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

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

Most of the documents in these files have been [illegible] that remain classified have been removed from the file and replaced by withdrawal notices, which identify the document [illegible]

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United Nations

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United Nations

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Governments of the United States, the Soviet Union and the United Kingdom, to which the Chinese Government subsequently adhered. The text of the communiqué regarding the decision on Korea is as follows:

1. With a view to 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 of Korea, there shall be set up a provisional Korean democratic government which shall take all the necessary steps for developing the administrative, transport and agricultural organs of Korean self-government and the Korean people

2. With a view to assist the formation of a provisional Korean government and with a view to the preliminary elaboration of the appropriate measures, there shall be established a joint commission consisting of representatives of the United States command in southern Korea and the Soviet command in northern Korea. In preparing their proposals the commission shall consult with the Korean democratic parties and social organizations. The proposals worked out by the commission shall be presented for the consideration of the Governments of the United States, the Soviet Republics, China, the United Kingdom and the United States of America before the final decision is approved.

3. To assist the Korean people in developing democratic principles and to establish a provisional Korean government which will be recognized by the democratic organizations of Korea, proposals will be prepared by the joint commission, in consultation with the provisional Korean government and democratic organizations, for consideration by the Governments of the United States, the Soviet Republics, the United Kingdom and China, in the form of an agreement concerning a four-power trusteeship of Korea for a period of up to five years.

For the consideration of urgent problems affecting both southern and northern Korea and for the elaboration of measures establishing permanent co-ordination in administrative-economic matters between the United States Command in southern Korea and

/the Soviet

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the Soviet Command in northern Korea, a conference of the representatives of the United States and Soviet Command in Korea shall be convened within a period of two weeks.

(b) Military operations: During the Potsdam Conference, in connection with the Soviet Government's undertaking to enter the war against Japan within three months following the defeat of Germany, it is understood that the respective Chiefs of Staff agreed that the dividing line for military operations by American and Soviet forces in Korea should be the 38th degree parallel.*

Military Occupation and Government

Following the defeat of Japan in the war, the surrender of the Japanese forces in Korea was accepted by Soviet and American commanders north and south of the 38th degree parallel respectively, and this remained the line of demarcation of the American and Soviet zones of military occupation.

In the north, the Soviet authorities promptly ousted the Japanese administration, and, instead of a temporary Soviet Military Government, they established a Korean administration. This was based on a network of people's committees, composed of locally-elected representatives, and its central government organ the Provisional People's Committee for North Korea was established in February 1946. Kim Il Sung, a veteran Korean Communist and anti-Japanese partisan leader in Manchuria, became president of the Provisional People's Committee. The various political parties, of which the chief were the Left (formerly the Communist), the Democratic and the Nationalist parties, were united into a single New People's Party which put through, by decree, reforms in the social, economic and political life of the area. Elections in the northern zone of occupation, in which the Left Democratic Party was declared victorious by the Soviet Foreign Ministry, were held in November 1946.**

[illegible] the winter of 1946-47 [illegible] carried through. [illegible] primarily [illegible] the inauguration of general suffrage; the [illegible] rights of women; the establishment of local bodies [illegible] the People's Committee for Northern Korea on the basis [illegible] the land reform, as a result of which [illegible]

* See Department of State Bulletin: 30 December 1945, page 1031, for statement of Secretary of State Byrnes in this regard and G.M. McCune: "Korea: the First Year of Liberation," Pacific Affairs, March 1947, page 8. Documentary evidence of the proceedings at Yalta and Potsdam is not yet available.

** Letter of Mr. Molotov to the United States Secretary of State, 19 April 1947.

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725,000 landless farmers and small-holders were given more than 1,000,000 hectares of land free of charge and which had previously been the property of Japanese colonizers and their accomplices in Korea; the nationalization of former Japanese industry; the law on the eight-hour working day, safety of labour and social insurance; the reform of national education, as a result of which the Korean language has been re-instated in the schools, the school network extended and the enrolment of students enlarged, etc."

During the summer of 1946, meanwhile, the groundwork was laid for an elective form of government based upon elected local, provincial and national People's Committees. The New People's Front was now transformed into the United National Democratic Front which contained the Labour Party (formerly the Communist Party), the Democratic Party, the Chondo-Kyo Party (probably successor to the Independence Party) and some smaller parties.

Elections were held on 3 November 1946: 4,501,813 persons, being 99.6 per cent of the electorate, participated, and the United National Democratic Front polled approximately 97 per cent of the votes cast. As a result of pre-electoral discussion there was only one list of candidates, but of the 3,459 representatives chosen, 1,102 represented the Labour Party, 357 the Democratic, 253 the Chondo-Kyo Party and 1,753 were without party affiliation.

A convention of 237 representatives from the People's Committees assembled from 17-20 February 1947. It approved all legislation enacted by the Provisional People's Committee, adopted a national economic plan proposed by Chairman Kim Il Sung and decided to establish the National Assembly of Northern Korea. It did so, apparently by constituting itself as the Assembly on 21 and 22 February. Its 237 members were divided as follows among the parties:

Labour Party	-	72
Democratic Party	-	69
Chondo-Kyo Party	-	35
Independents	-	61
		237

When the United States military forces entered Korea to accept the Japanese surrender, they found there a provisional organ of authority claiming itself already established, namely, the "People's Republic", set up on 6 September 1945 following a national congress in Seoul attended by local representatives from all parts of Korea. The leader of this "People's Republic" was the well-known Korean liberal political leader Lyuh Woon Hyung.

/The American

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The American military authorities did not recognize this organization and established in its place a military government administration in which Japanese officials were initially retained.* After the replacement of most of these Japanese officials by the beginning of 1946 had eliminated that source of contention, the interpretation of the Moscow delcaration came to serve as a new symbol of disunity and controversy. The opinion became widespread, and was greatly supported by right-wing anti-Russian politicians, that the Moscow declaration meant, and that its adherents supported, the principle of trusteeship for Korea instead of independence. When, in November 1946, elections were held in south Korea by means of a system of indirect election to select one-half of the membership (90 in all) of an interim legislative assembly, of which the other half was appointed by the United States military government, the rightist parties campaigned against trusteeship and the Moscow declaration, and for independence, and won nearly all available seats.

10. The election was reported to have been accompanied by coercion and other questionable means.** Dr. Kim Kyu Sik, a prominent politician of the moderate Right, who later was appointed a member of the Legislature by General Hodge and became its first speaker, even sent a letter to the Commanding General, requesting that the results of the election be invalidated since leftist candidates had been "handicapped by current police investigations".***

11. The American Command did, indeed, annul elections in Seoul and in one province, but at the re-election, candidates of similar right-wing politcal faith won the seats vacated.

12. In view of the markedly unrepresentative nature of the election returns, the American Command appointed a considerable number of moderates and non-Communist leftists, as well as rightist party members and non-party professional persons, to the 45 appointive seats of the Legislature.

13. Meanwhile the following political trends had developed. At the Right there were the Korean Democratic Party, The Society for the Rapid Realization of Independence, and the Independence Party, all under the influence of the rightist leader, Dr. Syngman Rhee, the second one under his direct control. Mr. Kim Koo, leader of the Provisional Goverrment created

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* McCune: loc. cit., page 12

** McCune: loc. cit., page 7

*** USAMGIK Summation, November 1946, page 18.

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in 1919 in Shanghai, was influential in the second and third. His Provisional Government had come over from Chungking late in 1945 and on several occasions sought to proclaim itself as the de facto government of Korea. The United States authorities, however, rejected such claims.

14. More moderate elements of the Right were concentrated in the Nationalist Party with leaders such as Ahn Chae Hong, later appointed first Civil Administrator in the South Korean administration established under United States Military Government.

15. The moderate Left concentrated around the Late Dr. Lyuh Woon Hyung, who for some time worked in coalition with exteme leftists. Originally their organization was the Korean People's Republic, later the People's Party, and the Social Democratic Party. Finally, in the spring of 1946 Lyuh established the Labouring Masses' Party. Following the apparent failure of all attempts to effect a coalition of left-wing groups. Lyuh was assassinated on 19 July 1947 in Seoul, leaving this important group without any outstanding leader.

16. The extreme Left contained a number of parties and groups, of which the Communist Party was the most important. Its leader, Pak Heun Young, a 45 year-old underground leader, had spent 10 years in Japanese jails and was reported to have been in Moscow for two years. In September 1946, the American Command ordered his arrest on grounds of "activities prejudicial to law and order", but he was not apprehended and, it is thought, may have escaped to North Korea.

17. A number of attempts, meanwhile, have been made to form a broad coalition of parties, representative of majority opinion in South Korea. Since the liberation and throughout 1946, these attempts were in the direction of including the exteme Left in such a grouping. The American Command, on the other hand, for a while inclined toward a coalition around Dr. Rhee, until it was found that his inflexible extreme Right position provided no basis for any stable and representative political combination.

18. Coalition attempts at the Centre resulted in the formation of a "Coalition Committee" in October 1946, in which Kim Kyu Sik, Ahn Chae Hong and Lyuh Woon Hyung co-operated and discussed current political affairs with the American Command. It also nominated members for appointment by the Commanding General to the Interim Legislative Assembly.

19. Lately, certain elements in the Korean Democratic Party have shown signs of resisting Dr. Rhee's influence. One of its more prominent members, Chang Duk Soo, was reported to have voiced opposition to Dr. Rhee's campaign for an immediate election in South Korea and urged support for elections supervised by the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea. He was

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assassinated on 3 December 1947.

Work of the Joint Commission in 1946

20. In conformity with the Moscow agreement of December 1945, a meeting of the American-Soviet joint commission was inaugurated on 20 March 1946. After considerable discussion as to the procedure to be followed in consulting with Korean "democratic parties and social organizations", referred to in the Moscow agreement, no agreement was reached, and the commission adjourned sine die on 8 May 1946. The American interpretation of the failure to reach agreement has been stated as follows:

> "... The United States assumed the position that representatives of all political parties should be consulted. The Soviets contended that all Koreans who had opposed in any way the terms of the Moscow agreement should be excluded. Inasmuch as most of the vocal sections of the Korean population, with the exception of members of the Communist party, had been active in expressing disagreement with one aspect or another of the agreement, the Soviet criterion would have effectively limited the commission to consultation with one minority group."*

The Soviet explanation claimed that the American delegation to the joint commission had proposed the inclusion for consultation of "17 political parties and social groups of southern Korea which opposed the Moscow agreement and only three democratic parties which supported the agreement", and further claimed that certain important democratic parties and social organizations had been debarred for purposes of consultation by the American proposals.** In the months following the breakdown of the commission's initial proceedings there was an exchange of views between the United States and Soviet commanders with a view to narrowing the area of disagreement.

21. In a letter dated 8 April 1947 the United States Secretary of State, Mr. Marshall, proposed that the American and Soviet 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 the basis of respect for the democratic rights of freedom of opinion."

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* Assistant Secretary of State Hilldring, Department of State Bulletin, 23 March 1947, page 545.

** Letter of Soviet Foreign Minister V. Molotov to the United States Secretary of State, 19 April 1947.

/22. In his

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22. In his letters dated 19 April and 7 May 1947, the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Molotov, agreed that the work of the joint commission should be resumed on the basis of certain amendments proposed by the United States commander in Korea on 24 December 1946, in replying to proposals made by the Soviet commander in his letter of 26 November 1946. These proposals were accepted by both Governments as the basis for reconvening the joint commission.

Resumption of Work of Joint Commission, May 1947

23. In conformity with the Molotov-Marshall correspondence referred to, the joint commission was reconvened at Seoul on 21 May 1947. After lengthy discussions, the commission failed to reach agreement, in particular regarding the following major issues:

(a) Consultation of "democratic parties and social organizations": The United States view was that all parties and organizations must be consulted which were prepared to sign the declaration set out in the Joint Commission's Communiqué 5,* in accordance with the Molotov-Marshall letters, excepting those which "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".** The Soviet view was that representatives of parties or organizations belonging to the so-called "anti-trusteeship committee" formed in south Korea under the leadership of Dr. Kim Koo should not be eligible for consultation unless they had officially and publicly announced withdrawal from the anti-trusteeship committee.***

(b) Restrictions on freedom of speech and opinion: The United States representative objected to the alleged exclusion in the Soviet list of consultess of 24 political parties claiming a total membership of over 15 million. The Soviet Government claimed, in reply, that democratic parties and organizations in southern Korea which supported the Moscow agreement were being subjected by the American authorities to the "severest restrictions", including seizure of their premises, arrest of leaders and suppression of press organs. The Soviet Government considered the situation as "excluding the possibility of the correct fulfillment of the decision of the Moscow Conference", unless "these persecutions ... do not immediately and completely cease."****

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* A general declaration of willingness to uphold the Moscow agreement and abide by the decisions of the Joint Commission.

** Letter of Acting Secretary of State Lovett to Soviet Foreign Minister, 28 August 1947.

*** Letter of Foreign Minister Molotov to the United States Secretary of State, 23 August 1947.

**** Molotov: loc. cit.

/(c) Formation

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(c) Formation of Korean provisional government: The United States Government proposed that representative provisional legislatures should be elected by universal suffrage in each zone as a means of constituting a national provisional legislature, to be made up of representatives selected from the legislature of each zone in proportion to its population.* The national provisional Legislature would then establish "a provisional government for a united Korea". The Soviet Government's view was that a provisional all-Korean People's Assembly should be constituted of representatives of democratic parties and organizations having 10,000 or more members, and which were known to "sincerely support the Moscow decisions and not be opposed to the Joint Commission or to the Allied Powers". Representation of the northern and southern zones in the Assembly was to be equal.

24. On 28 August 1947, the United States Government proposed in a letter to the Soviet Foreign Minister that the question of implementing the Moscow agreement should be referred forthwith to the Four Powers adhering to that agreement. The letter appended certain proposals for consideration by the projected Four-Power meeting.

25. In a letter to the United States Secretary of State, dated 4 September 19 the Soviet Foreign Minister announced refusal by the Soviet Government to participate in the proposed Four-Power discussion, and rejected the United States proposals regarding the establishment of a provisional Korean government. The United States proposal was deemed "inexpedient" inasmuch as "the Joint Commission is still far from exhausting all its possibilities for working out agreed recommendations, which is entirely possible". Emphasis was placed on the alleged suppression by American authorities of democratic organizations in south Korea, and on the view that the necessary condition for giving effect to the Soviet proposal regarding formation of a provisional all-Korean People's Assembly was "free and unfettered activity of democratic parties and organizations". It was considered that the United States proposals would "entail further separation in Korea since they provided for the creation of separate provisional legislative assemblies in southern and northern Korea", and thus that the "abnormal situation" whereby the country was divided into two zones would be consolidated.

Reference to the United Nations General Assembly of "The Problem of the Independence of Korea"

26. In his speech of 17 September 1947 to the 82nd plenary meeting of the General Assembly of the United Nations, the United States Secretary of State

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* Population of Southern (United States) zone: approximately 19 million; Northern (Soviet) zone: approximately 9 million.

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announced that the problem of the independence of Korea would be referred to the General Assembly for its consideration.

27. At the 84th and 90th plenary meetings of the General Assembly the Soviet representative objected to the inclusion of the Korean question in the agenda of the General Assembly, claiming that this involved a violation of the undertakings assumed by the United States under the Moscow agreement.

28. On 23 September 1947, the General Assembly agreed by forty-one votes to six (the Soviet Union and Slav States), with seven abstentions, to include on its agenda the problem of the independence of Korea.

29. The First (Political) Committee of the General Assembly considered the problem of the independence of Korea during its 87th and 94th meetings (28 October - 5 November 1947). Both the United States and the Soviet Union introduced proposals which would lead, in their opinion, to the solution of the problem. The United States proposals dealt mainly with the mode of elections and the setting up of a national government; the Soviet Union put emphasis on the consultation of Koreans in New York and the withdrawal of troops from Korea before the elections. There seemed to be so much agreement between the United States and Soviet positions on this question that the representative of Australia at the first meeting suggested a further private discussion between these two members.

30. Soon, however, the actual disagreements prevailed which, through apparently only a matter of sequence and emphasis, in the end proved to be substantive and unsurmountable.

31. The United States delegation agreed to consultation with Korean groups and leaders but objected to having this take place during the Assembly since, in their opinion, this was physically and practically impossible and was just another device to postpone the question for another year.

32. The Committee's majority sided with the United States delegation and decided that such consultation should take place in Korea, after the arrival of the Commission (forty votes to none with six abstentions, the Soviet Union and Slav states not voting).

33. An amendment proposed by the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic calling for consultation in New York was defeated (thirty-six votes to six with nine abstentions).

34. The United States delegation agreed to the necessity of the withdrawal of foreign troops but preferred to have this happen after the elections.

35. The Committee sided with the United States delegation and went on record as favouring the withdrawal of troops from Korea "as early as practicable and if possible within ninety days" after the establishment of a National Government.

36. The substantive discussion consisted for the greater part in a recapitulation of the work of the Joint Commission and an appraisal of the

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work of the occupying forces in Korea. Both the United States and the Soviet Union (and the Members who eventually sided with them) were more critical of the accomplishments of the other party than of their own, and both blamed the other for the breakdown of negotiations and the failure to reach an agreement on the spot.

37. The Committee finally adopted the United States proposal, as amended by China, India and the Philippines, with forty-six votes to nil, with four abstentions, the Slav bloc not voting.

38. The representative of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic announced that his country declined to participate in the work of the Commission as representatives of Korea had not been invited to attend the debate. He also objected to the composition of the Commission which he considered favourable to United States policy.

39. The General Assembly discussed the problem on 13 and 14 November 1947 (111th and 112th plenary meetings). The principal delegations repeated their arguments.

40. The United States proposal, now embodied in the report of the First Committee, was adopted by forty-three votes to none, with six abstentions, the Slav bloc not voting.

41. The Soviet proposal on the withdrawal of troops at the beginning of 1948, being re-introduced, was rejected by thirty-four votes to seven with sixteen abstentions.

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United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Nations Unies

ASSEMBLEE GENERALE

UNRESTRICTED

A/AC.18/20*
12 February 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

INTERIM COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

PROBLEM OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF KOREA

List of United Nations Documents

A. Request for inclusion of the item of the problem of the independence of Korea in the agenda of the General Assembly

A/BUR/85 - Request for the inclusion of two additional items in the agenda of the second regular session, 17 September 1947. (Item 2: The problem of the independence of Korea).

B. General discussion in the General Assembly

A/P.V./82 - Verbatim Record of the 82nd meeting of the General Assembly, 17 September 1947; addresses by the representative of the United States of America (pages 51-55).

A/P.V./84 - Idem. 84th meeting, 18 September 1947: address by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (page 96).

A/P.V./88 - Idem. 88th meeting, 22 September 1947: address by the representative of the United Kingdom (page 67).

C. Discussion in the General Committee and in the General Assembly of the inclusion of the item in the Agenda

A/BUR/SR.38 - Summary Record of the 38th meeting of the General Committee, 22 September 1947 (pages 4-5).

A/P.V./90 - Verbatim Record of the 90th meeting, 23 September 1947: addresses by the representatives of the Soviet Union (pages 56-61); Australia (pages 65 A-Z-67); United States of America (pages 77-80).

A/P.V./91 - Idem.- 91st meeting, 23 September: addresses by the representatives of China (pages 27-31), and the United Kingdom (pages 37-40).

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* First issued at Seoul as document A/AC.19/W.4.

/D. Proceedings

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D. Proceedings in the First Committee

1. Documents

A/C.1/195	-	Letter from the delegation of the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General (dated 22 September 1947), 26 September 1947.
A/C.1/218	-	Letter from the United States representative addressed to the Secretary-General and enclosed draft resolution, 17 October 1947.
A/C.1/218/Rev.1	-	United States of America revised draft resolution , 4 November 1947.
A/C.1/229	-	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: draft resolution, 28 October.
A/C.1/230	-	United States of America: amendment to draft resolution of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/C.1/229), 29 October 1947.
A/C.1/231	-	China: amendment to United States amendment (A/C.1/230) to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics proposal on Korea (A/C.1/229), 29 October 1947.
A/C.1/232	-	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: draft resolution, 29 October 1947.
A/C.1/233	-	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic: draft resolution, 30 October 1947.
A/C.1/234	-	Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic: amendment to the amendment of the United States of America (A/C.1/230) to the proposal of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/C.1/229), 30 October 1947.
A/C.1/235	-	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: draft resolution, 30 October 1947.
A/C.1/236	-	Philippines: amendment to the United States draft resolution (A/C.1/218/Rev.1), 4 November 1947.
A/C.1/237	-	India: amendment to the United States draft resolution (A/C.1/218/Rev.1), 4 November 1947.
A/C.1/238	-	China: amendment to the United States draft resolution (A/C.1/218/Rev.1), 4 November 1947.

2. Summary Records

A/C.1/SR.87 to 94 inclusive	-	Summary Records of the 87th to 94th meetings of the First Committee, 28 October to 5 November 1947.

/E. Proceedings

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E. Proceedings in the Fifth Committee

A/C.5/208 - United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea: report by the Secretary-General, 8 November 1947.

A/C.5/W.52 - Financial implications of the establishment of a United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea: report of the Fifth Committee, 11 November 1947.

A/C.5/216 - Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions: sixteenth report of 1947, Estimates for Temporary Commission on Korea (A/C.5/208)..., 13 November 1947.

A/C.5/SR.95 and 96 - Summary Records of the 95th and 96th meetings of the Fifth Committee, 10 November 1947 (pages 1-2), and 11 November 1947 (page 10).

F. Proceedings in the General Assembly on the reports of the First and Fifth Committees

1. Documents

A/447 - Report of the First Committee, 6 November 1947.

A/461 - Financial implications of the establishment of a United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea: report of the Fifth Committee, 11 November 1947.

A/477 - Report of the First Committee (A/447), Union of Soviet Socialist Republics draft resolution, 13 November 1947.

2. Verbatim Records of the General Assembly

A/P.V./111 - Verbatim Record of the 111th meeting of the General Assembly, 13 November 1947: addresses by the representatives of the Soviet Union, the United States of America and the Philippines (pages 101-166).

A/P.V./112 - Verbatim Record of the 112th meeting of the General Assembly, 14 November 1947: addresses by the representatives of China, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Panama, Poland, Norway and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic (pages 2-101).

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By NARS, Date

United Nations
GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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ASSEMBLEE GENERALE

UNRESTRICTED
A/AC.18/21*
12 February 1948
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

INTERIM COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

PROBLEM OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF KOREA

COMMUNICATIONS WITH SOVIET AUTHORITIES IN NORTH KOREA

During the seventh meeting of the Commission on 31 January 1948, the Principal Secretary informed the Commission about the action taken by the Secretariat with regard to communications with the Soviet authorities in North Korea. After the meeting, a memorandum was received as follows:

"31 January 1948

"MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SCHMIDT:

"I have been informed by the Headquarters of the United States Army Forces in Korea that the envelopes marked serially No. 2 to No. 6 inclusive, which you entrusted to me for delivery to the Soviet Commander, were presented by our liaison in Pyongyang. The liaison officer informed us that the Russians would neither sign for nor accept the letters transmitted by you.

(signed) JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U.S.A."

The above-mentioned envelopes marked 2 to 6 inclusive, contained the following documents:

No. 2 - Speech and broadcast by Mr. Menon, with covering note addressed to Guard Lieutenant General G. P. Korotkov, handed in on 23 January 1948.

No. 3 - Press announcements (Communique issued by Sub-Committee 2 and Press Release No. 16) concerning hearings of Korean personalities, with covering note addressed as above, handed in on 23 January 1948.

No. 4 - Same, addressed to General Kim Il Sung, Chairman of People's Committee of North Korea, handed in on 23 January 1948.

No. 5 - Press Release No. 17, concerning holding of discussions with political personalities of North and South Korea, and giving nine names of figures to be called, addressed to General Korotkov and handed in on 23 January 1948.

No. 6 - Same, addressed to General Kim Il Sung.

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* First issued at Seoul as document A/AC.19/17.

/In addition,

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In addition, the Principal Secretary received a note on the same day from Brigadier General Weckerling enclosing a memorandum of a conversation which took place between the American Liaison Officer, Major Costello, in Pyongyang and Major General G. I. Shanin, Chief of Staff, Soviet Headquarters, Pyongyang. The text of this memorandum follows:

"Following is a resume of discussion held with Major General G. I. Shanin at 1630 hours, 30 January 1948 (wordage is not exact). (Questions by liaison officers; answers by Major General Shanin).

Question: The liaison train is bringing a letter from the United Nations Commission in Seoul to the Commanding General, Soviet Forces. Do you want us to deliver the letter to you tonight?

Answer: There is no hurry in delivering the letters. You already know the Soviet Union's attitude toward the Commission which has already been given by Mr. Gromyko in his statement to the United Nations General Assembly and to the Chairman of the United Nations Commission on Korea.

Question: Do you see any possibility of unifying Korea?

Answer: In my opinion, it is possible.

Question: Do you think the Joint Commission is the agency which can provide such unification?

Answer: No, I do not feel that to be the proper agency, but feel it should be handled on a higher level.

Question: By that do you mean Marshall and Molotov?

Answer: Yes, that is the best way.

Note: The impression given by Major General Shanin was that the Soviet government, and particularly Soviet Forces in Korea, will have no dealings with the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea. Any decision or discussion on Korea will have to be at a very high level and by the United States and the Soviet Union.

(Report by Major Costello, American Liaison Officer, just returned from Pyongyang)."

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By NARS, Date

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Nations Unies

ASSEMBLEE GENERALE

UNRESTRICTED

A/AC.18/Agenda 5
16 February 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH-FRENCH

INTERIM COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

PROVISIONAL AGENDA OF THE FIFTH MEETING

to be held on Thursday, 19 February 1948, at 11:00 a.m.
in Conference Room 3 at Lake Success

1. Adoption of the agenda.
2. Problem of the independence of Korea: resolution of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea (document A/AC.18/16).

COMMISSION INTERIMAIRE DE L'ASSEMBLEE GENERALE

ORDRE DU JOUR PROVISOIRE DE LA CINQUIEME SEANCE

qui aura lieu le jeudi, 19 février 1948, à 11 heures,
salle de conférence 3, à Lake Success

1. Adoption de l'ordre du jour.
2. Problème de l'indépendance de la Corée: résolution de la Commission temporaire des Nations Unies pour la Corée (document A/AC.18/16).

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By NARS, Date

United Nations
GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Nations Unies
ASSEMBLEE GENERALE

UNRESTRICTED
A/AC.18/23*
16 February 1948
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

INTERIM COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

PROBLEM OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF KOREA

STATEMENT CONCERNING CO-OPERATION FROM THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES IN NORTH KOREA

adopted by the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea
at its tenth meeting, 6 February 1948

THE UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA HAS TAKEN NOTE OF THE FOLLOWING FACTS:

THAT the Commission was informed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 25 January 1948 that the attitude of the Government of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic in the matter of appointing a representative to the Temporary Commission on Korea remains the same as presented by the Ukrainian delegation at the second session of the General Assembly;

THAT a cable was received by the Secretariat of the Commission from the United Nations headquarters on 23 January 1948 quoting the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations, Mr. Gromyko, as follows:

> "In connection with your letter of 18 January 1948 transmitting the text of a letter from the Acting Chairman of the Commission on Korea, in which he expresses desire to visit the Commander of Soviet troops in Northern Korea, we find it necessary to remind you of the negative attitude taken by the Soviet Government towards the establishment of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea as already stated by the Soviet delegation during the second session of the General Assembly of the United Nations";

THAT the Commission requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations, on 16 January 1948, to remind the Government of the Soviet Union of the Secretary-General's letter of 24 November 1947

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* First issued at Seoul as document A/AC.19/29.

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drawing attention to paragraph 6 of the substantive part of the General Assembly resolution calling on Member States concerned to afford every assistance and facility to the Commission in the fulfilment of its responsibilities, and that no reply has been received from the Soviet Government either to the letter of 24 November 1947 or to the reminder;

THAT, up to date, the Commission has received no reply to the letter addressed to General Korotkov expressing the desire of the Acting Chairman of the Commission to exchange the appropriate courtesies with the officers commanding the armed forces in North and South Korea, which letter was despatched to North Korea by train on 20 January 1948, while the train which left Pyongyang on 30 January 1948 did not carry any message from the Soviet authorities in North Korea;

THAT efforts were made to deliver other communications from the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea to North Korea, but that the Soviet officials would neither sign for nor accept the communications transmitted by the Commission.

By NARS, Date

United Nations
GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Nations Unies
ASSEMBLEE GENERALE

UNRESTRICTED

A/AC.18/27*
17 February 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

INTERIM COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

PROBLEM OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF KOREA

QUESTIONS ON WHICH THE INTERIM COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY IS TO BE CONSULTED

Resolution adopted by the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea at its twelfth meeting, 11 February 1948

THE UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA,

HAVING RESOLVED to consult with the Interim Committee of the General Assembly;

RESOLVES that this consultation should take place on the following questions:

1. Is it open to or incumbent upon the Commission, under the terms of the General Assembly resolutions of 14 November 1947, and in the light of developments in the situation with respect to Korea since that date, to implement the programme as outlined in resolution II in that part of Korea which is occupied by the armed forces of the United States of America?

2. If not,

(a) Should the Commission observe the election of Korean representatives to take part in the consideration of the Korean question, as outlined in resolution I of 14 November 1947, provided that it has determined that elections can be held in a free atmosphere? and

(b) Should the Commission consider such other measures as may be possible and advisable with a view to the attainment of its objectives?

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* First issued at Seoul as document A/AC.18/34.

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY | ASSEMBLEE GENERALE

UNRESTRICTED

A/AC.18/28
19 February 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

INTERIM COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

PROBLEM OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF KOREA

STATEMENT OF MR. K. P. S. MENON, CHAIRMAN OF THE UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA, AT THE INTERIM COMMITTEE, ON 19 FEBRUARY 1948

Mr. Chairman:

As you are aware, the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea was created by the resolutions of the General Assembly dated 14 November 1947. You are also familiar with the circumstances that led to the creation of the Commission. They are clearly stated in a document, prepared by the Secretariat, called "Some basic facts concerning the problem of the independence of Korea".* A study of that document is essential for the understanding of the background of the Korean situation.

In pursuance of the resolutions mentioned above, the Commission has been at work for a little over a month in Korea - or, more correctly speaking, in South Korea. From the beginning the Commission had doubts whether they would be able adequately to discharge their mission if the co-operation of North Korea was not forthcoming. These doubts were intensified as a result of our observations and consultations in South Korea; and there came a point when we wondered whether it would not be detrimental to the ultimate interests of Korea, and indeed whether it would not be inconsistent with the terms of the General Assembly resolution itself, if we proceeded to carry out the programme, outlined in resolution II, in South Korea alone. It was at that point that we decided** to consult the Interim Committee in the light of developments, as provided in paragraph 5 of resolution II. A few days after that decision was taken the Commission defined the questions for consultation with the Interim Committee as follows:***

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* Document A/AC.18/22

** Document A/AC.18/16.

*** Document A/AC.18/27

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1. Is it open to, or incumbent upon, the Commission, under the terms of the General Assembly resolutions of 14 November 1947, and in the light of developments in the situation with respect to Korea since that date, to implement the programme, as outlined in resolution II, in that part of Korea which is occupied by the armed forces of the United States of America?
2. If not,
   (a) Should the Commission observe the election of Korean representatives to take part in the consideration of the Korean question, as outlined in resolution I of 14 November 1947, provided that it has determined that elections can be held in a free atmosphere? and
   (b) Should the Commission consider such other measures as may be possible and advisable with a view to the attainment of its objectives?

Before explaining the above questions, and expressing our own views thereon, I would like to describe at some length the development which necessitated this reference to the Interim Committee and, incidentally, to give a resume of the work which the Commission has accomplished so far. All the members of the Commission, with the exception of the delegate from El Salvador (who joined us later) and the delegate from the Ukraine (who has not joined us at all), arrived in Seoul in the second week of January; and we held our first meeting on the 12th. We had an unforgettable reception on our arrival in Seoul. The entire twelve-mile road from the airfield to the city of Seoul was lined with cheering crowds, who had been waiting there in the bitter cold for several hours, and were waving Korean flags and shouting slogans of welcome. A few days later we were given a great welcome at a mammoth meeting in the Seoul Stadium. We in India are used to such mass meetings; men like Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Nehru always drew large crowds; but I have never seen a spectacle like the great gathering which greeted us in the Seoul Stadium on a wintry, snowy day. It was a veritable sea of heads; and the number of spectators was estimated at about 200,000. Many had come from villages, far and near, having journeyed twenty miles or more in buses or in horse carts, or having trudged on foot. I mention this not because I want to give a picturesque touch to this statement, but because it had a certain political significance.

Under the resolutions we are concerned with the whole of Korea. Resolution I expressly gives us the right "to travel, observe and consult throughout Korea". Resolution II speaks of a "National Assembly"

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and a "National Government" which is to "take over the functions of Government from the Military Commands and civilian authorities of North and South Korea". We seized every opportunity to demonstrate in deeds as well as in words that our concern was with Korea as a whole and not with any part, or party, thereof. It was represented to us that the public function in the Seoul Stadium, to which I have just referred, was organized - some even said, engineered - by a certain Party which was dominant in South Korea and occupied positions of vantage. That was an exaggeration; no one could mistake the spontaneity of the welcome given to us; still, when it appeared that the "National Reception Committee", under whose auspices the meeting was held, consisted largely of the leading members of a certain Party, and that the chief organizer was none other than the Director of the National Police, the Commission decided that thereafter they would restrict their social engagements to the minimum lest they should be accused of any bias towards one party or other. It was not without a wrench that this decision was made; for the Koreans are naturally hospitable, and many of us, as individuals, accepted much hospitality from, and had private discussions with, men and women of all groups, cultural, political and official, Rightists, Leftists, and Middle-of-the-Road.

Our initial concern was to secure, if at all possible, the co-operation of the authorities in North Korea. Early in our deliberations the Commission authorized me to pay a courtesy call on the Commanding Officer of the Soviet forces in North Korea as well as on the Commanding Officer of the American forces in South Korea.* I sent a letter accordingly to General Hodge and General Korotkov;** and in view of the difficulties of getting into touch with General Korotkov the contents of the letter were also cabled to the Secretary-General of the United Nations to be communicated to Mr. Gromyko, with the request that it be transmitted to General Korotkov through the Soviet Government. We also asked the Secretary-General of the United Nations if he could again draw the attention of the Soviet Government to paragraph 6 of resolution II of the General Assembly, to which attention had already been drawn by the Secretary-General and no reply had been received, calling upon the Member States concerned to afford every assistance and facility to the Commission in the fulfilment of its responsibilities. At the same time, the Commission passed a resolution regretting the absence of the

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* Document A/523, Annex 5

** Ibid. Annex 6

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delegate from the Ukraine and stressing the importance of his participation, and forwarded it to the Secretary-General to be transmitted to the Ukrainian Government.

