей прежней позиции, противоречащей соглашению, достигнутому между двумя Министрами Иностранных Дел. Советской делегации потребуется время для того, чтобы внимательно изучить сделанное Американской делегацией заявление и на следующем заседании подробно изложить точку зрения Советской делегации. При этом должен заявить, что Советская делегация не отступит от Московского решения и от соглашения, достигнутого между Министрами Иностранных Дел в их последних письмах. Прежней же перепиской между командующими Советская делегация руководствоваться не будет.

Генерал БРАУН заявил:

Американская делегация рада тому, что Советская делегация не намерена отступать от условий Московского решения

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и от соглашения, достигнутого между Министрами Иностранных Дел.

Американская делегация также намерена строго придерживаться условий Московского решения и соглашения, достигнутого Министрами Иностранных Дел.

Выдержками, зачитанными из переписки между генералом ХОДЖ и генералом ЧИСТЯКОВЫМ и из соглашения, достигнутого Министрами Иностранных Дел, преследовалась цель ясно подчеркнуть хорошо известную твердую политику, которой придерживается Правительство США, Американская делегация и командующий войсками США в Корее при проведении политических мероприятий в отношении права на свободу выражения мнений теми личностями, политическими партиями и общественными организациями, которые консультируются с Совместной Комиссией.

Возможно, что Совместная Комиссия в значительной мере раздувает вопрос о консультации. Это лишь один пункт задачи, стоящей перед Совместной Комиссией в подготовке Временного Правительства Кореи, в достижении независимости единой Кореи. Позиция, по которой одной политической группе Кореи отдается предпочтение за счет другой, идет вопреки самым важным интересам Совместной Комиссии.

Хорошо известно, что так называемые правые в общей политической картине Кореи составляют большинство с соотношением примерно 3:2 и хотя никто не считает, что Советская делегация нарочно пытается отстранить от консультации правые политические партии или уничтожить законное соотношение этих партий в правильной оценке обстановки при создании будущего Корейского правительства, результатом советского предложения об устранении партий и организаций из списка для консультации явилось бы то, что Совместная Комиссия практически консультировалась бы исключительно с представителями левых взглядов. Советская делегация должна согласиться с тем, что Совместная Комиссия не сможет успешно выполнить свою миссию, если она должна будет утверждать и принимать всякое предложение, которое будет приводить к таким нежелательным результатам.

Генерал ШТИКОВ ответил:

Как известно Американской делегации из всех документов, Советская делегация нигде, никогда не заявляла, что мы защищаем левых и выступаем против правых. Советская делегация подходит в этом вопросе с другой меркой.

Как во время прошлой работы, так и сейчас Советская делегация руководствуется одним, это чтобы партии, которые желают участвовать в консультации с Совместной Комиссией, поддерживали Московское решение. Будут ли это правые или левые или какие-либо другие, для нас это безразлично. Как видно, политические убеждения тех или других партий не играют роли. Советская делегация оберегает Московское решение. То, что Советская делегация, якобы, желает консультироваться только с левыми, не соответствует действительности.

Затем генерал ВРАУН спросил главу Советской делегации, ограничивает ли его интерпретация Московского решения право на свободу выражения мнений.

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Генерал ИТЫКОВ - Так как Американская делегация в своем сегодняшнем заявлении предъявила много обвинений Советской делегации в том, что последняя, якобы, пытается ущемить свободу слова, то на очередном заседании Комиссии глава Советской делегации, отвечая на заявление генерал БРАУН, подробно изложит точку зрения Советской делегации по этому вопросу.

Генерал БРАУН согласился с предложением генерала ИТЫКОВА о том, чтобы первый пункт повестки дня не обсуждался до следующего заседания в Сеуле; однако, прежде чем оставить этот вопрос, Американская делегация желает, чтобы Советской делегации было предоставлено заявление о позиции Американской делегации :

" Позиция Американской делегации заключается в том, чтобы Корея имела Правительство такого типа, какое желают корейцы. Московское соглашение, [illegible] Комиссию учредить Демократическое Правительство, не определяет какой-либо особой формы демократии, а также так, как это было зачитано Американской делегацией, не выявляет как советскую, так и американскую форму демократии. Позиция Американской делегации состоит в том, что она считает, что Московское решение дает возможность выявить форму демократии, желаемую всеми корейцами, а не одной корейской политической партией. Для того, чтобы определить желания корейского народа нужно провести широкую консультацию с политическими партиями и общественными организациями, как это предусмотрено Московским решением. Американская делегация не может в этом отношении в какой-либо мере уступить.

Советская делегация тем, что она в течение последних недель пыталась сузить число партий, с которыми нужно провести устную консультацию, после особого соглашения о широкой консультации, достигнутого на нашем совещании, просто попусту тратит время. Если ограниченная устная консультация является твердой позицией Советской делегации, то желательно было бы, чтобы она заявила о своей позиции откровенно , ясно и без задней мысли ".

Далее , генерал БРАУН спросил, что предлагает Советская делегация в отношении назначенной встречи с корейцами 7 июля для начала устной консультации.

Генерал ИТЫКОВ ответил :

Советской делегации требуется изучить сделанное на сегодняшнем заседании заявление Американской делегации. Заявление серьезно и требует того, чтобы его изучить и дать по нему исчерпывающий ответ.

Согласен с тем, что в Московском решении форма правительства не приведена, но дано указание, что это будет Демо-

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кратическое правительство, т.е.народное правительство, которое должно быть создано на базе честных мнений корейских демократических партий и общественных организаций. В этом вопросе у Советской делегации нет никаких задних мыслей.

Как только получим ответы от демократических партий и общественных организаций на вопросники, над которыми они работают, приступим к их обсуждению и, видимо, на основе этого, изложим свою точку зрения о форме Правительства. Сейчас вопрос о форме государства не обсуждается, Советская делегация никаких заявлений и предложений по этому вопросу не делала и пока не просит Американскую делегацию делать что-либо подобное. Нам важно знать мнение корейской общественности. Поэтому упрек Американской делегации относительно того, что Советская делегация имеет какие-либо задние мысли или намерения, Советская делегация отвергает, как незаслуженный.

Что касается 7-го числа по вопросу о консультации, то Советская делегация уже внесла предложение по этому поводу. Других предложений у нас нет. Суть этих предложений заключалась в том, чтобы утвердить сегодня подкомитеты, дать указание приступить к консультации с теми партиями и организациями, которые не вызовут возражений. А таких партий и на Юге и на Севере Кореи достаточно и работы нам на некоторое время хватило бы пока мы обсуждаем этот вопрос.

Генерал БРАУН ответил:

Ввиду того, что большое количество правых политических партий и организаций вызывает сомнение Советской делегации, Американская делегация считает, что было бы неразумным начать устную консультацию пока в отношении этих партий не рассеется сомнение и они для Советской делегации не будут приемлемыми для консультации.

Американская делегация сожалеет, что дальнейшая работа Совместной Комиссии задерживается до благоприятного для Совместной Комиссии решения этого вопроса и рекомендует сообщить мировой прессе о работе Совместной Комиссии в течение последних дней посредством совместного бюллетеня или коммюнике.

Американская делегация еще не проинформирована о соображениях Советской делегации по поводу пресс-бюллетеня, который был подготовлен и представлен Советской делегации вчера вечером.

Генерал ИТЫКОВ заявил:

Я получил проект коммюнике Американской делегации, но так как в нем факты вчерашнего заседания излагаются необъективно, то считая, что если выпускать подробное коммюнике, то оно должно отобразить весь ход заседания так, как оно проходило. Если же давать бюллетень, как нами было обусловлено, то сделать это кратко, а именно - сообщить, что 2 июля в г.Пхеньяне происходило заседание Совместной Комиссии. Обсуждался вопрос о списке демократических партий и общественных организаций, которые должны участвовать в устной консультации с Совместной Комиссией. На заседании 3 июля, также в г.Пхеньяне, продолжалось обсуждение этого списка. Поскольку Американская делегация 3 июля выезжает в Сеул, заседание Совместной Комис-

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сии состоится 7 июля в г.Сеуле, куда к этому сроку прибудет и Советская делегация.

Генерал БРАУН сказал, что мы должны объяснить корейскому народу причины задержки консультации. Совместная Комиссия взяла на себя торжественное обязательство перед корейским народом начать консультацию 7-го июля. Корейцы должны понять, почему Совместная Комиссия не сумела выполнить этого обещания.

Советская делегация не согласается на это и Американская делегация считает, что причина задержки должна быть выражена в каком-либо бюллетене или коммюнике, выпущенном Комиссией.

Генерал ШТЫКОВ заявил:

Советская делегация не возражает и не возражала указать в коммюнике причины - почему не утвержден список.

Советская делегация не предлагает откладывать срок консультации, а наоборот, считает, что консультацию 7 июля можно и нужно начинать. Имеется достаточное количество партий и организаций, с которыми можно начинать консультацию, если на это будет желание Американской делегации.

Мы начали совещание 25 июня, не утвердив списка. Это не помешало нам - Советской делегации - пойти навстречу Американской делегации. Почему же нам нужно откладывать начало консультации 7 июля? Советской делегации это не ясно. Проект о порядке консультации Советская делегация внесла еще 24-го числа, во время заседания подкомиссии № I.

Тогда генерал БРАУН предложил, чтобы были посланы всем политическим партиям и общественным организациям Северной и Южной Кореи с количеством членов не ниже I0.000 человек, извещения о том, что они могут прибыть для консультации 7 июля. Все маленькие партии, по которым есть сомнение, не появятся перед Совместной Комиссией пока их не обсудят.

Это предложение, нам кажется, не предпочтет правых перед левыми и наоборот,не предпочтет севера перед югом или наоборот и не даст особого предпочтения каким-нибудь отдельным партиям и организациям. Мы считаем, что это справедливое беспристрастное предложение и оно делается против личных соображений главы Американской делегации и против желания многих членов Американской делегации, только с тем, чтобы Совместная Комиссия выполнила свое обязательство перед корейцами.

Генерал ШТЫКОВ. Советская делегация согласилась принять предложение, сделанное Американской делегацией начать консультацию 7-го июля с теми партиями и общественными организациями, которые подписали декларацию и заявление и насчитывают свыше I0.000 членов. Спорные же вопросы по местным и необщественным организациям обсудить позже, как это предлагает Американская делегация. Советская делегация внесет также предложение о том, чтобы Совместная Комиссия сделала следующее предупреждение партиям и организациям, которые входят в Комитет борьбы против опеки и продолжают организовывать работу, направленную на подрыв работы

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Совместной Комиссии, чтобы эти партии и организации заявили о своем выходе из Комитета борьбы против опеки, после чего они могут в любой день, начиная с 7 июля, участвовать в консультации, как партии, которые искренне поддерживают Московское решение. Таким образом, спорные вопросы у нас будут разрешены.

Генерал БРАУН сказал, что Американская делегация не возражает против опубликования как на Севере, так и на Юге, на широкой основе условий, указанных в соглашении двух министров Иностранных Дел, по которому будет проводиться консультация, и сообщить в таком заявлении, что партии и организации, как это требует соглашение Министров, приглашенные для начальной консультации, если они будут разжигать или подстрекать активные выступления против работы Совместной Комиссии или обоих союзников, не будут больше консультироваться с Совместной Комиссией.

Генерал ШТЫКОВ заявил:

Советская делегация желает уточнить следующий вопрос, считает ли Американская делегация, что партии, входящие в состав Комитета борьбы против опеки, которые до последних дней ведут работу против Совместной Комиссии и против Московского решения, подписав заявление и декларацию, являются антагонистичными по отношению к Московскому решению и Совместной Комиссии.

Советская делегация, как известно, не желает наказывать за то, что было, но за то, что есть и что делается обязательно надо наказывать потому, что мы уже проработали полтора месяца и работу нашу народ одобрил.

Тот, кто не желает нас поддерживать, это его добрая воля; пусть не участвует в консультации, пусть развивает свою линию где угодно, нас это касаться не будет.

Генерал БРАУН возразил следующим образом:

По мнению главы Американской делегации идеи обеих делегаций сходятся. Американская делегация придерживается общего права юриспруденции, согласно которому данное лицо считается невиновным, пока не будет доказана его вина.

Соглашение, достигнутое нашими Министрами и Совместной Комиссией, гласит, что политическая партия или общественная организация, подписывающие заявление о консультации, будут допускаться к начальной консультации. Далее в нем говорится, что если после подписания заявления о консультации политическая партия или организация будет подстрекать или разжигать активные выступления против работы Совместной Комиссии или одной из союзных держав, то они будут исключены из дальнейшей консультации; оно также предусматривает, что Совместной Комиссией будет вынесено решение и Совместная Комиссия делается тогда своего рода судом, перед которым обвиняется данная партия или организация. Ни один суд не предъявляет своих обвинений, если ему не представлены надлежащие доказательства вины.

Если Советская делегация предъявит свое обвинение какой-либо партии или организации вначале или впоследствии и сможет выставить доказательство, уличающее партию или организацию в разжигании или подстрекании активных выступлений

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против работы Совместной Комиссии или одного из совместных государственных Московского решения, то Американской делегации ничего не останется как рекомендовать исключение такой организации из дальнейшей консультации.

Затем генерал ШТЫКОВ спросил генерала БРАУН, может ли Совместная Комиссия консультироваться с теми партиями и общественными организациями, которые входят в Комитет борьбы против опеки, который продолжает вести борьбу против Московского решения.

Генерал БРАУН ответил, что заявление генерала ШТЫКОВА о том, что члены Комитета борьбы против опеки подписали заявление о консультации и после подписания этих заявлений ведут борьбу против Московского решения, остается заявлением, но не фактом. Если будут приведены факты, доказывающие, что хотя такая партия с момента подписания своего заявления о консультации разжигала или подстрекала активные выступления, то Американская делегация согласится их исключить. Нужно приводить факты, а не просто делать заявление.

Затем генерал ШТЫКОВ перечислил ряд организаций, включенных в список для консультации Американской делегацией и спросил, соответствует ли включение этих организаций в список соглашению между нашими Министрами?

1. Всекорейское общество друзей против опеки № 224.
2. Отряд против опеки № 225.
3. Общество друзей по созданию государства без опеки № 337.

Все эти организации состоят в Комитете борьбы против опеки и участвовали в беспорядках 23 июня. Было ли это последним выступлением со стороны этих организаций или первым после подписания ими декларации - покажут приведенные Советской делегацией вчера документы.

Советская делегация желает консультироваться только с теми политическими партиями и общественными организациями, которые искренне и открыто поддерживают Московское решение.

Генерал БРАУН возразил против ссылок, сделанных генералом ШТЫКОВЫМ на американский список по следующим причинам:

Кто-то должен был проделать работу по регистрации данных о партиях и общественных организациях, поданных заявление о консультации.

Советская делегация не сделала эту работу, так что ее сделала Американская делегация. У нас были возможности проделать эту работу. Она составила не американский список, а список Совместной Комиссии.

Генерал БРАУН далее заявил:

Упомянутые сейчас главой Советской делегации маленькие партии не будут по предложению, сделанному главой Амери-

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канской делегации, приглашаться для начальной консультации. Совместная Комиссия рассмотрит их потом, когда они будут приглашены.

Многие партии, в отношении которых глава Советской делегации выразил сомнение, по сведениям, имеющимся у главы Американской делегации, порвали с теми лидерами, которые поддерживают установки Комитета борьбы против опеки и, как заявил вчера глава Американской делегации, он лично верит, что они были искренни при подписании заявления о консультации и действительно хотят поддерживать работу Совместной Комиссии.

Глава Советской делегации может быть и прав, заявляя, что три партии в этом списке входят в Комитет борьбы против опеки. Глава Американской делегации не знает, так это или нет, но ставит под вопрос сведения, имеющиеся у главы Советской делегации о том, что эти три партии действительно участвовали в демонстрации 23 июня.

Глава Американской делегации был личным свидетелем демонстрации, происходившей у ворот дворца Тук-Су 23 июня; он разговаривал с двумя-тремя корейскими политическими лидерами, которые ему были известны и которых не допускали на территорию дворца для подачи своего заявления о консультации из-за поведения этих хулиганов. Хотя эти политические лидеры находились поблизости, они, как это известно лично главе Американской делегации, не участвовали в беспорядке.

Трое руководителей демонстрации сообщили главе Американской делегации, что они поддерживают политические взгляды двух политических лидеров Южной Кореи, которых они назвали по фамилии. Ни один из этих политических лидеров не записался на консультацию с Совместной Комиссией и те, которые подозреваются главой Советской делегации, не поддерживают в настоящее время их политику.