No reply has so far been received from General Korotkov to my letter intimating the desire of the Commission that I should pay him a courtesy call. Mr. Gromyko, however, in reply to the communication made to him by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, drew the attention of the latter to "the negative attitude of the Soviet Government towards the establishment of the United Nations Commission on Korea, as already stated by the Soviet delegation during the second session of the General Assembly of the United Nations".* The Ukrainian Government, in its reply, also reaffirmed their attitude which, they pointed out, was "the same as presented by the Ukrainian delegation at the second session of the General Assembly".** No reply has been received from the Soviet Government to the Secretary-General's letter, reminding them of paragraph 6 of the substantive part of the General Assembly resolution. Moreover, the efforts made to deliver certain communications from the Commission to North Korea have proved fruitless; the Soviet officials in North Korea would not accept the letters transmitted by the Commission.*** From these facts, the Commission regretfully drew the conclusion that it would not be possible for them to exercise, for the time being, the functions conferred upon them by the General Assembly in that part of Korea occupied by the forces of the USSR.****

Pending the receipt of a reply from the Soviet authorities, the Commission resolved itself into three Sub-Committees - Sub-Committee 1, under the Chairmanship of Dr. Djabi, delegate for Syria, for investigating how far, and how, a free atmosphere could be secured for elections in Korea; Sub-Committee 2, under the Chairmanship of Mr. Jackson, delegate for Australia, for interviewing Korean personalities and ascertaining the trend of Korean opinion from their oral as well as written statements; and Sub-Committee 3, under the Chairmanship of Senator Arranz, delegate for the Philippines, for scrutinizing electoral regulations in North and South Korea and reporting what modifications, if any, were necessary.*****

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* Document A/523, paragraph 8

** Ibid. paragraph 12

*** Document A/AC.18/21

**** Document A/AC.18/23

***** Document A/523, paragraphs 13-15 and Annex 12

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These three Sub-Committees have been doing extremely useful work. On weighing the evidence taken by these Sub-Committees, and in particular Sub-Committee 2, and the implications of the negative attitude of the Soviet authorities, the Commission felt that they could not proceed much farther unless those implications were fully explained to the Interim Committee and its advice obtained as to the course to be followed.

Before explaining the various alternatives which are open - or not open - to the Commission, I would like to make three general observations on the political situation in Korea. Firstly, the Korean people have been hankering after their independence and will not brook any further delay in its consummation. For centuries Korea was an independent State. Few States represented at this Committee can boast of so long and unbroken a period of independence as Korea has enjoyed. History shows that Korea can fight for freedom. One recalls how, at the end of the sixteenth century, Korea defeated that forerunner of Japanese imperialism, Hideyoshi, and taught him - and the Japanese - a lesson which they could not forget for three centuries, for it was not until the advent of the twentieth century that Japan again dared to attack Korea and, indeed, to annex her. Even during this dark period, the lamp of independence was not altogether extinguished. It continued to flicker in the hearts of men. It was carried by Korean leaders to lands, far and near, and kept burning in such countries as China and the United States of America. Occasionally, as in 1919, the flame of independence burst into a huge conflagration. It is interesting to note that at that time the light of non-violence, for upholding which Mahatma Gandhi lived and died, penetrated even to Korea. In the great rising of 1919, the demonstrators throughout Korea were advised:

Whatever you do
Do not insult the Japanese;
Do not throw stones;
Do not hit with your fists;
For these are the acts of barbarians -

words reminiscent of Mahatma Gandhi's precepts.

If the Koreans are tenacious of independence, they are equally tenacious of their unity. Nothing is more remarkable than the homogeneity of the Korean nation. They belong to the same race, speak the same language and are proud of the same traditions. We were told by a distinguished Korean who appeared before us that, until recently, the terms "North Korea" and "South Korea", or "North Korean" and "South Korean" were simply unknown. Providence meant Korea to be one. The North

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cannot live without the South, nor can the South without the North. The South is agricultural and the North is industrial; the South is the breadbasket of Asia, the North is a reservoir of power. The South grows paddy; the North has iron, coal, timber and hydro-electric power. Korea is thus indivisible, whether you look at the problem from an economic, political or historical point of view. Deep down in the heart of every Korean, whether in the North or in the South, is this longing for unity. I shall never forget the applause which issued from 200,000 persons when, in the course of my address in the Seoul Stadium on 15 January, I referred to the need for preserving Korean unity and said "Whom God hath joined together let no man put asunder".

Mr. Chairman, I crave your indulgence to make one more observation of a general nature before I pass on to the terms of reference to the Interim Committee. I do so because, in order to understand the Korean problem, a psychological as well as a political assessment of the situation is necessary. If Korea is keen on independence, she is also ready for it. I, as an Indian, should not use the phrase, "ready for independence". Our own independence struggle was conducted on the principle that no country is fit to judge whether another country is fit for independence. Independence is a nation's birth-right; and Korea must have it. But even if there were any standards for a country's fitness for independence, I feel Korea would satisfy them. We have heard different views expressed on this point. A high authority described Korea to us as "a decadent nation, without the slightest conception of political life"; while, on the other hand, we were told that Korea had "as great leaders as any country in the world".

The defects of Korean public life are mostly on the surface. There are scores of parties - the number was quoted to us as over 400 - with little discernible distinctions of political principle. There are bitter personal animosities between leaders who are comrades one day and rivals or opponents the next. Some of the leaders slide from left to right or right to left with remarkable agility. But these are not national characteristics, but rather the symptoms of an abnormal period when the people of Korea are not only uncertain of their independence but of their very survival as a unified nation. Moreover, the very multiplicity of parties shows that the Korean is an individual and cannot be dragooned, easily or for long, into any totalitarian pattern. I feel that, if only the Koreans are left to themselves - not merely in name but in reality - they will work out their own salvation and establish their own democratic government. They are certainly not less fitted to do so than the nation which lorded it over them for nearly half a century. That nation, too, is now being initiated into the principles of democracy

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observer can notice a difference between Japan under General MacArthur and Korea under General Hodge. In Japan one senses a mechanical, monotonous and almost uncanny acquiescence in military occupation; in Korea there is a restless, intuitive and all pervasive rebelliousness against military occupation. And it is essentially this which has caused General Hodge, the Officer Commanding the American forces, to be a target of attack from several sides, Rightist as well as Leftist. Indeed, he has even been denounced as a Communist! It is only one who knows General Hodge who can appreciate the full irony of this remark. Hodge-baiting, in fact, is a fashionable hobby in Korea; and I, for one, feel that it is a more healthy sign of democracy than MacArthur-worship in Japan.

I have dealt with these general aspects at some length, because I wish to make it clear that what has obstructed the progress of Korea to an independent state is not the existence of defects in the national temperament but rather the persistence of tension in the international situation. What has obstructed progress is the 38th parallel.

The division of Korea into two zones at the 38th parallel was originally a minor military decision. It has, however, continued to be a major political barrier in the way of the national independence of Korea. As Dr. George McCune has put it "the 38th parallel has become part of the long border line between the American and Soviet spheres around the globe". To Korea the results have been disastrous. To quote Dr. McCune again, "the Japanese had developed Korean economy on the basis of its resources as an integrated unit in which all parts were necessary to the development of the whole". But the 38th parallel has cut Korea into two and has disrupted its economic, no less than its political, existence. Hence, in order to re-establish the integrity of Korea, the Commission made special efforts to obtain at least the partial co-operation of the Soviet authorities in North Korea. When, as explained above, these efforts produced a negative result, the Commission took stock of the situation, in the light of the evidence which its Sub-Committees had gathered, in a three-day debate which took place on 4, 5 and 6 February. We considered the various alternatives open to us; and as none of them seemed altogether satisfactory to all the delegates, we decided by a majority to make this reference to the Interim Committee for their advice and guidance.

What are the alternatives open to us? Firstly, to go ahead with the programme, outlined in resolution II, in South Korea alone, that is to say, to observe elections, which will necessarily be confined to South Korea, and to facilitate the setting up of a Government in

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South Korea, to be recognized as the National Government of Korea. The second alternative is to observe elections for the limited purpose mentioned in resolution I, that is, for the purpose of consultation with the elected representatives of the people. The third alternative, which presented itself during the consultations of Sub-Committee 2, was to explore, or at least to take note of, other possibilities of establishing the national independence of Korea, such as a meeting of the leaders of the North and the South. And finally, there was still another alternative, namely, to express our inability to carry out our mission in the present circumstances and to return our mandate to the General Assembly.

The Commission was unanimous on one point, namely, in discarding the last of the above alternatives. We simply do not have the heart to throw up our hands or, to mix metaphors, to shake the dust - or the snow - of Korea off our feet. As one member of the Commission put it, the United Nations Commission was established "to right a great wrong". Or, to pass from an ethical to a commercial metaphor, Korea has had a raw deal. Over two years have passed since the war, in which the independence of Korea was one of the objectives, ended. But Korea still finds herself not only not independent, but divided. Even that administrative unity which she had possessed - or endured - under the Japanese regime is now gone. Distracted and disillusioned, Koreans of all shades of opinion have been approaching us and telling us that "The United Nations is our last hope". If this last hope, too, is shattered, Korea may blow up; and it may be the beginning of a vaster cataclysm in Asia and the world.

What, then, can the Commission do? Carry out the programme, laid down in resolution II, in South Korea alone? The central objective of that resolution is the establishment of a National Government. National elections are the means to this end; and the withdrawal of foreign troops "within ninety days, if possible" is to be the sequel. The kind of National Government contemplated by the resolution, is one which should "take over the functions of government from Military Commands and civilian authorities of North and South Korea". The Commission is of the view that such a Government cannot be established in the present circumstances.

The Commission sought to ascertain, through its second Sub-Committee, the attitude of the public towards the establishment of a separate government in South Korea, which might form the nucleus of a National Government. Judging from the broadcasts from Pyongyang, which

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certainly have not been lacking in vigour, the vocal sections in North Korea are against such a step and, indeed, against all the activities of the United Nations Commission. Day after day the Pyongyang Radio denounced the members of the Commission as "hirelings of the American dollar", "puppets consisting of henchmen of American imperialists, bent on converting Korea into an American colony", and "brokers, who want to fatten the pocket of the United States of America, as well as their own, by selling under false pretences the small nations of the world, including Korea". How accurately this elegant rhetoric reflects the voice of the people of North Korea we are unable to say, but we had no other means of ascertaining the trend of public opinion there except through the stream of refugees from North Korea, estimated at about two million, who were openly hostile to the regime there. In South Korea, the position is more complicated. Before proceeding to describe the position in South Korea, I shall give a brief account of the principal parties and leaders in the South.

As I have already mentioned, it is not easy to give a clear picture of political life in South Korea because of its shifting character. New political parties and movements emerge, and re-alignments of political forces occur frequently, and at times abruptly. We ourselves witnessed, during the last few days, the spectacle of a number of Leftist leaders, the Middle-of-the-Road leader and an important Rightist leader standing together and advocating a common course of action. For the sake of convenience, however, the parties in the South may be divided into three groups - the Rightists, the Moderates, and the Leftists. Among the Rightists, there are three main parties - the National Association for the Rapid Realization of Korean Independence, of which the Chairman is Dr. Rhee Syngman, or Dr. Syngman Rhee as he is generally known abroad; the Korean Independence Party under Mr. Kim Koo; and the Hankook Democratic Party under Mr. Kim Sung Soo. Of those parties, the National Association for the Rapid Realization of Korean Independence is not so much a political party as a combination of various societies and individuals, pledged to the early attainment of political independence under the magic leadership of Dr. Rhee Syngman, the first President of the Provisional Korean Government, established in Shanghai in 1919. The Korean Independence Party derives its strength for the most part from the personal magnetism of Mr. Kim Koo, another veteran leader, who helped to form the Provisional Government and continued to act as its head after Dr. Rhee went to the United States. He is credited with some notable exploits, such as the strangling with his bare hands of

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Captain Tsuchida, the Japanese who murdered the Korean queen, and the bombing in Shanghai's Hong Kew park in 1932, as a result of which the Japanese Commander-in-Chief, General Shiragawa, lost his life, Admiral Nomura, later Japan's ambassador to Washington at the time of Pearl Harbor, lost an eye, and Mamouru Shigemitsu, who signed the surrender of Japan aboard the Missouri, lost a leg. The political influence of these two leaders is re-enforced by their connections with certain Youth organizations of the Right which have strongly and, on occasion, violently championed their cause. Of the Rightist parties, the Hankook Democratic Party, of which Mr. Kim Sung Soo is the Chairman, has the most effective organization. It has the support of some of the largest land owners in Korea and, through its connections in rural areas, has been able to develop, particularly in recent months, a wide-spread net-work of organization. Although denied by the party leaders, allegations were made before Sub-Committee 2 that, in the provinces especially, the party's activities were directly or indirectly aided by members of the Korean police.

Of the Middle-of-the-Road groups, the most important is the National Independence Federation, organized by that scholar-statesman, Dr. Kim Kiusic, generally regarded as one of "the trinity" - the others being Dr. Rhee and Mr. Kim Koo - who have championed the cause of Korean independence all their lives. This Federation, which consists of fourteen political parties and fifty-one social organizations, has, as its objective, "the bringing together of all political parties, organizations and individuals in order to obtain democratic national unity both in name and in reality". Latterly, this objective has taken the form of advocating the unification of North and South Korea.

The major parties of the Left are the South Korea Labour Party (formerly the Communist Party), the Democratic National Peoples' Front, the Peoples' Republican Party and the Labouring Peoples' Party. Of these, the Democratic National Front is a broad federation of political parties, trade unions, farmers' and women's associations and cultural societies. Communist ideology has undoubtedly penetrated some of these parties but it would be unfair to dismiss them all, as some have roundly done, as tools for Communist domination. Unfortunately, we were unable to meet any important leftist leaders. The North was barred to us; and in the South they were mostly underground. However, in response to a request which emanated from the Chairman of Sub-Committee 2, General Hodge has agreed to afford protection, and immunity from subsequent harassment, to anyone who may care to appear before the Commission. The extreme Leftists, who are hardly distinguishable from the Communists, would have

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nothing to do with the Commission. They even staged a strike - to which I shall refer again later - to demonstrate their dissatisfaction with the Commission of the United Nations. Other Leftist parties have been watching our activities with interest, not unmixed with hope for a united Korea.

Of the parties described above, there are two which advocate the immediate setting up of a Government in South Korea, to be recognized by the United Nations as the National Government of Korea. These are the Society for the Rapid Realization of Independence, under Dr. Rhee Syngman, and the Hankook Democratic Party, under Mr. Kim Sung Soo. Whether or not they reflect the opinion of the majority of the people in South Korea on this point it is difficult to say with certainty. But it may safely be said that they represent a substantial section of organized public opinion in South Korea. These parties have one immeasurable asset, the prestige of Dr. Rhee Syngman. His is a name to conjure with in South Korea. By his age, his scholarship, his social charm, his friendship with President Wilson and his consistent and life-long championship of the cause of Korean freedom, he could have been the national leader of Korea in the sense in which Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is India's national leader. Pandit Nehru occupies, in every sense of the word, a central position in India's political life. Dr. Rhee, however, has been swung to what is known as the extreme right by the sudden intrusion of the Right-Left tussle into Korea, of which the 38th parallel is the sinister symbol. Dr. Rhee is too great a patriot to advocate, or to contemplate, the eternal division of Korea; but, as a realist, he feels that, in view of the adamant attitude of the Soviet authorities, the unification of Korea is impossible in the foreseeable future and that, for the present, it can only be achieved by the setting up of a separate government in South Korea, which should be recognized by the United Nations as the National Government of Korea. He thinks that, backed by the prestige and the support of the United Nations and by the power of at least a temporary "token force" of the United States, such a Government in South Korea, representing two-thirds of the population of Korea, will act as a magnet, rallying to its support all those elements, not only in South but in North Korea, which are not prepared to abandon Korea to the position of a Soviet satellite.

In one word, Dr. Rhee and his followers stand for a National Government in South Korea. Yet there are many parties and individuals who consider that "a National Government in South Korea" is a contradiction

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in terms. They think that a National Government set up in South Korea cannot be national in any recognized sense of the word. Geographically, it will exercise authority over less than half the area and about two-thirds of the population of Korea. Politically, it will inadequately reflect the general will, as the elections, leading to the formation of such a Government, are likely to be boycotted, not only in the North but by certain parties in the South as well. It was contended before Sub-Committee 2 that most of the loyal elements - that is, elements loyal to Korea - have migrated to the South. To think so, however, is to accept unequivocally the proposition that all Leftist elements are anti-national. There may be leftists who are anti-national, but, in Korea as elsewhere, the terms "communist" and "leftist" include a number of persons who are dissatisfied with the existing administration and the existing anomalies in such fields as land tenure.

If a government in South Korea cannot be national in a geographical or political sense, nor can it be national in a military sense, that is, in the sense that it can normally defend itself against aggression without foreign assistance. Dr. Rhee Syngman, however, takes a more optimistic view. As already stated, he has the burning conviction that the government in South Korea, recognized by the United Nations as the legal government of the country, will draw all reasonable elements, even in the North, to its support.

It has been suggested to the Commission that considerable opposition exists to the regime in North Korea. But it has not been possible for the Commission to gauge the possible extent of any such opposition. There is considerable disparity in the military strength of North and South Korea. No accurate figures are available of the North Korean army; estimates varied from 50,000, which was the figure mentioned by General MacArthur, to 800,000 (including 300,000 Korean Communist troops in Manchuria), mentioned by Dr. Kim Kiusic. General Hodge himself, than whom there can be no more competent person to express an opinion on this point, thinks that the number is round about 200,000. Compared to this the military strength in the South is negligible; the total defence force, including the police, the armed constabulary and the coast guards, is a little over 60,000. It has, however, been suggested that certain Youth Groups, operating in the South, can form the basis on which an army can be built up in South Korea.

Dr. Rhee's own opinion is that the military strength of the North is not as formidable as it sounds and that, once a National Government is established in South Korea, there will be large-scale desertions from

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generally be stated that those parties and leaders who are in favour of the establishment of a National Government in South Korea, are anxious that elections should be carried out as soon as possible; while those who are opposed to the formation of a separate Government in South Korea are also opposed to any elections which may result in such a Government being formed. Before Sub-Committee 2, not only the Leftist leaders, but the Moderate leader, Dr. Kim Kiusic, and even that Rightist leader, Mr. Kim Koo, voiced their unmistakable opposition to elections in South Korea. However, on the Korean New Year's Day, i.e., on 10 February 1948, at a convivial dinner party given by Dr. Victor Hoo, the Assistant Secretary-General, and attended by me, "the Trinity" - Dr. Rhee Syngman, Mr. Kim Koo and Dr. Kim Kiusic - met (which meeting was itself a phenomenal event) and Mr. Kim Koo and Dr. Kim Kiusic agreed that they would not object to separate elections in the South, in case the proposed conference of the leaders of the North and the South for the solution of the Korean problem, failed to materialize or did not succeed. I shall refer at greater length to this projected conference while discussing question 2 (b) under reference to the Interim Committee. How far Mr. Kim Koo and Dr. Kim Kiusic have committed their followers to the abandonment of their previous objections to separate elections in the South, it is difficult to say.

The Commission is not unanimous on the advisability of holding separate elections in the South. Two members of the Commission are of the view that there is no real distinction between elections under resolution I and under resolution II, and that elections could be held in South Korea alone, though the Commission must pause before they proceed to the next step, namely, the setting up of a separate Government as a result of these elections. Those delegates, of course, realize that, under the present circumstances, the Commission cannot "observe" elections in North Korea. They argued, however, that, "by a legal fiction", the elections, though in practice confined to South Korea, could be treated as "national elections". One of the members of the Commission put forward the idea that an election scheme, applicable to the whole of Korea, should be devised, that it should be applied in that zone where it was possible to do so, and that it should be left to the other zone to come into the scheme at its own will and pleasure. His argument ran as follows: Suppose there were "an act of God", an earthquake or a flood, which prevented elections from taking place in a certain district; would the elections in the rest of the State be therefore regarded as invalid? The answer is that the non-co-operation of the Northern authorities cannot be called an act of God. The essence of "an act of God" is its

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the North Korean army in case of a conflict with the South. In any case, he admits that the Government of Korea will need at least "a token force" of the United States to support it for some time to come. If that is so, it is doubtful whether the withdrawal of foreign troops, which is to be the final stage in the programme laid down in paragraph 4 of resolution II, can take place within the time contemplated by the General Assembly. In any case, doubts have been expressed whether the formation of a separate Government in South Korea, even if that Government is invested with the prestige of a National Government, will result in the unified independence of Korea; it is more likely to harden and perpetuate the existing division of Korea and precipitate the formation of a separate government in North Korea, for which preparations are already said to be afoot. This view was expressed by Dr. Kim Kiusic, the leader of the Moderate Group, as follows:

> "Any Korean who talks about a South Korean unilateral government will go down in history as a 'bad egg' because, once that term is used, the Communists in the North under the direction of the Soviet Union will establish what is called 'The People's Republic', or the 'People's Committee'. Then you will have two unilateral governments in this little space of something over 85,000 square miles. Not only that, but once such a thing occurs in history, it will go down forever, and it will be perpetuated; and then you are responsible, and we are responsible, for perpetuating the division of Korea into a Northern half and into a Southern half."

On the whole, most members of the Commission feel that the formation of a separate sovereign Government in South Korea under present conditions will not facilitate the twin objectives laid down in paragraph 5 of the resolution, namely, the attainment of the national independence of Korea and the withdrawal of the occupying troops. In any case such a Government cannot "take over the functions of government from the Military Command and civilian authorities of North and South Korea", as laid down in the resolution of the General Assembly, and cannot therefore be "a National Government", as envisaged in that resolution.

Opinion in South Korea is by no means unanimous on this point. During the hearings of Sub-Committee 2 the distinction between a separate election, leading to the formation of a National Government under resolution II, and an election in South Korea for purely consultative purposes in accordance with resolution I, was not raised. It may

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unpredictability. In the present case the attitude of the North towards any scheme of elections, prepared under the present circumstances, can be foretold with precision. Many would regard the non-co-operation of the Northern authorities not as an act of God but as an act of Godlessness. Such an act cannot be met by "a legal fiction"; it can only be met by further negotiations or by force.

If, then, it is not possible to hold national elections under resolution II, would it be at least possible to hold elections in South Korea for consultative purposes under resolution I? This question was examined in all its aspects by the United Nations Commission. One view was that such elections would serve no useful purpose, that they might raise false hopes regarding the possibility of establishing a National Government in the South and that they might stand in the way of a possible solution of the problem by means of a conference of the leaders between the North and the South. The other view was that elections had been promised in the South for a long time; that they were postponed, at first in view of the meetings of the Joint Soviet-United States Commission and afterwards in view of the arrival of the United Nations Commission; that the opposition to the elections, emanating from certain Rightist and Middle-of-the-road groups, was a recent development; that public opinion had for some time past been keyed up to the holding of elections and that if elections were further postponed the local authorities would be faced with an awkward situation which they would find it difficult to control. It is, of course, open to the United States authorities to hold elections under their own steam without the observation of the United Nations Commission; but if the Commission were to continue functioning in Korea it would be awkward for the Commission to stand idly by when elections were being held.

The Commission also considered the probable effects of such an election on the relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. One member was of the opinion that, in view of the paramount importance of improving, or at any rate not worsening, those relations, the Commission should take no positive step, but merely consult, observe and study the situation through its Sub-Committees until such time as a change in the relationship between the two Great Powers occupying Korea would make further action desirable, either through elections throughout Korea or in a part of Korea only. Another member felt that, in view of the impossibility for the Commission to consult the representatives of public opinion in North Korea, the Commission

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should consider its mission as terminated, and clearly indicate that the moral and historical responsibilities of its failure should be attributed to those Powers which prevented the legitimate realization of the aspirations of the Korean people. A contrary view was expressed by another member who pointed out that the proposed election for the purpose of consulting "the elected representatives of the Korean people" was in accordance with resolution I, the idea behind which was sponsored by the Soviet delegation themselves. Moreover, the emergence of elected representatives in the South would facilitate, rather than hinder, consultations between them and the representatives of the Northern zone and thus help the formation of a unified Government. The Commission was divided over the question of observing elections in South Korea under resolution I for consultative purposes. If the Interim Committee recommends that elections may be held under the observation of the Commission, the Commission would make it clear that such elections are for consultative purposes, and are not to be construed as the kind of elections which were contemplated in resolution II, and were meant to be the progenitor of a National Assembly and a National Government.

It will be noticed from question 24 (a), referred to the Interim Committee, that it contains an important proviso. The Commission is willing to observe elections "provided that it has determined that elections can be held in a free atmosphere". This is a point to which the Commission attaches the greatest importance. In this connection I may be permitted to quote a passage from my broadcast to the Korean people on 21 January 1948. "If the elections are to be of any value at all, they must be free and unfettered. They must faithfully reflect the will of the people. Not only must the electors be free to vote as they please at the elections, but there must be freedom for the candidates of all parties - Parties of the Extreme Right, Right, Middle, Left and Extreme Left - to put their views before the electorate on a free and equal basis. The Commission will insist on the observance of this elementary principle before, and at the time of, the elections. We would rather pack up and go home than be idle spectators of a faked election".

The whole question of ensuring a free atmosphere for the election is now under the consideration of Sub-Committee 1. The Commission is helpless in respect of North Korea where, it was alleged, civil liberties were severely curtailed. In South Korea, too, a mass of evidence was produced regarding restrictions on, or deprivation of, civil liberties.

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According to General Hodge, such restrictions as there were in South Korea were necessary, and inevitable, precautions against a continually recurring Communist conspiracy to subvert law and order in the South and to establish a Communist regime. During our own stay in Korea a general strike was declare for three days, from 7 February, by the so-called "South Korean all-out strike committee aginst the United Nations Commission on Korea". Among the demands presented to General Hodge by the Communists, were the immediate withdrawal of the United Nations Commission on Korea, the simultaneous withdrawal of the United States and the Soviet troops, the confiscation of land from land owners without payment and its free distribution to tenants, the nationalization of industries, the elimination of pro-Japanese traitors from the administration, the release of political prisoners and the redress of certain economic grievances. General Hodge informed me that during the general strike attacks were made on railways, power stations and telephone and telegraph lines. Fifty locomotives were damaged, six rail lines cut and one train derailed and overturned. The police were special targets of attack. Eleven policemen were murdered and seven injured. In addition, thirty-six civilians were killed and seventeen injured, but their political affiliations were not yet known. According to General Hodge this "all-out strike" fizzled out because the people of South Korea had little sympathy with the Communists and because the authorities had taken adequate precautions.

The Commission is not directly concerned with the problems of internal security. They fully realize that the first duty of any government worth the name is the preservation of law and order. What does concern the Commission is that all political parties, whatevor their views, should have freedom to carry on their legitimate political activities, especially before and during the elections, if elections are to be held at all. Fears were expressed, not by the Leftists alone, that elections in the South would be manipulated in the interests of a certain Party and that, unless remedial measures were taken, there would soon arise in the South the same situation as that said to be prevailing in the North. To some extent these apprehensions were supported even by the official witnesses, who appeared before Sub-Committee 2. While General Hodge dismissed the charge that South Korea is "a police State" as "sheer nonsense", the Chief Justice admitted the non-existence of habeas corpus in South Korea and the retention of Japanese laws, permitting arrest without warrant, and their possible effects on elections. "If you want to see a free election in Korea", said the Chief Justice, "this system should be corrected. If you

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leave this system as it is, a free election may be hindered. For instance, the police may want to interfere with a certain political party and they may violate the election rules, but they may make charges, for their own purposes, of suspicion of fraud, embezzlement, or larceny. They may arrest or detain a person three to five months, and it may not be only one person but a thousand people. They may even arrest ten thousand or fifty thousand people, and this may interfere with a free election. Since the Korean people are aware of this kind of system, it should be corrected and a court writ should be required". The Chief Justice said that such a provision could easily be furnished by means of a Military Government ordinance. He described as "exactly right" the following interpretation of the existing state of civil liberties: "...Any individual Korean is at the mercy of the police. He may be arrested at any time without a warrant of arrest, kept in jail for indefinite periods of time and without any law providing for his imprisonment to be reviewed by the court". This is a state of affairs which calls for redress; and I am glad to say that the military authorities and the Interim Government of South Korea have expressed their readiness to adopt all possible methods of ensuring free elections and have, in fact, issued preliminary instructions to that effect. Whether these instructions can be carried out without a change in the existing machinery is a matter which is engaging the serious attention of our Sub-Committee 1.

It should not be imagined that elections for consultative purposes would be a meaningless formality. It is true that the Commission has already held consultations with a number of important individuals and a great deal of information has been gathered. But elected representatives will have an authority and prestige, derived from the very fact that they were freely - I emphasize the word, freely - elected by the people. The existence of an elected body may facilitate a meeting with a similar elected body in North Korea for the purpose of the unification of Korea. It will also be of great assistance to the next or, if necessary, a special, session of the General Assembly, in case the Assembly finds it necessary to modify the resolution adopted last year, and devise a more practicable method of achieving the national independence of Korea. Moreover, these elections may be of help to the United States authorities in making any changes in the administration of South Korea in order to bring it more into harmony with the will of the people, freely expressed - I again emphasize the word freely - at the elections. Thus, though the elections contemplated in part 2 (a) of the questions put to the Interim Committee cannot result in the immediate establishment of a National Government, as contemplated in

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resolution II, still they can pave the way towards the establishment of such a Government, either through a Conference between the North and the South or, if such a Conference is wilfully blocked by interested parties or Powers, through such other measures as the Commission may recommend and/or the General Assembly may adopt.

I have so far discussed two alternatives on which the Commission has asked for the advice of the Interim Committee. A third alternative is whether the Commission should explore, or at least observe, certain other proposals which may be conducive to the unified independence of Korea. Since the arrival of the Commission in Korea, and perhaps as a result of their insistence on unity, there has been an increasing realisation among the leaders of Korea of the need for securing the unity, as well as the independence, of Korea, or, at any rate, of doing nothing which may jep jeopardise the ultimate unification of Korea. This realization has taken form in a proposal for a joint conference of North and South political leaders, with a view to the establishment of national unity and an independent Government for Korea. When such a proposal was first raised before Sub-Committee 2, its practical aspects were not elaborated upon. The plan, however, has since assumed shape and its terms are as follows:

(a) A political conference of selected representatives of North and South political parties;

(b) Restoration of civil rights for political offenders in North and South Korea;

(c) Cancellation or suspension of arrest warrants for political leaders;

(d) Freedom of speech, press, assembly and association to be made effective;

(e) Agreement to be reached by the two occupying Powers concerning the conditions and time of evacuation of troops.

This plan has received a large measure of support from many Leftist groups, from the Moderate group, headed by Dr. Kim Kiusic, and from an influential Rightist group headed by Mr. Kim Koo. In fact, the only Parties which were opposed to it were those known as the Extreme Rightists, headed by Dr. Rhee Syngman and Mr. Kim Sung Soo. But, at a private meeting of the three leaders on Korean New Year's Day, to which I have already referred, even Dr. Rhee said that he would not oppose this plan, provided it did not stand in the way of the elections, for which, he said, the people of South Korea were anxious. If this plan of a Conference between the leaders of the North and the South should be successful, elections in South Korea alone would prove unnecessary. If, however, the plan failed,

/Dr. Rhee

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Dr. Rhee was anxious that the elections should be held as early as possible and, in any case, not later than the first week of May, which was the last convenient date from the point of view of the agriculturists of Korea.

The Commission is unable to affirm positively that the plan will prove successful, but they have no hesitation in saying that it is well worth trying. Whether the decision to hold separate elections in South Korea will facilitate, or jeopardize, this plan is also a point on which the Commission is unable to express a definite opinion; much, of course, will depend on whether the elections are going to be held in a free atmosphere or not, If the fears entertained in various quarters regarding police intervention in the elections can be allayed, certain groups, now sceptical about elections, may reconsider their attitude and decide to participate in them; and in case the North-South Conference, now under consideration, proves abortive, a body, which may emerge from these elections, may find it possible and desirable to enter into consultations with the representatives of the North, even though those representatives may not have been elected under the observation of the Commission. Thus it may be possible to pursue alternatives 2(a) and (b) on parallel lines, namely, to proceed with the proposal for a North-South Conference and with the preparations for the holding of elections in the South, which, after all, may prove unnecessary, if the Conference agrees on a scheme for nation-wide elections and the setting up of a National Government. And this may yet result in a unified Government for all Korea. But this will require a spirit of restraint, generosity and statesmanship not only on the part of the leaders of local Parties but on the part of the Great Powers squatting on both sides of the 38th parallel. If this spirit is not forthcoming, the outlook is bleak, not only for Korea but for the Great Powers themselves and for the world.

Before I conclude I shall try to sum up what I have said. I have tried to give a picture of the political situation in Korea in the light of our observations and consultations. I have also indicated the Commission's own views on the points on which they have sought the advice of the Interim Committee. The Commission is unanimous in thinking that they must go on functioning as long as there is a shred of hope that a unified independent Government of Korea can be established with the goodwill of all concerned. The United Nations cannot afford to leave Korea in the air. The Commission is also all but unanimous in thinking that a separate Government, which may be established in South Korea, cannot be a National Government, as defined in the resolution of the General Assembly. On the question of elections, the Commission is divided. One or two members feel that the Commission could have gone on with the elections even without reference to

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the Interim Committee; others are opposed to any elections under the observation of the United Nations Commission. The majority are in favour of elections for consultative purposes. Though such elections cannot result in the immediate setting up of a National Government, it will be politically expedient, and administratively advantageous, to hold elections in South Korea, provided they can be held in a free atmosphere. The Commission also think that they should be entitled to take sympathetic note of any move for the unification of Korea by such means as a Conference between the leaders of the North and the South before, or after, the proposed elections in South Korea.

With these words I submit the Korean problem for the consideration of the Interim Committee. More than the fate of Korea hangs on it. If the Korean problem could be localized and solved in the light of one criterion and one only, namely, the good of the Korean people as a whole, not only would the United Nations earn the eternal gratitude of thirty million Korean - a hermit nation which has been thrust into the play of international forces through no fault of its own - but the Great Powers themselves, on whom a solution would finally rest, would emerge out of this episode with enhanced prestige in the eyes of the world and in particular in the eyes of those great Asian States who are members of this Commission and who represent more than half of the population of the world. It was only recently that three of those States attained independence. Mine was the last to do so, and it is my fervent hope, both as an Indian and as Chairman of the United Nations Commission, that this Committee may indicate a solution which will lead, at no distant date, to the emergence of another sovereign Asian Republic, Korea.

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United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Nations Unies

ASSEMBLEE GENERALE

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A/AC.18/28/Corr.1
19 February 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

INTERIM COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

PROBLEM OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF KOREA

STATEMENT OF MR. K.P.S. MENON, CHAIRMAN OF THE UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA, AT THE INTERIM COMMITTEE ON 19 FEBRUARY 1948

CORRIGENDUM

The following changes should be made in the text of Mr. Menon's speech distributed as document A/AC.18/28:

Page 8: In the last line of the page, after the word "Pyongyang" add ", the headquarters of North Korea,".

Page 11: In line 23, after the words "the sudden intrusion" add ", under foreign auspices,".

Page 12: In line 37, after the words "an army can be" add "quickly".