В условиях настоящего беспокойного положения в Южной Корее всякого сорта обвинения и контробвинения приводятся политическими лидерами одной политической группы против другой. Можно по желанию получить почти любое обвинение одной соперничающей политической группы против другой.

Совместная Комиссия должна быть выше слухов и подозрений.

Генерал ШТЫКОВ предложил:

Для того, чтобы быть объективными, Советская делегация вносит предложение, которое сводится к следующему: поручить подкомиссии № I - г-ну ВАНСУ и ТУННИНУ, или поручить главам делегаций - мне и генералу БРАУН - 7 июля вызвать во дворец Тук-Су всех руководителей партий и организаций персонально, которые входили в Комитет борьбы против опеки, подписали декларацию о желании участвовать в консультации, и уточнить их позицию по отношению к Московскому решению. Если они заявят подкомиссии № I, или, если это будет поручено нам с генералом БРАУН, о поддержке Московского решения, то это рассеет наши сомнения и тогда Советская делегация будет согласна внести на заседание Совместной Комиссии этот вопрос и включить их в список для консультации. Это будет официальный разговор Советско-Американской Комиссии с этими партиями и организациями.

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Генерал БРАУН отклонил предложение генерала ШТЫКОВА как несоответствующее американским идеям законности процесса. С этими партиями следует вести себя таким образом, чтобы исключить их тогда, когда у нас будет доказательство того, что они нарушат подписанное ими соглашение, а не исключать их просто по подозрению. Американская делегация не может выделить 2, 3 или 6 партий и поставить их под вопрос, не ставя все другие партии под вопрос.

Затем генерал БРАУН предложил издать следующее пресс-коммюнике:

Совместная Комиссия на заседаниях 2 июля и 3 июля в Пхеньяне согласилась начать устную консультацию 7 июля со всеми политическими партиями и общественными организациями, которые подписали декларацию, содержащуюся в коммюнике № 5, и которые имеют свыше IO.000 членов. Окончательное решение о партиях и организациях менее чем с IO.000 членов, будет оглашено позднее.

Совместная Комиссия напоминает всем таким партиям и организациям о соглашении, достигнутом между Государственным Секретарем МАРШАЛЛОМ и Министром Иностранных Дел МОЛОТОВЫМ о том, что партии и общественные организации, приглашенные для консультации с Совместной Комиссией, не должны и не будут активно выступать против Московского решения и работы Совместной Комиссии, а также не будут подстрекать других к активным выступлениям против Московского решения. Если это будет иметь место, то такие партии и общественные организации, путем взаимного соглашения обеих делегаций, будут исключены из дальнейшей консультации с Совместной Комиссией. Лица, партии и общественные организации, приглашенные для консультации с Совместной Комиссией, не должны после подписания декларации, содержащейся в коммюнике № 5, разжигать или подстрекать активные выступления против работы Совместной Комиссии или против одной из союзных держав, или против выполнения Московского решения.

Лица, партии и общественные организации, которые после подписания декларации, содержащейся в коммюнике № 5, будут разжигать или подстрекать активные выступления против работы Совместной Комиссии или против одной из союзных держав, или против выполнения Московского решения, будут исключены из дальнейшей консультации с Совместной Комиссией. Решение, исключающее таких лиц, партий и общественных организаций, будет по взаимному соглашению Совместной Комиссии.

Представители партий и организаций, имеющие более IO.000 членов, должны явиться во дворец Тук Су в Сеуле или в _____ в Пхеньяне между I2.30 и I7.00 час.5 июля, или между 8.00 и I7.00 час.6 июля для того, чтобы узнать о времени, назначенном для индивидуальной консультации.

Генерал ШТЫКОВ согласился принять проект, представленный Американской делегацией с тем, чтобы была дополнительно уточнена позиция партий и организаций, входящих в Комитет борьбы против опеки, поскольку у них имеется выработанная программа борьбы против Москов-

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ского решения.А как известно из печати за 20 и 23 июня, партии и организации,входящие в Комитет борьбы против опеки, заявляли, что они свою работу будут продолжать, несмотря на то, что подписали заявления.Этот документ не опровергнут. Поэтому требуется уточнение.

Генерал БРАУН отклонил поправку, предложенную Советской делегацией, затем он выразил благодарность Американской делегации Командующему Советскими войсками в Северной Корее, главе Советской делегации, членам Советской делегации и рядовому и офицерскому составу Советского командования, который принимал участие в радушной встрече, оказанной Американской делегации во время ее пребывания в Пхеньяне.

2. Утверждение списка представителей демократических партий и общественных организаций для устной консультации с Совместной Комиссией.

Этот вопрос обсужден не был.

3. Утверждение порядка устной консультации.

Этот вопрос обсужден не был.

4. Определение времени следующего заседания.

Время следующего заседания было назначено на 7 июля 1947 года в г.Сеуле.

ГЛАВА АМЕРИКАНСКОЙ ДЕЛЕГАЦИИ
ГЕНЕРАЛ- МАЙОР

А.Е.БРАУН

ГЛАВА СОВЕТСКОЙ ДЕЛЕГАЦИИ
ГЕНЕРАЛ-ПОЛКОВНИК

Т.Ф.ШТЫКОВ

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Приложение № 1.

Привожу основной документ - Московское решение параграф 2:

"При подготовке своих предложений Комиссия будет консультироваться с корейскими демократическими партиями и общественными организациями".

Это условие в основном документе не накладывает никаких ограничений на свободу слова или мнений в отношении Московского решения, а также не ставит никаких других условий, которые Советская делегация пытается теперь приписать настоящему документу о консультации.

В своем письме генералу ЧИСТЯКОВУ от 9 мая 1946 года генерал ХОДЖ заявил:

"... но Американская делегация не может согласиться на исключение корейских демократических партий и общественных организаций и их лидеров из консультации относительно будущего их народа из-за выражения ими своих политических взглядов о Московском решении".

В своем письме генералу ЧИСТЯКОВУ от 15 июня 1946 г. генерал ХОДЖ заявил:

"Американское командование готово возобновить переговоры, чтобы полностью осуществить Московское решение в соответствии с принципом свободы выражения мнений, как это провозглашено в Атлантической Хартии".

В своем письме генералу ЧИСТЯКОВУ от 12 августа 1946 г генерал ХОДЖ заявил:

"В Московском решении нет ничего такого, что запрещает корейцам высказывать в совещаниях с Комиссией или где бы то ни было еще, их пожелания и стремления в формировании их собственного правительства".

В своем письме генералу ЧИСТЯКОВУ от 1 ноября 1946 г. генерал ХОДЖ заявил:

"Соединенные Штаты всегда содействовали осуществлению свободы слова в Корее. Соединенные Штаты считают, что все корейские демократические партии и общественные организации должны получить возможность высказать свои пожелания при образовании их собственного правительства. Представители Соединенных Штатов видят большую разницу между /1/ подстрекательством массовой оппозиции работе Совместной Комиссии и выполнению Московского решения; и /2/ должному осуществлению свободы высказываний для отдельных корейских граждан, демократических партий и групп в отношении их желаний и стремлений при образовании их собственного правительства".

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В своем письме от 24 декабря 1946 г. генерал ХОДЖ сообщал генералу ЧИСТЯКОВУ:

"Параграфы 9 и 10 Вашего письма гарантируют со стороны Советской делегации полную свободу слова корейским политическим партиям, общественным организациям и лицам относительно создания Корейского Правительства и других вопросов, связанных с осуществлением Московского решения о Корее".

То, что эту установку хорошо понял русский командующий в Северной Корее, иллюстрируется следующей выдержкой из письма генерала ЧИСТЯКОВА генералу ХОДЖ от 26 ноября 1946 г.

"Я с сожалением констатирую, что условия, на которых Вы предлагаете возобновить переговоры в Советско-Американской Совместной Комиссии, по существу отличаются от изложенной в Ваших предыдущих письмах позиции, которая, по мнению Советской делегации, находится в противоречии с Московским решением о Корее.

В самом деле, Вы предлагаете, чтобы Совместная Комиссия консультировалась "с любым лицом, политической партией или общественной организацией, которая присоединяется к декларации, опубликованной в коммюнике № 5, и придерживается ее". Причем такое лицо, партия или организация не должны и не будут подстрекать или раздувать массовую оппозицию к работе Совместной Комиссии или выполнению Московского решения. Таким образом, согласно этой формуле Совместная Комиссия должна консультироваться не только с демократическими партиями и общественными организациями, поддерживающими Московское решение, но и с теми партиями и организациями, которые враждебно относятся к этому решению, причем этим последним партиям и организациям предоставляется даже возможность продолжать свою деятельность, направленную против этого решения для того, чтобы иметь возможность участвовать в консультациях с Совместной Комиссией".

Эта установка, включающая советскую точку зрения, в дальнейшем уточняется путем обмена нотами Министров Иностранных Дел и Двумя Министрами достигается полное понимание этого вопроса и полное соглашение, по которому возобновила свою работу Совместная Комиссия.

Привожу для краткого обозрения выдержку из письма г-на МАРШАЛЛА г-ну МОЛОТОВУ от 8 апреля 1947 г.

"Политика Соединенных Штатов по отношению к Корее преследует следующие основные цели:... 2/обеспечить, чтобы учрежденное таким образом национальное правительство было представительным в отношении свободно выраженной воли корейского народа".

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И далее, в том же письме Секретарь МАРШАЛЛ продолжает:

"С этой целью я прошу, чтобы наши правительства договорились поручить нашим соответствующим командующим в Корее по возможности скорее снова созвать Совместную Комиссию и дать ей указание ускорить свою работу согласно условиям Московского соглашения на основе уважения к демократическому праву свободу мнений".

В своем письме от 2 мая 1947 г. г-н МАРШАЛЛ сообщал г-ну МОЛОТОВУ:

"В целях устранения какого-либо недоразумения в будущем в отношении фразы "точного выполнения", я хочу разъяснить свое толкование этой фразы. В моем [illegible] Вам от 8-го апреля я заявлял о том, что Совместной Комиссии следует поручить ускорить "свою работу согласно условиям Московского Соглашения на основе уважения к демократическому праву свободы мнения". Делая это замечание, я имел и имею в виду хорошо известную позицию Правительства Соединенных Штатов, заключающуюся в том, что корейские представители демократических партий и общественных организаций не должны быть отстранены при условии, что они готовы сотрудничать с Комиссией, от консультации с Комиссией по поводу образования Временного Корейского Правительства из-за взглядов, которых они могут придерживаться или которые они возможно высказывали в прошлом относительно будущего правительства их страны".

В ответ на письмо МАРШАЛЛА от 2-го мая г-н МОЛОТОВ процитировал три предложения письма генерала ЧИСТЯКОВА генералу ХОДЖ от 26 ноября 1946 г., а также предложенные генералом ХОДЖ изменения в его письме от 24 декабря, где он заявляет, что "готов принять изменения, предложенные американским командующим". Эти три предложения, как измененные, составляют особую формулу по обеспечению свободы высказываний и по определению, какие партии или организации пригодны для сотрудничества с Совместной Комиссией.

Секретарь МАРШАЛЛ в своем втором письме в мае месяце г-ну МОЛОТОВУ писал: "Эти предложения были приняты моим правительством и по своей цели идентичны с заявлением, содержащимся во втором абзаце моего письма от 2 мая 1947 г."

Совместная Комиссия подготовила Совместное решение № 12, основанное на предложениях, согласованных министрами, и законно воплотила в это решение основу для возобновления работы Комиссии, как это было решено. Из фактов, приведенных выше, явствует, что позиция США относительно свободы высказываний при консультации не изменилась и не изменится. Из соглашения, достигнутого между Секретарем МАРШАЛЛОМ и г-ном МОЛОТОВЫМ видно, что партия, подписывающая заявления, согласно установкам Совместной Комиссии, должна быть приемлемой для консультации, независимо от ее предыдущих действий, что партия или организация остается пригодной для консультации, если после подписания декларации, содержащейся в коммюнике

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№ 5, она не разжигает и не подстрекает активные выступления против Московского решения или одной из союзных держав. Заявление о своем соображении или какое-либо другое пассивное действие или выражение мнения не является причиной для объявления партии или организации, как непригодной. Нужно привести явное доказательство. При отсутствии подобного явного доказательства партия останется пригодной для консультации.

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US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea
Assembly Hall, Capitol Building

**Minutes**

**39th Meeting**

**8 July 1947**

**1330 Hours**

**Present**

| Representatives of Soviet Delegation | Representatives of American Delegation |
|---|---|
| Colonel General T. F. Shtikov (Chairman) | Major General A. E. Brown |
| Counsellor 1st Class G. I. Tounkin | Minister A. C. Bunce |
| Major General N. G. Lebedeff | Brig. General John Weckerling |
| Counsellor 2nd Class G. M. Balasanov | Mr. Owen T. Jones |
| Colonel T. K. Korkulenko | Colonel L. J. Lincoln |

Advisors and Technical Experts were also present

**Secretariat**

Colonel I. T. Avramenko (USSR)
Lt. Colonel W. H. Edwards (US)

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AGENDA

1. Approval of the Minutes of the Preceding Meetings.
2. Approval of the List of Democratic Parties and Social Organizations to be Invited for Consultation with the Joint Commission.
3. Approval of the List of Representatives of Democratic Parties and Social Organizations for Oral Consultation with the Joint Commission.
4. Approval of the Order of Oral Consultation.
5. Setting of the Time of the Next Meeting.

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1. Approval of the Minutes of the Preceding Meetings.

The minutes of the 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th and 36th Meetings of 7, 11, 18, 25 June, and 1 July 1947 respectively were approved.

2. Approval of the List of Democratic Parties and Social Organizations to be Invited for Consultation with the Joint Commission.

Proceeding to the discussion of this item on today's agenda, the Chief of the Soviet Delegation made a statement in which he based the proposal of the Soviet Delegation to remove from consultation with the Joint Commission parties and social organizations comprising the Anti-Trusteeship Committee, organizations which are not social, as well as minor organizations of local level and to commence immediately consultation with parties and social organizations to which the Joint Commission raises no objections. (Full text of General Shtikov's statement attached.)

General Brown replied that:

a. The Soviet Delegation was correct in its statement that the American Delegation exerted much effort to attract as many parties and organizations to registration as practicable because of its acceptance at face value of the agreement of the Soviet Delegation to full consultation.

b. In reply to General Shtikov's allegation that mercantile, industrial, educational and similar organizations were not within the meaning of the phrase "social organizations" as used in the Moscow Decision, that the Moscow Decision contains no definition of "social organization", the Chief of the American Delegation feels that if the Soviet Delegation objects to consultation with such organizations, the American Delegation has every reason to protest against trade unions which also are not specifically defined in the Moscow Decision as social organizations.

c. On the subject of the Anti-Trusteeship Committee, reliance could not be had upon newspaper reports which are not

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acceptable as evidence in any court of law; while facts supporting the contention of the Soviet Delegation may be available, he noted that the Soviet Delegation had not produced such facts.

General Brown, with reference to the incidents of 23 June 1947 which General Shtikov described, read from a "Memorandum for the Record". (Inclosure 2.)

Replying to General Brown's statement, General Shtikov stated that:

a. The Soviet Delegation expressed satisfaction with the fact that General Brown confirmed the tendency of the American Delegation to invite for consultation as many parties and organizations as possible. This is evidently the reason why a large number of applications from local and non-social organizations were submitted to the Joint Commission.

b. The Soviet Delegation cannot consent to consultation with these organizations and proposes to commence consultation only with parties and social organizations of zonal scale.

c. As regards General Brown's reference concerning the article published in the newspaper "Tae Tong Sin Moon", the Soviet Delegation considers that the slander against the American Delegation should be refuted in order to give the Korean public opinion correct understanding of the point of view of the American Delegation on the present occurrences.

Further, General Shtikov, broaching the proposal of the Soviet Delegation to exclude from consultation with the Joint Commission parties and social organizations comprising the Anti-Trusteeship Committee, stated that:

a. It is known to all, and primarily to the American Delegation, that public opinion in South Korea is being formed largely through the press. All the facts published in the press actually took place, namely, a meeting of the Anti-Trusteeship

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Committee was held on June 16-18, which adopted the decision known to us. It is obvious that the Soviet Delegation cannot submit here the minutes of this meeting. Nor is there any need for it.