Page 16: In line 9, for the word "would" substitute "might".
In line 20, for "question 24(a)" substitute "question 2(a)" (English text only)

Page 21: In line 2, for the words "The majority are" substitute "There is a slight majority".

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United Nations
GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Nations Unies
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UNRESTRICTED
A/AC.18/28/Add.I
19 February 1948
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

INTERIM COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

PROBLEM OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF KOREA

STATEMENT OF MR. K.P.S. MENON, CHAIRMAN OF THE UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA, AT THE INTERIM COMMITTEE, ON 19 FEBRUARY 1948

ADDENDUM

On page 13 before the last paragraph, starting with the words "opinion in South Korea" add the following paragraphs:

"Incidentally, a recent news agency message from Seoul, said to be based on the statement of a 'highly placed United States military spokesman in Korea', appears to have caused some misunderstanding. The message spoke of some 'recent Soviet moves in Korea' and of the establishment of a puppet government which 'flouted international agreements, violated the Moscow decision and attempted to render the United Nations Commission in Korea impotent.' The message conveyed the impression that something sensational had recently happened in North Korea. On my arrival at the La Guardia Airfield, I was asked by a number of press correspondents whether I knew of Russia's latest move in North Korea. They told me that a government for Korea, with a distinct flag, had been established by the Russians in North Korea and that this government was prepared to take over South Korea as well. I expressed astonishment at this and said that the Commission was anxious to prevent any such development, for it would crystallize the existing division in Korea and render the unification of Korea more difficult than ever.

Actually, so far as we have been able to ascertain from United Nations officials in Seoul, there has been no recent change in the character of the regime set up in North Korea. In fact, it was set up before the United Nations Commission was even thought of and cannot therefore be said to have been designed 'to render the United Nations Commission impotent.'

I now turn to the question of elections."

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A/AC.18/Agenda 6
23 February 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH.
FRENCH

INTERIM COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

AGENDA OF THE SIXTH MEETING

To be Held on Tuesday, 24 February 1948, at 11.00 a.m.
in Conference Room 3 at Lake Success

1. Problem of the independence of Korea: consultation by the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea with the Interim Committee on the application of the General Assembly resolution of 14 November 1947 in the light of developments (documents A/AC.18/27, A/AC.18/28, A/AC.18/28/Add.1 and Corr.1)

2. Implementation of paragraph 2 (c) of the General Assembly resolution of 13 November 1947: resolution adopted by the Interim Committee on 9 January 1948 (document A/AC.18/9):

   (a) Proposal of Lebanon (document A/AC.18/15) and amendment thereto proposed by the Dominican Republic (document A/AC.18/30);

   (b) Proposal of Belgium (documents A/AC.18/18 and A/AC.18/19);

   (c) Joint proposals of China and the United States of America (documents A/AC.18/24 and A/AC.18/25).

COMMISSION INTERIMAIRE DE L'ASSEMBLEE GENERALE

ORDRE DU JOUR DE LA SIXIEME SEANCE

qui aura lieu le mardi 24 février 1948, à 11 heures,
Salle de conférence 3, à Lake Success

1. Problème de l'indépendence de la Corée: consultation de la Commission intérimaire par la Commission temporaire des Nations Unies pour la Corée sur l'application de la résolution de l'Assemblée générale du 14 novembre 1947 à la lumière des évènements, (documents A/AC.18/27, A/AC.18/28, A/AC.18/28/Add.1 et Corr.1).

2. Application du paragraphe 2 (c) de la resolution adoptée par l'Assemblée générale le 13 novembre 1947: résolution adoptée par la Commission intérimaire le 9 janvier 1948 (document A/AC.18/9):

   (a) Proposition du Liban (document A/AC.18/15) et amendement à cette proposition présenté par la République dominicaine (document A/AC.18/30)

   (b) Proposition de la Belgique (documents A/AC.18/18 et A/AC.18/19);

   (c) Propositions jointes de la Chine et des Etats Unis d'Amérique (documents A/AC.18/24 et A/AC.18/25)

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United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Nations Unies

ASSEMBLEE GENERALE

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A/AC.18/Agenda 8
24 February 1948
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH-FRENCH

INTERIM COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

AGENDA OF THE EIGHTH MEETING

To be held on Wednesday, 25 February 1948, at 10.30 a.m.
in Conference Room 3 at Lake Success

1. Problem of the independence of Korea: consultation by the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea with the Interim Committee on the application of the General Assembly resolution of 14 November 1947 in the light of developments: Continuation of discussion.
(documents A/AC.18/27, A/AC.18/28, A/AC.18/28/Add.1 and Corr.1, A/AC.18/31).

2. Implementation of paragraph 2 (c) of the General Assembly resolution of 13 November 1947: resolution adopted by the Interim Committee on 9 January 1948 (document A/AC.18/9):
   (a) Proposal of Lebanon (document A/AC.18/15) and amendment thereto proposed by the Dominican Republic (document A/AC.18/30);
   (b) Proposal of Belgium (documents A/AC.18/18 and A/AC.18/19);
   (c) Joint proposals of China and the United States of America (documents A/AC.18/24 and A/AC.18/25).

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COMMISSION INTERIMAIRE DE L'ASSEMBLEE GENERALE

ORDRE DU JOUR DE LA HUITIEME SEANCE

qui aura lieu le mercredi 25 février 1948, à 10.30 heures,
Salle de conférence 3, à Lake Success

1. Problème de l'indépendence de la Corée: consultation de la Commission intérimaire par la Commission temporaire des Nations Unies pour la Corée sur l'application de la résolution de l'Assemblée générale du 14 novembre 1947 à la lumière des évènements: Suite de la discussion.
(documents A/AC.18/27, A/AC.18/28, A/AC.18/28/Add.1 et Corr.1, A/AC.18/31).
2. Application du paragraphe 2 (c) de la resolution adoptée par l'Assemblée générale le 13 novembre 1947: résolution adoptée par la Commission intérimaire le 9 janvier 1948 (document A/AC.18/9):
   (a) Proposition du Liban (document A/AC.18/15) et amendement à cette proposition présenté par la République dominicaine (document A/AC.18/30);
   (b) Proposition de la Belgique (documents A/AC.18/18 et A/AC.18/19);
   (c) Propositions jointes de la Chine et des Etats Unis d'Amérique (documents A/AC.18/24 et A/AC.18/25).

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United Nations
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A/AC.18/31
24 February 1948
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

INTERIM COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

PROBLEM OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF KOREA

CONSULTATION BY THE UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA WITH THE INTERIM COMMITTEE ON THE APPLICATION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION OF 14 NOVEMBER 1947 IN THE LIGHT OF DEVELOPMENTS

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: DRAFT RESOLUTION

WHEREAS the Chairman of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, accompanied by the Assistant-Secretary-General, consulted the Interim Committee on the following questions:

"1. Is it open to or incumbent upon the Commission, under the terms of the General Assembly resolutions of 14 November 1947, and in the light of developments in the situation with respect to Korea since that date, to implement the programme as outlined in resolution II in that part of Korea which is occupied by the armed forces of the United States of America?

2. If not,

(a) Should the Commission observe the election of Korean representatives to take part in the consideration of the Korean question, as outlined in resolution I of 14 November 1947, provided that it has determined that elections can be held in a free atmosphere? and

(b) Should the Commission consider such other measures as may be possible and advisable with a view to the attainment of its objectives?"

THE INTERIM COMMITTEE,

BEARING in mind the views expressed by the Chairman of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea;

DEEMING it necessary that the programme set forth in the General Assembly resolutions of 14 November 1947 be carried out and as a necessary step therein that the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea proceed with the observance of elections in all Korea, and if that

/is impossible,

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is impossible, in as much of Korea as is accessible to it; and

Considering it important that the elections be held to choose representatives of the Korean people with whom the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea may consult regarding the prompt attainment of freedom and independence of the Korean people, which representatives, constituting a National Assembly, may establish a National Government of Korea;

RESOLVES

That in its view it is uncumbent upon the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, under the terms of the General Assembly resolution of 14 November 1947, and in the light of developments in the situation with respect to Korea since that date, to implement the programme as outlined in Resolution II, in such parts of Korea as are accessible to the Commission.

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY | ASSEMBLEE GENERALE

UNRESTRICTED
A/AC.18/Agenda 9
25 February 1948
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH-FRENCH

INTERIM COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

AGENDA OF THE NINTH MEETING

To be held on Thursday, 26 February 1948, at 10.30 a.m.
in Conference Room 3 at Lake Success

1. Problem of the independence of Korea: consultation by the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea with the Interim Committee on the application of the General Assembly resolution of 14 November 1947 in the light of developments.
(documents A/AC.18/27, A/AC.18/28, A/AC.18/28/Add.1 and Corr.1, A/AC.18/31, A/AC.18/32).
2. Implementation of paragraph 2 (c) of the General Assembly resolution of 13 November 1947: resolution adopted by the Interim Committee on 9 January 1948 (document A/AC.18/9):
   (a) Proposal of Lebanon (document A/AC.18/15) and amendment thereto proposed by the Dominican Republic (document A/AC.18/30);
   (b) Proposal of Belgium (documents A/AC.18/18 and A/AC.18/19);
   (c) Joint proposals of China and the United States of America (documents A/AC.18/24 and A/AC.18/25).

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COMMISSION INTERIMAIRE DE L'ASSEMBLEE GENERALE

ORDRE DU JOUR DE LA NEUVIEME SEANCE

qui aura lieu le jeudi, 6 février 1948, à 10.30 heures
Salle de conférence 3, à lake Success

1. Problème de l'indépendence de la Corée: consultation de la Commission intérimaire par la Commission temporaire des Nations Unies pour la Corée sur l'application de la résolution de l'Assemblée générale du 14 novembre 1947 à la lumière des évènements.
(documents A/AC.18/27, A/AC.18/28, A/AC.18/28/Add.1 et Corr.1, (A/AC.18/31, A/AC.18/32).
2. Application du paragraphe 2 (c) de la résolution adoptée par l'Assemblée générale le 13 novembre 1947: résolution adoptée par la Commission intérimaire le 9 janvier 1948 (document A/AC.18/9):
   (a) Proposition du Liban (document A/AC.18/15) et amendement à cette propcsitien présenté par la République dominicaine (document A/AC.18/30);
   (b) Proposition de la Belgique (documents A/AC.18/18 et A/AC.18/19);
   (c) Propositions jointes de la Chine et des Etats Unis d'Amérique (documents A/AC.18/24 et A/AC.18/25).

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY | ASSEMBLEE GENERALE

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A/AC.18/32
25 February 1948
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

INTERIM COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

PROBLEM OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF KOREA

CONSULTATION BY THE UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA WITH THE INTERIM COMMITTEE ON THE APPLICATION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION OF 14 NOVEMBER 1947 IN THE LIGHT OF DEVELOPMENTS

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: EXPLANATION OF THE SUGGESTIONS MADE TO THE INTERIM COMMITTEE DURING ITS EIGHTH MEETING ON 25 FEBRUARY 1948, PREPARED IN RESPONSE TO A REQUEST OF THE COMMITTEE

NOTE: This paper is drafted in a form in which it could be approved if the draft resolution submitted as document A/AC.18/31 is adopted by the Interim Committee.

The Interim Committee decided to answer in the affirmative the first question propounded to it by the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, having in mind the following considerations in addition to those stated in the resolution whereby it expressed its views:

1. The elections to be observed by the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea should be held in a free atmosphere wherein the democratic rights of freedom of speech, press, and assembly would be recognized and respected. In this connection the Interim Committee took note of the assurance given by the representative of the United States that authorities of the United States in Korea would co-operate to the fullest extent to that end.

2. The National Assembly to which representatives are to be elected would be a stage in the formation of a Korean Government, the form of which is to be determined by the Korean people themselves. In reaching this conclusion, the Interim Committee noted that the representatives constituting the National Assembly would be entirely free to consult with the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea and to carry on such negotiations as they wished with any other Korean groups which might not have participated in the elections, regarding the form of government to be established and the participation of those groups therein. The Interim Committee entertained the hope

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that in these consultations and negotiations, the Korean representatives in the National Assembly would be able to secure through their efforts the full co-operation in their government of all Koreans. The Interim Committee was confident that all peaceful methods of persuasion would thus be used to the greatest possible extent for the attainment of Korean unity.

3. The Interim Committee recognized that the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea itself has the authority and discretion to discharge its duties in Korea wherever and to the extent that circumstances permit.

Certain representatives expressed views which differed from those embodied in the resolution adopted by the Committee. These views may be summarized as follows:

1. In the light of the "negative attitude" of the Soviet Union, doubt was expressed as to whether the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea could properly hold elections in South Korea alone within the strict legal interpretation of the General Assembly resolution. A variation of this view was that elections for consultative purposes only could be held.

2. Doubt was further raised concerning the competence of the Interim Committee to express a view which might be regarded as an interpretation of the General Assembly resolution.

3. It was also suggested in view of developments that the whole matter should be referred to a special session of the General Assembly.

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Summary Record

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United Nations
GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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ASSEMBLEE GENERALE

UNRESTRICTED
A/AC.18/SR.5
20 February 1948
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

INTERIM COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE FIFTH MEETING

Lake Success, New York
Thursday, 19 February, 1948 at 11 a.m.

Chairman: Mr. L. PADILLA NERVO (Mexico)

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

The CHAIRMAN stated that the Secretary-General had been in communication with the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea with regard to its request to consult the Interim Committee, and that, in order to expedite the work of the Temporary Commission, the date of the Interim Committee's meeting had been advanced from 24 February to 19 February. The agenda included only one item -- the Problem of the Independence of Korea: resolution of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, (document A/AC.18/16).

The Chairman observed that in seeking to consult with the Interim Committee the Temporary Commission had acted in accordance with paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution II of 14 November 1947. The most precise way of stating the problem was to adhere to the wording of the General Assembly resolution and that of the resolution adopted by the Temporary Commission on 6 February 1948, namely, "Consultation by the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea with the Interim Committee of the General Assembly on the application of the General Assembly resolution of 14 November 1947 in the light of developments."

The agenda was adopted.

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PROBLEM OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF KOREA: RESOLUTION OF THE UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

On the invitation of the Chairman, Mr. K.P.S. Menon, Chairman of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, and Mr. Victor Hoo, Assistant Secretary-General, took their places at the Committee table.

Mr. MENON (Chairman of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea) made a statement on the situation in Korea and on the work of the Temporary Commission.

He also introduced and explained the following questions which the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea had decided to place before the Interim Committee, (document A/AC.18/27).

1. Is it open to or incumbent upon the Commission, under the terms of the General Assembly resolutions of 14 November 1947, and in the light of developments in the situation with respect to Korea since that date, to implement the programme as outlined in resolution II in that part of Korea which is occupied by the armed forces of the United States of America,

2. If not,

(a) Should the Commission observe the election of Korean representatives to take part in the consideration of the Korean question, as outlined in resolution I of 14 November 1947, provided that it has determined that elections can be held in a free atmosphere? and

(b) Should the Commission consider such other measures as may be possible and advisable with a view to the attainment of its objectives?

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The full text of Dr. Menon's statement is contained in documents A/AC.18/28 and Addendum 1.

The CHAIRMAN said it was not the duty of the Interim Committee to engage in a full debate on the problem of the independence of Korea, but rather to restrict its consideration to the specific questions set out by the Temporary Commission in its resolution of 11 February.

Mr. SOUSA GOMEZ (Brazil) proposed that further consideration be adjourned until Tuesday, 24 February 1948, in view of the serious and complex nature of the question before the Interim Committee, and in order to give representatives an opportunity of studying the statement of Mr. Menon.

Mr. CHAMOUN (Lebanon) suggested that an afternoon meeting might be held so that representatives could put questions to Mr. Menon with a view to clarifying certain aspects of the matter.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that in accordance with rule 38 of the rules of procedure of the Committee, the Brazilian proposal could not be discussed but must be immediately voted upon.

The proposal for adjournment to Tuesday 24 February at 11 a.m. was adopted by thirty-seven votes to one.

Mr. JESSUP (United States of America) explained that in view of the urgency of the question before the Committee he had voted for the proposal with reluctance. He had done so only because he realized that representatives would wish to study Mr. Menon's report, and not because of any doubt that the Temporary Commission

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should proceed to carry out the task outlined by the General Assembly.

Mr. PEARSON (Canada) thought it unfortunate that the discussion had been postponed until the following Tuesday. While it was true that the report required study, it was also true that the main issues had been before the Interim Committee for some time. He was of the opinion that it should have been possible to continue the discussion at once.

Mr. CHAMOUN (Lebanon) did not think that Tuesday 24 February was a good time to continue the discussion, as it left so little margin before 1 March, the date set for the elections.

Mr. VITERI LAFRONTE (Ecuador) had voted against the proposal because he thought the Interim Committee should have proceeded with its work at once.

Mr. MATIENZO (Bolivia) had supported the proposal because it was necessary to give representatives time to study the statement.

The CHAIRMAN observed that the Interim Committee had taken a decision for adjournment and he regretted that he could not now reopen the subject. The Interim Committee would meet again to consider this matter at 11 a.m. on Tuesday, 24 February 1948.

The meeting rose at 1.10 p.m.

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY | ASSEMBLEE GENERALE

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A/AC.18/SR.6
26 February 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

INTERIM COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE SIXTH MEETING

Lake Success, New York
Tuesday, 24 February 1948, at 11 a.m.

Chairman: Mr. L. PADILLA NERVO (Mexico)

OPENING OF THE MEETING

The CHAIRMAN recalled that, at its fourth meeting on 9 January 1948, the Interim Committee had adjourned until 24 February, on which date any proposals which had been submitted concerning the implementation of paragraph 2(c) of the General Assembly resolution of 13 November 1947 were to be considered. In the meantime, however, the Interim Committee had been convened on 19 February to consider the request made by the Temporary Commission on Korea for consultation in the light of developments, and had heard an exhaustive statement on the situation by Mr. K. P. S. Menon, Chairman of the Temporary Commission. This same item had been placed first on the agenda of the present meeting, and the Committee would proceed to its consideration.

NOTE: Corrections of this summary record provided for in the rules of procedure should be submitted in writing within the prescribed period to Mr. Delavenay, Director, Editorial Division, Room CC-87, Lake Success. Corrections should be accompanied by or incorporated in a letter written on headed notepaper and enclosed in an envelope marked "Urgent" and bearing the appropriate symbol number.

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PROBLEM OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF KOREA: CONSULTATION BY THE UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA WITH THE INTERIM COMMITTEE ON THE APPLICATION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION OF 13 NOVEMBER 1947 IN THE LIGHT OF DEVELOPMENTS

Mr. JESSUP (United States of America), after paying tribute to the judicial spirit and fine impartiality of Mr. Menon's address, drew attention to the specific questions before the Committee, contained in document A/AC.18/27. The Interim Committee was not asked to enter into a full debate on the question of the independence of Korea, but to consider those questions.

The General Assembly resolution of 14 November 1947 stated clearly the objective of the United Nations with regard to Korea, which was to restore to the Korean people their freedom and independence. Since the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics had declared that to be also the objective of its own resolution presented to the General Assembly, and which had been accepted in principle though not in the exact form in which it had been presented, the United States delegation could not understand why the USSR opposed the decision of the General Assembly and refused to allow the Temporary Commission on Korea to exercise its functions in that zone of Korea which was under USSR occupation.

The United States had no desire to perpetuate the arbitrary division of Korea along the line of the 38th parallel, which was a fortuitous division resulting from the war. It urged, as it had urged in the General Assembly, that a National Assembly representing all Korea should be elected by the people of Korea on the basis of population. Fortunately that election could be carried out in that part of the country occupied by the United States forces, which contained two-thirds of the population. As an indication of the readiness of the

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United States authorities to cooperate in putting into effect the will of the United Nations, Mr. Jessup quoted a public statement made on 24 January 1948 by General Hodge, who commanded the United States occupation forces in Korea, to the effect that the United States fully supported the declaration of the Chairman of the Temporary Commission on Korea regarding the necessity of a free atmosphere for the election and that the United States Command in Korea would lend all possible assistance. Three days later, General Hodge had issued a special order to the Provincial Governors and the Mayor of Seoul reiterating the policy of the United States Government that the rights of freedom of speech, press and assembly, particularly during the period of preparation for the election be recognized, respected and safeguarded.

Continuing, Mr. Jessup outlined the series of events which had led to the adoption of the General Assembly resolution, from the Cairo Declaration of 1943, to which the USSR had agreed at Potsdam in 1945, to the request of the United States Government to have the problem of Korean independence placed upon the agenda of the General Assembly at its second session in 1948. It was only after that request had been made that the USSR delegation had proposed the simultaneous withdrawal of USSR and United States troops from Korea, to which the United States Government had replied that such a withdrawal should follow the establishment of a single independent Korean Government.

Throughout that whole period, the policy of the United States towards Korea had been based upon the objectives of establishing a self-governing, sovereign Korea, ensuring that the national government so established should be fully representative of the freely expressed will of the Korean people, and assisting the Koreans to establish a sound economy

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and an adequate educational system as the basis of an independent, democratic State. The United States had never lost sight of the fact that Korea was a liberated and not a conquered country.

The Temporary Commission on Korea had asked for consultation with the Interim Committee; such a request was in accordance with the General Assembly resolution, which authorized the Commission to consult with the Interim Committee "in the light of developments". Was there, however, anything in those developments which could not have been foreseen? The Commission had duly gone to Korea, and although one member, namely, the member from the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, had declined to take his place on the Commission, that action was not unexpected in view of the attitude of the Ukrainian delegation at the second session of the Assembly. Secondly, the fact that consultations between the Commission and individual Korean leaders had revealed a certain lack of unanimity among the latter concerning the methods of establishing an independent government could not be considered unexpected; the operation of every democratic government revealed the same phenomenon. In the third place, the difficulties mentioned by the Chairman of the Commission as arising out of the occupation of South Korea by military forces of the United States did not constitute an unexpected development. The United States had never claimed perfection in the administration of its zone in Korea, as was borne out by the statement of Mr. Dulles in the First Committee of the General Assembly on 4 November 1947. A fourth development which could not have been unforeseen was the "negative attitude" of the USSR Government; that attitude had already been obvious at an early stage in the debates in the First Committee and the General Assembly.

The United States fully associated itself with the statement made by the Chairman of the Temporary Commission on Korea at a

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mass meeting in Seoul, that without unity there could be no independence. Indeed, it had diligently sought to secure such unity by means of conversations with the USSR, but to no avail. Difficulties had invariably arisen on the question of which Korean organizations should participate in the consultations concerning the political future of Korea, the United States maintaining the view that a democratic government was one freely elected by the people, while the USSR refused to allow joint consultations with any political party which had at any time voiced opposition to trusteeship for Korea. Nor did Four-Power consultation offer a solution, since such a method, suggested by the United States, had met with USSR opposition. The United States Government hoped that the efforts of the Korean people themselves might help to achieve unity, but it felt that such efforts would be more likely to succeed if backed by the authority of a government elected under United Nations observation by two-thirds of the people of Korea.

The statement of the Chairman of the Commission had implied that some members of the Commission thought that resolutions I and II were separable. Mr. Jessup wished to point out that the two resolutions had been presented together and adopted by a single vote, and that nothing in the legislative history of the discussions in the General Assembly and its Committees supported the theory that they were separable. They must be considered as a single plan, envisaging one election. Indeed, resolution II said that the Commission should "facilitate and expedite the fulfilment of the foregoing programme", which obviously referred to the complete programme contained in resolutions I and II.

In the opinion of the United States delegation, it was incumbent on the Commission to proceed with the task allotted to it. He would therefore suggest the following course of action,

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The Commission on Korea might decide, in consultation with the occupying authorities, upon an election law and procedures, designate the voting areas, and fix the date for the election. Since it was recognized that the Commission and its staff was not large enough to observe the elections in all areas simultaneously, it might announce that elections would be observed seriatim, perhaps starting in the South and working towards the North. The Commission might immediately announce that the purpose of the election was to choose representatives to constitute a National Assembly, with which the Commission might consult with regard to the prompt attainment of freedom and independence for the Korean people and which might establish a National Government of Korea.

The Commission might then proceed to observe the elections. It might be hoped that it would not be obstructed in its work when it reached the 38th parallel, but even if that should prove to be the case, two-thirds of the Korean people would have elected their proportional share of the National Assembly. One-third of the people would have been denied the opportunity of electing their own representatives to the Assembly, and the Korean people and the whole world would know who had denied them that opportunity. Nevertheless, a Korean National Assembly would exist, would be in a position to consult with the Commission on the establishment of a National Government of Korea, as envisaged in the General Assembly resolution, and might be able to negotiate with Koreans in the North regarding their participation in the National Government.

In conclusion, Mr. Jessup pledged the cooperation of the United States in the fulfilment of all parts of the General Assembly resolution. The views of the United States delegation,

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which were embodied in the draft resolution he was presenting (document A/AC.18/31), were that the first question put to the Interim Committee should be answered in the affirmative, thereby leaving no need for an answer to the second question.

Mr. TSIANG (China), sketching briefly the past history of Korea, stated that the Chinese Government regarded the establishment of an independent and united Korea as a matter of the greatest importance, which would serve the highest interests of the whole world. Despite the many declarations and agreements concerning Korea during and after World War II, the situation in Korea had resulted in a deadlock, which had caused the United States to place the question of Korean independence before the General Assembly.

The Temporary Commission on Korea had given as its chief reason for consulting the Interim Committee the "negative attitude" of the USSR authorities with regard to the work of the Commission. That, however, was no new development; such an attitude had been made clear in both the First Committee and the General Assembly. He could not, therefore, subscribe to the view that the negative attitude of the USSR could be advanced as a reason for changing the action contemplated in the General Assembly resolution.

Mr. Tsiang paid tribute to the statement of the Chairman of the Commission, which had shown a sympathetic understanding of the legitimate aspirations and noble qualities of the Korean people and had stressed their desire for unity. He shared the feelings of the Commission that nothing should be done to crystallize the division between North and South Korea, which had not existed until the Powers had established the artificial line of the 38th parallel. He saw no prospect, however, of that

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division disappearing of itself, and if, therefore, the Commission were to allow that division to prevent it from taking action, it would be tantamount to an acceptance and approval of the division of Korea into North and South. That would be to accept defeat, to sacrifice the deepest interests of the Korean people, and to perpetuate a great source of danger to peace.

In his opinion, the Commission should proceed with the elections envisaged in the General Assembly resolution, making it clear to the whole world that the participation of the people of Northern Korea was desired, and that if they were prevented from participating at the present time, they would be welcome at any later time. The Commission should encourage all possible consultations between leaders from North and South, both before and after the elections.

A government created through a free election would certainly be regarded by the people of Korea as their national government, and time would work in favour of such a government. Although it was hoped that Korea might, by one step, achieve freedom and unity, history had shown that it was often the fate of a nation to achieve unity through a succession of steps. Meanwhile, he wished to make it clear that the Chinese Government had no desire to see a national government of Korea adopt an anti-Soviet policy, but hoped rather that it would cultivate the most friendly relations with the USSR.

To sum up, the Chinese delegation felt that it was incumbent upon the Temporary Commission on Korea to implement the programme outlined in resolution II wherever the circumstances in Korea permitted.

Mr. MATIENZO (Bolivia) said that nations which aspired

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to see the Organization acquiring political force and moral ascendency on a legal basis should adjust their actions to Article 2, paragraph 5, of the Charter. The members of the Committee were in a privileged position which allowed them to observe the fact that the machinery of international organization did not function as it should. They should not pass by in silence, but should express their principles and ideas.

No situation was more representative than that in Korea. He paid a tribute to the Chairman of the Temporary Commission for his admirable speech at the previous meeting. The general impression given by the speech was one of perplexity that a problem which was rather human than political should encounter obstacles that were illogical and unjustified. The question should be examined from the point of view of its general implications for the United Nations. In the first phase, the possibilities open to the Interim Committee were limited, since it was empowered only to make recommendations to the General Assembly.

One view was that the Temporary Commission had the power to carry out the programme provided for in the second part of the General Assembly resolution in that area of Korea occupied by the United States, and that it should do so. He commended the correctness of the procedure followed by the United States authorities, which had of their own initiative indicated that solution, accepting the ex officio mediation of the United Nations in an attempt to achieve impartiality in guaranteeing democratic processes in Korea. He could not avoid contrasting the attitude of the USSR authorities, which had so far refused to reply to a cordial and courteous message from the Chairman of a Commission appointed by a majority of the Members of the

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United Nations.

Passing from the particular to the fundamental, he was not entirely satisfied that the holding of elections for constituting an Assembly would be in conformity with the resolution of 14 November, which expressed the desire to assist Korea to achieve independence, bearing in mind the unity and the political aspirations of the country. That initial step towards independence would be in accordance with democratic principles, inasmuch as South Korea was inhabited by two-thirds of the total population.

The Committee was in danger of finding itself in an impasse, and it would be neither wise nor correct to neglect the opinion of those best qualified to give advice. The Chairman of the Temporary Commission was in the best position to appreciate the aspirations of the Korean people.

From the general point of view of the interests of the United Nations, he would refer to one of the gravest and most persistent facts - the obstruction of Commissions appointed by the United Nations to deal with international problems in various parts of the world. The international situation was delicate, and even dangerous, and could not be allowed to remain as it was. It was quite contrary to international law and order that resolutions approved by three-fourths of the Members of the General Assembly should become a dead letter by the action of a minority claiming acquired rights.

No means were provided by which a majority could oblige Members to carry out resolutions of the United Nations. A more general and fundamental problem consequently arose: whether resolutions approved by a majority of the Members of the United Nations should be considered as having the same legality and

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juridical force as resolutions approved unanimously. That in turn led to the problem of the veto and the unanimity rule.

Members of the United Nations should attempt to put into practice the idea that the Organization worked, not in the interests of one State or another, but in the interests of an international society and with no other view than the common good of all peoples. It was in that spirit that the United Nations had been established. The Organization was more than a club for economic and social cooperation; it must limit the individual action of States to ensure multi-lateral cooperation. Therefore recommendations should have binding force.

He would add his vote to a majority resolution on consultation with the Interim Committee, because that would be in accordance with the spirit of cooperation. He hoped it would be possible to smooth out the antagonisms prevailing in the world. The principles of international cooperation must unite all the nations of the world in the United Nations Assembly, in the hope that it would ensure peace.

Problems facing the United Nations must be approached in their complexity and solved on the basis of universality; and in the name of that universality he would advance a proposal to the effect that, whatever resolution was finally adopted by the General Assembly in connexion with the problem of Korea, the Interim Committee should make an appeal, based on the principles of the Charter, requesting the cooperation of the USSR in the matter. Ex officio mediation might perhaps be requested by a majority resolution which must be implemented if peace was to be assured in that part of the world. If the appeal met with a favourable response, the apprehensions of the peoples would be tranquillized and the United Nations would be strengthened.

/Mr. VITERI-LAFRONTE (Ecuador)

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Mr. VITERI-LAFRONTE (Ecuador) did not consider that the Committee should open a general debate on the question of the independence of Korea. The matter had been decided upon in a series of agreements between the Powers from the time of the Cairo Conference. The Committee should limit itself to the recommendations of the General Assembly resolution, which were clear. It should reply to the request for a consultative opinion; to do more would be outside its competence. The difficulty which had caused the Commission to ask for an advisory opinion was simply the fact that a Member of the United Nations, which occupied part of Korea, did not recognize the existence of the Temporary Commission. It was regrettable that the matter should be discussed without the presence of a nation so important in international affairs.

This was not an isolated case; it was one more instance of failure to implement United Nations resolutions with the good will and the cooperative spirit which the world expected, since the United Nations was its only hope of avoiding future wars.

The most serious aspect of the matter was that various nations - not only one nation - had at one time or another objected to or criticized resolutions approved by the General Assembly or other organs of the United Nations. The matter was therefore fundamental and the reply to be given to the Temporary Commission should be carefully weighed, since it was a question of determining the validity and effectiveness of decisions reached by the majority of the United Nations.

The de facto situation was that in other cases, where the United Nations had been in favour of partition, there had been resistance; in the present instance, where the United Nations sought to achieve the unity and independence of Korea, there was

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resistance to unity and action in favour of partition.

The action of the Commission had been wise and consistent, but had been insufficient to achieve understanding with the authorities in Northern Korea. It was the definite opinion of the Commission that it was impossible in the present circumstances to proceed to the election of a national government and to hold elections in North and South Korea, in accordance with the decision of the General Assembly. The concrete question was whether it was possible to hold elections at all. There were three factors in Northern Korea: (1) the occupation forces; (2) the civil government; (3) the people. The Committee had no knowledge of the attitude and point of view of the occupation authorities or of the government that had been established, or of the general opinion of the Korean people concerning the situation.

With regard to Southern Korea, the Commission stated that there was a number of parties, that political questions were openly discussed and grievances expressed. It was materially impossible to carry out the General Assembly resolution in its entirety, but the possibility of holding an election in Southern Korea was provided for, the limit being the provisional military line, i.e. the 38th parallel. He hoped the Interim Committee would advise in the sense of holding elections in Southern Korea in the atmosphere of freedom referred to in the General Assembly.

The speaker raised the question whether the assembly could be considered a national assembly if constituted in part only of Korea. Territorially speaking the country was equally divided, but Southern Korea contained a population of nineteen million - two-thirds of the total population. In view of the fact that the elections would be held in only half the territory and among only a relative majority of the inhabitants, it would not be a national assembly; nevertheless the people should be allowed to

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take a step towards the establishment of democratic government and the elections should be held. He emphasized that no individual should be excluded from voting on the grounds of his allegiance to any political party.

There was one further point. If an assembly were elected in one part of the territory while another part claimed to have already set up a government through free elections, any attempt to represent that assembly as a national government might legalize the division of Korea and even give it permanence. It should be made clear that the government would be a provisional one. During the course of the discussion, he would make concrete proposals to the effect that the advice given to the Commission should include a suggestion that the initial measures should be characterized as provisional and that the final purpose was a united and independent Korea.

The meeting rose at 1.30 p.m.

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United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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A/AC.18/SR.7
28 February 1948
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

INTERIM COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE SEVENTH MEETING

Held at Lake Success
Tuesday, 24 February 1948 at 3.15 p.m.

Chairman: Mr. L. PADILLA NERVO (Mexico)

PROBLEM OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF KOREA: CONSULTATION BY THE UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA WITH THE INTERIM COMMITTEE ON THE APPLICATION IN THE LIGHT OF DEVELOPMENTS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION OF 14 NOVEMBER 1947, (Documents A/AC.18/27, A/AC.18/28, A/AC.18/28 Add.1 Corr.1) (Continued)

Mr. MUNIZ (Brazil) said that it was not easy to reply to the questions raised by the Temporary Commission without taking into account the essential aspects of the problem, which showed that the difficulties were not solely of a legal nature.

It was important to note that the Commission had unanimously rejected a solution consisting in the admission that it was unable to fulfil its task. The members of the Interim Committee ought to keep constantly in mind this sentiment of the Commission's, which the delegation of Brazil, for its part, entirely shared.