One must be blind or deaf not to notice the activity of the Anti-Trusteeship Committee, which attempts to disrupt the work of the Joint Commission. The Soviet Delegation 23 June, 1947, itself experienced (on its own back) the actions of this Committee and organizations comprising it. This was never denied by anyone, and certainly cannot be denied now.

b. The Soviet Delegation insists that parties and social organizations comprising the Anti-Trusteeship Committee should not be included in the list for consultation with the Joint Commission until they publicly announce in the press their withdrawal from this Committee and their sincere support of the work of the Joint Commission.

c. The Soviet Delegation proposes to begin immediately consultation with those parties and social organizations whose membership is over 10,000 with the exclusion of parties and organizations which are members of the Anti-Trusteeship Committee; it proposes to direct Joint Subcommission No. 1 to compile the list of parties and social organizations and to submit it for consideration of the Joint Commission at the next meeting.

In conclusion, General Shtikov proposed to proceed with the discussion of item 4 of the agenda.

In reply to this, General Brown proposed to adjourn the meeting.

3. <u>Approval of the List of Representatives of Democratic Parties and Social Organizations for the purpose of oral consultation with the Joint Commission.</u>

This item on the agenda was not discussed.

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4. Approval of the Order of Oral Consultation.

This item on the agenda was not discussed.

5. Setting of time of the next meeting.

The next meeting was set for 9 July 1947, at 1330.

T. F. SHTIKOV
Colonel General
Chief of the Soviet Delegation

ALBERT E. BROWN
Major General, U. S. Army
Chief of the American Delegation

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INCLOSURE 1

Soviet Delegation
US-USSR Joint Commission

STATEMENT OF THE CHIEF OF THE SOVIET DELEGATION AT THE MEETING OF THE US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION 8 JULY 1947

At the meeting of the Joint Commission, 3 July, in Pyongyang, the Chief of the American Delegation made an extensive statement in which for the second time he gave the account of the history of the correspondence concerning the consultation from the moment of cessation of the work of the Joint Commission in 1946. It must be noted that each time the question of the precise fulfillment of the conditions of consultation on which the two Foreign Ministers agreed in the process of their correspondence on Korea is raised, the American Delegation refers to the history of the correspondence regarding consultation, and attempts to base its position on quotations from various letters which were exchanged between the Commanding General of the Soviet Forces and the Command General of the American Forces in Korea. The Soviet Delegation sees in this an attempt to raise again the questions upon which agreement between the two Ministers was reached so as to deviate from those concrete conditions on consultation established by the two Ministers of Foreign Affairs. The Soviet Delegation holds that if the agreement by the two Foreign Ministers on the question of consultation is not to the liking of the American Delegation, then it must declare so, as General Brown stated at the last meeting of the Joint Commission "candidly, clearly and without equivocation."

I have already pointed out at the meeting of the Joint Commission on 3 July that the Soviet Delegation will strictly abide by the Moscow Decision, by the agreement between the two Ministers of Foreign Affairs, and by the Joint Commission's Decision No. 12, but will not be guided by the previous correspondence regarding the consultation between the Soviet and American Commanding Generals in Korea.

The American Delegation attempted to present the matter in such a way as though the Joint Commission already has the list of parties

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and social organizations and that the matter in question is the exclusion of parties and social organizations from this list. The American Delegation accused the Soviet Delegation of a one-sided tendency to exclude certain parties and organizations from the list. Such an assertion has no basis. In accordance with Joint Commission Decision No. 16, the Joint Subcommission No. 1 compiles a list of parties and organizations which submitted applications for participation in consultation, and a separate list of their designed representatives. These lists are studied by Joint Subcommission No. 1 which, after reaching an agreement, submits them to the Joint Commission for approval. As it is known, Joint Subcommission No. 1 did not submit the agreed list of parties and social organizations. Therefore, the question now is what parties and organizations which submitted applications should be included in the list for the initial, oral consultation, in accordance with the Moscow Decision and Joint Commission Decision No. 12 in which the agreement reached by the two Foreign Ministers on consultation is strictly stipulated.

The list of parties and organizations of South Korea which submitted applications for consultation includes 425 parties and organizations. How was such a list compiled? The Soviet Delegation is aware of the fact that the American Delegation exerted considerable effort to have as many organizations as possible submit their applications for participation in consultation. Newspapers of South Korea published announcements of the American Delegation in which, without any explanation, all the organizations were invited to submit their applications for consultation; leaflets containing similar announcements were scattered, etc.

The American Delegation attempted to present a large number of parties and organizations which submitted applications in South Korea as a positive fact. But how can such a fact be considered positive, considering that a large number of organizations which submitted applications did not have the right to participate in consultation according to the accepted decisions? This led only to useless dis-

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cussions and to the delay in the work of the Joint Commission.

The total membership of parties and organizations of South Korea which submitted applications for participation in consultation with the Joint Commission is expressed by a fantastic figure of 70,000,000 members, whereas the entire population of South Korea consists of 17 - 18,000,000 people. If it is considered that the adult population (above 18 years of age) represents 50%, or 8½ - 9,000,0000 people, then it appears that in South Korea every adult Korean, man or woman, is a member of approximately eight organizations. It is understood that such a presumption is far from actuality. It cannot help but create doubt as to the accuracy of the information concerning the number of members submitted by the various parties and organizations. The Joint Commission will have to check the number of members of certain parties and organizations which submitted applications.

The preliminary list of parties and organizations of South Korea which submitted their applications has not been properly studied by Joint Subcommission No. 1 because the American Delegation has deviated from the concrete consideration of this list. However, non-existing organizations were already detected in the list. For example, the so-called Union of Builders and Repair Workers of Korea, listed as No. 19, indicated its membership as 1,220,00 The Soviet representative in Joint Subcommission No. 1, Mr. Tounkin, expressed his doubt regarding membership of this organization, indicating that it cannot have 1,220,000 members since all of Korea has less than one million workers. Later, the American representative in Joint Subcommission No. 1, Mr. Bunce, stated that investigation proved that such an organization is non-existent. Inasmuch as there is evidence indicating the submission of applications for participation in consultation by non-existing organizations, the Joint Commission will have to ascertain the existence of parties and organizations regarding which there is any doubt.

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In compliance with the Moscow Decision, the Joint Commission in elaborating its proposals regarding the question of the establishment of a Provisional Korean Democratic Government should consult with Korean democratic parties and social organizations. Meanwhile, among the organizations which submitted their applications for participation in consultation there is a certain number of such organizations which are not social organizations. There are applications of commercial and industrial enterprises, schools and administrative institutions. The following are given as examples: Korean Transportation Society (No. 43); Coal Briquettes Manufacturing Union (No. 119); Association of Korean Societies for Distribution of Goods (No. 144); Korean Horse Breeding Society (No. 337); Korean Institute of Industrial Medicine (No. 71), etc.

The Soviet Delegation considers that such organizations, as long as they are not social organizations, must not be admitted to consultation. The position of the American Delegation, which insists upon inclusion in the list of organizations which are not social in nature, in particular the inclusion of commercial and industrial companies, contredicts the Moscow Decision.

The Soviet Delegation insists that those parties and social organizations which were created to fight against the Moscow Decision or those which are members of organizations created to fight against this decision be excluded from the list of parties and organizations. The signing of the declaration by these parties and organizations cannot be accepted as an expression of good intention to support fully the Moscow Decision inasmuch as the aims of the mentioned parties and organizations are not compatible with the obligations contained in the declaration; namely, to support fully the Moscow Decision on Korea.

The Soviet Delegation has in mind first of all and mainly the Anti-Trusteeship Committee which was created especially for the fight against the Moscow Decision, and led and is leading an active fight against this decision.

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Following publication on 12 June 1947 of the decision of the Joint Commission concerning the order of consultation of the Joint Commission with Korean democratic parties and social organizations, the Anti-Trusteeship Committee not only did not cease its fight against the Moscow Decision and against the Joint Commission, but on the contrary, has intensified this struggle.

After lengthy discussion in the Anti-Trusteeship Committee concerning the question of participation in consultation, a resolution was passed that parties and organizations comprising the Committee, which will submit their applications for participation in consultation, shall fight against the Moscow Decision in the course of consultation with the Joint Commission.

This is what the newspaper "Seoul Times" reported on this matter on 20 June 1947:

"On 18 June a meeting of the Anti-Trusteeship Committee took place. The question of participation in the work of the Joint Commission was discussed at the meeting, and a decision was reached to support fully the course taken by Rhee, Syngman and Kim, Koo which conforms to the spirit of the fight against trusteeship."

'Further it was decided, that all lower level parties, as a rule, will not take part in the work of the Joint Commission. Those however, which already agreed to participate, will take part in it and will fight against the trusteeship at Duk Soo.

'The Committee promised firstly to renounce the trusteeship completely. Secondly, not to participate in the work of the Joint Commission in general, cooperate with the rightists, already admitted for consultation with the Joint Commission in the struggle against trusteeship and by this to achieve complete independence.

The rightist parties, comprising the Anti-Trusteeship Committee, organized during the second half of June 1947, a special committee for the fight against the work of the Joint Commission on formation of a Provisional Korean Democratic Government. The newspaper

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"Seoul Times" of 20 June, reported the following:

"The Committee is organized for unification of the opposition to the Joint Commission."

According to the report of the agency "The Korean Pacific Press", all rightist political parties and social organizations under the guidance of the Korean democratic parties, organized a committee for the opposition of the formation by the Joint Commission of a Provisional Government. At this meeting held on 19 June at 10 A. M. in the Temple of Tai Koo, there were present more than 100 representatives of political and social organizations.

This committee is fully determined to lead unified opposition against the Joint Commission.

On June 23, 1947, the Anti-Trusteeship Committee organized in Seoul a demonstration meeting against the Moscow Decision. As the newspaper "Kaden Sinmon" reports on June 29, 1947, analagous meetings directed against the Moscow Decision were held in a number of cities and counties of South Korea. The Joint Commission received on 23 June 1947 a petition from the Anti-Trusteeship Committee in which a demand was made for an amendment of the Moscow Decision and which pointed out that the Committee sets as its aim the support of this petition by means of overpowering demonstrations of the entire population. The demonstration truly turned out to be true, but not of "the entire population", but, on the contrary, very insignificant. In this petition signed by the Chairman of the Anti-Trusteeship Committee, it was partially said that "all persons desiring to sign the Communique No. 5, publicly declared their intention to oppose the trusteeship at the Conference table." In this petition the Committee took the decisive position against the work of the Joint Commission, stating that "any coalition government which may be formed by the Joint Commission will not succeed in view of the ideological differences which will tend to split it from within."

The American Delegation for some reason attempts to argue that in the demonstration of 23 June, the Anti-Trusteeship Committee had

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no part at all, while at the same time it ought to be well aware of the fact that this very committee was the organizer of the demonstration.

The Chief of the Department of Police of South Korea, Chough, Pyung Ok, made the following statement regarding the demonstration of 23 June, 1947:

"The Anti-Trusteeship Committee had long ago prepared for this demonstration on the day of the National Holiday of Dano. The police repeatedly warned the committee and undertook various measures but to our regret the demonstration nevertheless was held in Seoul under the guidance of the Korean Young Men's Organization for Independence and the Federation of the Students of All Korea."

From the statement of Chough, Pyung Ok, it is perfectly clear that the demonstration of 23 June, 1947, was organized by this very Anti-Trusteeship Committee.

The Soviet Delegation is amazed that the American Delegation, despite the indisputable facts, attempts to prove that the Anti-Trusteeship Committee had no connection with the demonstration of 23 June 1947.

The American Delegation cannot dispute the fact that the parties and social organizations comprising the Anti-Trusteeship Committee, having signed the declaration, thereby committed themselves to support fully the Moscow Decision on Korea. At the same time, continuing to be members of this Committee, these parties and social organizations leave their signatures on the program of this committee, containing the obligation to struggle against the Moscow Decision, and actually continue to participate in the struggle against the Moscow Decision. The two are incompatible.

Therefore, the Soviet Delegation considers that parties and social organizations which signed the declaration and which are members of the Anti-Trusteeship Committee may be admitted for con-

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sultation only in case of their withdrawal from this committee and their discontinuing their fight against the Moscow Decision. The position of the American Delegation in this question is not clear. The American Delegation is avoiding direct answer to the question whether the membership in the Anti-Trusteeship Committee is incompatible with the obligation included in the declaration, to uphold fully the Moscow Decision. The Chief of the American Delegation declared that the American Delegation adheres to the principle, according to which a person is not considered guilty unless his guilt has been proved. The Soviet Delegation considers that the fact of participation of one or the other party or social organization in the Anti-Trusteeship Committee indicates that this party or organization, even after signing the declaration, still continues the active struggle against the fulfillment of the Moscow Decision, and, therefore, in accordance with paragraph 3 of requirements for consultation, agreed upon between the two Ministers of Foreign Affairs, cannot be admitted for consultation.

As it is known, the above mentioned paragraphs reads as follows:

"Individuals, parties, and social organizations invited for 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 No. 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."

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The American Delegation repeatedly referred to this point, but, evidently, has no desire to practice it, at the same time aiming to protect those parties and organizations, which after signing the declaration, continue to oppose the Moscow Decision.

The Soviet Delegation does not understand the attitude of the American Delegation toward the present occurences. For example, according to the statement of the newspaper "Teton Sinmun", the Chief of the American Delegation, General Brown, received on 23 June, three representatives of the participants of a demonstration which took place on that day, who handed him a resolution, accepted by them at a meeting. I quote this statement:

"The 5th point of the resolution: We fully uphold the line of struggle for establishing independence led by Dr. Rhee, Syngman and Mr. Kim, Koo who are the leaders of thirty million Koreans. Reply: I welcome their efforts. Fight with all your might." (Newspaper "Teton Sinmun" 24 June 1947)

How can such a reply by the Chief of the American Delegation be evaluated by the Korean public?

Among the submitted applications for participation in consultation there is a certain number of insignificant, strictly local organizations such as: Union of Soongdong District Youth (No. 6), Union of Christian Youth of Tesu District (No. 183), Association of Friends of Poogak District (No. 229), Automobile Association of Esangu District, (No. 285), Association of Friendship of Dikyan District (No. 306), Youth Organization of Anam Street in Seoul (No. 344), Association of Women of Chandon Church in Seoul (No. 404).

It is quite obvious that the majority of local social organizations, which are numerous both in North and South Korea, being guided by the Joint Commission Decision No. 12 which was published for general public information, have not submitted their applications for participation in consultation. If the Joint Commission

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should begin consultation with all local social organizations, its work would be greatly hampered and prolonged. This would contradict the Joint Commission Decision No. 12 which states that democratic parties and social organizations submit their applications for participation in consultation through their central zonal organs. Thus, the Joint Commission Decision No. 12 provides consultation with social organizations of zonal scale, and not with minor, narrowly-local organizations.

The Soviet Delegation considers that a sufficiently large number of central zonal parties and social organizations having branches on the periphery are included in the list in order to take into account local interests. The invitation for consultation of small local, unknown groups and organizations may only divert the attention of the Joint Commission and give a distorted picture of the true nature of public opinion in Korea. In addition to that, these organizations already have submitted their written considerations on the questionnaires, and thereby stated their position.

Drawing conclusion from the above mentioned, the Soviet Delegation considers that narrow-local social organizations must not be included in the list for participation in oral consultation.

However, taking into consideration the persistent aims of the American Delegation to admit local organizations which submitted applications for consultation, the Soviet Delegation introduces the following proposal regarding this question:

The US - USSR Joint Commission will take into account the written considerations submitted by local social organizations. Local organizations which submitted their applications are not included in the list. After completion of consultation with parties and social organizations, which will be included in the list, the US - USSR Joint Commission will announce that local

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social organizations which submitted their spplications for participation in consultation may send their representatives for oral consultation if they wish to make any additions to their previously submitted written considerations.

The American Delegation in its statement made at the meeting of the Joint Commission on 3 July 1947 again broached the question of freedom of expression of opinion. At the same time, the American Delegation presented itself in the role of the defender of the freedom of expression of opinion, attempting thus to create an impression that the Soviet Delegation takes the stand against the freedom of expression of opinion. Firstly, the Soviet Delegation never took a stand against the freedom of expression of opinion, and secondly, it is doubtful whether the American Delegation has sufficient foundation to assume the role of the defender of freedom of expression of opinion. The Soviet Delegation feels that the policies of the Soviet Command in North Korea showed with sufficient clarity that the Soviet side stands for freedom of expression of opinion not only in words but in deeds. As it is known, the Soviet Command in North Korea did not prevent Koreans from expressing their opinions freely nor from rebuilding their lives on democratic beginnings and to eliminate the remnants of the long Japanese domination of Korea, as a result of which considerable progress in the field of democratization and development of national economy and culture has been achieved in North Korea.