There could be no doubt that, when it adopted the resolution of 14 November 1947, the General Assembly was perfectly aware of the obstacles in the way of their application, since it already knew the attitude of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The Assembly thereby declared its conviction that the unilateral action of some Powers could not and should not constitute an obstacle to the realization of its high aims. Whatever the obstacles raised by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Nations could not permit that country to dictate the final decision. In accepting its task the Commission had assumed a responsibility not only towards the General Assembly but also towards the Korean people; and this responsibility it could not evade.

It was the duty of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea to fulfil its mission as far as possible, and it must be recognized that the

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action recommended in the General Assembly's resolutions could be achieved to a large extent. If, therefore, the Commission was convinced of the necessity of the task prescribed, it should proceed to carry it out without delay.

Elections to establish a purely consultative body would be contrary to the spirit and letter of the General Assembly resolutions, and Brazil would oppose that interpretation.

The Interim Committee, for its part, must come to an agreement on what action could be undertaken but it would necessarily be the Temporary Commission's task to ascertain on the spot what measures could actually be applied. It was clear that for the moment at least any action might have to be limited to South Korea, but such action should be as comprehensive as possible. The Brazilian delegation did not believe that the adoption of such a plan would preclude the possibility of a subsequent agreement with regard to North Korea; an agreement which might be achieved, as suggested by Mr. Menon, by means of conferences with the political leaders of the Northern zone, and which might subsequently lead to the unification of the whole country.

Mr. PEARSON (Canada) considered, as regards the two questions on which the Temporary Commission wished to consult with the Interim Committee of the General Assembly, that the reply to the questions contained in paragraph 1 and paragraph 2 (a) must be negative. The attitude of Canada, which was represented in the Temporary Commission on Korea, would at least have the advantage of proving the unwarranted nature of certain allegations to the effect that the Temporary Commission was in the service of United States of America.

From the legal standpoint the action of the Temporary Commission on Korea was based on the two General Assembly resolutions of 14 November 1947. Paragraph 4 of Resolution II made it clear that the Commission could not confine its activities to Southern Korea. The Temporary Commission could not violate its terms of reference, and the Interim Committee - which could only "consider and report with its conclusions, to the General Assembly on such matters as have been referred to it by the General Assembly" - was not competent to change them. The Temporary Commission was entitled to consult with the Interim Committee, but the latter had no authority to extend its powers.

The Interim Committee had the choice between two methods: (1) to consider the statement of the Chairman of the Temporary Commission on Korea and report to the next General Assembly, with its conclusions; (2) to recommend convening an extraordinary session of the General Assembly to

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consider the possibility of amending the resolution of 14 November 1947 in the light of developments.

With regard to Resolution I of the General Assembly, he thought that that resolution had to be considered in conjunction with Resolution II, and that it did not empower the Temporary Commission to hold elections in Southern Korea only, even for purely consultative purposes. Resolution I provided for the election of representatives of the Korean people, who were to be invited to take part in the consideration of the Korean question. In the course of discussions in the First Committee of the General Assembly, the representative of China had stressed the need to obtain representation from the Korean people as a whole, and not from only one of the two zones. The Canadian representative in the First Committee shared that opinion and had voted for the resolutions because he believed that they expressed that point of view. The Canadian representative in the Temporary Commission on Korea had constantly upheld that interpretation of the resolutions of 14 November, and the consequent impossibility of confining the Commission's functions and powers to the Southern Zone.

If as some representatives declared, the discussion in the General Assembly had made it clear that the Commission would be prevented from exercising its powers in North Korea, it was unfortunate that these representatives, since they expected such opposition, did not attempt to have the resolutions amended to take that fact into account.

The Temporary Commission was not at present able to fulfil its task in Korea. The responsibility for that regrettable situation must be ascribed to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which opposed the establishment of a free, united and democratic Korea, and whose obstructive policy was to be condemned.

He regretted that he was obliged to oppose the United States resolution, which called upon the Temporary Commission to take action it was not entitled to take under its terms of reference. The General Assembly resolutions of 14 November 1947 did not authorize the Commission to take action in Southern Korea only.

Mr. FORSYTH (Australia) said that owing to her geographical situation, Australia took a special interest in any country in the Pacific region. His Government considered that Korea's independence and unity were essential to the stability of that region.

The two General Assembly resolutions and the debate which had preceded their adoption ruled out any possibility of partial application. To arrange elections in Southern Korea, as the representative of the United States of America had proposed, would be contrary to the Assembly resolutions, since a Government thus elected could not, in the Australian delegation's view, have any pretensions to the status of a national Government. The

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Temporary Commission was almost unanimous in thinking that such a Government would not have the character which the General Assembly had wished to give it. The establishment of a national Government in the South might give rise to similar action in the North, and he warned the Interim Committee against any solution which, instead of facilitating the unification of Korea, might perpetuate its division.

Considering the other solutions proposed, the Australian delegation did not think that the Temporary Commission should withdraw after finding that it was not possible to organize elections throughout Korea with a view to the formation of a national Government. He thought that to advise the Temporary Commission to remain in Korea to inform the General Assembly of the course of events, since it was unable to fulfil its task, was not going far enough, since it would not be making the best use of the Temporary Commission's presence on the spot. It was desirable for the Temporary Commission to remain in Korea in order to seize every opportunity of fulfilling its task.

The Interim Committee had no power either to alter resolutions adopted by the Assembly, or to modify the Temporary Commission's terms of reference, but it could give its views on the most appropriate method of enabling the Commission to fulfil its task. In this connection, it might suggest that elections be arranged in Southern Korea, making sure that they took place in absolute freedom, in order to set up an advisory body, also possessing administrative functions, which would, however, take care to make no claims to be a national Government. This body would nevertheless enable the Koreans to make their wishes known through their representatives, both to the occupying authorities and to the United Nations Temporary Commission. Its constitution would leave the door open for a fusion of the South and the North, and it was precisely in order to detect any favourable symptoms in this connection and to report to the General Assembly on the course of events in Korea that the Temporary Commission should remain there. In the meantime, the two Great Powers concerned might again consider the possibility of reaching agreement, either by direct negotiation or at the Conference of Pacific Powers.

Mr. SARPER (Turkey) stressed the principle of the indivisibility of peace, and stated that although his country was far distant from Korea, it was none the less concerned in an equitable solution of the problem.

The Korean people, like all the peoples of the world, had a right to independence and unity. That was a fundamental principle of the Charter, and no exception could be made to that principle on account of objections raised by a Member or by a minority. Such a proceeding would jeopardize the very existence of the United Nations. The latter must, on the contrary,

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take definite action to ensure the application of the principles for which it stood. Hence, the Turkish delegation would support the United States proposal, which it considered to be perfectly feasible.

Mr. ARCE (Argentina) pointed out that Korea was not an enemy country, and that elections should therefore have taken place immediately after the disarmament of the Japanese troops.

The Argentine delegation would vote for the adoption of the draft resolution submitted by the United States, in order that elections might take place in Korea in accordance with the General Assembly's wishes and that a national assembly guiding the destinies of the Korean people might be established there as soon as possible. The Temporary Commission should remain in Korea in order to report to the next General Assembly on the progress it had made in fulfilling its task.

Mr. AGUILAR (El Salvador) emphasized that the USSR refusal to co-operate in the task undertaken by the United Nations and the Temporary Commission on Korea represented the main obstacle to the application of the General Assembly's resolutions of 14 November 1947.

He thought, however, that this should not prevent the Temporary Commission from making an effort to facilitate the establishment of a national Government elected by two-thirds of the Korean people. The United States representative had given an assurance that the armed forces of his country would provide the Commission with every facility and guarantee for seeing that the elections took place in an atmosphere of freedom. The Commission had already undertaken a study of the electoral laws of Korea in considering the possibilities of modifying the existing administrative regime, and its presence during the elections should dispel the doubts which certain members of the Korean Commission seemed to feel with regard to the conditions in which these elections took place.

Since the end of the war, all efforts to enable the Korean people to regain the independence which had so long been promised them had failed. The United Nations should try to fulfil its obligations towards the Korean people.

In the interest, both of the Korean people and of the prestige of the United Nations, El Salvador hoped that the Interim Committee would send a reply to the Temporary Commission to the effect that national elections should be organized as soon as possible in all parts of Korea which the Commission could reach and in which it could supervise the elections, in accordance with Resolution II of the General Assembly of 14 November 1947.

The meeting rose at 4.40 p.m.

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A/AC.18/SR.8
28 February 1948
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INTERIM COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE EIGHTH MEETING

Lake Success, New York
Wednesday, 25 February 1948, at 11.00 a.m.

Chairman: Mr. Padilla NERVO (Mexico)

PROBLEM OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF KOREA: CONSULTATION OF THE INTERIM COMMITTEE BY THE UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA REGARDING THE APPLICATION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION OF 14 NOVEMBER 1947 IN THE LIGHT OF DEVELOPMENTS. (Documents A/AC.18/27, A/AC.18/28, A/AC.18/28/Add.1 and Corr.1) (Continuation of discussion)

Mr. M. PILLAI (India), after listening attentively to the previous speakers, was inclined to agree with the views both of those in favour of forming a National Government in Korea, and with those of the representatives who were opposed to the immediate realization of such a plan. The arguments both for and against were equally strong and, in the circumstances, one could understand the dilemma in which the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea found itself.

The Temporary Commission was unanimous on one point: the necessity of not abandoning its task because of its inability to enter Northern Korea. It rightly felt that such a decision would be injurious to the presige of the United Nations and to the vital interest of Korea.

The Canadian representative had pointed out the legal reasons against setting up a National Government in Southern Korea in the existing circumstances; but the Interim Committee should also base its decision on consideration of equity and justice. The Korean people's just claims to independence should be encouraged: that was the General Assembly's intention, which should be implemented even if that were not felt to be clearly expressed in the Resolution of 14 November 1947.

The general elections in Southern Korea had already been postponed twice owing to the desire of the United States Military Authorities to keep strictly within the limits of their functions as

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occupying Power.

The fact that the Commission had always been refused co-operation by the authorities of Northern Korea did not justify further postponement of the elections.

These elections should be constructive and should lead up to the forming of a National Government. It was to be hoped that the political leaders of Southern Korea would spare no efforts to initiate and enter into negotiations with the political leaders of Northern Korea, with a view to securing their participation.

Dealing next with the question from the standpoint of world peace, he stressed the growing anxiety caused by the tension that prevailed between the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics of which the 38th parallel was a painful symbol. There was no reason why the 38th parallel should continue to divide Korea.

For the reasons he had stated he was in favour of elections being organized immediately, wherever possible, in order to form a National Government. He, therefore, agreed with the Ecuador representative's suggestion that it should be made clear that any measures taken in a divided Korea would only be provisional. In forming a National Government in accordance with the provisions of Resolution II of 14 November 1947 the United Nations should guard against closing the door on the future unification of Korea, and discouraging the efforts that were being made in Korea itself to achieve a unity by means of consultations and negotiations between the political leaders of the North and the South.

General ROMULO (Philippines) said that the discussion of the question of Korean independence could not be reopened. The General Assembly had, by an overwhelming majority, not only voted in favour of Korean independence but had also outlined a number of rational and necessary measures by which that independence could be very speedily achieved. The only question which arose now, and upon which the Temporary Commission wanted to consult the Interim Committee, was whether the Commission was to proceed to carry out the programme laid down by the General Assembly, at least in that part of Korea open to it.

According to the terms of the General Assembly Resolution of 14 November 1947 the Temporary Commission "may consult with the Interim Committee with respect to the application of this Resolution in the light of developments".

The most important consideration by which the Temporary Commission should be guided in its work was the need to do everything to help the

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Korean people both of the North and the South to regain their national unity. The election of representatives of Southern Korea would establish the first civil administration which would be the mouthpiece of a large section of the Korean population. These representatives would be able to enter into negotiations with the civil administration of Northern Korea and try to remove the artificial division imposed on the peoples of Korea.

The Philippine delegation supported the draft resolution presented by the United States of America as it left the solution of the question of Korean unity to the Korean people itself. His delegation supported that resolution also because it felt that the Temporary Commission should be encouraged to pursue its task without delay in accordance with the General Assembly Resolution of 14 November 1947.

He, therefore, appealed to the members of the Interim Committee for unanimity in order to enable the Temporary Commission to accomplish its task, knowing that it had the general approval of the Interim Committee.

Mr. LAWFORD (United Kingdom) praised the clear and comprehensive report of the Chairman of the Temporary Commission on Korea. The United Kingdom Government thought that the primary consideration was to determine how best to help the Korean people to realize its legitimate hope for its country's independence and unity. The Interim Committee's discussion had proved that there was no difference of opinion on the aim to be achieved, but only on the methods by which that aim could be achieved.

The best way, he thought, of helping the Korean people to attain their aspirations was to implement the General Assembly's Resolutions of 14 November 1947 as fully as possible.

As to the Canadian and Australian representatives' objections regarding the validity of elections held in Southern Korea alone, his Government considered that there was nothing in the said Resolutions to prevent the Temporary Commission from organizing and supervising elections in Southern Korea.

The United Kingdom delegation would vote in favour of the United States draft resolution in the hope that the elections in Southern Korea would constitute a first step towards Korean unity and independence.

The Korean people had a right to independence and it was the duty of the United Nations to remove, as far as possible, any obstacles in the way of that independence. It would be unfair to refuse to recognize

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the rights of two-thirds of the Korean population because the rest of that population was prevented, against its will, from enjoying those rights.

With regard to the Australian representative's proposals, he doubted whether the Korean people would agree to purely consultative elections instead of elections which would lead to the forming of a National Assembly. The unification of Northern and Southern Korea was undoubtedly very desirable, but if a Government for the whole of Korea could not be formed at present, it was of paramount importance to set up quickly an initial Korean civil administration for Southern Korea, and his delegation felt that care should be taken to see that the negative attitude of the Soviet Union did not lead to dangerous delays in taking measures which were clearly desirable.

Mr. HENRIQUE-JRENA (Dominican Republic) said that the Dominican Republic could not remain indifferent in the matter of granting a country the supreme blessing of independence. His delegation would, therefore, vote for the United States proposal to put into effect, in those parts of Korea where such application was possible, the General Assembly Resolution II of 14 November 1947, leaving the solution of problems affecting Northern Korea until later.

He stressed, moreover, that the undeniable homogeneity of the Korean people made the artificial division of the country into two distinct zones unacceptable. It was the duty of the United Nations to fulfil the promises made to the Korean people even if it had to be done in stages.

The Ecuador representative's suggestion that all measures taken prior to the unification of Korea should be of a purely provisional nature was wise and expedient, but he doubted whether the Interim Committee or the Temporary Commission on Korea could deal directly with that aspect of the question; the Koreans themselves should decide on the form their Government would ultimately take and there should be no relaxation of their efforts to maintain contact between the various political groups in the South and North and to achieve in the end the unity of the country.

Mr. SNOUCK HURGRONJE (Netherlands) said that for its part, the Netherlands Government wanted above all to avoid taking any decision likely to prolong indefinitely the division of Korea; he favoured a solution which would still make it possible to organize elections for the whole country with a view to setting up an independent sovereign Government.

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If circumstances seemed to preclude the achievement of such a solution, either now or in the immediate future, the Netherlands delegation considered it would be unjust to deny the Korean people the right to choose freely its representatives, under the control of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, in the areas where that was possible.

His Government also considered, however, that after holding such elections, and before setting up a Government for Southern Korea, the elected representatives should be consulted with a view to determining whether they thought such a Government desirable.

That method would be entirely in accordance with the terms of Resolution II of 14 November 1947 which stated in its second paragraph:

> ".... to choose representatives with whom the Commission may consult regarding the prompt attainment of the freedom and independence of the Korean people."

It was with that possibility in mind that the Netherlands delegation would vote for the United States approval.

Mr. FINN MOE (Norway) recalled that Norway had abstained from voting on the Korean problem at the last session of the General Assembly for two reasons: firstly, because the problem had been placed on the Assembly's agenda after the opening of the session and had not, therefore, been thoroughly studied by the delegations; secondly, and principally, because she doubted whether the United Nations ought to deal with a problem connected with the peace settlement.

The difficulty remained the same today and the solution of the problem still depended on the resolve of the occupying Powers to reach agreement. Nevertheless, since the question had been formally referred to it, the United Nations could not ignore it. The Interim Committee should not, therefore, lose sight of the two following important considerations: the United Nations was morally obliged to find a satisfactory solution to the problem, and no such solution could be reached without agreement between the Powers directly concerned.

The Interim Committee was now discussing the question in the absence of one of the most directly concerned parties. It was also doing so in the absence of representatives of the Korean people. Moreover, the question of its competence to settle the problem, in view of the fact that its duty was solely to study and make recommendations, had been raised by certain representatives.

For these reasons, the Norwegian delegation was of opinion that the only practical and useful manner of approaching the problem would be

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to convene a special session of the General Assembly. Such a procedure would provide an answer to the doubts expressed on the legality of any action undertaken by the United Nations in the matter; it would enable qualified representatives of Korea to be directly consulted and, moreover, would offer the advantage of ensuring participation in the debate of representatives of the Great Power whose negative attitude had led to the difficulties that were now being encountered.

Referring to certain passages in the Report of the Chairman of the Temporary Commission concerning the opinions of various Korean political leaders on the constitution of a sovereign independent government in Southern Korea, he said that the Norwegian Government wondered whether partical elections could provide the best solution to the problem. Thorough consideration was necessary and no effort should be spared to arrive at a satisfactory settlement, which could not be obtained unless it were accepted by the occupying Powers.

The General Assembly, meeting in special session, could study the actual substance of the problem and the possible consequences of any decision, taking into account the Korean people's aspirations to recover its independence and unity at the earliest possible date. The General Assembly should also consider whether the withdrawal of foreign military forces - a pledge of Korean independence - might mean the risk of civil war and whether, in that case, the United Nations ought to consider sending troops to maintain order and peace in Korea. These were important questions which fell within the province of the General Assembly itself.

The Norwegian delegation accordingly earnestly requested the Interim Committee to consider the possibility of convening a special session of the General Assembly.

Prince WAN WAITHAYAKON (Siam) wished to state that, as an Asiatic country, Siam was particularly interested in seeing Korea achieve her independence. He thought, however, that this independence could only be secured on the basis of national unity and that nothing should be done that might compromise that unity.

He felt that the refusal to allow the Temporary Commission to enter Northern Korea should not prevent application of the General Assembly's Resolutions of 14 November 1947, for that possibility had already been foreseen when the Resolutions were adopted.

He recalled that the plan of action indicated by the General Assembly in its Resolution II consisted of a series of measures to be taken in stages. It would be wise to recommend the Temporary Commission to pursue

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its task to the limits of its possibilities.

It was for the Korean people to decide whether elections should be organized in Southern Korea only. He therefore suggested that the Temporary Commission consult the political leaders of Southern Korea - and, as far as possible, those of Northern Korea, in order to decide what steps should be taken in Korea.

The Siamese delegation would vote in favour of the draft resolution proposed by the United States of America but suggested, without wishing to propose a formal amendment on the point, replacing the words "in such parts of Korea as are accessible to the Commission", in the last paragraph, by the words "where and insofar as it is practicable for the Commission to do so".

Mr. DE LA TOURNELLE (France) said that it was with the keenest interest that the French delegation had taken cognizance of the Report by the Chairman of the Temporary Commission. This remarkable document, reflecting as it did a lofty moral sense, an understanding of history and the responsibilities it entailed, a spirit of objectivity and impartiality, would be a great help in replying to the two questions raised by the Commission on Korea.

The French delegation considered that the two parts of the Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 14 November 1947 formed an indivisible whole, and could not be dissociated from or opposed to one another. It also considered that the Temporary Commission, according to this Resolution, had a right to consult the Interim Committee, which was perfectly competent to reply to the two questions raised. Everyone knew what an invidious task the Korean Commission had, and what difficulties obstructed the discharge of its mission, but those difficulties were of an illegal character. They stood in the way of the resolve expressed by the great majority of the General Assembly. The French delegation thought it would be tantamount to recognizing the illegality of these objections, as the Chinese representative had said, if the Commission were to abandon its task because of them. It would mean acknowledging and endorsing the partition of Korea. It would mean sanctioning an arbitrary division. The constitution of a free national government in Southern Korea could not but be a national fillip for the whole population of the North and the South, and have a good effect on public feeling. Unfortunately, there was no hope of a change in the policy followed by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in Korea. From the beginning, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics had made known her opposition to any intervention by the United Nations in Korea.

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It would therefore be vain to found a policy on the hope of a reversal of such an attitude. The consultations between the Korean political leaders of the North and of the South, suggested by the Temporary Commission, offered nothing but advantages if they had some chance of achieving a positive result. It was unfortunately to be feared that these consultations were doomed to failure in advance. Nevertheless, the French delegation thought that the Commission should be given this last chance to accomplish its work in order to avoid the total failure of the United Nations.

He proposed 15 March as a time-limit for the consultations with the political leaders and, in case of failure, it would be advisable to proceed to the elections as suggested in the United States proposal. After the elections a national assembly would have to be set up and it would be for this national assembly to define its powers and the limits within which it would establish a government for Korea.

Mr. FABREGAT (Uruguay) said that the fact that the two occupying Powers had set up a Joint Commission on Korea was an acknowledgment of Korea's independence. The Korean people's heroic affirmation of their national aspirations, together with their traditions, had given them more than one right to that independence.

Korea's fate was the subject of important decisions both by the occupying Powers and by the United Nations, and it was the Interim Committee's duty to assist the Temporary Commission on Korea in accomplishing its mission.

The Uruguayan delegation was of opinion that, before taking a decision on the substance of the question, the Commission ought to exhaust all peaceful persuasion methods with a view to having the General Assembly Resolutions of 14 November 1947 carried out in Korea. These methods could consist, for instance, in consultations with the Korean political leaders, with the occupying Powers and, as the representative of Ecuador had suggested, in organizing elections leading to the establishment of a provisional government, without renouncing the possibility of consulting the populations of Northern Korea as soon as that became possible.

He thought it would be useful to take the Ecuador representative's suggestion into account in the resolution which the Interim Committee would adopt on the matter. The resolution should also emphasize the necessity of trying all peaceful persuasion methods in order that Korea might become an independent national entity in the great community of nations.

Mr. JESSUP (United States of America) agreed that the complete and

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frank exchange of views which had just taken place had amply demonstrated the value of the Interim Committee. The various statements made showed that delegations were unanimous on the need for helping Korea to regain unity and independence and, generally speaking, the majority was in favour of applying the General Assembly's Resolutions in whichever regions of Korea it was practicable to do so. Opinion was divided, however, on the means of achieving this object and on the exact scope which should be attributed to these Resolutions.

It would appear that the differences arose mainly from the interpretation given to paragraph 2 of Resolution II of 14 November 1947. This paragraph made a clear distinction between the national assembly and the national government which would subsequently be set up in Korea. It should not be forgotten that the resolution envisaged a series of measures, from elections held under the supervision of the Temporary Commission to consultations between the elected representatives and the creation of a national assembly, concluding finally with the constitution of a national government.. It was, consequently, as the United States delegation saw it to the elected representatives of Korea that the task of constituting the national government would fall. The government thus established should not be a closed body; it should, on the contrary, remain open to future participation by other elements of the populations of all Korea. The situation would thus remain flexible, even after the national government was formed.

The United States delegation thought that its interpretation of the General Assembly's Resolutions, contained in the proposal it had submitted to the Interim Committee, was logical and correct. Several suggestions, however, had been made by other delegations. It was for the Interim Committee to take these suggestions into account and to decide on the best manner of formulating its conclusions.

He thought that it would be preferable to keep to the simple formula which the American delegation had purposely adopted. To bring out the real meaning in the light of the discussions which had taken place in the Interim Committee, he suggested adding to the text of the resolution a report stating that the Interim Committee - assuming that he was expressing the opinion which the Commission would finally adopt - apart from the reasons contained in the resolution itself, had been guided by the following considerations:

That it should give an affirmative reply to the first question raised by the Temporary Commission with a view to ensuring full application of the General Assembly's Resolutions;

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recognize that these Resolutions provided for the election of representatives of the Korean people and the constitution, by these representatives, of a national assembly, even in the present circumstances; stress the need for ensuring the holding of free elections in an atmosphere of order and justice; that the Interim Committee should take note of the United States undertaking to co-operate fully, to this end, with the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea; that the national assembly, when elected, as provided for, should not constitute the final or complete form of Korean government since it was for the Korean people themselves to decide on the final form of their national government. Lastly, that when the members of the national assembly were elected, they should be encouraged by the very terms of the General Assembly's Resolutions to consult the Temporary Commission as to further measures for achieving their independence, and that then as now they should endeavour in complete freedom to consult also with Koreans in other parts of the country or other political groups which had not taken part in the elections, in order to determine the form of government which the Korean people wished to establish.

If the Committee agreed to that, the United States delegation was ready for the vote to be taken on its resolution.

After a short debate, the Interim Committee decided to request the United States representative to prepare a note containing the suggestions he had submitted, in order that they might be considered at the Committee's next meeting to be held on Thursday, 26 February, at 10.30 a.m.

The meeting rose at 1.30 p.m.

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY | ASSEMBLEE GENERALE

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A/AC.18/SR.9
28 February 1948

ORIGINAL : ENGLISH

INTERIM COMMISSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE NINTH MEETING

Lake Success, New York
Thursday, 26 February 1948, at 10.30 a.m.

Chairman : Mr. L. PADILLA NERVO (Mexico)

Rapporteur : Mr. M. N. ENTEZAM (Iran)

PROBLEM OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF KOREA : CONSULTATION BY THE UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA WITH THE INTERIM COMMITTEE ON THE APPLICATION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION OF 14 NOVEMBER 1947 IN THE LIGHT OF DEVELOPMENTS (DOCUMENTS A/AC.18/27, A/AC.18/28, A/AC.18/28 Add.1 and Corr.1, A/AC.18/31, A/AC.18/32).

The CHAIRMAN drew the Committee's attention to the document A/AC.18/32 containing the suggestions made by the representative of the United States at the previous meeting.

Mr. ENTEZAM (Iran), Rapporteur, stated that as Rapporteur it would be appropriate for him to draft an explanatory note which as a concise statement of the reasons which have motivated the Committee in reaching its conclusion might prove helpful to the Chairman and the members of the Temporary Commission on Korea. Such a note might accompany any resolution which the Committee may decide to adopt and include also the different views expressed in the Committee. He suggested further that after having read the explanation presented by the United States delegation, he felt it could usefully be regarded as such an explanatory note by the Rapporteur.

/After observing ...

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After observing that the United States document would be a useful guide to the Commission, Mr. MENON, Chairman of the Temporary Commission on Korea, informed the Committee of the latest political developments in South Korea and particularly of the reactions there to the discussions that had taken place in the Committee.

Considerable disappointment was expressed in Korea when it was known that several members of the Temporary Commission had favoured elections for consultative purposes only. Mr. Menon had received numerous telegrams from South Korea, not only expressing disappointment, but also pointing out that unless a national assembly were elected, a situation might develop that would be difficult for the authorities to control.

The opposing views had also become intensified, as was evidenced by the recent split in the Interim Assembly set up in South Korea and consisting of elected representatives and others nominated by the military authorities. The Chairman of the Assembly and eighteen members had resigned when attempt had been made to pass a resolution calling for elections for a National Assembly. Recently, the remaining members of the Interim Assembly have elected a new Chairman and voted unanimously a resolution calling for such elections.

Some progress had been achieved in attempting of establishing contact between the leaders of North and South Korea. A letter from leaders of the moderate, rightist and leftist parties of South Korea to the Chairman of the Provisional Government in North Korea and to the Commander of the Soviet Forces in that area had been accepted by the Soviet liaison officer and had been dispatched to North Korea.

Dr. Menon felt it was his duty to bring these latest developments in Korea to the attention of the members of the Interim Committee.

/Mr. JESSUP ....

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Mr. JESSUP (United States of America) recalled the views he had expressed at the eighth meeting and read the document (A/AC.18/32) which he had prepared at the request of the Committee. The document was not a text for formal adoption, but represented a sincere attempt to summarize fairly the different opinions put forward during the Committee's discussions, though it could not of course contain all the supporting arguments. It was based on the assumption that a majority of the Committee favoured the adoption of the United States draft resolution and was designed to facilitate the fullest possible expression of unity in the Committee.

In voting for the draft resolution, the United States delegation would have in mind the considerations outlined in this document, which might well become the Rapporteur's explanatory note and be forwarded with the resolution to the Chairman of the Temporary Commission on Korea. The opinions it contained would have great moral force, in that they came from a body that represented the United Nations as a whole.

After pointing out that the purpose of the United States draft resolution was to give in a simple form an affirmative answer to the first question propounded by the Temporary Commission on Korea and that its operative paragraph had followed closely the wording used by the Commission, Mr. Jessup formally proposed its adoption.

Mr. THORN (New Zealand) explained the New Zealand delegation's position in regard to certain opinions previously expressed in the Committee. The Canadian views, if adopted, would condemn the Committee and the Commission to almost complete inaction which would bear the complexion of failure in Southern Korea that is in the very area where the United Nations has some power to carry out the promises of the victorious nations in the war against Japan. This would adversely affect the prestige of the United Nations in South Korea and elsewhere.

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The views of the Australian delegation he continued involved one or two serious shortcomings. An election for an assembly with consultative capacity only would not satisfy the Korean people. They have been promise independence and the United Nations should be firm in carrying out as far as possible its pledges and applying the principles of the Charter. In South Korea this should imply solutions which embody the fullest measure of governmental authority.

He asserted his delegation was in complete agreement with the Australian desire for some means of effective consultation between North and South Korea.

When it voted the resolution directing the Commission to observe elections for a national assembly which may establish a national government the General Assembly had had in mind the racial and national unity of Korea. It had been fully aware of the unco-operative attitude of the USSR authorities, but had nevertheless considered Korea as an indivisibl community seeking independence as a united nation. The essential unity of the Korean people had been confirmed by the report of the Chairman of the Commission. In spite of political differences among themselves, they expected the United Nations to go forward with its task and help them to regain independence. They would be disappointed if the inability of the United Nations to act in the North would be a reason for inaction in the South.

The Temporary Commission had not asked that its terms of reference be changed which was beyond the jurisdiction of the Interim Committee, but the Committee give the Commission the advice it was seeking and that advice can only be that unless its terms of reference were altered by the General Assembly, they should be carried out to the fullest extent possible. Free elections should be limited only in so far as the necessary facilities were refused by an occupying Power. Even if all seats in the national assembly could not be filled for reasons beyond the control of the United Nations, the status of that body would not be impaired, and it would still be the Constituent Assembly of Korea entitled to form a national government for the independent state of Korea. The New Zealan' delegation would support therefore the United States draft resolution.

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As regards the explanatory note prepared by the United States representative, Mr. Thorn pointed out that such a note would necessarily be of lesser importance than the resolution itself. He therefore hoped that the United States delegation could consent to include in the resolution two particularly vital points now contained in the note - namely, the United States pledge of co-operation in the matter of free elections, and the fact that the national assembly would not necessarily be the definitive form of a Korean Government but would be free to consult other groups which might not have participated in the elections.

Mr. ISPAHANI (Pakistan) supported the United States draft resdution although he realized its deficiencies. It offered neither an ideal nor a final solution to the problem, but it would do the least possible permanent injury to the cause of international peace and to the Korean people themselves. No completely satisfactory solution could be achieved without full agreement of the two great Powers occupying Korea.

Referring to the suggestion that a special session of the General Assembly might be called, Mr. Ispahani thought that such a session could serve no useful purpose as it was most unlikely to change any existing opinions and it would merely delay Korea's chance for independence.

Although it was possible that the cleavage between North and South Korea might be deepened by the adoption of the United States draft resolution, that proposal did provide an opportunity for future consultations between the North and the South. In that connection the Commission might be able to play an important role. Moreover, the proposal had the merit of constituting a step forward

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in the implementation of the General Assembly resolution, and the fact that it would not mean complete implementation was no argument against it.

The legal points raised by the representative of Canada regarding the competence of the Committee to interpret the resolution were not altogether convincing. The General Assembly had been fully mindful of the USSR position and would not have adopted the resolution unless it had been determined to carry it out in spite of the difficulties in the way of its enforcement. To dwell on strict legalistic interpretations would only complicate the issue, and the Committee would run the risk of being accused of quibbling in a matter which was of vital importance to the people of Korea.

Mr. HARRY (Australia) explained the reasons why his delegation was unable to support the United States draft resolution, even in view of the explanatory note. Firstly, it was convinced that the General Assembly had intended that elections should be held in all Korea; otherwise the resolution would have contained an explicit directive to meet a situation such as had arisen. The Interim Committee had no authority to change a General Assembly resolution. Secondly, the argument that the General Assembly must have envisaged the possibility of having elections in the South alone, since it knew of the USSR attitude, was fallacious. Although the Assembly had had reason to believe that the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic would not participate in the work of the Commission, it had felt by no means certain that the negative attitude of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics would extend to the point of actually barring the Commission from North Korea. That view had been the basis for much of the Commission's early activities in Korea.

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Even if the Interim Committee had the authority in this matter, the Australian delegation would still be opposed to holding an election in the South alone for the purpose of establishing a national government. There was grave danger that a government set up in South Korea with the help of the United Nations would find a rival government in North Korea. In the event of threats from the North, the United Nations might be placed in the difficult position of having either actively to support, or else to renounce all responsibility for, the government it had established. A decision to run the risk of such serious consequences should be taken by the General Assembly itself.

In the meanwhile, however, the Commission had certain tasks to perform. All agreed that there was still much work to be done in order to prepare the necessary organization to ensure free elections. It was gratifying to note that the United States had pledged its co-operation in South Korea, in rather striking contrast to the obstructionist attitude of the occupying Power in the North, but there were still mechanical difficulties to be solved. For example, there were continuous and considerable population movements caused chiefly by an influx of refugees from North Korea and the repatriation of Koreans from Japan. The date of 31 March would in any case have to be revised.

The Commission could announce immediately that when conditions permitted, an election would be held for limited purposes only. The election of representatives with whom the Commission might consult regarding further steps, thus fulfilling one of the main objectives of the General Assembly resolution. Moreover when representatives had been chosen in South Korea, which contained two-thirds of the

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total population of Korea, it might become easier to arrange for consultations between the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, as it would be remembered that one of the chief reasons for the breakdown in earlier consultations between those two Powers lay in their disagreement regarding who were the real representatives of the Korean people. No decision should be taken on an election for a national government until the Commission and the General Assembly itself had had an opportunity to consult with the representatives of the South and of the North of Korea. This appears to the Australian delegation to be the only course and therefore it cannot support the United States proposal.

Mr. LARRAIN (Chile) stressed the necessity of carrying out as promptly as possible the policy adopted by the General Assembly. Failure to take action in the face of the difficulties that had arisen would be a severe blow to United Nations prestige. Elections in only part of Korea would not be contrary to the General Assembly resolution, but would constitute a first step toward the independence so eagerly desired by the people of Korea.

The Chilean delegation would support the United States draft resolution as well as the explanatory note. Moreover, itnoted with satisfaction the United States pledge of co-operation in South Korea, which would be an important factor in establishing the free atmosphere necessary to fair elections.

Mr. BØRBERG (Denmark) whole-heartedly supported the independence of Korea, but pointed out that in the existing crisis there was the result of the last World War and it was therefore a part of the peace settlements with which the United Nations was not supposed to deal. Denmark would abstain in the vote as it considered

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the question beyond the competence of the Interim Committee, at which no representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was present.

Mr. HAGGLOF (Sweden) explained that Sweden had abstained in the General Assembly vote on the Korean resolution, firstly, because it had considered the documentation at its disposal insufficient to enable it to form a considered opinion on such a complicated problem; and secondly, because the United Nations had admittedly not been set up to be an alternative forum for the discussion of the peace settlements. Sweden had been impressed by the argument advanced in the Political Committee of the General Assembly that the Korean problem formed a part of the general peace settlement in the Pacific, an opinion recently reasserted by Dr. Evatt of Australia, an authority on Pacific as well as on United Nations affairs.

The developments since the General Assembly had only confirmed Sweden's belief that a complete solution to the Korean problem could not be found except by conciliation and negotiation in which all the interested Powers, including the occupying Powers in North Korea, should take part. Experience had proved that the United Nations was more apt to reach positive results when it directed its efforts toward such conciliation.

The Swedish delegation could not favour the United States draft resolution, but supported the suggestion made by the representative of Norway that a special session of the General Assembly should be called. As an alternative, it would recommend other methods for uniting the interested great Powers, such as for example, a committee of the five great Powers along the lines now being proposed by the United States in connection with the question of Palestine.

/Answering

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Answering questions raised by the representative of Ecuador, Mr. MENON, Chairman of the Temporary Commission on Korea, gave indications to show the complete lack of co-operation of the USSR authorities in North Korea. The Commission had not even been allowed to enter North Korea in order to pay a courtesy call on the USSR Commander there. Moreover the Soviet liaison officer had consistently refused to transmit communications either to the leaders in North Korea or to the military authorities themselves.

Mr. VITERI-LAFRONTE (Ecuador) stated that the Committee should find out the wishes of the people of Korea in all questions pertaining to the elections. The responsibility of the United Nations would not end with the holding of elections. The Governor elected by the Korean Assembly, once the latter was constituted, would obviously take steps which the United Nations might have to take into consideration. The national Government of Southern Korea would probably ask to be accepted as a Member State of the United Nations, and the problem would arise as to whether it would be possible to recognize that Government as the National Government of the Korean people, when it only represented the Southern part of the country.

The problems facing the Committee were numerous and complex in character and although, in principle, the Ecuador delegation favoured the holding of elections in Southern Korea, it would support the United States resolution with certain reservations. New attempts should be made to obtain the co-operation of the authorities in Northern Korea, although it was true that in the past those efforts had proved fruitless.

Last year, Mr. Molotov, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the USSR, in answer to a note from Mr. Marshall, the Secretary of State

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of the United States of America, had stated that the possibilities of reaching an understanding between the Soviet and American authorities of occupation had not been completely exhausted.

In the United States draft resolution, all efforts to reach an understanding appeared to be deferred until after the elections took place. Negotiations between political leaders of Northern and Southern Korea and with Korean groups which had not participated in the elections, should be carried on before and not after the elections. Steps should be taken to create an atmosphere of freedom and peace, so that the elections might result in a true expression of the will of the people of Korea.

Although there were reports that in Northern Korea there existed discrimination against certain political parties, this was known to be also true against certain groups in Southern Korea. He would like to see specific reference made in the report submitted by the United States, that the Korean people would be permitted to vote without discrimination as to party allegiance or political beliefs.

The proposed national Government for Korea, should be considered "provisional" until the people of Korea had determined otherwise. The one deciding factor why the delegation of Ecuador was voting in favour of the United States resolution was that, after the elections, there would be a civil Governmet established which would, in any case, be preferable to the present military Government in Southern Korea. The importance of qualifying the Government as "provisional" was that the United Nations might otherwise be blamed for the permanent division of the country into two areas.

Mr. FAWZI (Egypt) stated that his delegation would not vote in favour of the United States resolution as the mandate given

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United Nations could not be carried out in the whole of Korea, although such an eventuality had not been discounted at the time the General Assembly adopted the resolution. The Temporary Commission on Korea was not in a position to proceed properly with its work, and the Egyptian Government doubted whether the proposed procedure would contribute effectively to the independence of Korea.

Mr. PEARSON (Canada) considered the United States Report a very useful document. He wished, however, to have the words "in strict legal" deleted in point 1 of the second page of document A/AC.18/32 because the Canadian delegation does not consider as strictly legalistic the view that the Commission is empowered to hold these elections. He was not convinced that the course advised by the United States resolution would be acceptable to the majority

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of the people, even in Southern Korea. The point of view embodied in the resolution was not one which the Temporary Commission on Korea supported when it considered the question. The arguments used might have been purely legal and narrow in scope, but the report of the Chairman of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea clearly stated that the Commission was "all but unanimous" in the opinion that the proposed Government in Southern Korea would not be a national Government as defined in the resolution of the General Assembly. Mr. Pearson advised taking the greatest care to avoid giving any interpretation of the General Assembly resolution which was not entirely valid and above reproach. The Interim Committee of the Assembly should not even appear to be giving instructions to the Temporary Commission on Korea.

In view of the fact that the Interim Committee could only give an advice, Mr. Pearson wondered whether there was any necessity for a resolution at all. If a resolution could be avoided, then the Committee would have no need to take formal action which would divide its members in respect of advice which should be given to the Commission. If, however, the resolution was followed the Canadian delegation would have with regret to vote against it because of its belief that the advice given to the Commission was inappropriate and unconstitutional. There were differences of opinion as to how to proceed with the matter, however, all the members were unanimous in their wish to reach the same objective, namely of establishing at the earliest possible date, a free, united and democratic Korea.

At the request of Mr. FABREGAT (Uruguay), the CHAIRMAN explained that, of the two documents before the Committee, only the draft resolution of the United States would be put to the vote. The purpose of the report, which had been submitted by the United States together with its resolution, was to guide the Temporary Commission on Korea on the various opinions expressed by members of the Committee, and was not intended as a text for

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formal adoption. However, that explanatory note would be transmitted to the Temporary Commission on Korea together with the resolution.

Mr. FABREGAT (Uruguay) stated that he attached very great importance to the report because it reflected the different points of view of the members of the Interim Committee. Every effort should be made to obtain a categorical implementation of the resolution of the General Assembly, on which depended the freedom and independence of Korea and the formation of their Government. The Temporary Commission on Korea would face enormous difficulties in carrying out its work, and the Interim Committee should weigh carefully any advice which might aggravate the present situation in Korea. Every effort should be made to help the leaders in Northern and Southern Korea to reach an understanding. Korea had shown by its heroism that peace and unity should reign among its people.

Mr. AZKOUL (Lebanon) declared that the people of Korea had the right to be independent and to form a national government. The formation and constitution of the national Government could only be decided by the Korean people themselves; but the United Nations had the duty to grant them the necessary facilities to express their will. That possibility existed in Southern Korea, which would represent the opinion of two-thirds of the people of the country. The United States draft resolution aimed only at observance of elections in all of Korea or in as much of Korea as was possible. The people of Korea should decide for themselves whether they wished to establish a national government or merely a provisional one.

Mr. FINN MOE (Norway) stated that the United States resolution appeared to assume that the Temporary Commission on Korea should proceed with the observance of elections in Southern Korea. That was not expressed in the text of the General Assembly resolution. The Temporary Commission not authorized to proceed in any other way except as was laid down in the

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resolution of the General Assembly; by not doing so, the Interim Committee and the Temporary Commission on Korea would be setting a precedent which might have serious consequences. The General Assembly had been fully aware of the difficulties which would be met in trying to implement its resolution, but those difficulties did not entitle any organ to deviate in any way from the instructions it had received.

Before the United States resolution was put to the vote, Mr. STOLK (Venezuela) suggested that the report accompanying the resolution should be put to the vote first, as it contained the different opinions of the members who might wish to make certain modifications in the text.

The RAPPORTEUR explained that the text of the report was not a formal proposal and that the United States resolution would have to be adopted first before the report could be forwarded to the Chairman of the Temporary Commission on Korea. The report was, to all purposes, an explanatory note to the resolution.

The United States resolution was adopted by thirty-one votes in favour, two against, with eleven abstentions.

Mr. STOLK (Venezuela) explained his reasons for abstaining from voting. The Government of Venezuela was anxious to see the establishment of an national government in Korea which represented the will of the people. For that reason the Venezuelan delegation had voted in favour of the resolution of the General Assembly of 14 November 1947. The resolution recommended that consultations should take place for the holding of elections in the whole of Korea, and not only in its southern part, for the purpose of establishing a National Assembly and Government which would put an end to the division now existing. However, in accordance with the United States resolution which had just been approved, the decision was taken to carry out the mandate of the General Assembly "in those parts of Korea, which are accessible" to the Commission. An Assembly and a Government constituted in Southern Korea

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would not be fully national in character, and the situation might furthermore crystallize the division which already existed. The doubts felt by the Venezuelan delegation as to the manner in which the Interim Committee had resolved the questions presented to it by the Temporary Commission on Korea, had not been dispelled after listening to the discussions which had taken place; but the Venezuelan delegation did not want to appear contrary to the wishes expressed by the greater part of the people of Southern Korea to have a representative Government as soon as possible.

Mr. Stolk asked the Chairman that his statement be included in the explanatory note.

The CHAIRMAN proposed that discussion on the explanatory note be resumed the same day at 3.30 p.m. and the Committee agreed.

The meeting rose at 2 p.m.

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United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Nations Unies

ASSEMBLEE GENERALE

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A/AC.18/SR.10
28 February 1948
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

INTERIM COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE TENTH MEETING

Lake Success, New York
Thursday, 26 February 1948 at 3.30 p.m.

CHAIRMAN: Mr. L. PADILLA NERVO (Mexico)

RAPPORTEUR: Mr. ENTEZAM (Iran)

PROBLEM OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF KOREA: CONSULTATION BY THE UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA WITH THE INTERIM COMMITTEE ON THE APPLICATION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION OF 14 NOVEMBER 1947 IN THE LIGHT OF DEVELOPMENTS (Continued)

The CHAIRMAN reopened the discussion on the explanatory note prepared by the United States delegation in pursuance of the decision taken by the Interim Committee at its eighth meeting (document A/AC.18/32).

Mr. STOLK (Venezuela) referring to his statement at the previous meeting, and wishing to avoid a useless prolongation of the discussion, proposed that his statement be duly included in the summary record of the previous meeting, without being mentioned in the explanatory note which would be prepared in support of the resolution adopted by the Interim Committee.

Mr. HARRY (Australia) agreed with the proposal of the representative of Venezuela. He proposed that the opinions expressed in favour of the resolution be incorporated in a letter from the Chairman of the Interim Committee to the Chairman of the Temporary Commission. With regard to the minority opinion, the Temporary Commission on Korea could refer to the summary records of the meetings.

The Interim Committee adopted the procedure proposed by the Australian representative and decided that the resolution adopted in reply to the questions raised by the United Nations Temporary Commission for Korea should be communicated officially to the Commission in a letter from the Chairman of the Interim Committee, in which mention would be made of the additional considerations on which the resolution was based.

/The CHAIRMAN,

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The CHAIRMAN, concluding the consultation requested by the Temporary Commission, stated that the resolution adopted during the preceding meeting by a considerable majority and with a full knowledge of the many complex aspects of the problem, should enable the Temporary Commission to pursue its task effectively.

As the Temporary Commission itself had recognized in its questions addressed to the Interim Committee, and as its Chairman had stressed in his statement, one of the most important tasks of the Commission was to guarantee full freedom of elections, and the Interim Committee noted with satisfaction the promise of the United States to ensure the creation of conditions conducive to the complete freedom of these elections.

He expressed the hope that the establishment of the first elements of an independent Government in South Korea would eventually make it possible to set up a free Government for the whole country, and that with this end in view the Temporary Commission would make every effort to obtain the co-operation of the Soviet authorities.

He had no doubt that the Temporary Commission would take all the necessary steps to inform all Koreans that until elections could be held seats would be reserved in the National Assembly and in the Government that might be set up in South Korea, for the elected representatives of the population of North Korea.

He thanked Dr. Menon and Dr. Hoo for the valuable help they had given the Interim Committee during the consultation which was now drawing to a close, and expressed to them and to all the members of the Temporary Commission the sincere hope of the Interim Committee that the result of this consultation would facilitate the important and difficult mission with which they were entrusted; namely, to give the Korean people the assistance of the United Nations in the realization of their legitimate aspirations for a free and united country.

IMPLEMENTATION OF PARAGRAPH 2 (c) OF THE RESOLUTION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF 13 NOVEMBER 1947: RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE INTERIM COMMITTEE ON 9 JANUARY 1948 (Documents A/AC.18/9, A/AC.18/15, A/AC.18/30, A/AC.18/18, A/AC.18/19, A/AC.18/24 and A/AC.18/25).

The CHAIRMAN read out the next item on the Committee's agenda and asked whether members wished to discuss it immediately.

After a brief exchange of views the Committee decided to begin the examination of the various proposals submitted pursuant to the resolution adopted 9 January 1947 at a later meeting, which was fixed for 2 March 1948 at 10.30 a.m.

The meeting rose at 4.30 p.m.

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U.S. Resolution on Korea in the U.N. General Assembly

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Resolution on Korea as Adopted by UN General Assembly November 14, 1947

Inasmuch as the Korean question which is before the General Assembly is primarily a matter for the Korean people itself and concerns its freedom and independence, and recognizing that this question cannot be correctly and fairly resolved without the participation of representatives of the indigenous population,

The General Assembly resolves that elected representatives of the Korean people be invited to take part in the consideration of the question;

Further recommends that in order to facilitate and expedite such participation and to observe that the Korean representatives are in fact duly elected by the Korean people and not mere appointees from military authorities in Korea, there be forthwith established a United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, to be present in Korea with right to travel, observe and consult throughout Korea.

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TO: SINCOFF, SCAP

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AMENDMENT TO "RESOLVES" PORTION (PARA 7) IN RESOLUTION FOLLOWS:

"RESOLVES, THAT THE RESPONSIBILITIES ASSUMED BY THE UNITED NATIONS UNDER THIS RESOLUTION SHOULD BE DISCHARGED BY A UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA, CONSISTING OF THE REPRESENTATIVES OF (NAMES OF STATES). THIS UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA SHALL

(1) BE PRESENT IN KOREA DURING THE ELECTIONS IN EACH ZONE WITH THE RIGHT OF FREEDOM OF TRAVEL AND OBSERVATION THROUGHOUT ALL OF KOREA,

(2) BE AVAILABLE FOR SUCH CONSULTATION AS MAY BE APPROPRIATE IN CONNECTION WITH THE ELECTIONS, THE ORGANIZATION OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, THE FORMATION OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AND THE CONCLUSION OF AGREEMENTS FOR THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE OCCUPYING FORCES,

(3) REPORT TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OR IF IN ITS JUDGEMENT DEVELOPMENTS SO REQUIRE TO ANY COMPETENT AGENCY OF THE ASSEMBLY WITH RESPECT TO ITS ACTIVITIES UNDER THE TERMS OF THIS RESOLUTION,

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AND MAKE ANY RECOMMENDATIONS THAT IT MAY WISH CONCERNING FURTHER UN MOTION IN MAINTAINING THE INDEPENDENCE OF KOREA; CALLS UPON THE MEMBER STATES CONCERNED TO AFFORD EVERY ASSISTANCE AND FACILITY TO THE UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA IN THE FULFILLMENT OF THESE RESPONSIBILITIES". RESOLUTION AS AMENDED HAS BEEN SHOWN TO BRITISH AND CHINESE REPRESENTATIVES WHO INDICATE GENERAL SUPPORT. COPY WILL BE TRANSMITTED TO SOVIET REPRESENTATIVES AT UN MORNING OCT 16. TWENTY FOUR (24) HOURS LATER (MORNING OCT 17) COPY WILL BE TRANSMITTED TO SYGUN UNDER COVER LETTER CONTAINED DEPTEL 239 FOR TRANSMISSION OTHER UN DELEGATES. PRESS RELEASE WILL FOLLOW IMMEDIATELY. IN ACCORDANCE INSTRUCTIONS CONTAINED DEPTEL 238 AND READ LETTER AND RESOLUTION INTO RECORD. Recess YOU SHOULD REQUEST MEETING JOINT COMMISSION FOR OCT 17 PENDING UN CONSIDERATION SHOULD THEN BE PROPOSED WITH TWO DELEGATIONS HOLDING THEMSELVES IN READINESS AT THEIR RESPECTIVE HEADQUARTERS FOR SUCH ASSISTANCE AS MAY BE REQUESTED BY UN.

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RESTRICTED	URGENT	SS 239 OCT 10, 6PM TRUE TOO 110402Z

FROM: STATE DEPARTMENT (SIGNED LOVETT) 111220Z MAR SVC 5178

TO: CG USAFIK FOR POLITICAL ADVISOR)

INFO: SCAP AND CINCFE

"PARAPHRASE NOT REQUIRED. HANDLE AS RESTRICTED CORRESPONDENCE PER PARAGRAPHS 51 I AND 60 A (4), AR 380-5."

FOLLOWING IS LETTER TO BE ADDRESSED TO HIS EXCELLENCY TRYGVE LIE, SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS, NEW YORK: "EXCELLENCY: I HAVE THE HONOR TO REFER TO THE FACTS THAT ON SEPTEMBER 17, 1947, THE UNITED STATES SECRETARY OF STATE ANNOUNCED THAT THE UNITED STATES WAS PLACING THE PROBLEM OF KOREAN INDEPENDENCE BEFORE TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND ON SEPTEMBER 23, 1947, THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY VOTED TO PLACE THAT PROBLEM UPON ITS AGENDA. ON SEPTEMBER 26 THE CHIEF SOVIET DELEGATE ON THE JOINT UNITED STATES-USSR COMMISSION MEETING IN SEOUL, KOREA, MADE THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT ~~(GARBLED CON TO FOLLOW)~~ IN TRANSLATION: " 'THEREFORE, THE SOVIET DELEGATION CONSIDERS THAT IT IS POSSIBLE TO AFFORD THE KOREANS AN OPPORTUNITY TO FORM A GOVERNMENT BY THEMSELVES WITHOUT THE AID AND PARTICIPATION OF THE ALLIES UNDER THE CONDITION OF WITHDRAWING THE AMERICAN AND SOVIET TROOPS FROM KOREA.' " THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DESIRES TO TAKE ANY PRACTICABLE STEP WHICH WILL FURTHER THE SPEEDY ESTABLISHMENT OF A TRULY INDEPEMDENT KOREA. THE ONLY

ACTION DISTRIBUTION BY AG:

G-1	AES	DMS	OCI	SIG	
G-2	AIR O	ENGR	ORD	SP TRPS	
G-3	CMAP	FISCAL	PIO	SSO	
G-4	CML	IG	PM	SURG	KBC
AG	CMDT	JA	QM	TI & E	POLAD
1st RMPL	CPS	MRU	SBS	TRANS	USN LN

URGENT

REPORT OF ACTION NOT REQUIRED

REPRODUCED BY 69 TH ENGR TOPO CO - XXIV CORPS

31

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

CONCERN OF THIS GOVERNMENT IS TO MAKE CERTAIN THAT ITS RESPONSIBILITIES TO THE KOREAN PEOPLE AND TO THE UNITED NATIONS ARE PROPERLY CARRIED OUT. IT WILL BE RECALLED THAT AFTER NEGOTIATIONS IN THE JOINT COMMISSION HAD REACHED A STALEMATE THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PROPOSED THAT THE QUESTION OF FORMING A GOVERNMENT FOR KOREA BE DISCUSSED IN WASHINGTON BY REPRESENTATIVES OF ALL POWERS adhering TO THE MOSCOW AGREEMENT with respect TO KOREA: CHINA, THE UNITED KINGDOM, THE USSR AND THE UNITED STATES. CHINA AND THE UNITED KINGDOM ACCEPTED THIS SUGGESTION BUT THE USSR DID NOT. IT WAS ONLY AFTER THIS THAT THE MATTER WAS PRESENTED TO THE UNITED NATIONS. IT IS BELIEVED THAT INASMUCH AS THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY HAS ALREADY VOTED TO CONSIDER THE PROBLEM OF KOREAN INDEPENDENCE, ITS ATTENTION SHOULD BE CALLED TO THE MOST RECENT SOVIET PROPOSAL, REFERRED TO ABOVE, AS WELL AS THE SUGGESTIONS FOR A SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM WHICH THE SECRETARY OF STATE SAID THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT WOULD BE PREPARED TO ADVANCE. WITH THESE PROPOSALS BEFORE IT THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY WILL, IT IS HOPED, BE ABLE TO RECOMMEND MEASURES FOR ORDERLY TRANSITION FROM THE PRESENT SYSTEMS OF GOVERNMENT IN NORTH AND SOUTH KOREA TO AN INDEPENDENT, UNITED KOREAN GOVERNMENT AND THE CONSEQUENT SPEEDY WITHDRAWAL OF ALL OCCUPYING FORCES. THERE IS THEREFORE TRANSMITTED HEREWITH A RESOLUTION WHICH CONTAINS THE SUGGESTIONS THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION WILL SUBMIT FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF COMMITTEE MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY WHEN THE PROBLEM OF KOREAN INDEPENDENCE COMES BEFORE THAT BODY. IT IS CONSIDERED THAT AN ARRANGEMENT OF THE NATURE INDICATED IN THIS RESOLUTION SHOULD MAKE POSSIBLE THE EARLY ESTABLISHMENT BY THE KOREAN PEOPLE THEMSELVES OF THEIR OWN GOVERNMENT AND THE WITHDRAWAL OF ALL SOVIET AND UNITED STATES ARMED

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FORCES FROM KOREA. IT IS REQUESTED THAT COPIES OF THIS LETTER TOGETHER WITH ITS ENCLOSURE BE CIRCULATED TO THE VARIOUS DELEGATIONS TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOR THEIR INFORMATION. ACCEPT, EXCELLENCY, THE RENEWED ASSURANCES OF MY HIGHEST CONSIDERATION.

WARREN ROGER AUSTIN, UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE. "RESOLUTION

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY RECOGNIZING THE URGENT AND RIGHTFUL CLAIMS TO INDEPENDENCE OF THE PEOPLE OF KOREA; HAVING IN MIND THAT IT IS ONE OF THE PURPOSES OF THE UNITED NATIONS TO DEVELOP FRIENDLY RELATIONS AMONG NATIONS BASED ON RESPECT FOR THE PRINCIPLE OF EQUAL RIGHTS AND SELF DETERMINATION OF PEOPLES; HAVING NOTED THE INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS UNDERTAKEN WITH RESPECT TO KOREA, INCLUDING THE CAIRO DECLARATION OF DECEMBER 1, 1943, IN WHICH CHINA, THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE UNITED STATES STATED THEIR DETERMINATION THAT IN DUE COURSE KOREA SHALL BECOME FREE AND INDEPENDENT, THE POTSDAM PROCLAMATION OF JULY 26, 1945, IN WHICH CHINA, THE UNITED KINGDOM, AND THE UNITED STATES REAFFIRMED THE TERMS OF THE CAIRO DECLARATION AND TO WHICH THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS ADHERED UPON ENTERING THE WAR IN THE PACIFIC, AND THE MOSCOW AGREEMENT OF DECEMBER 27, 1945, IN WHICH THE UNITED KINGDOM, THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS AND THE UNITED STATES, WITH THE ADHERENCE OF CHINA, PROVIDED THAT THERE SHALL BE SET UP A PROVISIONAL KOREAN DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT WITH A VIEW TO THE REESTABLISHMENT OF KOREA AS AN INDEPENDENT STATE;

BELIEVING THAT THE NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE OF KOREA SHOULD BE REESTABLISHED AND ALL OCCUPYING FORCES SHOULD BE WITHDRAWN FROM KOREA AT THE EARLIEST PRACTICABLE DATE; TO THIS END, RECOMMENDS

THAT THE OCCUPYING POWERS HOLD ELECTIONS IN THEIR RESPECTIVE ZONES NOT LATER THAN MARCH 31, 1948." ##

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UNDER THE OBSERVATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS, AS THE INITIAL STEP LEADING TO THE CREATION OF A NATIONAL ASSEMBLY AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OF KOREA IN CONFORMITY WITH THE PROCEDURE SET OUT IN THE ANNEX TO THIS RESOLUTION; FURTHER RECOMMENDS THAT IMMEDIATELY UPON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OF KOREA REFERRED TO ABOVE, THAT GOVERNMENT WILL CONSTITUTE ITS OWN NATIONAL SECURITY FORCES AND WILL ARRANGE WITH THE OCCUPYING POWERS FOR THE EARLY AND COMPLETE WITHDRAWAL FROM KOREA OF THE ARMED FORCES OF THE USSR AND THE UNITED STATES; resolves THAT THE RESPONSIBILITIES ASSUMED BY THE UNITED NATIONS UNDER THIS RESOLUTION SHOULD BE DISCHARGED BY THE INTERIM COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY WHICH SHALL ESTABLISH A UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION FOR KOREA, CONSISTING OF THE REPRESENTATIVES OF PAREN NAMES OF STATES PAREN, THIS UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA SHALL 1. BE PRESENT IN KOREA DURING THE ELECTIONS IN EACH ZONE WITH THE RIGHT OF FREEDOM OF TRAVEL AND OBSERVATION THRUOUT ALL OF KOREA, 2. BE AVAILABLE FOR SUCH CONSULATION AS MAY BE APPROPRIATE IN CONNECTION WITH THE ELECTIONS, THE ORGANIZATION OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, THE FORMATION OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT AND THE CONCLUSION OF AGREEMENT FOR THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE OCCUPYING TROOPS, 3. KEEP THE INTERIM COMMITTEE INFORMED OF THE DEVELOPMENTS WITH RESPECT THERETO. THE INTERIM COMMITTEE SHALL REPORT TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON THE RESULTS ACHIEVED UNDER THE TERMS OF THIS RESOLUTION, TOGETHER WITH ANY RECOMMENDATIONS THAT IT MAY WISH TO MAKE REGARDING KOREAN ADMISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS; ACTION IN MAINTAINING THE INDEPENDENCE OF KOREA; CALLS UPON MEMBER STATES CONCERNED TO AFFORD EVERY ASSISTANCE AND FACILITY TO THE INTERIM COMMITTEE AND ITS TEMPORARY COMMISSION

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IN THE FULFILLMENT OF THESE RESPONSIBILITIES. THE ANNEX AND RECOMMENDED PROCEDURE FOR THE HOLDING OF ELECTION FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OF KOREA (1) THE ELECTIONS TO BE HELD BY THE OCCUPYING POWERS IN THEIR RESPECTIVE ZONES NOT LATER THAN MARCH 31, 1948, SHALL BE FOR THE PURPOSE OF CHOOSING REPRESENTATIVES TO A NATIONAL ASSEMBLY. THE NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES ELECTED TO THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY FROM EACH ZONE SHALL BEAR THE SAME PROPORTION TO THE TOTAL MEMBERSHIP OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY AS THE POPULATION OF THAT ZONE BEARS TO THE TOTAL POPULATION OF KOREA. SUBJECT TO THIS PRINCIPLE, THE NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES TO BE ELECTED FROM EACH ZONE SHALL BE DETERMINED BY THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION ON KOREA IN CONSULTATION WITH THE OCCUPYING POWERS. (2) AS SOON AS POSSIBLE AFTER THE ELECTIONS THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF KOREA SHALL MEET AND FORM A GOVERNMENT AND SHALL NOTIFY THE UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA OF THE FORMATION OF THIS GOVERNMENT. (3) UPON NOTIFICATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA OF THE FORMATION OF A NATIONAL GOVT OF KOREA, THAT GOVERNMENT SHALL TAKE OVER THE FUNCTIONS OF NORTH AND SOUTH KOREA, RESPECTIVELY, IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARRANGEMENTS TO BE AGREED UPON UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF KOREA AND THEX RESPECTIVE OCCUPYING AUTHORITIES. (4) THE UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA SHALL BE AVAILABLE FOR SUCH CONSULTATION AND ASSISTANCE AS MAY BE REQUESTED AND APPROPRIATE IN CONNECTION WITH THE DECISIONS AND ACTIONS CONTEMPLATED IN PARAGRAPHS (1), (2), AND (3) ABOVE.

AG-3108-A-TYPED BY MEAD & BAXTER RECD 121050/1

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

INCOMING MESSAGE

SECRET

DATE-TIME RECD	MSG CEN NO.	HOW RECD
151235/I OCT 47	R 3339	R TT
CLASSIFICATION	**PRECEDENCE**	**CITE**
SECRET	URGENT	WAR SVC 5173

FROM: STATE DEPT

TO: CG USAFIK (FOR POLAD)

INFO: SCAP

(1102582)
TRUE TOO ST DEPT
110106Z ST SER 238
OCT 10, 6PM

"PARAPHRASE NOT REQUIRED. HANDLE AS SECRET CORRESPONDENCE PER PARA 51 I AND 60 A (2), AR 380-5.

DRAFT US PROPOSAL ON KOREA TO BE SUBMITTED TO UN CONTAINED IN IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING TELEGRAM. WHEN RESOLUTION AND COVERING LETTER HAVE BEEN DISPATCHED SVCUN YOU WILL BE INFORMED AT WHICH TIME MEETING JOINT COMMISSION SHOULD BE CALLED OR REQUESTED AND LETTER AND RESOLUTION READ INTO THE RECORD. US DELEG SHOULD THEN PROPOSE THAT PENDING CONSIDERATION BY UN OF THIS PROBLEM JOINT COMMISSION SHOULD RECESS AND THE TWO DELEGATIONS HOLD THEMSELVES IN READINESS AT THEIR RESPECTIVE HQS FOR SUCH ASSISTANCE AS MAY BE REQUESTED BY UN.

REPORT OF ACTION NOT REQUIRED

SECRET

Received 1030 16 Oct.

ACTION DISTRIBUTION BY AG:

G-1	AES	DMS	OCI	SIG	ARC	
G-2	AIR O	ENGR	ORD	SP TRPS	JT COMM	
G-3	CHAP	FISCAL	PIO	SSO	USAMGIK	
G-4	CML	IG	PM	SURG	KBC	
AG	CMDT	JA	QM	TI & E	POLAD	
1st REPL	CPS	MRU	SBS	TRANS	USN LM	

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NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Joint Commission

INCOMING MESSAGE

SECRET

DATE-TIME RECD	MSG CEN NO.	HOW RECD
1611Z/1 SEPT 47	R 9199	RTT
CLASSIFICATION	**PRECEDENCE**	**CITE**
SECRET	URGENT	WAR SVC 8742

FROM: WAR (STATE DEPT)

TO: SCAP (SCAP PASSES TO CG USAFIK)

INFO: FOR POLAD

RELAYS ST SER 203 SEPT 19, 4 PM TRUE TOO 1920447
TRUE TOO 1922297 (2002007)

"PARAPHRASE NOT REQUIRED. HANDLE AS SECRET CORRESPONDENCE PER PARA 51 I AND 60 A (4), AR 380-5."

FOLLOWING FOR YOUR BACKGROUND INFO WHEN CONSIDERING DRAFT RESOLUTION CONTAINED IN DEPT'S 201, SEPT 18. FIRST SECTION PRIOR TO FIRST QUOTE RECOMMENDS UNQUOTE PHRASED TO BRING RESOLUTION IN LINE WITH SCOPE OF UN CHARTER, PARTICULARLY ARTICLE 14. FUNCTIONS OF COMMISSION UNDER NUMBERED PARAS 5 AND 6 SECTION II, LIMITED TO INVESTIGATING, REPORTING AND RECOMMENDING TO NEXT SESSION GA AS DEPT'S UN EXPERTS BELIEVE ANY ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN APPROVAL OF SPECIFIC ACTION ON SUCH QUESTIONS AT THIS SESSION WOULD BE RECEIVED UNFAVORABLY BY LARGE NUMBER GA DELEGATES WHO HAVE HAD NO PRIOR INTEREST IN OR KNOWLEDGE OF KOREAN QUESTION. US DELEGATE WILL MAKE CLEAR IN PRESENTING CASE THAT PENDING FINAL UN ACTION IT MAY BE NECESSARY FOR THIS GOVT TO TAKE STEPS IN SOUTH KOREA LOOKING TOWARD GENERAL IMPROVEMENT OF POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SITUATION SO THAT US ZONE WILL BE ABLE TO PLAY PROPER PART. IN VEIW VISHINSKY'S SPEECH BEFORE UN YESTERDAY IT IS PROBABLE SOVIETS WILL REFUSE TO BE BOUND BY ANY UN RESOLUTION IN WHICH CASE DEPT BELIEVES US

Dr. Bunce - Info

ACTION DISTRIBUTION BY AG:

G-1	AES	DMS	OCI	SIG	ASG
G-2 Info	AIR O	ENGR	ORD	SP TRPS	JT COMM Info
G-3	CMAP	FISCAL	PIO	SSO	USAMGIK Info
G-4	CML	IG	PM	SURG	KEC
AG	CMDT	JA	QM	TI & E	POLAD
1st REPL	CPS	MRU	SPS	TRANS	USN LN

29

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NND 760090
By NARS, Date

SECRET

WILL BE FREE TO TAKE WHATEVER ACTION IN ITS ZONE SEEMS MOST ADVISABLE AT THAT TIME. (YOUR RECOMMENDATIONS REQUESTED AS TO PROPER ACTION UNDER SUCH EVENTUALITY.)

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By NARS, Date

Confidential

Dan Brown
Copy
US regulation
1703

CONFIDENTIAL

FROM: STATE DEPT

WARSVC 8727

TO: SCAP CINCFE CG USAFIK (FOR POLAD

TRUE TOO 190308/Z
ST SER 201, SEPT 18, 6PM

Following draft resolution on Korea, for introduction in GA, cleared in Dept. Your comments requested.

"1. The General Assembly, recognizing that a continuation of the existing situation with respect to Korea is likely to impair the general welfare and friendly relations among nations; having in mind that it is one of the purposes of the UN to develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples; having noted the international obligations undertaken with respect to Korea, including the Cairo Declaration of Dec 1, 1943, in which China, the United Kingdom and the US stated the determination that in due course Korea shall become free and independent, the Potsdam Proclamation of July 26, 1945, in which China, the UK, and the US reaffirmed the terms of the Cairo Delcaration and to which the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics adhered upon entering the war in the Pacific, the Moscow Agreement of Dec. 27, 1945, in which the UK, the USSR and the US, with the adherence of China, provided that there shall be set up a provisional Korean democratic government with a view to the re-establishment of Korea as an independent state; recommends that the national independence of Korea should be reestablished at the earliest possible date in order that a. Korea may become eligible for membership in the United Nations and b. that a situation likely to impair the general welfare and friendly relations among nations will cease to exist; recommends that as a first step in the achievement of this objective a. a national election be held in Korea within 6 months under the observation of the United Nations, and in accordance with the procedure set out hereinafter, for the purpose of choosing representatives to a national constituent assembly (1) to form a national provisional government and

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(28)

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(2) draft a constitution for Korea;

II. The General Assembly, desirous of making the resources of the UN available to the fullest extent in order to expedite the carrying out of the above recommendations; resolves that:

1. A commission on Korea shall be created consisting of the representatives of (11 states).

2. The Commission shall establish regulations governing the conduct of the elections to be held for the purpose of choosing the national constituent assembly of Korea. In formulation such regulations the Commission shall take account of the election laws at present applicable respectively in the Northern and Southern zones of Korea, but shall in any event provide for voting by secret, multi-party ballot on the bases of universal suffrage. Special care shall be taken to formulate safeguards against the use of fraud, force or intimidation.