In the letter of Foreign Minister, V. M. Molotov, to Secretary Marshall dated 19 April 1947, the following was said in connection with this matter:

"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 th restoration of national economy and culture. Wide democratic refor have been made which guarantee political freedom and raise the standard of living of the population. I have in mind, first of

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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 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 three conditions for consultation which were agreed upon by the two Foreign Ministers, in the opinion of the Soviet delegation, do not oppose the freedom of expression of opinion. The Soviet Delegation is anxious to achieve the exact fulfillment of these conditions, and it seems very strange, when these attempts are misconstrued as infringing on the freedom of expression of opinion.

The Chief Commissioner of the American Delegation in his statement at the meeting of the Joint Commission on 3 July 1947, said that there exist in Korea two major political groups, so called-the rightists and the leftists, and that, supposedly, the rightists represent the majority, approximately in the ratio of 3 to 2. Besides, the Chief of the American Delegation tried to accuse the Soviet Delegation in the tendency to remove from consultation the representatives of the right wing political parties for the purpose of destroying, as he put it, the "just proportion" between the rightists and leftists. The Chief of the American Delegation, at the same time, made clear that the American Delegation defends the

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rightist parties and social organizations.

As regards the relation of strength between the rightists and the leftists in Korea, I do not intend to discuss this matter now, but I would like to point out that regarding the ratio mentioned by General Brown, wishful thinking is accepted by him as an actuality.

The Soviet Delegation welcomes the statement of the American Delegation that no one delegation to the Joint Commission should take a stand which would give preference to any one political group in Korea to the detriment of any other political group, because this would not aid the work of the Joint Commission. The Soviet Delegation fully agrees with this and considers that the delegations should adhere in fact to the indicated provision in fulfilling the task given to the Joint Commission, keeping in mind that the future Provisional Korean Democratic Government must answer to the wishes of the Korean people.

The policy of the Soviet Government regarding Korea was clearly stated in the letter of Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov of 19 April 1947. I quote from his letter:

"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:

"1. The establishment of Provisional Democractic 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.

"2. The establishment of democratic authority agencies throughour Korea by means of free elections on the basis of a general and equal electoral right.

"3. The aiding of Korean people in the restoration of Korea as an independent democratic state and in the development of its

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national economy and national culture."

The Soviet Delegation will strictly adhere to this policy.

The Soviet Delegation recommends the adoption of the above mentioned proposal regarding the compilation of the list of parties and social organizations. In order not to delay any longer the beginning of the oral consultation, the Soviet Delegation proposes to begin consultation immediately with the democratic parties and social organizations which have submitted the applications and which do not raise objections that the final list will be compiled by the Joint Subcommission 1 in the near future, and submitted for the approval of the Joint Commission.

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Inclosure 2

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD:

"SUBJECT: Conference with Representatives of Rightist Youth Groups. Paragraph 3. About 1430 Chief Chang, Taik Sang came to General Brown's office and informed him that three of the leaders of this crowd desired to confer with General Brown. The three leaders of the Rightist Youth Groups, Commissioner Chough, Pyung Ock, Chief Chang, Taik Sang, a Korean interpreter and General Brown met the three youth leaders in the Duk Soo Palace. The conference lasted about 45 minutes. The chief spokesman, a young man of about 23 years of age, appeared extremely excited, sweating profusely and speaking in a loud and domineering manner. He presented four demands; namely: that trusteeship be defined at once, that assurance be given that there would be a general election, that an independent government to be established by Kim, Koo be recognized as the government of Korea, that they were supporting the policies of Rhee, Syngman and Kim, Koo and they would not employ force and they would not hinder the work of the Joint Commission. Two of the three youth leaders spoke. They stated that they represented the leadership of Dr. Syngman Rhee and Mr. Kim, Koo; that they had a hundred thousand followers. When informed that over 500 political parties and social organizations, representing 65 million Koreans had registered to cooperate with the Joint Commission and that the 100,000 which they said they represented would be a very small minority opinion, they claimed that Dr. Syngman Rhee was leading thirty million Koreans in a unified move against trusteeship, that they would continue demonstrations against trusteeship, that they would die if trusteeship were forced upon them; that they would murder various individuals if trusteeship were forced on them; and that their demonstrations would be peaceful and they would not interfere with the Joint Commission in its work.

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"Paragraph 4. General Brown informed them that trusteeship could not be defined at this time; that the Joint Commission, working with the Provisional Government, would work out the aid and assistance to be rendered to Korea, which in fact would then be a definition of trusteeship as it would be applied to Korea; that it would be several months before this definition could be arrived at and that they would have this period of grace in which to live before committing suicide; that if they intended to demonstrate until trusteeship was defined they would have a long period of demonstration; that it was his opinion that they could best serve their country and also most likely attain their objective by working with the Joint Commission and informing it as to their views."

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СОВЕТСКО-АМЕРИКАНСКАЯ СОВМЕСТНАЯ КОМИССИЯ

Сеул, Корея

Дворец ТУК-СУ

ПРОТОКОЛ ЗАСЕДАНИЯ 8 ИЮНЯ 1947 ГОДА, 13.30

№ 39

ПРИСУТСТВОВАЛИ:

| Представители Советской делегации | | Представители Американской делегации | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Генерал-полковник | Т.Ф.ШТЫКОВ /Председатель/ | Генерал-майор | А.Е.БРАУН |
| Советник I класса | Г.И.ТУНКИН | Министр США | А.С.ВАНС |
| Генерал-майор | Н.Г.ЛЕБЕДЕВ | Бригадный генерал | Дж.ВЕЙКЕРЛИНГ |
| Советник 2 класса | Г.М.ВАЛАСАНОВ | Г-н | О.Т. ДЖОНС |
| Полковник | Т.И.КОРКУЛЕНКО | Полковник | Лоуренс Дж.ЛИНКОЛЬН |

Также присутствовали советники и технические эксперты.

СЕКРЕТАРИАТ:

Полковник И.Т. АВРАМЕНКО /СССР/

Подполковник В.Т.ЭДВАРДС /США/

EXEMPT from Declass.
Per E. O. 12065, Sec. 3-4
Re-review - 1989

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СОВЕТСКО - АМЕРИКАНСКАЯ СОВМЕСТНАЯ КОМИССИЯ

Сеул, Корея

П о в е с т к а  д н я:

1. Утверждение протоколов предыдущих заседаний.

2. Утверждение списка демократических партий и общественных организаций, привлекаемых для консультации с Совместной Комиссией.

3. Утверждение списка представителей демократических партий и общественных организаций для устной консультации с Совместной Комиссией.

4. Утверждение порядка устной консультации.

5. Определение времени следующего заседания.

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I. **Утверждение протоколов предыдущих заседаний.**

Протоколы № № 32, 33, 34, 35 и 36 заседаний от 7, II, I8, 25 июня и I июля I947 года были утверждены.

2. **Утверждение списка демократических партий и общественных организаций, приглашаемых для консультации с Совместной Комиссией.**

Перейдя к обсуждению этого пункта повестки дня, глава Советской делегации сделал заявление, в котором обосновал предложение Советской делегации -отстранить от консультации с Совместной Комиссией партии и общественные организации, входящие в Комитет борьбы против опеки, организации, не являющиеся общественными, а также мелкие организации местного значения и немедленно приступить к консультации с партиями и общественными организациями, не вызвавшими возражений Совместной Комиссии./Полный текст заявления генерала ШТЫКОВА приложен к протоколу/.

Генерал ВРАУН ответил:

а. Советская делегация права в своем заявлении о том, что Американская делегация приложила много усилий к тому, чтобы привлечь столько партий и организаций к регистрации, сколько это практически возможно, ибо она приняла за чистую монету согласие Советской делегации на полную консультацию.

б. В ответ на замечание генерала ШТЫКОВА, что торговые, промышленные, учебные и тому подобные организации не входят в понятие " общественные организации" в том смысле, как это приводится в Московском решении, что Московское решение не содержит определения "общественные организации", глава Американской делегации считает, что если Советская делегация будет возражать против консультации с такими организациями, то Американская делегация имеет все основания возражать против профсоюзов, которые также в Московском решении не определены особо как общественные организации.

в. Что касается Комитета борьбы против опеки, то нельзя полагаться на сообщения газет, которые не принимаются как доказательства в любом суде.

Он заметил, что хотя и могут иметься факты, поддерживающие требования Советской делегации, Советская делегация этих фактов не привела.

Останавливаясь на описанном генералом ШТЫКОВЫМ инциденте, происшедшем 23 июня I947 года генерал ВРАУН зачитал выдержку из " меморандума"/приложение №2/.

Отвечая на заявление генерала ВРАУН генерал ШТЫКОВ заявил, что:

а. Советская делегация выражает удовлетворение по поводу того, что генерал ВРАУН подтвердил стремление

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Американской делегации привлечь к консультации с Совместной Комиссией как можно большее количество партий и организаций. Видимо, поэтому в Совместную Комиссию было подано большое количество заявлений необщественными и местными организациями.

б. Советская делегация не может дать согласие на консультацию с этими организациями и предлагает начать консультацию только с партиями и общественными организациями зонального масштаба.

в. Что же касается справки генерала БРАУН относительно опубликованной в газете "Тэтон симмун" заметки, то Советская делегация считает, что следовало бы опровергнуть возведенную на [illegible] делегации клевету о том, чтобы дать корейской общественности правильное представление о точке зрения Американской делегации на происходящие события.

Далее генерал ШТЫКОВ, подойдя к предложению Советской делегации исключить из консультации с Совместной Комиссией партии и общественные организации, входящие в Комитет борьбы против опеки, заявил, что:

а. Всем известно, и в первую очередь это известно Американской делегации, что общественное мнение в Южной Корее создается в значительной степени через печать. Все же опубликованные в печати факты действительно имели место, а именно, 16-18 июня было заседание Комитета борьбы против опеки, которое приняло известное нам решение. Разумеется, Советская делегация не может пред"явить здесь протокола этого заседания. Но в нем и нет необходимости.

Надо быть слепым или глухим, чтобы не заметить действия Комитета борьбы против опеки, который пытается сорвать работу Совместной Комиссии. Советская делегация 23 июня 1947 года на своей спине испытала действия этого Комитета и входящих в него организаций. Этого никто не опроверг и, конечно, не может опровергнуть.

б. Советская делегация настаивает на том, чтобы партии и общественные организации, входящие в Комитет борьбы против опеки, не были включены в список для консультации с Совместной Комиссией до тех пор, пока они публично, на страницах печати, не заявят о том, что они вышли из этого Комитета и будут искренне поддерживать работу Совместной Комиссии.

в. Советская делегация предлагает немедленно начать консультацию с теми партиями и общественными организациями, число членов которых более 10 тыс. чел., за исключением партий и организаций, входящих в Комитет борьбы против опеки. Поручить подкомиссии № 1 составить список партий и общественных организаций и представить его на рассмотрение Совместной Комиссии на следующем заседании.

Заканчивая свое выступление, генерал ШТЫКОВ предложил перейти к обсуждению пункта 4 повестки дня.

В ответ на это генерал БРАУН предложил закрыть заседание.

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3. Утверждение списка представителей демократических партий и общественных организаций на полное устное консультирование с Советской стороной.

Этот пункт повестки дня обсужден на 6-ом.

4. Утверждение порядка устной консультации.

Этот пункт повестки дня обсужден на 6-ом.

5. Определение времени следующего заседания.

Было решено следующее заседание назначить на 9 мая 1947 года, на 13.30.

ГЛАВА СОВЕТСКОЙ ДЕЛЕГАЦИИ
ГЕНЕРАЛ -ПОЛКОВНИК

Т.Ф. ИТЬКОВ

ГЛАВА АМЕРИКАНСКОЙ ДЕЛЕГАЦИИ
ГЕНЕРАЛ-МАЙОР

А.Е. БРАУН

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ЗАЯВЛЕНИЕ ГЛАВЫ СОВЕТСКОЙ ДЕЛЕГАЦИИ НА ЗАСЕДАНИИ СОВЕТСКО-АМЕРИКАНСКОЙ СОВМЕСТНОЙ КОМИССИИ 8 ИЮЛЯ 1947 ГОДА.

На заседании Совместной Комиссии 3 июля в Ихеньяне Глава Американской делегации сделал пространное заявление, в котором вторично изложил историю переписки по вопросу о консультации с момента прекращения работы Совместной Комиссии в 1946 году. Нельзя не отметить, что каждый раз, когда заходит вопрос о точном выполнении условий консультации, о которых договорились два Министра Иностранных Дел в процессе переписки по вопросу о Корее, Американская делегация возвращается к истории переписки по вопросу о консультации, и пытается обосновать свою позицию цитатами из различных писем, которыми обменялись Командующий советскими войсками и Командующий американскими войсками в Корее. Советская делегация усматривает в этом попытку вновь поднять вопросы, по которым было достигнуто соглашение между двумя Министрами, с тем,чтобы отойти от тех конкретных условий консультации, о которых договорились Министры Иностранных Дел. Советская делегация считает, что если договоренность по вопросу о консультации, достигнутая между двумя Министрами Иностранных Дел, не нравится Американской делегации, то она должна заявить об этом, как выразился на прошлом заседании Комиссии генерал БРАУН, "откровенно, ясно и без задней мысли".

Я уже указал на заседании Совместной Комиссии 3 июля, что Советская делегация будет строго руководствоваться Московским решением, соглашением между двумя Министрами Иностранных Дел и решением № 12 Совместной Комиссии, но не будет руководствоваться прошлой перепиской по вопросу о консультации между советским и американским командующими в Корее.

Американская делегация пыталась представить дело таким образом, что Комиссия уже имеет список партий и общественных организаций и дело идет об исключении из этого списка. Американская делегация обвинила Советскую делегацию в стремлении односторонне исключить из списка некоторые партии и организации. Такое утверждение является необоснованным. В соответствии с решением № 16 Совместной Комиссии, подкомиссия № I составляет список партий и организаций, поданных заявления на участие в консультации, и отдельный список исключенных ими

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представителей. Эти списки обсуждаются подкомиссией № I и после согласования представляются на утверждение Совместной Комиссии. Как известно, подкомиссия № I не представила согласованного списка партий и общественных организаций. Поэтому речь идет сейчас о том, какие партии и организации, подавшие заявления, должны быть включены в список для первоначальной устной консультации, в соответствии с Московским решением и решением № I2 Совместной Комиссии, в котором зафиксирована договоренность по вопросу о консультации, достигнутая между двумя Министрами Иностранных Дел.

Список партий и организаций Южной Кореи, подавших заявления на участие в консультации, включает 425 партий и организаций. Как получился такой список? Советской делегации известно, что Американская делегация положила немало труда для того, чтобы как можно больше организаций подали заявления на участие в консультации. В газетах Южной Кореи публиковались объявления Американской делегации, в которых, без всяких объяснений, все организации приглашались подать заявления на участие в консультации; разбрасывались листовки с такими же призывами и т.д.

Американская делегация пыталась предоставить большое количество партий и организаций, поданных заявления в Южной Корее, как положительное явление. Но разве можно считать положительным такое явление, когда подало заявления большое количество организаций, не имеющих, в соответствии с принятыми решениями, права на участие в консультации? Это привело только к ненужной дискуссии и к задержке работы Комиссии.

Общее количество членов партий и организаций Южной Кореи, подавших заявления на участие в консультации с Совместной Комиссией, выражается фантастической цифрой 70 миллионов человек, в то время, как все население Южной Кореи составляет I7-I8 миллионов человек. Если принять, что количество взрослого населения /свыше I8 лет/ составляет 50 % или 8,5 - 9 миллионов человек, то выходит, что в Южной Корее каждый взрослый кореец, как мужчина, так и женщина, состоит в среднем в 8-ми организациях. Разумеется, такое предположение далеко от действительности. Это не может не вызвать сомнения в правильности сведений о количестве членов, представленных различными партиями и организациями. Совместной Комиссии придется прове-

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рить количество членов некоторых партий и организаций, подавших заявления.

Предварительный список партий и организаций Южной Кореи, подавших заявления, еще должным образом не изучен подкомиссией № I потому, что Американская делегация уклонилась от конкретного обсуждения этого списка. Однако, в списке уже обнаружены несуществующие организации. Так например, так называемый Совет строителей и ремонтных рабочих Кореи, числящийся в списке под № I9, указал количество членов I.220.000 человек. Советский представитель в подкомиссии № I г-н ТУНКИН выразил сомнение по поводу численности этой организации, указав, что она не может иметь I.220.000 членов, так как во всей Корее имеется менее одного миллиона рабочих. Позднее американский представитель в подкомиссии № I г-н ВАНС заявил, что проверкой установлено, что такой организации вообще не существует. Поскольку имеются факты подачи заявлений на участие в консультации несуществующими организациями, Совместной Комиссии необходимо проверить наличие ряда партий и организаций, в существовании которых имеется сомнение.