3. The Commission shall establish a body of impartial election observers consisting of nationals of states other than those adhering to the Moscow Agreement of Dec. 27, 1945; these observers shall be stationed at such places throughout all Korea as the Commission may determine and shall report to the Commission on the extent of compliance with the election regulations.

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4. The Commission shall be available to furnish provisional constituent assembly such advice and assistance as the latter may desire in perfecting its organization and in forming a Provisional Govt.

5. The Commission shall, in consultation with the Korean Provisional Govt consider and investigation such other questions relating to the reestablishment of Korean independence as it deems appropriate, including a. the establishment of a permanent govt for a united Korea, b. the withdrawal of the Armed Forces at present in occupation of Korea, c. the admission of Korea to the UN, and d. the aid and assistance to Korea needed to place Korean independence on a firm economic and political foundation.

6. The Commission shall a submit to the Secy-Gen for transmittal to the members of the UN an interim report on (1) the result of the elections and (2) on the formation of a Provisional Govt, and b. shall submit (1) a comprehensive report and (2) recommendations governing the matters referred to in Para 5 above to the next Session of the GA.

7. The Commission shall have the widest powers required to enable it to carry out the functions specified above, including the authority to investigate, and to conclude appropriate arrangements with the proper authorities in Korea, Decisions of the Commission shall be taken by majority vote. In other respects the Commission shall determine its own procedure.

III. The General Assembly directs the Secretary-General to provide the necessary facilities for assign (sic) appropriate staff to the Commission, authorizes the Secretary-General to defray the cost of the Commission and the body of observers from the working capital fund, including the cost of reimbursing travel and subsistence expenses of a representative and all alternate representative from each govt. represented on the Commission on such basis as he may

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determine most appropriate; calls upon the member states concerned to afford every assistance and facility to the Commission in the fulfillment of its task."

Sent USUN New York as 406, repeated Seoul as 201.

[redacted]

Roll 17

Target 3

Preparations for the U.N. Commission to Korea

[redacted]

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NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Letter to Mr. George S. Patterson, Canadian Liaison Mission, Tokyo

1 29 Dec 47 Jt. Comm. CG USAFIK

1. Enclosed is a letter prepared for signature of CG, USAFIK, in reply to a letter from Mr. George Patterson of the Canadian Liaison Mission in Tokyo enclosing materials which would be helpful to him in the preparation of his work as a member of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea.

2. Recommend that the materials be sent by first available plane and that SCAP be requested to deliver materials to Mr. Patterson without delay.

John Weckerling
Brig.Gen. U.S.Army

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

29 December 1947

Mr. George S. Patterson
Canadian Liaison Mission
C/o SCAP, APO 500

Dear Mr. Patterson:

Your letter of December 20 informing me that you have been nominated as the Canadian Representative on the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea has just been received.

I am looking forward to welcoming you to Korea upon the arrival of the United Nations Commission.

With reference to your request for certain materials which would be useful to you in your duties as a member of the United Nations Commission, I have requested that General Willoughby make such materials available to you from SCAP headquarters. In the meantime, I enclose a copy of each of the following:

A pamphlet prepared by my Headquarters entitled KOREA, which, although prepared for use of the troops here, is an excellent summary of not only the manners and customs of Korea, but also contains a useful political and economic summary in easily readable form.

Public Act No. 5, dated 3 September 1947, LAW FOR THE ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE KOREAN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, which is the election law passed by the Legislative Assembly here and therefore entirely representative of Korean opinion.

SOUTH KOREAN INTERIM GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES, for the month of September 1947.

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By NARS, Date

There will be much additional data available to you here on your arrival, but I believe that the enclosed represents the most appropriate documents that you could usefully read at this time.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Yours sincerely,

JOHN R. HODGE
Lieutenant General, U.S.Army
Commanding

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

Gen Frederking

CONFIDENTIAL

Seoul, Korea

9 December 1947.

Memorandum to the Military Governor.

SUBJECT: Number of Polling Places for South Korea Elections.

I - FACTS BEARING ON THE SUBJECT

1. Present plans call for approximately 1,000 polling places per province and the City of Seoul, or a total of 10,000 in South Korea (para. 4, Exhibit C, AMD 8/2).

2. The estimated population of South Korea as of November 1947 is 20,300,000 (Prostov study).

3. On the basis of a voting age of 23, the percentage of voters in the population is 43.1% (by interpolation, Table 8, Exhibit F, AMD 8/2). Thus the number of South Koreans who will be eligible to vote is about 8,700,000, or 870 for each of the 10,000 polling places.

4. The polls will be open ten hours (Section 25, Public Act No. 5).

5. If all those eligible to vote attempt to do so, each poll will have to accommodate an average of 87 voters per hour, or one voter every 42 seconds. Even if only 70% of those eligible attempt to vote, each poll will have to accommodate an average of one voter every minute.

6. Complete figures for similar elections held in other countries are not on hand, and the previous election held in South Korea was so different in type that the figures would be of no value. It is known that for the Saar Plebescite (1935), there were 800 polling places set up for 528,000 eligible voters, or one polling place per 660. However, the number of hours that the polls were open and the number of eligible voters who participated are not known. These figures, as well as similar ones for the Nicauraguan and Greek elections, are being sought and may be used as guides, considering differences in literacy and ballots.

7. In the United States, according to Captain John E. McMahon, the absolute maximum of voters per polling place, using machines, is 1,000; a sound figure per polling place, using paper

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

SUBJ: Number of polling places for South Korea elections.

9 Dec. 1947

ballots, is 450 - 500. In both cases the polls are assumed to be open for 12 hours.

8. It may be assumed that at least three minutes per Korean will be required for identification and voting.

9. Plans should provide for 100% participation of eligible voters. If poll doors are closed in the faces of Koreans who have made all reasonable effort to participate in their first free election, the results will be extremely adverse.

10. Provisions must be made to provide increased opportunity to vote. This may be done by:

a. Increasing the number of hours that the polls are open.

b. Increasing the number of polls.

c. Increasing the number of voting booths and identification desks per poll. In this case it would be necessary to divide the registration list among several identification desks, probably alphabetically. It is very doubtful that large numbers of illiterates could be steered to the proper identification desks without a great deal of confusion. It will be definitely more practicable to handle a small number of voters at each of several polling places than it will be to handle a large number of voters at each of a few polling places.

d. Having two election days. This is not considered practicable because of tradition, the difficulty of preventing individuals from attempting to cast ballots on both days, and the lack of any certainty that the voters will appear in roughly equal numbers on both days (for example, if the weather is bad the first day, most of the voters will probably wait until the second day).

II - RECOMMENDATION

That consideration be given to amending plans to provide for appropriate increase in the number of polling places and the number of hours that the polls are to be open.

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

Incl.
Exhibits C and F to
AMD 8/2

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NND 760090
By NARS, Date

COPY

prep for 9th

Nov. 24, 1947

Subject : Request for a census of population in South Korea

To : Military Governor

It is necessary for the election committe to have the following information in order to be able to discharge its duties;

1. Total population in South Korea
2. Total population in each Pu, Kun, To and Seoul City separating each electoral district
3. Total number of people residing in South Korea whose legal residence is in North Korea, indicating, if possible, number of people by provinces

I shall appreciate receiving the above information not later than December 15, 1947, if possible, the figures of November 30, 1947, Census.

However, if no recent census has been taken and if it is impossible to take a current census, we shall appreciate your sending us figures from the latest census available.

/s/ Yun, Ki Sup

Yun, Ki Sup
Chairman of
the Central Election Committee

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By NARS, Date

C O P Y

Nov. 25, 1947

Subject : Request for a revolving fund

To : The Military Governor

It is necessary for the Committee to have some revolving fund before the proper budget is made to be available 100,000 Won will meet an immeditate need of stationaries and personal expenses.

/s/ Yun, Ki Sup
Yun, Ki Sup
Chairman of
the Central Election Committee

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By NARS, Date

Resolution on Korea as Adopted by UN General Assembly November 14, 1947

Inasmuch as the Korean question which is before the General Assembly is primarily a matter for the Korean people itself and concerns its freedom and independence, and recognizing that this question cannot be correctly and fairly resolved without the participation of representatives of the indigenous population,

The General Assembly resolves that elected representatives of the Korean people be invited to take part in the consideration of the question;

Further recommends that in order to facilitate and expedite such participation and to observe that the Korean representatives are in fact duly elected by the Korean people and not mere appointees from military authorities in Korea, there be forthwith established a United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, to be present in Korea with right to travel, observe and consult throughout Korea.

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By NARS, Date

RESOLUTION ON KOREA
as adopted by the UN General Assembly
- November 14, 1947.

The General Assembly:

Recognizing the urgent and rightful claims to independence of the people of Korea;

Believing that the national independence of Korea should be re-established and all occupying forces then withdrawn at the earliest practicable date;

Recalling its previous conclusion that the freedom and independence of the Korean people cannot be correctly or fairly resolved without the participation of representatives of the Korean people, and its decision to establish a United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea (hereinafter called the "Commission") for the purpose of facilitating and expediting such participation by elected representatives of the Korean people;

1. Decides that the Commission shall consist of representatives of Australia, Canada, China, El Salvador, France, India, the Philippine Republic, Syria and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

2. Recommends that the elections be held not later than 31 March 1948 on the basis of adult suffrage and by secret ballot to choose representatives with whom the Commission may consult regarding the prompt attainment of the freedom and independence of the Korean people and which representatives, constituting a National Assembly, may establish a national government of Korea. The number of representatives from each voting area or zone should be proportionate to the population and the elections should be under the observation of the Commission;

3. Further recommends that as soon as possible after the election, the National Assembly should convene and form a national government and notify the Commission of its formation;

4. Further recommends that immediately upon the establishment of a national government, that government should in consultation with the Commission, (a) constitute its own national security forces and dissolve all military or semi-military formations not included therein; (b) take over the functions of government from the military commands and civilian authorities of North and South Korea; and (c) arrange with the occupying powers for the complete withdrawal from Korea of their armed forces as early as practicable and if possible within 90 days;

5. Resolves that the Commission shall facilitate and expedite the fulfillment of the foregoing programme for the attainment of the national independence of Korea and withdrawal of occupying forces, taking into account its observations and consultations in Korea. The Commission shall report, with its conclusions, to the General Assembly and may consult with the Interim Committee (if one be established) with respect to the application of this Resolution in the light of developments;

6. Calls upon the member states concerned to afford every assistance and facility to the Commission in the fulfillment of its responsibilities;

7. Calls upon all members of the UN to refrain from interfering in the affairs of the Korean people during the interim period preparatory to the establishment of Korean independence, except in pursuance of the decisions of the General Assembly; and thereafter, to refrain completely from any and all acts derogatory to the independence and sovereignty of Korea.

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By NARS, Date

Headquarters XXIV Corps

Inter-Staff Routing Slip

For use in all inter-office correspondence. Separate each Memorandum by a line and initial. *Memorandum will preferably be typewritten.*

SUBJECT: Proposed statement by CG, USAFIK.

Memo. No.	Date	From	To	Memorandum
1	17 Nov 1947	Gen. Weckerling	Gen. Brown, Deputy C.G.	Recommend that the attached proposed statement by the Commanding General or one substantially similar be released when the press reports of final UN approval of the Commission on Korea will have been received. J.W. Incl. 4 copies proposed statement.
2	22 Nov.	Gen Brown	Gen Weckerling	A copy of attached was given Mr Jacobs who used it in preparing a draft, modified by Gen Hodge and issued. Noted W

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By NARS, Date

DRAFT
14 Nov.

PROPOSED STATEMENT BY LIEUTENANT GENERAL JOHN R. HODGE

It was with gratification that I received the news that the General Assembly of the United Nations Organization had approved a United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea which will observe elections and facilitate and expedite the U.N. program for the attainment of the national independence of Korea and the withdrawal of occupying forces in consultation with the elected representatives of the Korean people. I join with the Korean people in their joy in hearing that agreement has at last been reached by an overwhelming majority of the U.N. membership. As the representative of the United States, I will do my utmost to assist this Commission in the accomplishment of its mission in Korea.

The Korean people have endured nearly two years of discouragement and disappointment. This delay has occurred despite the tireless efforts of the United States to obtain Korean independence - first through two sessions of the Joint Commission in 1946 and 1947, ~~and~~ then through a proposed conference of the Four Powers which subscribed to the Moscow Agreement, and finally through the recent resolution of the United States which was adopted by the United Nations.

* INSERT See bottom of page 2.

The U.N. Commission on Korea will be comprised of representatives of eight nations, four of which are Pacific and Far Eastern countries, viz., China, India, the Philippines and Australia. Koreans will have the widest possible participation in the projected elections within my power and consistent with the directives of the U.N. Commission. Much preparatory work which envisioned elections in South Korea has already been accomplished.

I am certain that the great mass of Koreans will welcome the members of the U.N. Commission wholeheartedly and will give them every assistance for carrying out their mission. The United States

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Command in Korea will extend every possible facility and convenience to the United Nations Commission to the end that its task of observing elections and expediting the program of the United Nations Organization will be successful.

* (To be inserted at beginning of paragraph)

The membership of the United Nations Organization comprises most of the nations of the world except the enemy nations of World War II.

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THE PROBLEM

To determine recommendations to be made to the State Department if the Russians continue to boycott UN Commission on Korea.

FACTS BEARING ON THE PROBLEM

1. The following lines of action appear to be open:

   a. Permit, or urge, the UN Commission to carry out its mission so far as it concerns South Korea, including the withdrawal of U.S. troops 90 days after the South Korea independent government is established.

   b. Permit, or urge, the UN Commission to carry out its mission so far as it concerns South Korea, but with a specifically stated condition that U.S. troops remain as long as is considered desirable by the U.S.

   c. Decline to comply unilaterally with the UN program.

2. If an independent South Korea government is set up under the supervision of the UN:

   a. The U.S. would, in the eyes of all but the Soviet bloc, stand acquitted of the charges of colonial imperialism and exploitation. The value of this acquittal in the present-day world is problematical; the value in future histories should be great.

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h. Locally, the UN would be substituted for the U.S. as a target for the abuse of the Russians and dissident South Koreans. Although the Russians will continue to claim that the UN Commission is simply a tool of the Americans, they should have difficulty convincing even Koreans that all the world is wrong except Russia.

i. Elections conducted under the supervision of the UN would probably be as fair as those conducted by us. Moreover, if there are abuses, the Rightists should profit more than the Leftists.

j. In event that we decide to back a particular political leader or group, we would be morally freer to do so than if we supervised the elections.

k. A government--or even a constitutional assembly--set up under the UN would find it much easier to negotiate with North Koreans to bring about the unified Korea optimistically predicted by some South Koreans.

l. The consitutional assembly and the subsequent government will probably be more difficult to deal with than would one set up by us. It will be natural for many Koreans, when enjoying the first flush of independence, to noisily reject any suggestions we make. However, thus far our despotism has been so

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benevolent that we should find little difficulty in surrendering even all suggestions of control over the government.

g. There is no increase in the danger that the Russians will shut off the power when it is being supplied to a government established under the UN. Though they may threaten it as a means of forcing the withdrawal of our troops, it is not probable that even the Russians would inflict mass punishment on millions of South Koreans who are innocent bystanders.

3. If we withdraw our troops 90 days after the government is established, we can expect the Russians to withdraw simultaneously (with loud claims that they deserve all credit for freeing Korea). The South Koreans may possibly be able to effect a unification of Korea by negotiation within the time allowed. If they cannot, the results need no discussion here.

4. If, after a government is established under the auspices of the UN, our troops are to remain in Korea as long as is considered desirable by the U.S., we will face five possibilities:

a. The Russians will eventually lift their boycott.

b. The Koreans will themselves effect unification through negotiation.

c. We will build a South Korean army which is at least equal in strength to the North Korean army.

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d. Our troops will remain forever.

e. Our troops will be relieved by UN forces

5. The probability of either of the first two possibilities occurring can not be estimated. As for a South Korean army, the cost of building one will not be willingly assumed by American taxpayers; the cost of maintaining one large enough to match the North Korean army will put a tremendous strain on the economy of South Korea. Considering that there is congressional and public opinion that now opposes our remaining in Korea we can be sure that there will be tremendous pressure against our keeping troops here once an independent government is established under the auspices of the UN. Furthermore, it will be very difficult to convince not only Americans but also many Koreans and the people of other nations that we should keep troops in a friendly sovereign state.

6. If we decline to comply unilaterally with the UN program, we will in effect admit that no progress has been made toward unifying Korea and that there are no prospects of such progress in the foreseeable future. We shall provide our critics with more ammunition.

CONCLUSIONS

1. To withdraw our troops 90 days after the government is established will be turning South Korea over to the Soviets, unless the Koreans themselves can effect unification while we are here.

2. To keep troops in Korea beyond the 90 days will be expensive and unpopular.

3. To decline to comply unilaterally with the UN program will be expensive, unpopular, and unproductive.

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Incl. 1

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By NARS, Date

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RECOMMENDATION

That the Commanding General recommend to the State Department that:

1. The UN Commission on Korea be permitted, or urged, to carry out its mission so far as it concerns South Korea, but with the specifically stated condition that U.S. troops remain as long as is considered desirable by the U.S.

2. The U.S. postpone the building of any South Korean army.

3. The U.S. again take up the question of Korean in the next session of the UN.

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Encl. 1

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By NARS, Date

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INCOMING MESSAGE

DATE-TIME RECD	MSG CEN NO.	HOW RECD
071700/Z JAN 48	R-5044	RTT
CLASSIFICATION	**PRECEDENCE**	**CITE**
RESTRICTED	ROUTINE	070710/Z AX 6423 A OPNS 3

CG PEAF

FROM:

TO: CSAF 8, CSAF 20, COMAIRTRANSCOM 1, CG WPM ATS, CO 7TH AACS, WD, CO 43[illegible]

INFO: CG USAFIK, CINCFE, CSAF

"PARAPHRASE NOT REQUIRED. HANDLE AS RESTRICTED INFORMATION PER PARAGRAPHS 54 I AND 60 A (7), AR-380-5, 15 AUG 48."

PART 1. APPROVAL HAS BEEN GRANTED PANAMERICAN FOR SPECIAL DC-4 FLIGHT US TO SEOUL. PLANE IS CHARTERED TO UNITED NATIONS FOR TRANSPORTING ADVANCE ECHELON OF UN TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA. 7 CREW MEMBERS AND 30 PASSENGERS. DESIRE MOST EXPEDITIOUS HANDLING AND V&P COURTESIES THIS FLIGHT INTO KOREA. PART 2 ITINERARY: LEAVES SAN FRANCISCO JAN 040400/Z. LEAVE HONOLULU 041800/Z. LEAVE MIDWAY 050215/Z. LEAVE WAKE 050846/Z. LEAVE GUAM 051800/Z. ARRIVE HANEDA 060215/Z. LEAVE HANEDA 070200/Z. ARRIVE KIMPO 070600/Z. ALL PASSENGERS LEAVE FLIGHT. AIRCRAFT AND CREW DEPART SEOUL 072300/Z. ARRIVE GUAM 080800/Z. PART 3. AIRCRAFT WILL FLY AIRWAYS WHILE IN FAR EAST AREA. FLIGHT HANEDA TO KIMPO MAY BE ON SHORT AIRWAY OSHIMA TO KOMAKI THENCE DIRECT TO KIMPO IF DESIRED BY PILOT. FLIGHT KIMPO TO GUAM MAY BE MADE NONSTOP BUT WILL BE ROUTED ON AIRWAY EITHER VIA SHANGHAI OR FUKUOKA TO OKINAWA THENCE TO GUAM. PART 4. NO OBJECTION FOR RETURN FLIGHT TO TAKE REVENUE PAYLOAD AT POINTS CURRENTLY AUTHORIZED FOR PAN AMERICAN TO GENERATE TRAFFIC. PART 5. FUEL PROVIDED

RESTRICTED

ACTION DISTRIBUTION BY AG:

G-1	AES	DMS	OCI	SIG	ARC	
G-2	AIR O	ENGR	ORD	SP TRPS	JT COMM	
G-3	CMAP	FISCAL	PIO	SSO	USAMGIK	
G-4	CML	IG	PM	SURG	KEC	
AG	CMDT	JA	QM	TI & E	POLAD	
1st RMPL	CPS	MRU	SBS	TRANS	USN LN	

5-1-55

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NND 760090
By NARS, Date

INCOMING MESSAGE

SECRET

DATE-TIME RECD	MSG CEN NO.	HOW RECD
070426Z JAN 46	R 5766	RTT
CLASSIFICATION	**PRECEDENCE**	**CITE**
SECRET	PRIORITY	070040Z WARX 93501

FROM: ~~CGSAD PT~~

TO: ~~CG USAFIK~~

INFO: ~~CINCFE~~

"PARAPHRASE NOT REQUIRED. HANDLE AS SECRET INFO PER PARA 51 1 AND 6a A (4), AR 380-5."

REQUIRAD JAN WARX 93351. COMMISSION TO KOREA IS SUBJ. PAN AMERICAN ADVISES THEIR SP PLANE CARRYING SUBJ COMMISSION HAS BEEN DELAYED 24 HRS AND WILL BE UNABLE TO MAKE UP ANY TIME; THEREFORE, REVISE OUR ITINERARY 1 DAY LATER, MAKING ARRIVAL IN TOKYO 7 JAN 1700.

REPORT OF ACTION NOT REQUIRED

SECRET

Gen. Brown - Info
Maj. Stark - Info

ACTION DISTRIBUTION BY AG:

G-1	AFS	DMS	OCI	SIG	ARC	
G-2 Info	AIR O	ENGR	ORD	SP TRPS	JT COMM Info	
G-3	CHAP	FISCAL	PIO	SSO	USAMGIK Info	
G-4	CML	IG	PM	SURG	KEC	
AG	CMDT	JA	QM	TI & E	POLAD Info	
1st REPL	CPS	MEU	SEC	TRANS	USN LN	

8-1-39

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NND 760090
By NARS, Date

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INCOMING MESSAGE

DATE-TIME RECD	MSG CEN NO.	HOW RECD
061035Z JANUARY 48	R-5691	R TT
CLASSIFICATION	**PRECEDENCE**	**CITE** (061035Z)
RESTRICTED	ROUTINE	AX 6425A-3 OPNS

FROM: CG FEAF

TO: COMAF 5, COMAF 20, COMADIV 1, CG WPW ATS, CO 7TH AACS WG, CO 43 WEA WING

INFO: CINCFE, CG USAFIK, CSAF

"PARAPHRASE NOT REQUIRED. HANDLE AS RESTRICTED CORRESPONDENCE PER PARAGRAPHS 51 1 AND 60 A (4), AR 380-5."

PART 1. APPROVAL HAS BEEN GRANTED PAN AMERICAN FOR SPECIAL DC-4 FLIGHT US TO SEOUL. PLANE IS CHARTERED TO UNITED NATIONS FOR TRANSPORTING ADVANCE ECHELON OF UN TEMPORARY COMMISSION TO KOREA. 7 CREW MEMBERS AND 30 PASSENGERS. DESIRE MOST EXPEDITIOUS HANDLING AND VIP COURTESIES THIS FLIGHT INTO KOREA. PART 2. ITINERARY: LEAVES SAN FRANCISCO JANUARY 040400/Z. LEAVE HONOLULU 041800/Z. LEAVE MIDWAY 050215/Z. LEAVE WAKE 050945/Z. LEAVE GUAM 051800/Z. ARRIVE HANEDA 060215/Z. LEAVE HANEDA 070200/Z. ARRIVE KIMPO 070600/Z. ALL PASSENGERS LEAVE FLIGHT. AIRCRAFT AND CREW DEPART SEOUL 072300/Z. ARRIVE GUAM 080900/Z. PART 3. AIRCRAFT WILL FLY AIRWAYS WHILE IN FAR EAST AREA. FLIGHT HANEDA TO KIMPO MAY BE ON SHORT AIRWAY OSHIMA TO KIMAKI THENCE DIRECT TO KIMPO IF DESIRED BY PILOT. FLIGHT KIMPO TO GUAM MAY BE MADE NONSTOP BUT WILL BE ROUTED ON AIRWAYS EITHER VIA SHANGHAI OR FUKUOKA TO OKINAWA THENCE TO GUAM. PART 4. NO OBJECTION FOR RETURN FLIGHT TO TAKE ON REVENUE PAY LOAD AT POINTS CURRENTLY AUTHORIZED FOR PAN AMERICAN TO GENERATE TRAFFIC. PART 5. FUEL PROVIDED AT KIMPO MAY BE CARGED TO PAN AMERICAN PER FEAF LETTER 65-1, WAR DEPT CIR NO 98 (1947), AND FEAF RAD MX 32943 DTD 24 DEC 47.

ACTION DISTRIBUTION BY "AG:"

G-1	AES	DMS	OCI	SIG	ARC	
G-2	AIR O	ENGR	ORD	SP TRPS	JT COMM	
G-3	CHAP	FISCAL	PIO	SSO	USAMGIK	
G-4	CML	IG	PM	SURG	KBC	
AG	CMDT	JA	QM	TI & E	POLAD	
1st REPL	CPS	MRU	SBS	TRANS	USN LN	

AG-2674 JCW 000009/1

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KAB 8-1-38

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By NARS, Date

INCOMING MESSAGE

SECRET

DATE-TIME RECD	MSG CEN NO.	HOW RECD
032155/Z JAN 48	R-5461	RATT
CLASSIFICATION	**PRECEDENCE**	**CITE**
SECRET	PRIORITY	WAR 93391 (031536/Z)

FROM: CSCAD CITE PT

TO: CG USAFIK

INFO: CINCFE

INFORMATION COPY
NOTE AND RETURN
TO AG RECORDS

"PARAPHRASE NOT REQUIRED. HANDLE AS SECRET INFORMATION PER PARAGRAPHS 51 1 AND 60 A (4), AR 380-5."

UN COMMISSION TO KOREA IS SUBJ. ITINERARY FOLLOWS: (ALL TIMES GIVEN ARE LOCAL) DEPART NANYOKE (RAIL) 2 JAN 2000; DEPART PHILA (AIR) 3 JAN 0300; ARRIVE SF 3 JAN 1400; LV SF 3 JAN 1900; ARRIVE HONOLULU 4 JAN 0500; LV HONOLULU 4 JAN 0300; ARRIVE MIDWAY 4 JAN 1415; LV MIDWAY 4 JAN 1615; INTERNATL DATELINE; ARRIVE WAKE 5 JAN 2045; LV WAKE 5 JAN 2245; ARRIVE GUAM 6 JAN 0500; LV GUAM 6 JAN AM; ARRIVE TOKYO 6 JAN 1700; LV TOKYO 7 JAN 1200; ARRIVE SEOUL 7 JAN 1900. PARTY ORIGINALLY SCHEDULED DEPART NANYOKE 2030 BY AIR BUT WEATHER HAS CAUSED PHILA TAKEOFF REMAINING ITINERARY MAY BE DISARRANGED BY THIS. FINAL LIST OF PERS FOLS: DR VICTOR HOO, MR SCHMIDT, MR IAN MILNER, MR MARC SCHREIBER, MR ROBT HAUSNER, MR JACQUES ENGERS, MR TSOO-MIN-YU, MR ARTHUR GOTTESMAN, MISS MADELINE ALLARD, MISS CHRISTINA FAURE, MISS ITA GLANCE, MISS EMILINE LAGA-LISSE, MISS JOSEPHINE STIEREN, MISS ALICE VAN R SMITH, MR HUN-TI-CHU, MR GEORGE GLOBA, MISS MARIAN MONTAGUE, MR HARRY [illegible], MR ALBERT

ACTION DISTRIBUTION BY AG:

G-1	AES	DMS	OCI	SIG	ARC	
G-2	AIR O	ENGR	ORD	SP TRPS	JT COMM	
G-3	CHAP	FISCAL	PIO	SSO	USAMGIK	
G-4	CML	IG	PM	SURG	KBC	
AG	CMDT	JA	QM	TI & E	POLAD	
1st REPL	CPS	MRU	SBS	TRANS	USN LN	

SECRET

5-1-23

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By NARS, Date

SECRET

ORAND, MR ANTHONY BALINSKY, MISS COLETTE COPPE, MR RONALD HALL, MR ALFRED KATZ, MR DAVID ROSE, OLIVIET MANNET, DR ZIKI DJABI, MR YASSIN MUGHIR, MR NICHOLAS WYKOUROFF, MR COLIN CAMPBELL.

THIS CONFIRMS AND FIRMS UP STATE DEP RADS 31 DEC, SAME SUBJ, DEPTEL 385 TO KOREA; 494 TO JAPAN FOR POLAD.

SECRET

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NND 760090
By NARS, Date

CONFIDENTIAL

INCOMING MESSAGE

DATE-TIME RECD	MSG CEN NO.	HOW RECD
310739Z JAN 48	R-5165	RTT
CLASSIFICATION	PRECEDENCE	CITE
CONFIDENTIAL	URGENT	WAR SVC 7173(01@347/2)

FROM: STATE DEPARTMENT (SGD LOVETT)

TO: CG USAFIK (FOR POLAD)

INFO:

TRUE TOD 311313Z
STATE SERIAL 305 DEC 31, 5 PM

"PARAPHRASE NOT REQUIRED. HANDLE AS CONFIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE PER PARAGRAPHS 51 I AND 60 A(4), AR 380-5."

FOLLOWING IS MOST RECENT INFO CONCERNING UN COMMISSION PLANS:

PAN-AMERICAN CHARTERED FLIGHT NO 2503 LEAVES LA GUARDIA AIRPORT 4 PM JAN 2. ARRIVES TOKYO JAN 6 11 AM TOKYO TIME. LEAVES TOKYO 11 AM JAN 7 ARRIVES SEOUL 6 PM JAN 7. THE PLANE WHICH ARRIVES IN SEOUL WILL HAVE THIRTY PASSENGERS CONSISTING OF DELEGATES AND SENIOR SECRETARIAT STAFF SO THAT PARTY MAY ARRIVE TOGETHER. TO ACCOMPLISH THIS, AS MANY NON-SENIOR SECRETARIAT MEMBERS AS NECESSARY WILL BE DROPPED AT TOKYO AND ARRIVE ON LATER PLANE (URTEL 529 DEC 26). PHILIPPINE AND AUSTRALIAN DELEGATES AND ALTERNATES WILL RENDEXVOUS AT TOKYO WITH FLIGHT 2503. MANET, ALTERNATE TO FRENCHS DELEGATE PAUL-BONCOUR (PARA 1 DEPTEL 29 1 DEC 9) AND 2 SYRIAN REPRESENTATIVES, DELEGATE DR KEKIJASI (DEPTEL 304 DEC 30) AND ALTERNATE MUHHIR YUSSIN WILL BE ON FLIGHT 2503. WHEREABOUTS PAUL-BONCOUR OR PLANS FOR TRAVEL TO KOREA NOT NOW KNOWN. CANADA, INDIA EL SALVADOR AND UKRAINE HAVE NOT YET NAMED REPRESENTATIVES. NAMES

CONFIDENTIAL

ACTION DISTRIBUTION BY AG:

G-1	AES	DMS	OCI	SIG	ARC	ADC-2 cy
G-2	AIR O	ENGR	ORD	SP TRPS	JT COMM	
G-3	CMAP	FISCAL	PIO	SSO	USAMGIK	
G-4	CML	IG	PM	SURG	KBC	
AG	CMDT	JA	QM	TI & E	POLAD	
1st REPL	CPS	MRU	SBS	TRANS	USN LN	

21-10

Gen Brown-2 cy

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NND 760090
By NARS, Date

(SUR NAME LAST), TITLES AND NATIONALITY SECRETARIAT PARTY FOLLOWS:
VICTOR HOO, SECRETARY OF COMMISSION (CHINESE), PETRUS SCHMIDT,
PRINCIPAL SECRETARY (NETHERLANDS) IAN MILNER, DEPUTY PRINCIPAL
SECRETARY (AUSTRALIA) MARE SCHREIBER, LEGAL COUNSELLOR (BELGIUM)
ROBERT HAUSNER, ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER (UIA) ALBERT GRAND, INFOR-
MATION OFFICER (FRENCH) JACQUES ENGERS, ASSISTANT SECRETARY
(NETHERLANDS) TSO-MIN YU ASSISTANT SECRETARY (CHINESE) GRAHAM
LUCAS ASSISTANT SECRETARY (USA) HUNG-TI CHU (CHINESE) ALFRED KATZ,
FINANCE OFFICER (USA) ARTHUR GOTTESMAN, DOCUMENTS OFFICER (POLAND)
HARRY LIAU, INTERPRETER (CHINA) NICHOLAS WYROUBOFF, INTERPRETER
(FRANCE) GEORGES GLOBA, TRANSLATOR (FRANCE) RONALD HALL, SENIOR
VERBATIM REPORTER (USA) DAVID ROSE, VERBATIM REPORTER (USA) COLIN
CAMPBELL, SENIOR PRECIS WRITER (UK) ANTHON KAALINSKI, PRECIS
WRITER (POLAND) MARIAN MONTAGUE, PRECIS WRITER (USA) CLERICAL
SECRETARIES: MADDELEINE ALLARD (CANADA) COLETTE COPPEE (BELGIUM)
CHRISTAINE R FAURE (FRANCE) ITA GLAUCE (USA) EMILIENNE LAGALISVEE
(FRANCE) ALICE VAN SMITH (USA) JOSEPHINE STIEREN (USA) SENT SEOUL
AS 305 RPT TOKYO 494.

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NND 760090
By NARS, Date

INCOMING MESSAGE

RESTRICTED

DATE-TIME RECD	MSG CEN NO.	HOW RECD
312130/2 DEC 47	R-8127	RATT
CLASSIFICATION	**PRECEDENCE**	**CITE**
RESTRICTED	ROUTINE	WAR 3VC 7160 2310Z12/2

FROM: STATE DEPT (SIGNED LOVETT)

TO: CS USAFIK (FOR ACT POLAD)

INFO:

"PARAPHRASE NOT REQUIRED. HANDLE AS RESTRICTED CORRESPONDENCE PER PARAGRAPHS 51 1 AND 60 A (4), AR 380-5."

PARA "FOR ACTING POLITICAL ADVISER. PARA LEGATION AT DAMASCUS REPORTS UNDER DATE DEC 29 THAT DR. ZELIJABI APPOINTED SYRIAN REPRESENTATIVE UN COMMIS. ALSO MINISTER DESIGNATE TO ARGENTINA. BORN DAMASCUS 1902 SPEAKS FRENCH, ARABIC, TURKISH AND FAIR ENGLISH. ATTENDED AMERICAN UNIV. BEIRUT AND OBTAINED MEDICAL DEGREE IN FRANCE. PARA BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION FOLLOWS BY AIR POUCH. PARA SENT SEOUL AS 304 REPEATED USUN NEW YORK AS 620.