В соответствии с Московским решением, Совместная Комиссия при выработке своих предложений по вопросу об образовании Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства должна консультироваться с корейскими демократическими партиями и общественными организациями. Между тем, в числе организаций, подавших заявления на участие в консультации, имеется некоторое количество таких организаций, которые не являются общественными организациями. Имеются заявления от торговых и промышленных предприятий, учебных заведений и административных учреждений. Можно в качестве примера привести следующие: Корейское транспортное общество /№ 43/, Совет по изготовлению брикетированного угля /№ II9/, Объединение корейских обществ по распределению товаров /№ I44/, Корейское общество коневодства /№ 337/, Корейский индустриальный медицинский институт /№ 7I/ и т.д.

Советская делегация считает, что подобные организации, поскольку они не являются общественными организациями, не должны быть допущены к консультации. Позиция Американской делегации, которая настаивает на включении в список организа-

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ций, не являющихся общественными, в частности, на включение торговых и промышленных компаний, противоречит Московскому соглашению.

Советская делегация настаивает на том, чтобы в список партий и организаций не были включены те партии и общественные организации, которые созданы для борьбы против Московского решения или которые состоят в организациях, созданных для борьбы против этого решения. Подписание декларации этими партиями и организациями не может быть принято как выражение [illegible] Московское решение, поскольку цели упомянутых партий и организаций несовместимы с содержащимся в декларации обязательством - полностью поддерживать Московское решение о Корее.

Советская делегация имеет в виду прежде всего и главным образом Комитет борьбы против опеки, который был создан специально для борьбы против Московского решения, и все и ведет активную борьбу против этого решения.

После того, как 12 июня 1947 года в печати было опубликовано решение Совместной Комиссии о порядке консультации Совместной Комиссии с корейскими демократическими партиями и общественными организациями, Комитет борьбы против опеки не только не прекратил своей борьбы против Московского решения и против Совместной Комиссии, а наоборот, усилил эту борьбу.

После длительной дискуссии в Комитете борьбы против опеки по вопросу об участии в консультации было принято решение о том, что партии и организации, входящие в состав Комитета, которые подадут заявления на участие в консультации, будут вести борьбу против Московского решения в ходе консультации Совместной Комиссии.

Вот что по этому поводу сообщала газета "Сеул Тайме" от 20 июня с.г.:

> "18 июня состоялось собрание Комитета борьбы против опеки. Заседание обсудило вопрос участия в работе Совместной Комиссии и приняло решение полностью поддержать курс, взятый ЛИ СИН МАНОМ и КИМ ГУ, соответствующий духу борьбы против опеки.
>
> Далее было решено, что все низовые партии, как

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правило, не примут участия в работе Совместной Комиссии. Те же, кто уже согласился участвовать, примут участие и будут бороться против опеки в Дук-Су.

Комитет дал слово, во-первых, полностью отречься от опеки; во-вторых, вообще не принимать участия в работе Совместной Комиссии, сотрудничать с правыми, уже включенными для консультации с Совместной Комиссией, в борьбе против опеки и тем самым достичь полной независимости".

Правые партии, входящие в Комитет борьбы против опеки, организовали во второй половине июня 1947 года специальный Комитет для борьбы против работы Совместной Комиссии по созданию Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства. Газета "Сеул Таймс" от 20 июня с.г. сообщала об этом следующее:

"Для объединения оппозиции организован Комитет противодействия Совместной Комиссии.

Согласно сообщению Агентства "Корейская Тихоокеанская пресса", всеми правыми политическими партиями и общественными организациями под руководством Корейской демократической партии организован Комитет противодействия созданию Совместной Комиссией Временного Правительства. На этом заседании, состоявшемся 19 июня в 10 часов утра в храме Тайю, присутствовало свыше 100 представителей политических и общественных организаций.

Этот Комитет полон решимости руководить объединенной оппозицией против Совместной Комиссии".

23 июня 1947 года Комитет борьбы против опеки организовал в Сеуле демонстрацию-митинг против Московского решения. Как сообщает газета "Кадон Синмун" от 29 июня 1947 года, аналогичные митинги, направленные против Московского решения, состоялись в ряде городов и уездов Южной Кореи. Совместная Комиссия получила 28 июня 1947 года петицию от Комитета борьбы против опеки, в которой выставлялось требование об изменении Московского решения и указывалось, что Комитет ставит своей целью поддержать петицию путем всенародной стихийной демонстрации. Демонстрация получилась, правда, не только не "всенародной", а наоборот, совершенно незначительной. В этой петиции, подписанной председателем Комитета борьбы против опеки, в частности, говорилось, что "все лица, желающие подписать коммюнике № 5, публично заявили о своем намерении выступать против опеки за столом конференции". Комитет высказался в

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этой петиции решительно против работы Совместной Комиссии, заявив, что "всякое коалиционное правительство, которое может создать Совместная Комиссия, не будет иметь успеха в силу идеологических разногласий, которые будут раскалывать его изнутри".

Американская делегация почему то пытается доказать, что к демонстрации 23 июня Комитет борьбы против опеки не имеет никакого отношения в то время, как ей должно быть хорошо известно, что именно этот Комитет был организатором демонстрации.

Начальник Департамента полиции Южной Кореи ЧЕ ВЕН ОК по поводу демонстрации 23 июня с.г.заявил следующее:

> "Комитет против опеки уже давно готовил эту демонстрацию на день национального праздника ДАНО. Полиция неоднократно предупреждала Комитет и принимала ряд мер. Но к нашему сожалению в Сеуле все-таки состоялась демонстрация под руководством корейской молодежной организации на независимость и Федерации учащихся всей Кореи".
>
> /Сеульская радиопередача за 26 июня 1947 г./

Из этого заявления ЧЕ ВЕН ОКА совершенно ясно видно, что именно Комитет борьбы против опеки организовал демонстрацию 23 июня 1947 года.

Советская делегация удивлена тем, что Американская делегация, вопреки бесспорным фактам, пытается доказать непричастность Комитета борьбы против опеки к демонстрации 23 июня 1947 года.

Американская делегация не может оспаривать того, что партии и общественные организации, входящие в Комитет борьбы против опеки, подписав декларацию, тем самым взяли на себя обязательство - полностью поддерживать Московское решение о Корее. Вместе с тем, оставаясь членами этого Комитета, эти партии и общественные организации оставляют свою подпись под программой этого Комитета, содержащей обязательство - бороться против Московского решения, и продолжают фактически участвовать в борьбе против Московского решения. Одно с другим несовместимо.

Поэтому Советская делегация считает, что партии и общественные организации, подписавшие декларацию, которые входят в Комитет борьбы против опеки, могут быть допущены к консультации только в том случае, если они выйдут из этого Комитета

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и прекратит борьбу против Московского решения.

Позиция Американской делегации в этом вопросе не ясна. Американская делегация уклоняется от прямого ответа на вопрос, является-ли членство в Комитете борьбы против опеки несовместимым с содержащимся в декларации обязательством - полностью поддерживать Московское решение. Глава Американской делегации заявил, что Американская делегация придерживается принципа, согласно которому лицо считается невиновным до тех пор, пока его виновность не доказана. Советская делегация считает, что факт участия той или иной партии или общественной организации в Комитете борьбы против опеки свидетельствует о том, что эта партия или организация и после подписания декларации продолжает активную борьбу против выполнения Московского решения и, следовательно, в соответствии с п.3 условий консультации, согласованных между двумя Министрами Иностранных Дел, не может быть допущена к консультации. Указанный пункт, как известно, гласит:

> "Лица, партии и общественные организации, приглашенные для консультации с Совместной Комиссией, не должны после подписания декларации, содержащейся в комминике № 5, разжигать или подстрекать активные выступления против работы Совместной Комиссии или против одной из совзных держав или против Московского решения.
>
> Те лица, партии или общественные организации, которые после подписания декларации, содержащейся в комминике № 5, будут разжигать или подстрекать активные выступления против работы Совместной Комиссии или по отношению к одной из совзных держав или к выполнению Московского решения, будут исключены из дальнейшей консультации с Совместной Комиссией.
>
> Решение относительно исключения таких лиц, партий и общественных организаций будет приниматься соглашением двух делегаций в Совместной Комиссии".

Американская делегация неоднократно ссылалась на этот пункт, но, повидимому, не желает применять его на практике, стремясь взять под защиту те партии и организации, которые после подписания декларации, продолжают выступать против Московского решения.

Советской делегации не понятно отношение Американской делегации к происходящим событиям. Так например, согласно сообщению газеты "Тэгэн Синпун", глава Американской делегации генерал БРАУН принял 28 июня трех представителей участников состоявшейся в этот день демонстрации, которые вручили ему принятую на митинге резолюцию. Цитируя это сообщение:

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"5-ний пункт резолюции: Мы полностью поддерживаем линию борьбы за создание независимости доктора ЛИ СЫН МАНА и господина КИМ ГУ, являющихся руководителями 30 миллионов корейцев.

Ответ: Я приветствую их усилия. Боритесь изо всех сил".

/Газета "Тэтон Синмун" от 24.6.47 г./

Как такой ответ главы Американской делегации может быть расценен корейской общественностью?

В числе подавших заявления на участие в консультации имеется известное количество незначительных узко местных организаций, как например, Сова молодежи района Сунгдонг /№ 6/, Сова христианской молодежи, уезда Лесу /№ 183/, Общество друзей района Пугах /№ 229/, Автомобильное общество района Есангу /№ 235/, Общество дружбы района Дыкян /№ 306/, Молодежная организация улицы Анам в Сеуле /№ 344/, Общество женщин церкви Чандон в Сеуле /№ 404/.

Совершенно очевидно, что большинство местных общественных организаций, количество которых как на юге, так и на севере Кореи очень велико, руководствуясь решением № 12 Совместной Комиссии, которое было опубликовано для всеобщего сведения, не представило своих заявлений на участие в консультации. Если бы Комиссия стала консультироваться со всеми местными общественными организациями, то это невероятно затруднило и затянуло бы ее работу. Это противоречило бы решению № 12 Совместной Комиссии, где сказано, что демократические партии и общественные организации представляют заявления на участие в консультации через свои центральные органы зоны. Таким образом, в решении № 12 имеется в виду консультация с общественными организациями зонального масштаба, а не с узко местными мелкими организациями.

Советская делегация считает, что в список включается достаточно большое количество центральных зональных партий и общественных организаций, имеющих свои филиалы на периферии, для того, чтобы учесть местные интересы. Привлечение к консультации местных мелких и никому не известных групп и организаций может только отвлечь внимание Комиссии и дать извращенное представление о действительном характере общественного мнения в Корее. К тому же эти организации уже представили Комиссии свои письменные соображения в ответах на вопросники и этим самым выразили свои пожелания.

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Исходя из этого, Советская делегация считает, что узко местные общественные организации не должны быть включены в списох для участия в устной консультации.

Однако, учитывая настойчивое стремление Американской делегации допустить к консультации местные организации, подавшие заявления, Советская делегация вносит следующее предложение по этому вопросу:

Совместная Комиссия примет во внимание письменные соображения, представленные местными общественными организациями. Местные организации, подавшие заявления, не включаются в списох. После окончания консультаций с партиями и общественными организациями, которые будут включены в списох, Совместная Комиссия объявит, что местные общественные организации, подавшие заявления на участие в консультации, если они имеют что-либо добавить к представленным ими письменным соображениям по вопросникам, могут прислать своих представителей для устной консультации.

Американская делегация в своем заявлении на заседании Комиссии 3 июля снова затронула вопрос о свободе выражения мнения. При этом, Американская делегация выставила себя в роли защитника свободы выражения мнения, пытаясь, таким образом, создать впечатление, что Советская делегация выступает против свободы выражения мнения. Прежде всего, Советская делегация никогда не выступала против свободы выражения мнения, а, во-вторых, Американская делегация вряд-ли имеет достаточно оснований для того, чтобы приписывать себе роль защитника свободы выражения мнения. Советская делегация считает, что политика советского командования в Северной Корее с достаточной ясностью показала, что советская сторона, не на словах, а на деле, стоит за свободу выражения мнения. Как известно, советское командование в Северной Корее не препятствовало корейцам не только свободно выражать свои мнения, но и перестраивать свою жизнь на демократических началах и ликвидировать остатки длительного японского господства в Корее, в результате чего в Северной Корее достигнут значительный прогресс в области демократизации и развития национальной экономики и культуры.

В письме Министра Иностранных Дел СССР В.М.МОЛОТОВА Государственному Секретарю США Д.МАРШАЛЛУ от 19 апреля 1947 года по этому поводу было сказано следующее:

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"Что же касается Северной Кореи, то за период, прошедший с момента капитуляции Японии, здесь достигнут значительный прогресс в области демократизации, а также в отношении возрождения национальной экономики и культуры. Проведены широкие демократические реформы, гарантирующие политические свободы и повышение благосостояния населения. Я имею в виду, прежде всего, введение всеобщего избирательного права; закон о равноправии женщин; создание на основе свободных демократических выборов местных органов власти и Народного Комитета Северной Кореи; земельную реформу, в результате которой 725 тысяч безземельных и малоземельных крестьянских хозяйств получили бесплатно более одного миллиона га земли, принадлежавшей ранее японским колонизаторам и их пособникам в Корее; национализацию бывшей японской промышленности; закон о 8-часовом рабочем дне, охране труда и социальном страховании; реформу народного образования, в результате которой в школах восстановлен корейский язык, расширена школьная сеть, возросло количество учащихся и др. Однако, подобные широкие демократические реформы проведены только в Северной Корее, где проживает 2/5 населения Кореи".

Три условия консультации, о которых договорились Министры Иностранных Дел, по мнению Советской делегации, не противоречат свободе выражения мнения. Советская делегация стремится к точному выполнению этих условий, и весьма странно, когда это пытаются истолковать как нарушение свободы выражения мнения.

В своем заявлении на заседании Совместной Комиссии 3 июля Глава Американской делегации указал, что в Корее существует две главнейших политических группировки, так называемые - правые и левые, и что, якобы, правые составляют большинство, примерно, в пропорции 3:2. При этом, глава Американской делегации пытался обвинить Советскую делегацию в стремлении устранить от консультации представителей правого крыла политических партий для того, чтобы уничтожить, как он выразился, "справедливую пропорцию" между правыми и левыми. Глава Американской делегации, вместе с тем, дал ясно понять, что Американская делегация защищает правые партии и общественные организации.

Что касается соотношения сил между правыми и левыми в Корее, то я не намерен сейчас вступать в дискуссию по этому вопросу, но хотел бы только отметить, что в названной генералом БРАУН пропорции желаемое принимается им за действительное.

Советская делегация приветствует заявление Американской делегации о том, что ни одна из делегаций в Совместной Комиссии не должна занимать позиции, которая предпочитает одну политическую группу в Корее в ущерб другой политической группе, так как это не способствовало бы работе Совместной Комиссии. Советская

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делегация полностью согласна с этим и считает, что делегации должны на деле придерживаться указанного положения при выполнении возложенной на Совместную Комиссию задачи, исходя при этом из того, что будущее Временное Корейское Демократическое Правительство должно отвечать желаниям корейского народа.

Политика Советского правительства в отношении Кореи была ясно изложена в письме Министра Иностранных Дел В.М.МОЛОТОВА от 19 апреля 1947 года. Я цитирую это письмо:

> "Советское правительство, строго придерживаясь в своей политике в отношении Кореи программы, намеченной Московским соглашением, считает первоочередными задачами следующие:
>
> I. Создание Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства на основе широкого участия корейских демократических партий и общественных организаций, дабы ускорить политическое и экономическое объединение Кореи как самостоятельного и независимого от иностранного вмешательства государства, что ликвидирует деление страны на две зоны.
>
> 2. Создание по всей Корее демократических органов власти путем свободных выборов на основе всеобщего и равного избирательного права.
>
> 3. Оказание помощи корейскому народу в возрождении Кореи как независимого демократического государства и в развитии национальной экономики и национальной культуры".

Советская делегация будет строго придерживаться этой политики.

Советская делегация рекомендует принять вышеизложенные предложения по вопросу составления списка партий и общественных организаций. Для того, чтобы не задерживать дольше начало устной консультации, Советская делегация предлагает немедленно начать консультацию с демократическими партиями и общественными организациями, подавшими заявления, которые не вызывают возражений с тем, чтобы окончательный список был подготовлен подкомиссией № I в ближайшие дни и представлен на утверждение Совместной Комиссии.