AG-2375-TYPED B V MURPHY

TIME RECEIVED 010930/1

RESTRICTED

ACTION DISTRIBUTION BY AG:

G-1	AES	DMS	OCI	SIG	AEC
G-2	AIR O	ENGR	ORD	SP TRPS	JT COMM
G-3	CHAP	FISCAL	PIO	SSO	USAMGIK
G-4	CML	IG	PM	SURG	KBC
AG	CMDT	JA	QM	TI & E	POLAD
1st REPL	CPS	MRU	SBS	TRANS	USN LN

REPORT OF ACTION NOT REQUIRED 2-1-4

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NND 760090
By NARS, Date

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INCOMING MESSAGE

DATE-TIME RECD	MSG CEN NO.	HOW RECD
[illegible]/2 DEC 47	8-4919	RTT
CLASSIFICATION	PRECEDENCE	CITE (JOSAKA/2)
CONFIDENTIAL	ROUTINE	TIME TOO [illegible]/2
		WAR SVC 7137

FROM: STATE DEPT

TO: SCAP(FOR POLAD SGD LOVETT).

INFO: CG USAFIK (FOR POLAD SGD LOVETT).
ARMY DEPT CHIEF OF STAFF.

USAFIK-ST SER 386 DEC 29, 6 PM
SCAP-ST SER 491 DEC 29, 6 PM

"PARAPHRASE NOT REQUIRED. HANDLE AS CONFIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE PER PARAGRAPHS 51 ! AND 60 A (4), AR 380-5."

GRAHAM LUCAS (AMERICAN) OF UN SECRETARIAT DEPARTING NEW YORK 4 PM DEC 29 VIA NORTHWEST AIRLINES. REFERENCE PARAGRAPH 5 DEPTEL 881. SCHEDULED ARRIVE TOKYO EARLY MORNING JANUARY FIRST AND SEOUL ABOUT 4 PM SAME DAY.

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ACTION DISTRIBUTION BY AG:

G-1	AES	DMS	OCI	SIG	ARC
G-2	AIR O	ENGR	ORD	SP TRPS	JT COMM
G-3	CHAP	FISCAL	PIO	SSO	USAMGIK
G-4	CML	IG	PM	SURG	KBC
AG	CMDT	JA	QM	TI & E	POLAD
1st REPL	CPS	MRU	SBS	TRANS	USN LN

31-12-239

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REPORT OF ACTION NOT REQUIRED

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

RESTRICTED

INCOMING MESSAGE

DATE-TIME RECD	MSG CEN NO.	HOW RECD
300932/Z DEC 47	R-4918	RATT
CLASSIFICATION	**PRECEDENCE**	**CITE**
RESTRICTED	ROUTINE	WARSVC 7139 (3006057)

FROM: STATE DEPARTMENT (SIGNED LOVETT)

STATE SERIAL 301 DEC 29, 6 PM
TRUE TOO 3001272

TO: CG USAFIK (FOR POLAD)

INFO: ARMY DEPT CHIEF OF STAFF, SCAP

"PARAPHRASE NO 7 REQUIRED. HANDLE AS RESTRICTED CORRESPONDENCE PER PARAGRAPHS 51 1 AND 50 A (4), AR 380-5."

PARA SUBJECT URTEL 515 DEC 15 DISCUSSED INFORMALLY UN SECRETARIAT OFFICIALS WHO EXPRESSED STRONG FEELING EMPHASIS SHOULD BE ON UN AND NOT ON MEMBER NATIONS. THEREFORE DISPLAY NATIONAL FLAGS OF PARTICIPANTS OR PLAYING NATIONAL ANTHEMS AT OFFICIAL RECEPTION SHOULD BE DISCOURAGED PARA REF SEC 8 URTEL 515 DEC 16, SECRETARIAT ATTEMPTING ACQUIRE EITHER IN SHANGHAI OR US FOR SHIPMENT KOREA 1 STATION WAGON AND 2 SEDANS. AVAILABILITY AND SHIPPING FACILITIES DOUBTFUL, THEREFORE COMMISSION MAY BE FORCED RELY ON SUCH ARMY TRANSPORTATION AS MAY BE OBTAINED KOREA. IN THIS CONNECTION, UN SECRETARIAT SUGGESTS TO MEET POSSIBLE HARMFUL EFFECT ON KOREAN OPINION OF COMMISSIONS NEUTRAL CHARACTER IF MEMBERS TOO CLOSELY ASSOCIATED VISUALLY WITH ARMY ACTIVITIES, ARMY VEHICLES BE SPRAYED WITH DIFFERENT COLOR. UN WILL PAY FOR SPRAY JOB AND FOR RESPRAYING TO ARMY COLOR WHEN COMMISSION LEAVES.

AG-2046-TYPED BY MURPHY
TIME RECEIVED 310800/I

ACTION DISTRIBUTION BY AG:

G-1	ABS	DMS	OCI	SIG	ARO		
G-2	AIR O	ENGR	ORD	SP TRPS	JT COMM		
G-3	CHAP	FISCAL	PIO	SSO	USAMGIK		
G-4	CML	IG	PM	SURG	KBC		
AG	CMDT	JA	QM	TI & E	POLAD		
1st REPL	CPS	MRU	SBS	TRANS	USN LN		

REPORT OF ACTION NOT REQUIRED

RESTRICTED

2-1-3

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DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

INCOMING MESSAGE

DATE-TIME RECD	MSG CEN NO.	HOW RECD
271106Z DEC 47	R-4668	RTT
CLASSIFICATION	**PRECEDENCE**	**CITE**
RESTRICTED	ROUTINE	WARX 93063 27DD19/Z

FROM: AFMDC (SGO AFCCS)

TO: CINCFE

INFO: CG FEAF, CG USAFIK

"PARAPHRASE NOT REQUIRED. HANDLE AS RESTRICTED CORRESPONDENCE PER PARAGRAPHS 51) AND 60 A (4), AR 380-5."

APPROVAL HAS BEEN GRANTED PAN AMERICAN AIRWAYS FOR USE OF HANEDA AIRFIELD, TOKYO AND KIMPO AIR BASE, SEOUL IN CONNECTION WITH ROUND-TRIP FLIGHT OF 1 DC-4 AIRCRAFT FROM US TO SEOUL. FLIGHT IS UNDER CHARTER TO UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION. PURPOSE OF FLIGHT IS TRANSPORTATION OF ADVANCE ECHELON OF UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA; AIRCRAFT SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE SEOUL ON 7 JAN 1948, DEPARTING SAME DAY.

AG-2063-TYPED BY SLABON

RECEIVED: 280855/I

KAB - lfo

ACTION DISTRIBUTION BY AG:

G-1 D	AES	DMS	OCI	SIG	ARC
G-2	AIR D	ENGR	ORD	SP TRPS	JT COMM
G-3	CHAP	FISCAL	PIC D	SSO	USAFIK D
G-4	CML	IG	PM	SURG	XBC
AG	CMDT D	JA	QM	TI & E	POLAD
1st REPL	CPS	MRU	SB	TRANS	USN LN

2-1-1

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By NARS, Date

INCOMING MESSAGE

SECRET

DATE-TIME RECD	MSG CEN NO.	HOW RECD
280030 Z DEC 47	R-4704	RTT
CLASSIFICATION	**PRECEDENCE**	**CITE**
SECRET	ROUTINE	WARX 93791

FROM: CSBUD

TO: CG USAFIK (FOR GEN HODGE)

INFO:

"PARAPHRASE NOT REQUIRED. HANDLE AS SECRET CORRESPONDENCE PER PARAGRAPHS 51 1 AND 60 A (4), AR 380-5."

1. REFERENCE ZGCG 1461 OF 11 DEC 47 INSOFAR AS THE ARMY DEPARTMENT IS CONCERNED, UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION WILL BE REQUIRED TO REIMBURSE U S ARMY IN DOLLARS OR DOLLAR INSTRUMENTS FOR ALL GOODS, SERVICES AND FACILITIES PROVIDED DIRECTLY AS WELL AS INDERECTLY FROM OFFICIAL ARMY SOURCES.

2. USAFIKFACILITIES IN KOREA MAY BE MADE AVAILABLE TO MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION DURING THEIR STAY IN KOREA AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION MAY BE CONSIDERED AS "AUTHORIZED" PERSONNEL FOR THE PURPOSE. PURCHASE OF MILITARY PAYMENT CERTIFICATES FOR PERSONAL AND/OR OFFICIAL USE OF MEMBERS WILL BE WITH DOLLARS OF DOLLAR INSTRUMENTS CARRIED BY THE INDIVIBUAL MEMBERS OR WITH DOLLARS TO BE MADE AVAILABLE IN SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNT. IT IS CONTEMPLATED THAT SPECIAL DEPOSIT FUNDS WILL BE CREATED BY DEPOSIT OF UNITED NATIONS DOLLAR CHECKS IN WASHINGTON TO ACCOUNT OF ARMY FINANCE OFFICE, SEOUL. FINANCE OFFICER OF TEMPORARY UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION WILL THEN DRAW AGAINST SUCH FUNDS AS REQUIRED.

SECRET

2912-223

ACTION DISTRIBUTION BY AG:

G-1	AES	DMS	OCI	SIG	ARC
G-2	AIR O	ENGR	ORD	SP TRPS	JT COMM
G-3	CHAP	FISCAL	PIO	SSO	USAMGIK
G-4	CML	IG	PM	SURG	KEC
AG	CMDT	JA	QM	TI & E	POLAD
1st REPL	CPS	MRU	SBS	TRANS	USN LN

REPORT OF ACTION NOT REQUIRED

Ben Brown

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NND 760090
By NARS, Date

3. IT IS BELIEVED APPROPRIATE THAT UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION REIMBURSE USAMCIK FOR GOODS, SERVICES AND FACILITIES TO BE USED EXCLUSIVELY FOR BENEFIT OF THE COMMISSION AND WHICH ARE PROVIDED THEM FROM THE ECONOMY OF KOREA, PAYMENT BEING MADE EITHER BY IMMEDIATE PAYMENT BY THE COMMISSION TO USAMGIK OR BY BILLING TO THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION BY USAMGIK FOR SUBSEQUENT PAYMENT. IN THE EVENT COMMISSION DESIRES TO BE BILLED RATHER THAN PAY DIRECTLY IN DOLLARS FOR THESE GOODS, SERVICES AND FACILITIES, SAME SHOULD BE ARRANGED WITH GOODS BEING ACCUMULATED BY USAMGIK IN KOREA AND CONSOLIDATED VOUCHER FORWARDED TO DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY FOR SUBSEQUENT COLLECTION.

4. RE PAR 2 USAD ZGCG 1461, KOREAN WON FOR OFFICIAL CASH EXPENDITURES IN KOREAN ECONOMY, AS DISTINGUISHED FROM QUASI-OFFICIAL OR PERSONAL TYPE EXPENDITURES, OF THE COMMISSION WHILE IN KOREA MAY BE MADE AVAILABLE BY DRAWING ON MILITARY GOVERNMENT ACCOUNT, WITH SPECIFIC SUB-ACCOUNT DESIGNATION, IN BANK OF CHOSEN, WITH SETTLEMENT AT LATER DATE WHEN AND IF MORE FAVORABLE CONVERSION RATE IS ESTABLISHED. WON FOR QUASI-OFFICIAL OR PERSONAL TYPE EXPENDITURES WILL BE PURCHASED FROM ARMY FINANCE OFFICERS, SIMILAR TO MANNER IN WHICH "AUTHORIZED" PERSONNEL OR QUASI-OFFICIAL ORGANIZATIONS NOW DO.

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5. IT SHOULD BE BORNE IN MIND THAT THE UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION REPRESENTS AN INTERNATIONAL BODY AND, AS SUCH, UNDER INTERNATIONAL PRACTICE IS USUALLY ACCORDED COURTESIES COMMENSURATE WITH THIS STANDING. IN ADDITION, THE COMMISSION IS PROCEEDING TO KOREA PURSUANT TO A RESOLUTION INITIATED BY THE U S AND ENERGETICALLY PRESSED BY THE U S UNTIL ADOPTED. SECTION 6 OF THAT RESOLUTION REQUIRES THAT THE U S GOVERNMENT AS A MEMBER STATE OF THE UNITED NATIONS, AFFORD EVERY ASSISTANCE AND FACILITY TO THE COMMISSION. AM CERTAIN YOU ARE WELL AWARE OF THE DESIRE ON THE UNITED STATES PART TO ASSIST THE COMMISSION IN ALL WAYS POSSIBLE.

6. ~~RE PAR 3 ABOVE, IT~~ MUST BE ASSUMED AS POSSIBLE THAT THE KOREAN PEOPLE IN SOUTH KOREA MAY WISH TO TREAT THE TEMPORARY UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION AS GUESTS OF THE SOUTHERN KOREA ECONOMY DURING THEIR STAY IN KOREA. IN THE EVENT COMMANDING GENERAL USAMGIK WERE APPROACHED BY PROPER SOUTHERN KOREAN AUTHORITIES AND RECOMMENDATION MADE TO THIS EFFECT, WE AGREE THAT COMMANDING GENERAL USAMGIK WOULD NOT BE IN A POSITION TO OBJECT. ACCORDINGLY, IF SUCH OFFICIAL RECOMMENDATION IS MADE BY PROPER KOREAN AUTHORITIES, OF THEIR OWN VOLITION, APPROPRIATE RELAXATION OF POLICY IN PAR 3 ABOVE IS AUTHORIZED.

SECRET

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NND 760070
By NARS, Date

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INCOMING MESSAGE

Gen. Wedemeyer's copy file

DATE-TIME RECD	MSG CEN NO.	HOW RECD
171855Z DEC 47	R-3010	RTT
CLASSIFICATION	**PRECEDENCE**	**CITE**
CONFIDENTIAL	ROUTINE	WARSVC 691 (170855Z)

TRUE TOO 162251Z
ST SER 2191 DEC 16 5

FROM: STATE DEPT

TO: CG USAFIK FOR POLAD

INFO: CG SCAP

Gen. Wedemeyer-Info
Dr Bunce-Info
Gen Brown-Info

ACTION DISTRIBUTION BY AG:

G-1	AES	DMS	OCI	SIG	ARC
G-2	AIR O	ENGR	ORD	SP TRPS	JT COMM
G-3	CMAP	FISCAL	PIO	SSO	USAMGIK
G-4	CML	IG	PM	SURG	KBC
AG	CMDT	JA	QM	TI & E	POLAD
1st REPL	CPS	MRU	SBS	TRANS	USN LN

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NND 760090
By NARS, Date

14

COPY

December 12, 1947

News Item from the State Departments Daily News Bulletin, Dec. 11, 1947

U.N. KOREAN MISSION LISTS ITINERARY, COMPOSITION

UN Headquarters stated Wednesday that the first UN Mission ever to visit Japan will spend day and night in Tokyo— probably on January 7th— when UN Korean commission stops over in Tokyo.

Representatives of various nation on Korean commission will assemble at Lake Success, and with secretariat of Commission, will leave for Korea the morning of January 2nd, 1948. Entire party will travel by chartered plane and the first stop will be San Francisco.

Plane will then fly on to Honolulu, Hawaii, and from there will fly on to Tokyo for a stop of day and night. Party will fly from Tokyo to Seoul, Korea where it is expected to arrive either the 8th or 9th of January, 1948, Seoul time.

First official meeting of Korean commission will be held in Seoul about January 12th, 1948. This will be organizational meeting which will be presided over by assistant secretary general in charge of Trusteeship Affairs, Victor Hoo of China, until chairman is elected. Doctor Hoo is heading Secretariat of Korean Commission.

Principal Secretary of Korean Commission is Petrus J. Schmidt, National of Netherlands. Administrative Officer of Secretariate party is Robert Hausner, National of the United States. There will be 26 members of Secretariat with commission when it leaves Lake Success, but 6 or 8 additional persons will be employed as interpreters and technical aides.

Press relations officers of Korean commission will be Albert Grand of France, who served as newspaper correspondent during war with American troops in North Africa, Italy, and France. He then covered the San Francisco conference before going on assignment to the Far East. Since then he has covered the UN conferences at Lake Success and in Europe.

Grand will not only aid Korean and other newspaper men with commission to information on work of commission but will also cable daily activities of commission to United Nations Headquarters at Lake Success.

Three Nations have named representatives to Korean Commission. Australia has named S. H. Jacson, Councelor of the Australian Mission in Japan. China has named Yu Wan Liu, Consul General with rank of Minister, in Seoul. France has named Jean-Louis Paul Boncour, former French minister to Roumania.

Canada, El Salvador, India, Philipine Republic, and Syria are expected to name their representatives to the Commission in a few days. Ukraine is also member of Korean Commission, but it has refused to participate in work of Commission. Creation of United Nations Commission to establish Independence of Korea was opposed by Eastern European Nations in General Assembly.

END

Send from Office of Civil Information per request of Col. Watlington.

14

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NND 760090
By NARS, Date

INCOMING MESSAGE

SECRET

DATE-TIME RECD	MSG CEN NO.	HOW RECD
100600Z 7 DEC 47	R-2115	RTT
CLASSIFICATION	**PRECEDENCE**	**CITE**
SECRET	URGENT	WAR SVC 6776 (10023Z/3)

FROM: STATE DEPT (SIGNED LOVETT)

TO: CG USAFIK (ACTING POLAD)

INFO:

STATE SERIAL 281, DEC 6, 6PM
TRUE TOO 052332Z

Awaiting Greetings to Admiral Bonesteel Sent out from here.

"PARAPHRASE NOT REQUIRED. HANDLE AS SECRET CORRESPONDENCE PER PARAGRAPHS 51 I AND 60 A (4), AR 380-5."

(JACOBS CONVERSATIONS WITH VICTOR HOO AND OTHER UN OFFICIALS DEVELOPED FOLLOWING INFO WHICH REVEALS IMPOSSIBILITY OF OBTAINING UN APPROVAL OF THE PROPOSALS MENTIONED IN DEPTEL 274, DEC 3:)

1. (FULL MEETING UN COMMISSIONERS CANNOT BE EXPECTED BEFORE THEIR ARRIVAL SEOUL. SECRETARIAT WILL LEAVE FOR KOREA FIRST WEEK JAN. COMMISSIONERS ALREADY APPOINTED INCLUDE JEAN PAUL-BONCOUR, FOR FRANCE) NOW MINISTER IN BUCHAREST), S. H. JACKSON, FOR AUSTRALIA) NOW IN TOKYO), DR. LIU YU WAN, FOR CHINA) NOW ENROUTE SEOUL). VICTOR HOO BELIEVES THAT OTHER COMMISSIONERS (EXCEPT UKRAINAN AND SYRIAN WHO PROBABLY WILL NOT PARTICIPATE) WILL BE APPOINTED SOON AND BE ABLE MEET IN SEOUL SOON AFTER ARRIVAL SECRETARIAT)

2. (WHILE HOO AND OTHERS CONSULTED APPRECIATE PROBLEMS ARISING FROM CONTINUED DELAY IN ARRIVING AT DECISIONS REGARDING ELECTION LAW AND DATE FOR ELECTION THERE UNDER (REFERENCE ZOCG 1427, DEC 2), THEY ARE NOT COMMISSIONERS AND THEREFORE WITHOUT AUTHORITY TO MAKE DECISIONS.

ACTION DISTRIBUTION BY AG:

G-1	AES	DMS	OCI	SIG	ARC
G-2	AIR O	ENGR	ORD	SP TRPS	JT COMM
G-3	CHAP	FISCAL	PIO	SSO	USAMGIK
G-4	CML	IG	PM	SURG	KSC
AG	CMDT	JA	QM	TI & E	POLAD
1st REPL	CPS	MRU	SBS	TRANS	USN LN

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11-12-91

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By NARS, Date

SECRET

IN ADDITION THEY EXPRESSED BELIEF THAT PRECIPITATE ACTION BY EITHER THE COMMISSION OR SECRETARIAT BEFORE ARRIVAL IN SEOUL WOULD PREJUDICE POSITION OF THE COMMISSION AND ITS FUTURE USEFULNESS BY GIVING COLOR TO EXISTING PROPAGANDA STORIES THAT THE COMMISSION IS MERELY A TOOL OF THE US (3) IT IS HOPED (DEPT NOW MAKING EFFORTS ALONG THIS LINE) THAT WITHIN SHORT TIME RESPONSIBLE UN OFFICIAL (POSSIBLE UN SEC GEN) WILL ISSUE FACTUAL STATEMENT REGARDING ORGANIZATION SECRETARIAT, COMMISSION (NAMES AND SCHEDULE PROBABLE ARRIVALS KOREA) AND CALLING UPON ALL KOREANS TO AWAIT ARRIVAL OF COMMISSION AND GIVE IT THEIR FULLEST COOPERATION AND ASSISTANCE. SUCH STATEMENT WILL BE USEFUL FOR PUBLICITY PURPOSES IN KOREA

(4) IN CIRCUMSTANCES IT IS FELT NO ACTION SHOULD BE TAKEN PUTTING SKILA LAW INTO EFFECT PRIOR ARRIVAL COMMISSION. IN THE ABSENCE OF ANOTHER LAW IT IS ANTICIPATED, HOWEVER, THAT SHORTLY FOLLOWING ARRIVAL COMMISSION, IT WILL RAISE NO OBJECTION TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THIS LAW WITH AMENDMENTS TO OVERCOME OBJECTIONABLE FEATURES LISTED IN EXHIBIT C OF "PLAN FOR NATIONAL ELECTIONS IN KOREA." ACCORDINGLY,

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USAFIK SHOULD CONTINUE WITH ITS INFORMAL PREPARATIONS FOR AN ELECTION THERE UNDER, STATING, IF IT BECOMES NECESSARY TO MAKE ANY STATEMENT, THAT SUCH PREPARATIONS ARE INFORMAL, UNDERTAKEN SOLELY IN AN EFFORT TO EXPEDITE MATTERS AND TO BE HELPFUL TO THE UN COMMISSION, AND THAT THEY ARE SUBJECT TO REVIEW AND RATIFICATION BY THAT COMMISSION AFTER ITS ARRIVAL

(5) MR GRAHAM LUCAS, ONE OF THE ASST SECRETARIES OF THE SECRETARIAT MENTIONED IN DEPTEL 272, DEC 2, WILL BE DEPARTING FOR SEOUL BY NORTHWEST AIRLINES ABOUT DEC 29 AS AN ADVANCE REPRESENTATIVE TO ASSIST IN PREPARATIONS FOR HOUSING, RECEPTION, ETC. THIS FACT MAY BE GIVEN PUBLICITY IN SEOUL ALONG WITH INFORMATION CONCERNING NAMES OF COMMISSIONERS MENTIONED IN PARA 1 ABOVE. THE TEXT OF A NOTE DATED NOV 26 FROM SYG (Sec Gen) TOGETHER WITH DEPTS REPLY IS BEING TRANSMITTED SEPARATELY. THIS EXCHANGE OF NOTES SHOULD BE GIVEN PUBLICITY IN SEOUL. DEPT WILL CONTINUE TO KEEP YOU FULLY INFORMED OF ALL DEVELOPMENTS HERE IN CONNECTION WITH THE COMMISSION FOR PUBLICITY PURPOSES IN KOREA WITH THE THOUGHT THAT THE CONTINUAL RELEASE OF INFORMATION ABOUT THE COMMISSION WILL, BY KEEPING THE KOREAN PUBLIC POSTED,

Probably Syngman Rhee

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TEND TO WEEN THEIR THOUGHTS FROM SOVIET PROPAGANDA. IF SOVIET CONTINUES TO AGITATE, HIS AGITATION SHOULD BE COUNTERACTED BY FURTHER STATEMENTS SIMILAR TO THOSE MADE BY GENERAL HODGE (USTEL 495, NOV 29), AND (USTEL 492, NOV 29), GEN DEAN LANGDON TO NY TIMES CORRESPONDENT AS PUBLISHED HERE UNDER SEOUL DATE LINE DEC 6, WHILE DEPT RECOGNIZES DIFFICULT PROBLEM REFERRED TO ZCCG 1427, DEC 2, NAMELY POSSIBLE FAILURE UN EFFORTS IF SOVIETS CONTINUE TO REFUSE TO COOPERATE, AND AGREES THAT RESOLUTION DOES NOT PROVIDE ALL ANSWERS TO QUERIES RAISED AS RESULT OF THAT CONTINGENCY, THIS DIFFICULTY CANNOT BE RESOLVED DEFINITIVELY UNTIL COMMISSION ARRIVES AND MAKES NECESSARY DECISION "IN THE LIGHT OF DEVELOPMENTS" AS PROVIDED IN PARAGRAPH 5 OF THE UN RESOLUTION. HOWEVER, DEPT BELIEVES THAT FULL PUBLICITY OF THE FACT THAT THE UN COMMISSION IS ACTUALLY COMING TO SEOUL SHORTLY SHOULD GIVE CONSIDERABLE ASSURANCE TO KOREANS THAT COMMISSION EXPECTS TO CARRY OUT ITS ASSIGNED TASKS EVEN IF RESTRICTED TO SOUTH KOREA. AS IT IS MANIFESTLY IMPOSSIBLE TO ANTICIPATE DEVELOPMENTS UPON ARRIVAL COMMISSION, USAFIK SHOULD ENDEAVOR TO CONCENTRATE EFFORTS OF KOREANS ON CONSTRUCTIVE MEASURES WHICH MIGHT BE OF ASSISTANCE TO COMMISSION WHEN IT ARRIVES AND TO DISCOURAGE THEM FROM DISCUSSION OR SPECULATION CONCERNING POSSIBILITY ELECTIONS RESULTING IN THE ESTABLISHEMENT OF A SOUTH KOREAN GOVERNMENT ONLY.

SECRET

SGD (LOVETT)

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NND 760090
By NARS, Date

INCOMING MESSAGE

SECRET

DATE-TIME RECD	MSG CEN NO.	HOW RECD
040615Z DEC 47	9-1764	RATT
CLASSIFICATION	**PRECEDENCE**	**CITE**
SECRET	URGENT	WAR SVC 6672 RELAYS MSG TRUE TOO(040615Z) STATE SERIAL 274 VOSKY (040615Z)

FROM: STATE DEPT.

TO: CG USAFIK (FOR POLAD)

INFO: SCAP

"PARAPHRASE NOT REQUIRED HANDLE AS SECRET CORRESPONDENCE PER PARAGRAPHS 51 I AND 60 A (4), AR 380-5."

JACOBS WILL CONFER DEC 5 AND 6 WITH VICTOR HOO AND OTHER RESPONSIBLE U N OFFICIAL. HAUSNER, ADM ASST. U N SECRETARIAT (DEPTEL 2724 DEC 2) INDICATES HOWEVER, NO COUNTRIES HAVE YET NAMED DELEGATES AND ALTHOUGH VICTOR HOO (DEPTEL 262 NOV 17) EXPECTS CALL FIRST MEETING COMMISSION BEFORE MIDDLE DECEMBER, ANTICIPATED THIS MEETING CANNOT BE MORE THAN ORGANIZATIONAL IN CHARACTER AND MATERIAL DECISION (SUCH AS REQUEST THAT USAFIK PROCEED WITH PREPARATION FOR ELECTION OR FIXING DATE FOR ELECTION) MAY NOT DEVELOP IF JACOBS FINDS THAT THE FOREGOING ESTIMATE OF THE SITUATION IS CORRECT, HE WILL THEN SUGGEST THE DESIRABILITY OF THE ISSUANCE BY SOME RESPONSIBLE U N OFFICIAL A PUBLIC STATEMENT OF A CHARACTER WHICH WOULD LEND ITSELF TO DISSEMINATION IN KOREA IN SUPPORT OF USAFIK PREPARATIONS FOR AN ELECTION BEFORE THE ARRIVAL OF THE COMMISSION (POLADS 495, 496, NOV 29) IN SEEKING SUCH A STATEMENT, JACOBS WILL POINT OUT THAT, IF ISSUED, THE CG USAFIK WOULD BE INSTRUCTED TO:

ACTION DISTRIBUTION BY AG:

G-1	AES	DMS	OCI	SIG	AEC
G-2 Staff	AIR O	ENGR	ORD	SP TRPS	CT COMM
G-3	CHAP	FISCAL	PIO	SSO	USAMGIK
G-4	CML	IG	PM	SURG	KEC
AG	CMDT	JA	QM	TI & E	POLAD
1st REPL	CPS	MRU	SBS	TRANS	USW LN

SECRET

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1. UNDERTAKE IMMEDIATE ADMINISTRATIVE PREPARATIONS FOR AN ELECTION, AND

2. PUT SKILA LAW INTO EFFECT CONTINGENT UPON FINAL RATIFICATION AND POSSIBLE MODIFICATION AFTER CONSULTATION WITH THE U N COMMISSION UPON ITS ARRIVAL IN KOREA IT IS FELT PRINCIPAL PURPOSES TO BE SERVED BY PUTTING SKILA ELECTION LAW INTO PROVISIONAL EFFECT ARE (1) RECOGNITION OF SKILA WORK AND (2) ESTABLISHING DATE FOR ELECTION EIGHTY DAYS SUBSEQUENT TO EFFECTIVE DATE OF APPROVAL AND WITHIN TIME LIMIT BY U N. THESE FACTORS, COMBINED WITH REITERATION U S DETERMINATION TO CONFORM TO PROVISIONS U N RESOLUTION ON KOREA, SHOULD BE USED TO (1) CONCENTRATE ENERGIES OF KOREANS ON PREPARATIONS FOR ELECTIONS AND (2) FORM THE BASIS FOR DISCOURAGING FOLLOWERS OF RHEE AND OTHERS FROM PRECIPITATE CONTRARY ACTION IN ORDER TO OVERCOME OBJECTIONABLE FEATURES SKILA LAW LISTED IN EXHIBIT C OF THE "PLAN FOR NATIONAL ELECTIONS IN KOREA", WHICH JACOBS WILL POINT OUT TO U N OFFICIAL, AND WHICH MAY BE THE BASIS FOR COMMISSIONS RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CHANGES IN SKILA LAW, CG USAFIK SHOULD TAKE ALL APPROPRIATE MEASURES TO ENCOURAGE KOREAN AUTHORITIES TO MAKE AS MANY OF THE CHANGES AS POSSIBLE, WITHOUT HOWEVER BRINGING ABOUT A DEADLOCK OR RAISING A PUBLIC ISSUE THIS TELEGRAM IS PURELY INFORMATIVE AND REQUIRES NO ACTION UNLESS CG USAFIK MAY WISH TO RENEW EFFORTS ALONG LINES INDICATED IN THE PRECEDING PARAGRAPH.

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By NARS, Date

2d Communication

URGENT INCOMING MESSAGE

Seen by Bunce JCW

DATE-TIME RECD	MSG CEN NO.	HOW RECD
030655Z DEC 47	R-1257	RATT
CLASSIFICATION	**PRECEDENCE**	**CITE**
RESTRICTED	URGENT	UEP SVC 6052 RELAYS MSG TRUE TOO(030015 STATE SERIAL 272, DEC 5 PM. (030345Z)

FROM: STATE DEPT

TO: CG USAFIK (FOR PODAD

INFO: SCAP

"PARAPHRASE NOT REQUIRED, HANDLE AS RESTRICTED CORRESPONDENCE PER PARAGRAPHS 51 1 AND 60 A (4), AR 380-5."