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ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ № 2.

# М Е М О Р А Н Д У М

По вопросу: Совещание с представителями правой молодежи.

Пункт 3. Около 14.30 час. ЧАН ТЭК САН пришел в канцелярию генерала БРАУН и сообщил ему, что трое лиц возглавлявших эту толпу желают побеседовать с генералом БРАУН.

ЧЙО БЙОН ОК, ЧАН ТЭК САН, корейский переводчик и генерал БРАУН встретились с тремя молодежными лидерами во дворце Тук-су.

Беседа длилась 45 минут. Главный ходатай, молодой человек 23 лет, выглядел крайне взволнованно, сильно потел и говорил громко и властно. Он представил 4 требования, а именно: чтобы тотчас же было дано определение слова "опека", чтобы было дано обещание о том, что будут проведены всеобщие выборы, чтобы было образовано независимое правительство во главе с КИМ ГУ и чтобы оно было признано как правительство Кореи, чтобы оно поддерживало политику ЛИ СЫН МАНА и КИМ ГУ и тогда они не будут применять силу и мешать работе Совместной Комиссии. Двое из трех молодых лидеров заявили, что они представляют руководство ЛИ СЫН МАНА и КИМ ГУ, что у них 100.000 последователей. Когда им сообщили, что свыше 500 политических партий и общественных организаций, представляющих 65 миллионов корейцев, зарегистрировались для сотрудничества с Совместной Комиссией, и что 100.000, которых, по их словам, они представляют, составляет весьма незначительное меньшинство в общественном мнении, они заявили, что доктор ЛИ СЫН МАН руководит 30.000.000 корейцев в их едином порыве против опеки, что они будут продолжать демонстрацию против опеки, что они погибнут, если им навяжут опеку, что они убьют ряд лиц, если им навяжут опеку, но что их демонстрации будут мирными и что они не будут мешать Совместной Комиссии в ее работе.

Пункт 4. Генерал БРАУН сообщил, что опеку определить в настоящее время нельзя, что Совместная Комиссия, работая вместе с Временным Правительством, выработает мероприятия по помощи и содействию Корее, что фактически и явится определением опеки в том виде, в каком она будет иметь место в Корее, что еще много месяцев должно пройти прежде, чем такое определение сможет быть установлено и что у них еще будет время для передышки до совершения самоубийства, что если они хотят устраивать демонстрации до определения опеки, то им придется очень долго демонстрировать, что, по мнению генерала БРАУН, они бы больше пользы принесли своей стране и также скорее достигли своей цели, сотрудничая с Совместной Комиссией, сообщив ей свои взгляды.

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US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
Duk Soo Palace
Seoul, Korea

# Minutes

## 40th Meeting

## 9 July 1947

## 1330 Hours

### Present

Representatives of
Soviet Delegation

Colonel General T. F. Shtikov
(Chairman)
Counsellor 1st Class G. I. Tounkin
Major General N. G. Lebedeff
Counsellor 2nd Class G. M. Balasanov
Colonel T. I. Korkulenko

Representatives of
American Delegation

Major General A. E. Brown
Minister A. C. Bunce
Brig. General John Weckerling
Mr. Owen T. Jones
Colonel L. J. Lincoln

Advisors and Technical Experts were
also present

### Secretariat

Colonel I. T. Avramenko (USSR)
Lt. Colonel W. H. Edwards (US)

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## AGENDA

1. Approval of the List of Democratic Parties and Social Organizations to be Invited for Consultation with the Joint Commission.
2. Approval of the List of Representatives of Democratic Parties and Social Organizations for Oral Consultation with the Joint Commission.
3. Approval of the Order of Oral Consultation.
4. Setting of the Time of the Next Meeting.

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At the opening of the Joint Commission meeting, General Shtikov officially announced that Lt. General Charles N. Gairdner of the British Army was present as a guest.

1. Approval of the list of political parties and social organizations to be invited for consultation with the Joint Commission.

General Brown delivered the statement (Inclosure #1 attached).

In reply to General Brown's statement, General Shtikov, defending the position of the Soviet Delegation, presented the following arguments:

The Soviet Delegation in its yesterday's statement gave a detailed account of its position, and with sufficiently persuasive arguments presented its proposals. I must state that the position of the Soviet Delegation does not contradict the Moscow Decision and the agreement which was reached as a result of the correspondence between the Foreign Ministers of the USSR and the USA.

Insofar as consultation of the Joint Commission with parties and social organizations on a broad basis is concerned, the Soviet Delegation did not object and does not object to consultation on a broad basis. On the contrary, as the American Delegation knows, the Soviet Delegation constantly defended the point of view concerning the necessity of consultation on a broad basis. But how can the Soviet Delegation agree to consult with organizations of non-social character, as for example, Korean Lumber Society, which is an agency of Military Administration, or the Committee for Employment of Women, affiliated with the Public Health Department, which is also an agency of Military Administration, or the Korean Industrial Medical Institute--an educational institution, or a Union for distribution of goods in Kaionsan Namdo Province, which is an agency of Military Administration, and so forth.

Or take for example, local organizations such as the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the city of Iosu, the Women's Society for the establishment of government in the district of Soonchen, the

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organization of Revolutionary Youth of the District of Anam, Union of the Production of Drugs in Taegu, and so forth.

Is it not clear to the American Delegation that consultation with such organizations does not follow the Moscow Decision and the agreement between the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, and contradicts the Joint Commission Decision #12. If we take the course which the American Delegation suggests, then in North Korea, in Pyongyang alone, similar organizations will number more than sixty, and if we take Provincial or District organizations they will number approximately 20,000. The question is, will this consultation be useful to the Joint Commission? Will it expedite or will it delay the work of the Joint Commission? The Soviet Delegation believes it would only delay the work of the Joint Commission.

The American Delegation reproaches the Soviet Delegation for its suspicion concerning the number of members of some organizations. It is quite natural. In our statement we have presented facts that with 18 million population in South Korea, 70 million are members of parties and organizations. It is a fantastic figure. It is a lie against which the Joint Commission must take steps. Was the Soviet Delegation right when it demanded the investigation of certain organizations? Yes, it was right. We presented a fact that the number of members of some organizations appeared suspicious to the Soviet Delegation, as for example: The Union of Builders and Repair Workers with a membership of 1,220,000, whereas the number of laborers in all of Korea is less than one million. Mr. Bunce, the representative of the American Delegation stated, that in verifying, it was found that no such union existed. Therefore, not only the membership is incorrect, but even the organization itself does not exist. Why, does not the American Delegation agree with the proposal of the Soviet Delegation to investigate the organizations which arouse suspicion? Why does Mr. Bunce, the representative of the American Delegation in Subcommission #1, altogether refuse to

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examine the list of parties and organizations?

The Soviet Delegation considers this as an attempt to delay the work of the Joint Commission, to deviate from the compilation of the list agreed upon in our Joint Commission Decision #16. What other facts does the American Delegation demand from us concerning this question? I consider that there are sufficient facts. We have to be objective, we have to adopt objective and correct decisions.

The Soviet Delegation presented a substantiated proposal concerning the non-inclusion in the list of parties and organizations, which comprise the [illegible] Committee, that is the Anti-Moscow Decision Committee. Does this Committee exist at the present time, or did it cease to exist? The Soviet Delegation presented enough examples and facts proving that the Committee exists now, and did not cease to exist.

What guided the Soviet Delegation and is guiding it now in presenting the question of exclusion of the Anti-Trusteeship Committee from consultation?

The Soviet Delegation is guided by the agreement which was reached in the exchange of correspondence between our Ministers. I will quote this agreement:

"Individuals, parties and social organizations, invited for consultation with the Joint Commission, after signing the declaration set forth in Joint Communique #5, should not foment or instigate active opposition against the work of the Joint Commission or against one of the Allied Powers or against the fulfillment of the Moscow Decision.

Those individuals, parties or social organizations, which after signing the declaration set forth in Communique #5, will foment or instigate active opposition against the work of the Joint Commission (I emphasize- against the work of the Joint Commission) or against one of the Allied Powers, or against the fulfillment of the Moscow Decision, will be excluded from further consultation with the Joint

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Commission."

So states the agreement between our Ministers. What does the Soviet Delegation suggest? The Soviet Delegation suggests not to include in the list for consultation the organizations which comprise the Anti-Trusteeship Committee and which organize the opposition to the work of the Joint Commission, and which incite the Korean citizens to fight against the work of the Joint Commission. The American Delegation demands facts. We have presented facts. It is said that these are newspaper statements of facts, however, they must not be trusted. Unfortunately, the Soviet Delegation cannot obtain the minutes of the meetings and the decisions of this committee. But if the American Delegation so desires, all these documents evidently may be examined together.

The Soviet Delegation presented irrefutable facts. Everyone is aware of the fact that the demonstration of 23 June, directed against the work of the Joint Commission was organized by parties and organizations which comprise the Anti-Trusteeship Committee. Besides, the demonstrations took place not only in Seoul, but also in other cities of South Korea. Approximately two thousand persons participated in this demonstration in Seoul. This was not the protest of the people. The Korean people support the work of the Joint Commission. This was the protest of Rhee Syngman, Kim Koo and their followers, who have nothing in common with the people, for whom the people had no consideration and do not want to have any consideration. But what are these young men doing? They permit hooligan acts toward the Joint Commission, and first of all, toward the Soviet Delegation. Is this not a fact in the opinion of the American Delegation? Why does not the American Delegation want to defend the position of the Soviet Delegation in the Joint Commission? Is this a friendly step? What other proofs are necessary for the American Delegation are incomprehensible.

While in Pyongyang, the American Delegation was convinced of the

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wishes of the Korean people. This was evident from the demonstratio and from the meeting which more than 200,000 persons attended in spite of the downpour. These people came to welcome the Joint Commission.

Concluding his statement, General Shtikov introduced the following proposal:

1. To direct Subcommission #1 to compile for tomorrow's meeting the list of parties and organizations, which, in the opinion of both the Soviet and the American Delegations, do not arouse any doubts and to begin consultation with them.

2. To direct the leaders of both Delegations, General Shtikov and General Brown to examine the list of parties and organizations, comprising the Anti-Trusteeship Committee, to summon their representatives and suggest to them to publish announcements in the press that they will discontinue entirely the struggle against the Joint Commission and will sincerely render their assistance in its work.

3. To proceed now to the discussion of Item 3 on the Agenda, i.e., to form subcommittees and to direct them to begin consultation with parties and social organizations, in Seoul on 11 July 1947, and as soon as possible in Pyongyang.

GENERAL BROWN: Discussing certain of the proposals introduced by General Shtikov, said:

If the Soviet Delegation can present a list of parties which submitted applications for consultation and which are known by them to be non-existent, the American Delegation will by mutual agreement, agree to their elimination.

The American Delegation is willing for Subcommission No. 1 to reconsider any organization questioned by the Soviet Delegation on the basis that it is non-social, and if Subcommission No. 1 can mutually agree, it should submit appropriate recommendations for elimination to the Joint Commission. In considering this question Subcommission No. 1 should be guided by the following prineiple

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enunciated by the Chief Commissioner of the American Delegation on 9 July 1947: "In view of the fact that the Moscow Decision does not provide a definition of a political party or social organization, the American Delegation must be guided in its acceptance of those parties and organizations which claim eligibility for consultation by the normally accepted definitions of these terms throughout the languages of the world, rather than some narrow definition which the Soviet Delegation seems to be attempting to apply."

Relative to the complaint of the Soviet Delegation concerning parties and social organizations which were created to fight against the Moscow Decision, the American Delegation is willing to proceed to consider any claim made by the Soviet Delegation under the agreement of the Foreign Ministers that "signing the declaration contained in Communique No. 5 will be accepted as a declaration of good faith with respect to upholding fully the Moscow Decision and will make the signatory party or organization eligible for initial consultation."

Paragraph 3 of Joint Commission Decision No. 12 provides a basis by which any party admitted for consultation may subsequently be challenged and the challenge heard by the Joint Commission and elimination agreed to mutually. Newspaper reports from the Korean press are not competent evidence.

Relative to the strictly local or insignificant organizations or parties, the American Delegation, as it has previously proposed, is willing to discuss the question of a minimum limitation in order to facilitate our work, should the Soviet Delegation so desire.

General Brown proposed that all political parties and social organizations with membership in excess of 10,000 be placed on the list for oral consultation and that oral consultation commence at the earliest practicable date with these parties and social organizations in accordance with Joint Commission Decision No. 12. That Subcommission No. 1 be requested to review those parties and organi-

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zations with membership less than 10,000 and by mutual agreement prepare a list of those parties and organizations with membership less than 10,000 which should be consulted orally by the Joint Commission; this list to include all parties and social organizations having membership less than 10,000 which are not by mutual agreement excluded from the list. Any further disagreement of Subcommission No. 1 will be referred back to the Joint Commission for further consideration.

In further substantiation of the position of the American Delegation regarding the unreliability of newspaper statements appearing in the South Korean press, General Brown read an obviously false article covering an imaginary incident which allegedly occurred in North Korea from the paper "Minchjoo Ilbo", dated 6 July 1947.

General Brown concluding his statement proposed the following wording of the Joint Decision:

1. All parties and social organizations with membership over 10,000 shall be included in the lists unless excluded by mutual agreement in Subcommission No. 1.

2. Such parties and organizations shall be immediately notified of their inclusion and dates will be set for oral consultation.

3. Subcommission No. 1 must review all parties and organizations with membership under 10,000 and by mutual agreement exclude those which are considered too small or those which submitted false information or those which are not classified as social as defined in the minutes of the American Delegation.

Replying to General Brown's proposal, General Shtikov stated, that the Soviet Delegation is pleased that the American Delegation finally agreed to instruct Subcommission No. 1 to proceed with its immediate duties and suggested to adopt the American proposal as a basis, including into it the following corrections:

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1. All parties and social organizations, having more than 10,000 members will be included in the list for consultation with the Joint Commission by mutual agreement of Subcommission No. 1.

2. Such parties and organizations will be notified immediately of their inclusion and date for oral consultation will be set.

3. Subcommission No. 1 must examine all parties and organizations having less than 10,000 members, and, by mutual agreement, decide which of these parties and organizations will be included in the list for consultation and which parties and organizations will be excluded from those which appear to be too small or which submitted false information or those which cannot be considered as social.

Further, drawing attention to the slanderous quotation, cited by General Brown, General Shtikov stated, that the Soviet Delegation in these meetings of the Joint Commission, quotes only official statements or the statements of officials, as, for instance, the statement of the Chief of the Department of Police and the statements of the leaders of political parties and social organizations, quoted earlier by the Soviet Delegation.

General Brown stated that the proposed amendments by the Soviet Delegation are not acceptable to the American Delegation in view of the agreements of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Paragraph 5 of the Joint Commission Decision No. 12. The Soviet Delegation contrary to the agreements which they have signed are endeavoring to include in the list only those parties and social organizations which they will agree to. The American Delegation is willing to review the list and by mutual agreement exclude parties and social organizations for cause.

General Shtikov: The Soviet Delegation never and nowhere approached the matter unilaterally and unobjectively. The Soviet Delegation always has proposed and is proposing now to consider the

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question in strict conformity with those documents, which are signed by either our governments or, by the Joint Commission. There never was and never will be such an occasion when the Soviet Delegation independently, contrary to the decision, adopted any kind of resolution. In any meeting of the Joint Commission or Subcommission, the Soviet Delegation has always attentively considered and will consider in the future the reasons and proposals of the American Delegation. The Soviet Delegation also expects reciprocity regarding this question.

General Shtikov, in basing his proposal, stated that: "When 5 of Joint Commission Decision No. 12 states that: Subcommission No. 1 upon receiving the application for consultation shall compile a list of all democratic parties and social organizations and their designated representatives of North and South Korea, which have signed the declaration, in paragraph 2."

In accordance with this paragraph of Joint Commission Decision No. 16 the Joint Commission stated:

"The list of parties and organizations which have signed the declaration, as well as the list of their representatives, shall be discussed in Subcommission No. 1 and following agreement will be submitted for approval of the Joint Commission."

Above are stated the two decisions of the Joint Commission, which distinctly and clearly define the order of work of the Joint Commission. The Soviet Delegation inquires when the American Delegation intends to begin carrying out these decisions.

The Soviet Delegation proposes that Subcommission No. 1 should begin its work tomorrow and in accordance with Joint Commission Decisions No. 12 and No. 16 start the compilation of the list of parties and social organizations.

The American Delegation states that the Soviet Delegation unilaterally excludes certain parties and organizations from the list. This is not correct. The Soviet Delegation does not exclude anyone

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from the list because as yet, there is no such list.

General Brown replied that paragraph 5 of Joint Commission Decision No. 12 requires that a list be compiled. Paragraph 3 of Joint Commission Decision No. 16 states that the list so compiled be referred to Subcommission No. 1, which has the power to remove certain parties or social organizations from the list by mutual agreement.

In closing the meeting, General Shtikov stated that the Soviet Delegation once more requests the American Delegation to examine carefully the documents, which were signed by both Chiefs of the Delegations.

2. Approval of the list of representatives of democratic parties and social organizations for oral consultation with the Joint Commission.

This question was not discussed.

3. Approval of the order of oral consultation.

This question was not discussed.

4. Setting of the time of the next meeting.

The time of the next meeting of the Joint Commission was set for 10 July 1947, 1330.

T. F. SHTIKOV
Colonel General
Chief of the Soviet Delegation

ALBERT E. BROWN
Major General, U.S. Army
Chief of the American Delegation

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INCLOSURE NO. 1

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN DELEGATION
9 July 1947

The American Delegation has considered the statement submitted by the Soviet Delegation in the Joint Commission meeting of 8 July.

The American Delegation is amazed by the position taken by the Soviet Delegation. The position of the Soviet Delegation, as interpreted by the American Delegation, varies so radically from the position taken by Mr. Molotov during the correspondence with the United States Secretary of State, that the American Delegation is not able to understand how a subordinate agency of a great Government can assume a responsibility of introducing such amendments of conditions, conciliated by its Government with another sovereign power.

Specifically, we are suprised by the contradiction which arises between the statements made in the document presented by the Chief Commissioner of the Soviet Delegation with the following statements made in the exchange of correspondence between Mr. Molotov and General Marshall.

In his letter of 8 April 1947, to Mr. Molotov, General Marshall stated the following as objectives of the policy of the United States towards Korea:

1. To assist in the establishment, as soon as practicable, of a self-governing sovereign Korea, independent of foreign control and eligible for membership in the United Nations.

2. To insure that the national government so established shall be representative of the freely expressed will of the Korean people.

3. To aid the Koreans in building a sound economy as an essential basis for their independent and democratic state.

In his reply of 19 April 1947, Mr. Molotov stated that one of the primary objectives of the Soviet Union is the establishment of a Provisional Korean Democratic Government on the basis of a broad participation of Korean democratic parties and social organizations.

I wish to invite particular attention to the word "broad participation" in Mr. Molotov's statement which I just quoted.

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In his letter of 2 May 1947 to Mr. Molotov, General Marshall stated:

"I had and have in mind the well-known position of the Government of the United States that 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 expresse in the past concerning the future government of their country, provided they are prepared to cooperate with the Commission."

"Your proposal, as I understand it, is to the effect that before the resumption of the work of the Joint Commission, agreement should be reached concerning the conditions for consultation with Korean democratic parties and social organizations."

This was the subject of exchange of correspondence between the Soviet and American Commanders in Korea, as a result of which, as I already stated in my previous letter, the points of view of the two sides were brought considerably closer.

Mr. Molotov then submitted the three proposals made by General Chistiakov in his letter of November 26, 1946. This resulted, as it is well known in mutual agreement on the following proposals:

1. "Signing the declaration contained in Communique No. 5 will be accepted as a declaration of good faith with respect to upholding fully the Moscow Decision and will make the signatory parties or organizations eligible for initial consultation.

2. Individuals, parties and social organizations invited for consultation with the Joint Commission should not after signing the declaration contained in Communique No. 5 foment or instigate active opposition to the work of the Joint Commission or to either of the Allied Papers or to the fulfillment of the Moscow Decision.

3. Those individuals, parties and social organizations which after signing the declaration contained in Communique No. 5 do fomen 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

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the Joint Commission. The decision excluding such individuals, parties and social organizations shall be accepted by agreement of both Delegations of the Joint Commission.

The agreements above stated, including in addition the second agreement not quoted above, were properly published in Joint Commission Decision No. 12 as the basis upon which the Joint Commission would conduct consultation.

The American Delegation must abide by the agreement of the two Ministers and the Joint Commisssion Decision No. 12 to which they agreed in formal meeting of this Commission. The only view which the American Delegation can follow, based on sound interpretation of these documents, is expressed in the following manner:

1. Parties and organizations which submit a properly signed application for consultation as provided in Joint Commission Decision No. 12, which quotes proposal No. 1 from the correspondence between the two Ministers, must be accepted for initial, I repeat, initial consultation.

2. In view of the fact that the Moscow Decision does not stipulate the definition of a political party or social organization, the American Delegation will be guided in its acceptance of those parties and organizations which claim eligibility for consultation by the normally accepted definitions of these terms throughout the languages of the world, rather than some narrow definition which the Soviet Delegation seems to be attempting to apply.

3. After acceptance and appearance for initial consultation, a party or organization will only be denied further hearing if, under the provision of proposal No. 3 agreed to by the two Ministers proper, adequate and credible evidence is produced (not newspaper reports) to show that after signing the declaration contained in Communique No. 5 the individual, the party or the organization did 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. When such evidence is produced, it shall be

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presented before the Joint Commission which shall hear the indictment and determine under proposal No. 3 whether or not the party should be excluded.

4. To eliminate parties from the list prepared of those submitting properly signed and attested applications for consultation as provided by the Joint Commission Decision No. 12, only:

(a) Upon presentation of the acceptable evidence of specific cause such as fraud or serious misrepresentation of facts required as basis for registration (exaggeration of membership, having been generally committed in both North and South Korea, shall not be an acceptable basis of elimination for fraud),

(b) Upon presentation of adequate acceptable evidence to the Joint Commission that since signing the declaration, a party or organization has fomented or instigated active opposition to the Moscow Decision, and then only as stated above - that is in strict accordance with the provision of the 3rd proposal agreed to by the Ministers.

The task of the Joint Commission is to establish a Provisional Korean Democratic Government. We must face facts. No real progress has been made toward that end during the present meeting of the Joint Commission. While certain agreements have been reached generally and as a whole, we are still at or near the point where the Joint Commission was adjourned on 6 May 1946. Our two governments have agreed to review the work of the Commission in July and August. If this review were to be made now it is certain that our governments would not be pleased with the lack of progress. The Korean people were told that consultation would start on 7 July, it is now 9 July and the date of consultation is still not set. The Chief Commissioner of the Soviet Delegation presented a very lengthy statement of the Soviet position on 8 July. While the American Delegation is always glad to hear the arguments of the Soviet Delegation, it must be admitted that the statement, in general, contained little that has not been brought out

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before the Joint Commission before, or that which has not been previously reviewed in Subcommission #1.

The Chief Commissioner of the American Delegation could, if he so wished, present an equally lengthy statement of the American position but he is not going to do so for a very sound reason. The American position is too well known for repetition. A lengthy statement of our position is unnecessary as it would undoubtedly lead to endless rejoinders on both side

The American Delegation feels that the Korean people are entitled to better consideration. Let us get on with the work essential to the formation of a Provisional Korean Democratic Government. The American Delegation wishes to proceed with th consultation with the Korean parties and social organizations at the earliest possible moment in order to meet our commitments with the Korean people. We can no longer, delay action on this matter. We must commence consultation on the broad basis as stated in the correspondence between the Secretary of State Marshall and Minister Molotov. We can no longer keep the world and the press uninformed on the present disagreement. We must present the facts to the world unless we can reach an agreement within a reasonably short period of time.

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СОВЕТСКО-АМЕРИКАНСКАЯ СОВМЕСТНАЯ КОМИССИЯ

Сеул, Корея

Дворец ТУК - СУ

ПРОТОКОЛ ЗАСЕДАНИЯ 9 ИЮЛЯ 1947 г., 13.30

№ 40

ПРИСУТСТВОВАЛИ:

| Представители Советской делегации | Представители Американской делегации |
|---|---|
| Генерал-полковник Т.Ф.ШТЫКОВ /Председатель/ | Генерал-майор А.Е.БРАУН |
| Советник I класса Г.И.ТУНКИН | Министр США А.С.ВАНС |
| Генерал-майор Н.Г.ЛЕБЕДЕВ | Бригадный генерал Дж.ВЕКЕРЛИНГ |
| Советник 2 класса Г.М.БАЛАСАНОВ | Г-н О.Т.ДЖОНС |
| Полковник Т.И.ЮРКУЛЕНКО | Полковник Лоуренс Дж.ЛИНИОЛЬН |

Также присутствовали советник и технические эксперты.

СЕКРЕТАРИАТ:

Полковник И.Т. АБРАМЕНКО /СССР/

Подполковник В.Х.ЭДВАРДС /США

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## Повестка дня:

1. Утверждение списка демократических партий и общественных организаций, приглашаемых для консультации с Совместной Комиссией.

2. Утверждение списка представителей демократических партий и общественных организаций для устной консультации с Совместной Комиссией.

3. Утверждение порядка проведения устной консультации.

4. Определение времени следующего заседания.

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В начале заседания генерал ШТЫКОВ официально объявил, что в качестве гостя на заседании Совместной Комиссии присутствует генерал-лейтенант британской армии Чарльз Х.ГАРДНЕР.

I. <u>Утверждение списка демократических партий и общественных организаций, приглашаемых для консультации с Совместной Комиссией.</u>

Генерал БРАУН сделал следующее заявление /см. приложение № I/.

Отвечая на заявление генерала Браун, генерал ШТЫКОВ, отстаивая позицию Советской делегации, заявил, что:

Советская делегация в своем вечернем заявлении подробно изложила свою позицию и достаточно убедительно аргументировала свои предложения. Должен заявить, что позиция Советской делегации не противоречит Московскому решению и той договоренности, которая была достигнута в результате переписки между Министрами Иностранных Дел СССР и США.

Относительно же консультации Совместной Комиссии с партиями и общественными организациями на широких основаниях, то Советская делегация не возражала и не возражает против того, чтобы консультироваться на широкой основе. Наоборот, как известно Американской делегации, Советская делегация постоянно отстаивала точку зрения о необходимости консультироваться на широкой основе. Но может ли Советская делегация согласиться с тем, чтобы консультироваться с организациями необщественного характера, как например, Корейское Лесное общество, являющееся органом Военной администрации, или Комитет по устройству женщин на работу, при Департаменте Здравоохранения, тоже являющийся органом Военной Администрации, или Корейский Индустриальный медицинский институт, являющийся учебным заведением, или сова по распределению товаров провинции Кйонсан Намдо, являющийся органом Военной администрации и т.д.

Или взять, например, местные организации такие, как Торгово-промышленная палата г.Иосу, Общество женщин строительства государства уезда Сунчен, Революционно-молодежное общество районе Анам, Сова по производству медикаментов г.Тэгу и т.д.

Не ясно ли Американской делегации, что консультация с подобными организациями не противоречит Московского решения и не договоренности между Министрами Иностранных Дел и противоречит решению № I2 Совместной Комиссии. Если пойти по пути, который предлагает Американская делегация, то в Северной Корее в одном только Пхеньяне имеется таких организаций свыше 60, а если взять уездные и провинциальные организации, то их будет около 20.000. Спрашивается, принесет ли это пользу Совместной Комиссии? Ускорит ли это ее работу или затормозит? Советская делегация считает, что это затормозит работу Комиссии.

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Американская делегация упрекает Советскую делегацию в том, что последняя подозрительно отнеслась к численности некоторых организаций. Это вполне естественно, в своем заявлении мы приводили факты, что при 18 миллионном населении Южной Кореи имеется 70 миллионов членов партий и организаций. Это фантастическая цифра. Это ложь, против которой Комиссия должна выступить. Права ли Советская делегация, когда она потребовала проверки некоторых организаций? Да, права. Мы приводили факт о том, что Советской делегации показалась подозрительной численность некоторых организаций, как например: Союза строителей и ремонтных рабочих с количеством членов 1.220 тысяч, в то время, как наличие рабочего класса в Корее составляет менее одного миллиона. Представитель Американской делегации г-н БАНС заявил, что при проверке этого союза вообще не оказалось. Значит не только численность неправильна, но и сама организация не существует. Почему же Американская делегация не согласна с предложением Советской делегации о том, чтобы проверить организации, которые вызывают сомнения? Почему представитель Американской делегации в подкомиссии № I г-н БАНС отказывается вообще рассматривать список партий и организаций?

Советская делегация расценивает это как попытку задержать работу Комиссии, уклониться от того, чтобы составить тот список, о котором мы условились в нашем решении № I6. Какие еще факты требует от нас Американская делегация по этому вопросу? Я считаю, что их достаточно. Надо быть объективным, надо принимать правильные и объективные решения.

Советская делегация внесла обоснованное предложение по поводу невключения в список партий и организаций, которые входят в так называемый Комитет борьбы против опеки, т.е. борьбы против Московского решения. Является ли существование этого Комитета прошлым или настоящим? Советская делегация приводила достаточно примеров и фактов, доказывающих, что существование Комитета является не прошлым, а настоящим.

Чем руководствовалась и руководствуется Советская делегация когда ставит вопрос об отстранении этого Комитета от консультации?

Советская делегация руководствуется соглашением, достигнутым в результате переписки между нашими Министрами. Я процитирую это соглашение:

> "Лица, партии и общественные организации, приглашенные для консультации с Совместной Комиссией, не должны после подписания декларации, содержащейся в коммюнике № 5, разжигать или подстрекать к активным выступлениям против работы Совместной Комиссии или против одной из союзных держав, или против выполнения Московского решения.
>
> Те лица, партии или общественные организации, которые после подписания декларации, содержащейся в коммюнике № 5, будут разжигать или подстрекать к активным выступлениям против работы Совместной Комиссии /подчеркиваю - против работы Совместной Комиссии/ или против одной из союзных держав, или против выполнения Московского решения, будут исключены из дальнейшей консультации с Совместной Комиссией".

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Так говорит соглашение между нашими Министрами. Что предлагает Советская делегация ? Советская делегация предлагает -- организации, входящие в Комитет борьбы против опеки и организующие работу против Совместной Комиссии, подстрекающие корейских граждан к борьбе против Совместной Комиссии, не включать в список. Американская делегация требует факты. Мы приводили факты. Говорят, что это газетные факты, им не верьте. К сожалению Советская делегация не может получить протоколы заседаний и решений этого Комитета. Но если будет желание у Американской делегации, то,видимо, все эти документы можно будет совместно проверить.

Советская делегация приводила неопровержимые факты. Всем известно, что партии и организации, входящие в Комитет борьбы против опеки, 23 июня организовали демонстрацию, направленную против работы Совместной Комиссии. Причем, такие демонстрации прошли не только в Сеуле,но и в других городах Южной Кореи. На этой демонстрации в Сеуле присутствовало около 2 тысяч человек. Это не протест народа. Народ Кореи поддерживает работу Совместной Комиссии. Это протест ЛИ СЫН МАНА, КИМ ГУ и их единомышленников, оторванных от народа, с которыми народ не считался и не хочет считаться. Но что делают эти молодчики ? Они позволяют себе хулиганские выпады по отношению к Совместной Комиссии,и в первую очередь, по отношению к Советской делегации. Это ли не факт для Американской делегации ? Почему Американская делегация не желает защитить Советскую делегацию в Совместной Комиссии ? Это что, дружеский шаг ? Какие еще нужны доказательства для Американской делегации, непонятно.

Американская делегация, будучи в Пхеньяне, убедилась в том, чего желает корейский народ. Это показала демонстрация и митинг, на котором,несмотря на проливной дождь, присутствовало свыше 200 тысяч человек. Эти люди пришли приветствовать Совместную Комиссию.

Заканчивая свое выступление, <u>генерал ШТЫКОВ</u> внес следующие предложения :

1. Поручить подкомиссии № 1 к завтрашнему заседанию составить список партий и организаций, которые, по мнению Советской и Американской делегаций, не вызывают сомнения, и начать с ними консультацию.

2. Поручить руководителям делегаций генералу ШТЫКОВУ и генералу БРАУН рассмотреть список партий и организаций,входящих в Комитет борьбы против опеки, вызвать их представителей и предложить им опубликовать в печати о том, что они полностью прекращают борьбу против Совместной Комиссии и будут искренне оказывать помощь в ее работе.

3. Перейти сейчас к обсуждению пункта 3 повестки дня -- создать подкомитеты и поручить им начать консультацию с партиями и общественными организациями в Сеуле 11 июля 1947 года и ,по возможности, в ближайшее время в Пхеньяне.

<u>ГЕНЕРАЛ БРАУН</u> - обсуждая предложения, выдвинутые генералом ШТЫКОВЫМ, заявил :

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Если Советская делегация может представить список партий, которые подали заявление о консультации, но по имеющимся данным у Советской делегации они не существует, то Американская делегация согласна, после достижения взаимного соглашения по этому вопросу, отстранить их от консультации.

Американская делегация желает, чтобы подкомиссия № I пересмотрела любую организацию, поставленную Советской делегацией под вопрос, на основании того, что она не общественная и если подкомиссия № I сможет достичь соглашения, то она представит Совместной Комиссии надлежащие рекомендации по исключению. При рассмотрении этого вопроса подкомиссия № I должна руководствоваться следующим принципом, выраженным Главой Американской делегации 9.7.47 г. : " Ввиду того, что в Московском решении не говорится об определении политической партии или общественной организации, Американская делегация должна руководствоваться в своем допущении партий и организаций, претендующих на консультацию, общепринятыми определениями этих терминов на всех языках мира", а не каким-то узким определением, которое пытается применить Советская делегация".

Что касается жалобы Советской делегации на партии и общественные организации, созданные для борьбы против Московского решения, Американская делегация охотно приступит к рассмотрению любой претензии Советской делегации в условиях соглашения Министров Иностранных Дел о том, что подписание декларации, содержащейся в коммюнике № 5, будет "рассматриваться как заявление о добром намерении полностью поддерживать Московское решение и подписавшим ее партиям или организациям дает право быть выдвинутыми для первоначальной консультации".

Пункт 3 решения № I2 Совместной Комиссии предусматривает обсуждение в дальнейшем каждой допущенной к консультации партии с точки зрения ее пригодности, рассмотрение Совместной Комиссией представленных доказательств и исключение из консультации по взаимному соглашению. Газетные сообщения корейской печати не являются компетентными доказательствами.

Что касается узко местных или мелких организаций или партий, то Американская делегация, как это она предлагала ранее, охотно будет обсуждать вопрос о минимальном ограничении, в интересах облегчения нашей работы, если желает того Советская делегация.

Генерал БРАУН предложил, чтобы все политические партии и общественные организации с количеством членов свыше I0 тысяч человек были бы занесены в список для устной консультации и чтобы устная консультация с ними началась возможно скорее, чтобы предложить подкомиссии № I, в соответствии с решением № I2, рассмотреть партии и организации с количеством членов менее I0 тысяч человек и путем взаимного соглашения подготовить список партий и организаций с количеством членов менее I0 тысяч чел., которые должны консультироваться устно с Совместной Комиссией. Этот список должен включить все партии и общественные организации с количеством членов менее I0 тысяч человек, и которые не были исключены из списка по взаимному соглашению. Дальнейшее разногласие в подкомиссии № 1 будет передано в Совместную Комиссию для обсуждения.

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Далее, обосновывая позицию Американской делегации о том, что нельзя доверять газетным сообщениям южно-корейской прессы, генерал БРАУН зачитал явно клеветническую статью о воображаемом инциденте в Северной Корее из газеты "Минчжу Ильбо" от 6.7.47 г.

Заканчивая свое выступление, генерал БРАУН предложил следующую редакцию совместного решения :

1. Все партии и общественные организации, имеющие более IO тыс. членов, будут включены в список, если их не исключили по взаимному соглашению в подкомиссии № 1.

2. Такие партии и организации будут сейчас же извещени о включении их и будут определены даты для устной консультации.

3. Подкомиссия № I должна пересмотреть все [illegible] и организации, имеющие менее IO тыс. членов,и по взаимному соглашению исключить те, которые являются слишком маленькими или же давшие ложные сведения, или же те, которые нельзя считать общественными, так,как это определено в протоколах Американской делегации.

Отвечая на предложение генерал БРАУН, генерал ШТЫКОВ заявил, что Советская делегация рада тому, что,наконец, Американская делегация согласилась дать указание подкомиссии № 1 приступить к ее непосредственным обязанностям и предложил принять американское предложение за основу, внеся в него следующие поправки :

I. Все партии и общественные организации, имеющие более IO тыс. членов, будут по взаимному соглашению подкомиссии № I включены в списки для консультации с Совместной Комиссией.

2. Такие партии и организации будут сейчас же извещены о включении их и будут определены даты для устной консультации.

3. Подкомиссия № I должна рассмотреть все партии и организации, имеющие менее IO тыс.членов,и по взаимному соглашению решить, какие из них будут включены в список для консультации и какие отклонены из тех, которые являются слишком маленькими и подавшими ложные сведения или же те, которые нельзя считать общественными.

Далее, остановившись на приведенной генералом БРАУН клеветнической цитате, генерал ШТЫКОВ заявил, что Советская делегация на заседаниях Совместной Комиссии цитирует только официальные заявления и заявления должностных лиц,как например, приводившееся Советской делегацией ранее заявление Начальника Департамента полиции и заявления лидеров политических партий и общественных организаций.

ГЕНЕРАЛ БРАУН заявил, что предложенные Советской делегацией изменения неприемлемы для

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Американской делегации, принимая во внимание соглашение Министров Иностранных Дел и пункт 5 решения Совместной Комиссии № I2.

Советская делегация, вопреки соглашениям, которые она подписала, стремится включить в список только те партии и общественные организации, на которые она согласна. Американская делегация желает рассмотреть список и по совместному соглашению исключить партии и общественные организации, если на то будут иметься основания.

Генерал ШТЫКОВ - Советская делегация никогда и нигде не подходила односторонне и необъективно. Советская делегация всегда предлагала и предлагает рассматривать вопросы в строгом соответствии с теми документами, которые подписаны или нашими правительствами, или Совместной Комиссией. Не было и не будет такого случая, чтобы Советская делегация самостоятельно, вразрез решению , приняла какое-бы то ни было решение. Советская делегация всегда на любом заседании Комиссии, подкомиссии внимательно выслушивала и будет впредь выслушивать доводы и предложения Американской делегации. Она также расчитывает на взаимность в этом вопросе.

Далее, генерал ШТЫКОВ в обоснование своего предложения заявил :

" Пункт 5 решения № I2 говорит : " По получении заявлений о консультации подкомиссия № 1 составляет список всех демократических партий и общественных организаций Северной и Южной Кореи, подписавших декларацию, содержащуюся в параграфе 2 ,и выделенных ими представителей ".

В соответствии с этим параграфом,в решении № I6 Совместная Комиссия записала :

" Список партий и организаций, подписавших декларацию, и список их представителей обсуждается в подкомиссии № 1 и после согласования представляется на утверждение Совместной Комиссии".

Выше приведены два решения Совместной Комиссии, которые четко и ясно определяют порядок работы Совместной Комиссии. Советская делегация спрашивает ,когда Американская делегация намерена приступить к выполнению этих решений ?

Советская делегация предлагает, чтобы подкомиссия № I завтра начала свою работу и в соответствии с решениями №№ I2 и I6 приступила к составлению списка партий и общественных организаций.

Американская делегация заявляет, что Советская делегация односторонне исключает из списка некоторые партии и организации. Это неверно. Советская делегация никого из списка не исключает, так как самого списка еще нет.

Генерал БРАУН ответил, что пункт 5 решения № I2 Совместной Комиссии требует того, чтобы был составлен список. В пункте 3 решения № I6 Совместной

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Комиссии говорится, что составленный таким образом список должен быть передан в подкомиссию № I, которая уполномочена устранить из списка партии и общественные организации по взаимному соглашению.

Заканчивая заседание, генерал ПТИКОВ заявил, что Советская делегация еще раз просит Американскую делегацию внимательно разобраться в документах, которые подписаны обеими главами делегаций.

2. Утверждение списка представителей демократических партий и общественных организаций для устной консультации с Совместной Комиссией.

Этот вопрос обсужден не был.

3. Утверждение порядка проведения устной консультации.

Этот вопрос обсужден не был.

4. Определение времени следующего заседания.

Было решено следующее заседание Совместной Комиссии назначить на 10 июля 1947 года в 13.30.

ГЛАВА СОВЕТСКОЙ ДЕЛЕГАЦИИ
ГЕНЕРАЛ-ПОЛКОВНИК

Т.Ф.ПТИКОВ

ГЛАВА АМЕРИКАНСКОЙ ДЕЛЕГАЦИИ
ГЕНЕРАЛ-МАЙОР

А.Е. ВРАУН

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Приложение № 1.

Американская делегация изучила заявление, представленное Советской делегацией Совместной Комиссии на заседании 8 июля.

Американская делегация удивляется позиции, занятой Советской делегацией. Позиция Советской делегации так, как она понята Американской делегацией, коренным образом отличается от позиции, занятой г-ном МОЛОТОВЫМ во время переписки с Государственным секретарем США, настолько, что Американская делегация не в состоянии понять того, как подчиненный орган Правительства великой державы может принять на себя такие изменения условий, согласованных его Правительством с другой суверенной державой.

Конкретно, нас поражает противоречие между заявлениями, сделанными в документе, представленном главой Со[illegible]ой делегации, и следующими замечаниями, сделанными в ходе переписки между г-ном МОЛОТОВЫМ и генералом МАРШАЛЛОМ.

В своем письме от 8 апреля 1947 года г-ну МОЛОТОВУ генерал МАРШАЛЛ заявил, что цель американской политики в отношении Кореи является следующее:

1/ Оказать содействие учреждению в кратчайший возможный срок самоуправляющейся суверенной Кореи, которая будет свободна от иностранного контроля и которая будет иметь право вступить в члены Объединенных Наций.

2/ Обеспечить, чтобы учрежденное таким образом национальное правительство было представительным в отношении свободно выраженной воли корейского народа.

3/ Помочь корейцам в построении здоровой экономики как существенной основы их независимого и демократического государства.

В своем ответном письме от 19 апреля 1947 года г-н МОЛОТОВ заявил, что одной из основных целей Советского Союза является создание Временного Корейского Демократического Правительства на основе широкого участия корейских демократических партий и общественных организаций.

Хочу особо довести до внимания выражение "широкого участия", заявленное в письме г-на МОЛОТОВА, которое я цитировал только что.

В своем письме от 2 мая 1947 года г-ну МОЛОТОВУ генерал МАРШАЛЛ заявил:

> "Я имел и имею в виду хорошо известную позицию Правительства Соединенных Штатов, заключающуюся в том, что корейские представители демократических партий и общественных организаций не должны быть отстранены, при условии, что они готовы сотрудничать с Комиссией, от консультации с Комиссией по поводу образования Временного Корейского Правительства из-за взглядов, которых они могут придерживаться или которые они, возможно, высказывали в прошлом относительно будущего Правительства их страны".

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"Ваше предложение, как я понимаю, сводится к тому, чтобы до возобновления работы Совместной Комиссии договориться об условиях консультации с корейскими демократическими партиями и общественными организациями".

Это было предметом переписки между Советским и Американским командованием в Корее, в результате которой, как я уже сказал в предыдущем письме, точки зрения двух сторон заметно сблизились.

Г-н МОЛОТОВ тогда предложил три условия, приведенные в письме генерала ЧИСТЯКОВА от 26 ноября 1946 года. Результатом этого, как хорошо известно, явилось взаимное согласие по следующим предложениям.

I. Подписание декларации, содержащейся в коммюнике № 5, будет рассматриваться, как заявление о добром намерении полностью поддерживать Московское решение и подписавшим ее партиям или организациям дает право быть выдвинутыми для первоначальной консультации.

2. Лица, партии и общественные организации, приглашенные для консультации с Совместной Комиссией, не должны после подписания декларации, содержащейся в коммюнике № 5, разжигать или подстрекать к активным выступлениям против работы Совместной Комиссии или против одной из союзных держав, или против выполнения Московского решения.

3. Те лица, партии и общественные организации, которые после подписания декларации, содержащейся в коммюнике №5, будут разжигать или подстрекать активные выступления против работы Совместной Комиссии или против одной из союзных держав, или против выполнения Московского решения, будут исключены из дальнейшей консультации с Совместной Комиссией. Решение, отстраняющее таких лиц, партий или общественных организаций, будет приниматься согласием двух делегаций Совместной Комиссии.

Вышеуказанные соглашения, также и второе соглашение, которое не цитировалось выше, были опубликованы надлежащим образом в решении № I2 Совместной Комиссии как основание, на котором Совместная Комиссия будет проводить консультации.

Американская делегация должна придерживаться соглашения между двумя Министрами и решения № I2 Совместной Комиссии, утвержденного на официальном заседании этой Комиссии. Единственный взгляд, которого Американская делегация может придерживаться, основанный на здравом понимании этих документов, выражен следующим образом:

I. Партии или организации, которые подадут надлежащим образом подписанные заявления об участии в консультации, как это предусмотрено в решении № I2 Совместной Комиссии, в котором цитируется предложение первое из переписки между двумя Министрами, принимаются для первоначальной, повторно, первоначальной консультации.

2. Ввиду того, что Московское решение ничего не указывает относительно определения политической партии или общест-

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венной организации, Американская делегация будет руководствоваться в допущении партий и общественных организаций, претендующих на право участия в консультации, общепринятыми определениями этих терминов на всех языках света, а не какими-либо узкими определениями, которые Советская делегация пытается применить.

3. После допущения к прибытия для начальной консультации, партии или организации может быть отказано в дальнейшей консультации, если в условиях статьи 3-й, о которой договорились два Министра, будет представлено надлежащее и достоверное доказательство /не газетные сообщения/, показывающее, что после подписания декларации, содержащейся в коммюнике № 5, лицо, партия или организация развивала или подстрекала активные выступления против работы Совместной Комиссии или одной из союзных держав, или против выполнения Московского решения. Когда будет такое доказательство, то его нужно будет представить на Совместную Комиссию, которая выслушает обвинение и определит, должна ли партия исключаться в условиях статьи 3.

4. Исключать партии из списка, составленного из тех партий и организаций, которые подали надлежащим образом подписанные и заверенные заявления о консультации, как это предусмотрено решением № 12 Совместной Комиссии, только:

а/ по представлении приемлемого доказательства особой причины, как-то, моментничества или крупного надувательства в представлении фактов, берущихся за основу при регистрации /преувеличение количества членов, которое вообще имелось и в Северной и в Южной Корее, не должно быть принятой основой для исключения по причине надувательства/;

б/ по представлении соответствующего приемлемого доказательства Совместной Комиссии, что со времени подписания декларации партия или организация развивала или подстрекала активные выступления против Московского решения, причем это должно быть, как это изложено ниже, в строгом соответствии с условиями статьи 3-й, о которой договорились два Министра.

Задача Совместной Комиссии состоит в создании Корейского Временного Демократического Правительства. Мы должны смотреть фактам в глаза. Никакого существенного прогресса на пу и к этой цели не достигнуто в течение настоящего совещания Совместной Комиссии. Хоты и достигнуты некоторые согласования в общем и целом, мы находимся все еще на том же месте, на котором Совместная Комиссия прекратила свою работу 6 мая 1946 года, или около него. Наши два Правительства договорились о рассмотрении работы Комиссии в июле и августе. Если это рассмотрение должно было бы произойти теперь, то определенно наши два Правительства были бы недовольны отсутствием прогресса. Корейцам было сказано, что консультация начнется с 7 июля, теперь 9 июля, а дата консультации еще не установлена. Глава Советской делегации представил очень длинное заявление о советской позиции 8 июля. Хотя Американская делегация всегда рада слышать аргументы Советской делегации, надо признаться, что заявление это вообще содержало мало того, что не было представлено Совместной Комиссии ранее, или того, что не было обсуждено в подкомиссии № I.

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Глава Американской делегации мог бы, если бы он захотел, представить такое же длинное заявление Американской делегации, но он не будет этого делать по весьма разумной причине. Американская позиция слишком хорошо известна, чтобы повторять о ней. Длинное заявление о нашей позиции не к чему, так как оно бесспорно, приведет к бесконечным возражениям с обеих сторон.

Американская делегация считает, что корейский народ имеет право на большее внимание. Давайте займемся работой, необходимой для того, чтобы образовать Временное Корейское Демократическое Правительство. Американская делегация хочет начать работу по консультации с корейскими партиями и общественными организациями, как можно скорее, с тем, чтобы выполнить наше обязательство перед корейским народом. Мы более не можем задерживать действия по этому вопросу. Мы должны начать консультацию на широких основаниях так, как это было сказано в переписке между Государственным Секретарем МАРШАЛЛОМ и Министром МОЛОТОВЫМ. Мы более не можем держать мир и мировую печать в неведении относительно настоящих разногласий. Мы должны представить факты миру, если мы не можем достичь соглашения в довольно короткий срок.

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