FOLLOWING FROM JACOBS FOR HODGE AND LANGDON REFERENCE DEPTEL 260, NOV 26, 6 PM. CONFERENCE YESTERDAY WITH ROBERT S. HAUSNER, ADM. OFFICER, AND H.L. MCLEOUD, FISCAL OFFICER OF UN COMMISSION TO KOREA REVEALED INFORMATION AND BROUGHT ABOUT ARRANGEMENTS, AS FOLLOWS: 1. THE COMMISSION HAS NOT YET BEEN COMPLETELY ORGANIZED SO THAT IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO GIVE YOU EXACT NUMBER OF PEOPLE TO BE TAKEN CARE OF BUT NUMBER SHOULD NOT EXCEED 50. THE SHIRAKUMI HOTEL AND TANAKA HOUSE SHOULD ACCOMODATE ALL. I HAVE DESCRIBED THESE ACCOMODATIONS TO THE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER (AS WELL AS THE DIFFICULT PROBLEM OF HOUSING GENERALLY), AND HE SEEMS SATISFIED B CANNOT OF COURSE SPEAK FOR THE COMMISSIONERS AND THEIR ALTERNATES NONE OF WHOM HAVE YET BEEN APPOINTED. 2. ASSUMING THAT THE UKRAINI WILL NOT PARTICIPATE THERE WILL BE 8 COMMISSIONERS AND 8 ALTERNATI A TOTAL OF 16 PERSONS. THE NAMES OF ALL OF THIS GROUP WILL NOT BE KNOWN BEFORE THE MIDDLE OF THIS MONTH(F THEN. IN ADDITION, THE

c/s 2

Ben Brown. dfo

ACTION DISTRIBUTION BY AG:

G-1	ARS	DMS	OCI	SIG	AEC	
G-2	AIR O	ENGR	OMD	SP TRPS	JT COMD	
G-3	CHAP	FISCAL	PIO	SSO	URAMSIK	
G-4	CML	IG	PM	SUBS	KEC	
AG	CMDT	JA	OM	TI & E	POLAD	
1st REPL	CPS	MEU		TRANS	USN LN	

URGENT

REPORT OF ACTION NOT REQUIRED

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By NARS, Date

COMMISSIONERS MAY BRING A FEW EXPERTS. UN PAYS THE EXPENSES OF THE OFFICIAL GROUP ONLY AND NOT THOSE OF EXPERTS AND DEPENDENTS. FOR THIS REASON IS BELIEVED THAT AS STATED ABOVE, THE TOTAL PERSONS SHOULD NOT EXCEED 50. 3. THE SECRETARIAT WILL CONSIST OF 20-40 PERSONS HEADED BY DR. VICTOR HOO AS REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UN SECRETARY GENERAL. THE REMAINDER WILL CONSIST OF THE FOLLOWING WITH NAMES OF KNOWN: 1 PRINCIPAL SECRETARY (DR. SCHMID), 1 DEPUTY SECRETARY, 1 LEGAL OFFICER, 1 INFORMATION OFFICER, 1 ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER (ROBERT S. HAUSNER), 1 FISCAL OFFICER, 4 ASSISTANT SECRETARIES (1 OF WHOM IS GRAHAM LUCAS), 2 INTERPRETERS, 1 TRANSLATOR, 1 DOCUMENTS OFFICER 2 VERBATIM REPORTERS, 3 PRECIS WRITERS, AND 6 SECRETARIES)ALL FEMALES AND THE ONLY FEMALES NOW KNOWN TO BE COMING WITH THE COMMISSION). 4. PERSONNEL DESIRED LOCALLY, IF NEEDED ARE 6 KOREANS AS INTREPRETERS, DRIVERS, ETCETERA. AND 2 AMERICANS TO OPERATE MIMEO MACHINE AND POSSIBLY CUT STENCILS. 5. ALL PERSONNEL EXPECT TO DEPART BY AIR EARLY JANUARY ALTHOUGH AN ADVANCE GROUP OF 1 OR 2 PERSONS MAY PROCEED EARLIER TO ASSIST IN ARRANGEMENTS PRIOR TO AND ON ARRIVAL OF MAIN GROUP. I HAVE URGED THAT SUCH ADVANCE GROUP BE SENT. 6. I DESCRIBED THE PROPOSED OFFICES IN THE DUK SOO PALACE WHICH HAUSNER STATED WOULD BE SATISFACTORY

IF OFFICE FURNITURE COULD BE MADE AVAILABLE. COMMISSION BILLETING 8 TYPEWRITERS, 1 MIMEO MACHINE AND A SUPPLY OF PEPEC. CARBONS, CARBONS, RIBBONS, ETCETERA. BUT MAY NEED SOME HELP ALONG THIS LINE IF ALL SUPPLIES DO NOT ARRIVE ON TIME. ARRANGEMENTS ARE BEING MADE THROUGH ARMY TO SHIP ON AN ARMY TRANSPORT LEAVING ABOUT END OF DECEMBER. 7. BILLINGS OF ARMY WHO WAS PRESENTED AT CONFERENCE A AGREED WITH ME THAT THE XXIV CORPS MEDICAL AND DENTAL FACILITIES WOULD BE MADE AVAILABLE TO ALL COMMISSION PERSONNEL. WE ALSO MADE THE SAME OBSERVATION CONCERNING PX SUPPLIES WITHIN LIMITATIONS PRESCRIBED FOR EVERY BODY. WE ADVISED HOWEVER THAT ALL PERSONNEL

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PROVIDE THEMSELVES IN ADVANCE WITH HEAVY WINTER CLOTHING. ALSO SUMMER CLOTHING PRS. HAUSNER HAD SOME IDEA THAT SUCH COULD BE OBTAINED AT THE PX BUT I ADVISED THAT CIVILIANS WERE NOT PERMITTED TO WEAR ARMY TOP CLOTHING IN KOREA. HOWEVER, COMMISSION PERSONNEL WOULD APPRECIATE BEING SUPPLIED WITH PARKAS ON SAME CONDITIONS AS OTHER CIVILIANS. 3. THE VEHICLE SITUATION MAY PRESENT SOME DIFFICULTY. UN SEEMS TO BE SHORT OF FUNDS AND MAY NOT BE ABLE TO SHIP 5 SEDNAS RPT SEDANS AS CONTEMPLATED. IF IMPOSSIBLE, HAUSNER REALIZES THAT COMMISSION WILL HAVE TO ACCEPT WHATEVER TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES THE ARMY CAN PLACE AT ITS DISPOSAL. I SUGGESTED THAT TRANSPORTATION OF STAFF BETWEEN QUARTERS AND OFFICES WOULD PROBABLY BE HANDLED BY AN ARMY BUS AND THAT THE COMMISSIONERS COULD, WITHIN USUAL LIMITATIONS, AVAIL THEMSELVES OF THE ARMY MOTOR POOL. 9 CONCERNING MAIL, IT WAS AGREED THAT THE COMMISSION MIGHT BE PERMITTED TO USE APO FACILITIES AND AND THAT THE COMMISSIONS ADDRESS WOULD BE: "UN TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA;

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APO NUMBER 235, C/O PM, SAN FRANCISCO." PLEASE ADVISE SEOUL APO OF THIS AND WHERE ANY ADVANCE MAIL SENT TO THIS ADDRESS SHALL BE KEPT UNTIL ARRIVAL OF COMMISSION. 10. UN IS MAKING ARRANGEMENTS TO DEPOSIT DOLLARS WITH US TREASURY AND DRAFTS THEREON WILL BE PRESENTED TO ARMY FINANCE OFFICER KOREA TO OBTAIN MILITARY CURRENCY. 11. BILLINGS AND ITEM ASSURED HAUSNER THAT IN MAKING NECESSARY TRAVEL IN THE INTERIOR ARMY WOULD RENDER ALL POSSIBLE ASSISTANCE. 1. IN THE INTERIOR ARMY WOULD RENDER ALL POSSIBLE ASSISTANCE. 2. IT WAS EXPLAINED TO HAUSNER THAT WHILE LIVING AT BILLETS MENTIONED ABOVE COMMISSION PERSONNEL WILL BE EXPECTED, ON SAME TERMS AS OTHER CIVILIANS, TO PAY FOR FOOD, SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS OBTAINED FROM THE COMMISSARY. 13. COMMENTS ON ELECTION PROBLEM WILL FOLLOW IN SEPARATE TELEGRAM. 14. THIS MESSAGE HAS BEEN CLEARED WITH BILLINGS SENT SEOUL AS 27 2 RPT NEW YORK AS 534.

AG-8031-
RECEIVED: 040750Z

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By NARS, Date

COPY

CLASSIFICATION RESTRICTED PRIORITY

ZPOL 10649

TO: STATE DEPARTMENT

INFO: CINCFE
JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF

HODGE SENDS FOR JACOBS. THIS IS SEOUL POLAD #478, NOVEMBER 18th. In order that adequate preparations can be made for reception, housing, transportation and other facilities for members United Nations Commission to Korea, would appreciate receiving soonest information (even if only approximate) concerning number of persons involved, sex, as well as equipment and personnel which Commission expects to have supplied here.

DIST: C/S AG POLAD G-4 G-1

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By NARS, Date

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INCOMING MESSAGE

DATE-TIME RECD	MSG CEN NO.	HOW RECD
202020/1 NOV 47	R-8859	RTT
CLASSIFICATION	**PRECEDENCE**	**CITE**
RESTRICTED	ROUTINE	WARX80699 (200122Z)

FROM: CSCAD (CITE PG)

TO: CG USAFIK

INFO: CINCFE

"PARAPHRASE NOT REQUIRED. HANDLE AS RESTRICTED CORRESPONDENCE PER PARAGRAPHS 51 1 AND 60 A (4), AR 380-5."

RE INFO RECD FROM UN KOREAN COMMISSION SUBSEQUENT TO DISPATCH OF STATE SERIES 262 (17 NOV). KOREAN COMMISSION PERS ABOUT 34 SECRETARIA PLUS 15 FROM NATIONAL DELEGATIONS. ETD NY 11 OR 15 DEC VIA NORTHWEST AIRLINES. REQUEST INFO AVAILABILITY HOTEL SPACE SEOUL. COMMISSION CONSIDERING SHIPPING 5 AUTOS FOR COMMISSION WORK. PLS ADVISE WHETHER NEEDED.

Send to Joint Com. Info.
Gen Weckerling Col Walkington
Closed Cover
1203

AG-7035-TYPED BY PALETZKO
TIME RECEIVED 210740/1

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PRECEDENCE PRIORITY

ZPOL 1391

19 November 1947

TO : STATE DEPARTMENT

INFO: JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
CINCFE

190700Z

HODGE SENDS FOR JACOBS PD THIS IS SEOUL POLAD NUMBER FOUR EIGHT ONE CMA NOVEMBER NINETEENTH PARA REFERENCE DEPTEL TWO SIX TWO CMA NOVEMBER SEVENTEENTH PARA ONE PD GENERAL HODGE WILL ISSUE STATEMENT PAREN TEXT WILL BE FORWARDED SEPARATELY PAREN WHICH CMA IN ORDER TO REACH THE MAXIMUM NUMBER OF KOREANS CMA WILL BE GIVEN TO THE KOREAN PRESS CMA BROADCAST OVER THE SOUTH KOREAN RADIO NETWORK CMA AND DROPPED IN LEAFLET FORM ON ISOLATED REGIONS PARA TWO PD ITEM AM COLLECTING ALL INFORMATION POSSIBLE PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT MATTER OF THE TELEGRAM UNDER REFERENCE PAREN ALSO SUBJECT MATTER OF WAR XRAY NINE ZERO ONE THREE SIX CMA ONE ONE ONE EIGHT THREE FOUR SLANT ZEBRA PAREN AND PLAN TO PROCEED TO WASHINGTON VIA NORTHWEST AIRLINES DEPARTING SEOUL NOVEMBER TWO ONE OR TWO THREE PD WILL ADVISE LATER EXACT DATE PARA THREE PD BEFORE ARRIVAL CMA DEPARTMENT OFFICERS CONCERNED MAY WISH TO TAKE UNDER CONSIDERATION ABLE SUGGESTION THAT UNCLE MAN CMA INSTEAD OF ASKING USAMGIK TO UNDERTAKE PREPARATIONS FOR ELECTIONS CMA ASK THE COMMANDING GENERAL IN SOUTH KOREA AND THE COMMANDING GENERAL IN NORTH KOREA TO INSTRUCT THEIR RESPECTIVE DELEGATIONS ON THE JOINT OPERATING COMMISSION TO ACT AS ABLE LIAISON GROUP CMA EACH/IN ITS OWN

(1391)

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1391

SEPARATE ZONE CMA TO CONFER WITH LOCAL KOREAN OFFICIALS APPOINTED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE RESPECTIVE ZONE TO BEGIN PREPARATIONS FOR AN ELECTION PENDING THE ARRIVAL OF THE COMMISSION PARA THERE ARE SEVERAL ADVANTAGES IN THIS APPROACH TO THE ELECTION PROBLEM PD FIRST CMA IT WILL CONSTITUTE ANOTHER EFFORT TO PERPETUATE THE AGENCIES ESTABLISHED UNDER THE MOSCOW DECISION AND MAY THUS CONSTITUTE AN INCENTIVE FOR THE SOVIETS CMA IF THEY SHOULD HAVE A CHANGE OF HEART CMA TO COOPERATE WITH THE UNCLE NAN COMMISSION PD SECOND CMA IT WOULD UTILIZE THE BEST QUALIFIED AND EXPERIENCED GROUP OF AMERICAN AND SOVIET NATIONALS ANYWHERE FOR THE DIFFICULT TASK OF ORGANIZING ELECTION PREPARATION PD THIRD CMA INSOFAR AS SOUTH KOREA IS CONCERNED PAREN ON THE ASSUMPTION THAT WE SHALL PROCEED IN SOUTH KOREA REGARDLESS OF WHETHER THE SOVIETS COOPERATE PAREN THE MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN DELEGATION ARE FAR MORE QUALIFIED FOR THE DUTIES CONTEMPLATED THAN USAMGIK WHICH IS AN OPERATING AGENCY ALREADY OVERBURDENED AND LIKELY SOON TO BE REQUIRED TO UNDERTAKE GREATER BURDENS INVOLVED IN WITHDRAWAL PD FOURTH CMA USAMGIK WITH ITS KOREAN COALITION OFFICIALS IS VIEWED WITH ABLE CERTAIN DEGREE OF DISTRUST BY THE RIGHTISTS PAREN ESPECIALLY RHEES GROUP PAREN SO THAT ELECTION PREPARATIONS CARRIED ON AS INDICATED ABOVE MIGHT BE MORE ACCEPTABLE TO ALL CONCERNED THAN ELECTION PREPARATIONS UNDER SUPERVISION OF USAMGIK PD

OFFICIAL DESIGNATION OF SENDER: CG USAFIK

DISTRIBUTION: C/S AG POLAD (2) G-2 Gen. Brown General Weckerling

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Prep. for Un.

COPY

TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM: SECSTATE

DATE: November 17, 1947, noon

NO : 262 NIACT

Rec'd: Seoul, Korea, Nov. 17

UN Resolution on Korea as finally passed by the General Assembly Plenary Session on November 14 combines and conforms to texts transmitted in Deptels 256 and 258 except reference "First Committee recommends" changed to "General Assembly Resolves".

Should pressure for elections referred to in your telegram 468 warrant such action, it is suggested that General Hodge or an appropriate authority in his Command may wish to state publicly that US feels bound to conform in every respect to UN Resolutions on Korea, including holding of elections under observation of UN Commission. Meanwhile, the Department considers it advisable that Victor HOO, Assistant Secretary General UN in charge of Trusteeship Affairs, who has been named Head of the Secretariat of the UN Commission on Korea, be furnished information relative to pressure in the US Zone for early elections and need for immediate steps to be taken in the preparations for elections (such as promulgation of the Election Law Registration, election polling districts, election officials, etc.) in order to meet March 31 deadline. This should also provide opportunity to make available to the UN Commission data relative to the proposed election law and details of plan to be used in conducting election.

It is hoped thereby to elicit request that USAMGIK immediately undertake preparations for the elections to be held after the arrival of the Commission which, it is anticipated, cannot be expected before the middle of January.

Final Soviet attitude toward UN Commission also may be determined by similar request addressed to the Soviet Command.

In order that these highly important matters may be presented in light of the most recent developments in Korea and provided General Hodge agrees, Jacobs should proceed immediately by first available air transportation Department for consultation. TO 8-4964, November 17, 1947, authorized transportation Washington and return and consultation approximately 8 or 10 weeks.

LOVETT

A true copy:

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By NARS, Date

CONFIDENTIAL File in safe

CLASSIFICATION: CONFIDENTIAL PRECEDENCE: PRIORITY

ZPOL 1365

11 November 1947

TO: STATE DEPARTMENT AND
JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF

INFO: CINCFE

HODGE SENDS FOR JACOBS PD THIS IS SEOUL POLAD NUMBER FOUR SIX EIGHT CMA NOVEMBER ELEVEN PD PARA COMMANDING GENERAL AND MILITARY GOVERNOR ARE UNDER CONSTANT PRESSURE FROM RIGHTIST GROUPS CMA LAREGELY SYNGMAN RHEES FOLLOWERS CMA FOR STARTING PREPARATIONS FOR AN ELECTION IN SOUTH KOREA UNDER SKILA LAW OF SEPTEMBER THREE PD ABLE COMMITTEE OF AMERICANS APPOINTED BY THE COMANDING GENERAL AND AN INFORMAL COMMITTEE OF KOREANS SELECTED BY THE MILITARY GOVERNOR HAVE CMA WITHOUT PUBLICITY CMA BEGUN DISCUSSING PREPARATORY STEPS FOR HOLDING AN ELECTION UNDER THAT LAW PD HOWEVER DUE WE BELIEVE TO CONTINUAL NEEDLING BY RHEE CMA HIS FOLLOWERS IN AND OUT OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT ARE PRESSING FOR MORE POSITIVE STEPS SUCH AS THE FIXING BY OFFICIAL ORDER OF THE MILITARY GOVERNOR OF ABLE DATE ON WHICH ELECTION PREPARATIONS ARE TO BEGIN SO THAT THE ELECTION CAN DEFINITELY BE EXPECTED WITHIN EIGHTY DAYS THEREAFTER AS PROVIDED IN THE LAW PD PARA GENERAL HODGE AND ITEM REALIZE THE UNDESIRABILITY OF OFFICIALLY STARTING PREPARATIONS FOR ELECTIONS AS INDICATED UNTIL WE KNOW THE OUTCOME OF THE REFERENCE OF THE KOREA PROBLEM TO UNCLE NAN PD THIS IS ESPECIALLY TRUE NOW THAT THE RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE POLITICAL COMMITTEE OF UNCLE NAN DOES NOT CONTAIN THE PROVISION THAT ELECTIONS SHALL BE HELD UNDER THE LAWS OF THE TWO ZONES PD IT IS POSSIBLE THAT THE UNCLE NAN COMMISSION CMA IN VIEW OF SOME OBVIOUS FAULTS IN THE SKILA

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LAW CMA MAY WISH TO SUGGEST SOME CHANGES WHICH IT MAY BE DIFFICULT TO IMPLEMENT IF WE PUBLICLY ANNOUNCE PREPARATIONS FOR AN ELECTION NOW PD PARA IN VIEW OF THE FOREGOING PRESSURE WHICH IS ON THE INCREASE CMA WE WOULD APPRECIATE RECEIVING INSTRUCTIONS SETTING FORTH OFFICIAL VIEWS IN WASHINGTON ON THIS SUBJECT AS WE HAVE HAD NO INDICATION OF SUCH VIEWS SINCE THE RECEIPT OF THOSE CONTAINED IN DEPTEL NUMBER ONE SEVEN ONE CMA AUGUST EIGHTEEN PD IN THIS CONNECTION ALSO SEE THAT PART OF GENERAL HODGES TELEGRAM TO THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF WHICH RELATES TO ELECTIONS PAREN ZGCG NUMBER ONE THREE THREE SEVEN CMA NOVEMBER THREE PAREN PD

OFFICIAL DESIGNATION OF SENDER:

CG USAFIK

DISTRIBUTION: C/S AG POLAD (2) G-2 GEN. HELMICH GENERAL WECKERLING

J. W. BAIRD
WOJG, USA
Asst Adjutant General

110030/2

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INCOMING MESSAGE

DATE-TIME RECD	MSG CEN NO	HOW RECD
090800 Nov 47	R-7540	RTT
CLASSIFICATION	**PRECEDENCE**	**CITE**
None	Urgent	(081015/Z)

FROM: WSD

TO: POLAD SEOUL

258 5th New York 1151 Nov 5th Rptd to you: "Following is unofficial text of resolution on Korea as adopted by 1st Committee Nov 5th by vote of 46 to none with 4 abstentions:

"The GA recognizing the urgent and rightful claims to independence of the people of Korea; believing that the national independence of Korea should be reestablished and all occupying forces then withdrawn at the earliest practicable date; recalling its previous conclusion that the freedom and independence of the Korean people cannot be correctly or fairly resolved without the participation of representations of the Korean people, and its decision to establish a UN Temporary Commission on Korea (hereinafter called the 'Commission') for the purpose of facilitating and expediting such participation by elected representatives of the Korea people;

1. Decides that the Commission shall consist of representatives of Australia, Canada, China, El Salvador, France, India, Philippines, Syria, and Ukrainian SSR;

2. Recommends that the election be held not later than 31st March 1948 on the basis of adult suffrage and by secret ballot in choose representatives with whom the Commission may consult regarding the prompt attainment of the freedom and independence of the Korean people and which representatives, constituting a National Assembly, may establish a national government of Korea. The number of representatives from each voting area or zone should be proportionate to the population and the elections should be under the observation of the Commission;

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3. Further recommends that as soon as possible after the election; the National Assembly should convene and form a National Government and notify the Commission of its formation;

4. Further recommends that immediately upon the establishment of a National Government, that Government should in consultation with the Commission (a) constitute its own national security forces and dissolve all military or semi-military formations not included therein; (b) take over the functions of government from the military commands and civilian authorities of North and South Korea; and (c) arrange with the occupying powers for the complete withdrawal from Korea of their armed forces as early as practicable and if possible within 90 days;

5. Resolves that the Commission shall facilitate and expedite the fulfillment of the foregoing programme for the attainment of the national independence of Korea and withdrawal of occupying forces, taking into account its observations and consultations in Korea. The Commission shall report, with its conclusions, to the GA and may consult with the Interim Committee (if one be established) with respect to the application of this resolution in the light of developments;

6. Calls upon the member states concerned to afford every assistance facility to the Commission in the fulfillment of its responsibilities;

7. Calls upon all members of the UN to refrain from interfering in the affairs of the Korean people during the interim period preparatory to the establishment of Korea independence, except in pursuance of the decisions of the GA; and thereafter, to refrain completely from any and all acts derogatory to the independence and sovereignty of Korea."

MARSHALL

URGENT

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PRIORITY

ZGCG 1337

3 NOVEMBER 1947

TO JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF

INFO CINCFE

SUBJECT IS KOREAN ATTITUDE ON TROOP WITHDRAWAL PD PARA THE IMMEDIATE PURPOSE AND INTENT BEHIND THE SOVIET PROPOSAL FOR IMMEDIATE MUTUAL WITHDRAWAL OF BOTH UNCLE SUGAR AND SOVIET FORCES AND ALLOWING KOREANS TO FORM THEIR OWN GOVERNMENT WITHOUT ANY AID OR GUIDANCE FROM OUTSIDE POWERS IS APPARENTLY WELL UNDERSTOOD BY ALL KOREANS PD PARA THE COMMUNISTS AND THEIR FOLLOWERS INCLUDING SEVERAL RATED AS QUOTE MODERATE LEFTISTS UNQUOTE AND QUOTE MIDDLE OF THE ROAD UNQUOTE PARTIES FAVOR THE SOVIET PROPOSAL IN TOTO AS THE SUREST EARLY MEANS OF OBTAINING QUOTE THE PEOPLES UNQUOTE POWER CMA AND ARE WORKING HARD AT PROPAGANDIZING ITS POPULARITY PD SOON AFTER THE SOVIET PROPOSAL WAS MADE THERE WAS AN OUTSPOKEN DEMAND ON THE PART OF MANY KOREAN GROUPS THAT UNCLE SUGAR FORCES STAY INDEFINITELY TO PROTECT KOREA PD HOWEVER CMA TODAY THAT EARLY TREND HAS CHANGED TO WHERE NO KOREAN WOULD DARE MAKE A STATEMENT PUBLICLY TO DEMAND THAT UNCLE SUGAR FORCES REMAIN ONE DAY LONGER THAN REQUIRED TO ESTABLISH ABLE KOREAN REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT AND START MOVING OUT PD KOREANS GENERALLY ARE WATCHING OUR MOVES IN UNCLE NAN WITH TONGUES IN CHEEK TO SEE IF RUSSIANS WILL STYMIE US AGAIN PD IT MUST BE KEPT IN MIND THAT THE GENERAL IDEA OF ELIMINATING FOREIGN ARMED FORCES AND OCCUPATION HAS ABLE GROWING APPEAL TO ALL KOREANS CMA WHICH WILL INCREASE EACH DAY THAT THERE IS NO PROGRESS TOWARD INDEPENDENCE PD THEY ARE BECOMING MORE AND MORE IMPATIENT FOR SOME SETTLEMENT THAT WILL RELIEVE KOREA OF THE BURDEN AND STIGMA OF OCCUPATION PD SOME NON DASH COMMUNIST LEADERS ARE NOW BEGINNING TO SAY THAT IT WOULD BE BETTER TO TAKE TROOPS OUT

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NOW AS PER SOVIET PROPOSAL AND LET THE KOREANS FIGHT IT OUT AMONG THEM-
SELVES THAN TO CONTINUE THE OCCUPATION AND THE DIVISION OF KOREA PD
SYNGMAN RHEE CMA WHO HAS GREATEST FOLLOWING OF ANY KOREAN INDIVIDUAL CMA
TELLS ME THAT HE IS CONVINCED THAT KOREANS CAN HANDLE THEIR OWN AFFAIRS
IF THE GREAT POWERS WITHDRAW TROOPS PD IT IS POSSIBLE THAT IN THIS SELF
HYPNOTISM HE MAY SOON GO ON ABLE CAMPAIGN TO GET TROOPS OUT WILLY NILLY
CMA THUS IN EFFECT JOINING THE COMMUNIST DEMANDS PD HE IS BECOMING MORE
ANTI DASH AMERICAN EVERY DAY PD PARA FROM WHAT ITEM READ AND HEAR IN NEWS
DISPATCHES AND RADIO ON UNCLE NAM POLITICAL COMMITTEE PROCEEDINGS CMA IT
APPEARS THAT ABLE WILLINGNESS FOR FURTHER DELAY IN ABLE KOREAN SOLUTION
IS CREEPING INTO UNCLE NAN THINKING IN SPITE OF THE INITIAL UNCLE SUGAR
STATEMENTS AND AIMS IN PRESENTING THE CASE PD NO ONE HERE BELIEVES THE
RUSSIANS WILL AGREE TO ANY SETTLEMENT OTHER THAN COMPLETE SOVIET CONTROL
OF KOREA CMA AND ITEM FEEL OUR DELEGATION SHOULD CONTINUE ITS DRIVE TO
GET UNCLE NAN BACKING FOR THE FASTEST POSSIBLE SETTLEMENT HERE SO THAT WE
CAN MOVE IMMEDIATELY TOWARD ESTABLISHMENT OF ABLE REPRESENTATIVE GOVERN-
MENT AT LEAST IN SOUTH KOREA PD THE COMMUNIST STRENGTH IN OUR ZONE IS
CURRENTLY AT ITS LOWEST EBB SINCE OUR ARRIVAL IN KOREA CMA BUT ANY FURTHER
INTERNATIONAL STALEMATES THAT PREVENT TAKING POSITIVE ACTION IN OUR ZONE
WITH OR WITHOUT UNCLE NAN SUPERVISION WILL RESULT IN ABLE STRONG UPSURGE
OF FEELING AGAINST THE UNCLE SUGAR PD IT WILL BUILD UP COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
THROUGH ABLE GROWING POPULARITY OF THE SOVIET PROPOSAL TO WITHDRAW AND
WILL PROBABLY BRING ON AN ALL OUT DEMAND BY ALL KOREANS TO GET ALL FORCES
OUT OF KOREA WITHOUT QUALIFICATION PD PARA AGAIN ITEM URGE THAT IN OUR
THINKING ON THE KOREAN PROBLEM CMA WE CONSIDER THE RESULTS OF AN EARLY
SOVIET UNILATERAL WITHDRAWAL TO JUST OUTSIDE THE BORDERS OF KOREA AND ITS
EFFECT ON OUR POSITION HERE PD WE HAVE LOST WELL OVER ABLE YEAR IN GAINS OF
POLITICAL STABILITY IN OUR ZONE AND IN INSTITUTION OF POPULAR BASIC REFORMS

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THROUGH OUR HONEST ADHERENCE TO INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS AND OUR HOPE OF SOME AGREEMENT WITH THE RUSSIANS PD PARA ITEM URGENTLY RECOMMEND THAT IF UNCLE NAN DOES NOT AGREE TO THE ORIGINAL AMERICAN RESOLUTION AND SLANT OR IF THE RUSSIANS DO NOT INDICATE ABLE WILLINGNESS TO PARTICIPATE CMA WE PROCEED IMMEDIATELY WITH AN ELECTION FOR ABLE SOUTH KOREAN LEGISLATURE WITH OR WITHOUT UNCLE NAN OBSERVERS CMA AND ESTABLISH AT EARLIEST POSSIBLE DATE ABLE REPRESENTATIVE INTERIM GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH KOREA PD IF WE DO NOT ACT ALONG THIS LINE AT EARLY DATE WE WILL BE IN ABLE WORSE POSITION THAN EVER TO MEET FUTURE SOVIET MOVES AND PROPAGANDA IN THIS AREA PD PARA IF PRESS INDICATIONS ARE CORRECT CMA AND THE CURRENT PROPOSAL THAT UNCLE NAN WILL SEND ABLE DELEGATION HERE ONLY TO OBSERVE SELECTION OF REPRESENTATIVES FOR FURTHER CONSULTATION WITH UNCLE NAN CMA WE HAVE GAINED NOTHING REPEAT NOTHING IN LOCAL STABILITY PD ON THE OTHER HAND CMA IF WE GO AHEAD NOW WITH OUR ELECTIONS OF ABLE LEGISLATURE CMA ITEM KNOW OF NO BETTER MEANS FOR FINAL SELECTION OF REPRESENTATIVES NEEDED FOR CONSULTATION THAN THROUGH HAVING THEM SELECTED BY AN ALL DASH ELECTED LEGISLATURE PD THE SOONER WE CAN ANNOUNCE THE DATE OF ABLE GENERAL ELECTION IN SOUTH KOREA CMA THE BETTER OUR LOCAL POSITION WILL BE CMA AND THE LESS TROUBLE WE MAY EXPECT IN LOCAL ADMINISTRATION DURING THIS CRITICAL PERIOD PD JACOBS CONCURS AND REQUESTS PASS TO STATE DEPARTMENT PD HODGE

CG USAFIK

DIST: C/S AG Mr. Jacobs.

[redacted]

Roll 17

Target 4

Preparations for Korean Elections

[redacted]

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Confidential

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES IN KOREA
APO 235

COPY

MEMORANDUM

25 October 1947

SUBJECT: Preparation for Elections

TO : Dr. Philip Jaisohn
Dean Charles Pergler
Brigadier-General John Weckerling

1. You are hereby designated as a committee to confer with Acting Military Governor Brigadier General Charles G. Helmick and a similar committee of Koreans appointed by him for the purpose of making preliminary preparations for the holding of an election in South Korea either under Public Act No. 5, dated 3 September 1947, entitled "Law for the Election of Members of the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly" or some other law or order which may become mandatory as a result of the Resolution which the United States Government has proposed in the General Assembly of the United Nations.

2. In carrying out this instruction, you will use as the basis of your work the general plan, dated October 17, 1947, for the supervision of an election in South Korea as prepared by the special group functioning under Major General Albert E. Brown.

3. It is my desire that, in your conferences with the Korean committee appointed by General Helmick, you endeavor to persuade that group that the supervisory measures and procedures laid down in the aforementioned memorandum are so necessary to guarantee a fair and impartial election in South Korea that they will adopt most of these measures and procedures as their own and thus avoid the necessity for me as the Commanding General to prescribe them under my own order and authority.

4. It is also my desire that you and General Helmick make it clear to the Korean Committee that your work and their work are purely preliminary in anticipation of the holding of an election in South Korea and that this instruction is not a date-setting order upon which the holding of an election is to be based. In other words, you are merely to carry on preliminary studies and work out drafts of the future election procedure and control measures so that when the date is announced everything can move along with greater rapidity toward the eventual holding of the election.

5. It is also my desire that for the present at least no publicity be given your activities in connection with this directive.

cc: General Brown
General Helmick

JOHN R. HODGE
Lieutenant General, U. S. Army
Commanding

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

SECRET

POLITICAL - ECONOMIC COMMITTEE
United States Army Forces in Korea
Seoul, Korea.

1 December 1947.

Memorandum for General Brown.

SUBJECT: Plan for Transfer of Government.

1. Suggest that the Political - Economic Committee place on its agenda ~~for~~ early consideration of JW a plan for the implementation of para. 4 (b) of the UN General Assembly Resolution dated 14 November 1947 (copy attached).

2. You probably have already considered this matter. However, I believe that it is not too early to start the first exploratory discussions beginning at an early date. The thinking of many people tends toward rigidity - that troops are here in Korea and will stay indefinitely.

12/2/47 J.W.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U.S.A.

Returned. Noted.
File for present. As soon
as leader of U.N. Commission
are made known we will
proceed
WB

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

RESOLUTION ON KOREA
as adopted by the UN General Assembly
November 14, 1947.

The General Assembly:

Recognizing the urgent and rightful claims to independence of the people of Korea;

Believing that the national independence of Korea should be re-established and all occupying forces then withdrawn at the earliest practicable date;

Recalling its previous conclusion that the freedom and independence of the Korean people cannot be correctly or fairly resolved without the participation of representatives of the Korean people, and its decision to establish a United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea (hereinafter called the "Commission") for the purpose of facilitating and expediting such participation by elected representatives of the Korean people;

1. Decides that the Commission shall consist of representatives of Australia, Canada, China, El Salvador, France, India, the Philippine Republic, Syria and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

2. Recommends that the elections be held not later than 31 March 1948 on the basis of adult suffrage and by secret ballot to choose representatives with whom the Commission may consult regarding the prompt attainment of the freedom and independence of the Korean people and which representatives, constituting a National Assembly, may establish a national government of Korea. The number of representatives from each voting area or zone should be proportionate to the population and the elections should be under the observation of the Commission;

3. Further recommends that as soon as possible after the election, the National Assembly should convene and form a national government and notify the Commission of its formation;

4. Further recommends that immediately upon the establishment of a national government, that government should in consultation with the Commission, (a) constitute its own national security forces and dissolve all military or semi-military formations not included therein; (b) take over the functions of government from the military commands and civilian authorities of North and South Korea; and (c) arrange with the occupying powers for the complete withdrawal from Korea of their armed forces as early as practicable and if possible within 90 days;

5. Resolves that the Commission shall facilitate and expedite the fulfillment of the foregoing programme for the attainment of the national independence of Korea and withdrawal of occupying forces, taking into account its observations and consultations in Korea. The Commission shall report, with its conclusions, to the General Assembly and may consult with the Interim Committee (if one be established) with respect to the application of this Resolution in the light of developments;

6. Calls upon the member states concerned to afford every assistance and facility to the Commission in the fulfillment of its responsibilities;

7. Calls upon all members of the UN to refrain from interfering in the affairs of the Korean people during the interim period preparatory to the establishment of Korean independence, except in pursuance of the decisions of the General Assembly; and thereafter, to refrain completely from [illegible]

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Election Law

1 3 Jan. 1948 Gen. Weckerling C.G., USAMGIK

1. In the retranslation of Public Act No. 5, "Law for the Election of Members of the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly", a number of errors were discovered which should be corrected by the re-issuance of the English version of this act. More substantial errors are shown in the attached memorandum, Inclosure No. 1.

2. The original text of Public Act No. 5 has been retranslated in its entirety by Mr. Sungsoo Whang, assisted by Dr. Ernest Fraenkel and the undersigned. Complete copies of the retranslation are attached as Inclosure No. 2.

3. Recommendations:

It is recommended that a corrected copy of Public Act No. 5 be reissued without delay in view of the influence of this act upon the regulations which must be issued by the Central Election Committee.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U.S.A.

Incls.
1. Retranslation of Public Act. No. 5 - errors substanti
2. Retranslation of Public Act. No. 5 in entirety

Copy: C G USAFIK

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By NARS, Date

3 January 1947

MEMORANDUM

The following substantial errors were detected when the translation of Public Act No. 5 was rechecked:

1. Section 2. a. (2):

Printed translation: "Fugitives from justice" The correct translation is: "persons who are ..... under a sentence not yet executed". Note: The term "fugitive from justice" includes both persons who are under a sentence not yet executed and persons not yet sentenced. Among the refugees from North Korea may be numerous persons who are sought by the North Korean courts as "traitors", "profiteers", "collaborationists", etc. A broad interpretation of the term "fugitive from justice" may lead to the result that these persons are covered by Section 2. a. (2) of the printed translation.

2. Section 8 (second sentence):

Printed translation: "The election committee of each voting district ....." The correct translation is: "The election committee of each electoral district ....." Note: Unless this error is corrected, Section 6 of the Regulations for Implementing the Election Law is inconsistent with Section 8 of the Election Law.

3. Section 13:

The words "at least" are not in the Korean text.

4. Section 18 (first sentence):

Original translation: "A person ..... shall register with the election committee of his electoral district ....." The correct translation should be: "..... shall register with the election committee of the electoral district ....." Note: The printed translation creates the impression that a candidate can run exclusively in the district where he has his residence. (American system.) The Korean text follows, however, the British

Encl. 2 to 1.

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system, i.e. irrespective of his residnce a candidate can run in an electoral district of his free choice. Unless this translation error is corrected, Section 35 of the Regulations is inconsistent with Section 18 of the Election Law.

5. Section 28:

Original translation: "Each voter shall, without assistance, write the name of the preferred candidate ....." The correct translation should be: "Each voter shall himself write the name of the preferred candidate ....." Note: Section 28 is one of the most controversial provisions of the Election Law. In view of the high number of illiterate voters, the distinction may be of importance.

6. Section 29 (third sentence):

The words "or causes any disturbance" are not in the Korean text in this sentence.

7. Section 30:

Original translation: "The polls shall be closed when the polling hours are ended ....." The correct translation reads: "The polling places shall be closed ....." Note: In contrast to the original text, the corrected translation makes it clear that any person who entered the polling place before 6 P.M. is entitled to vote.

8. Section 34 (second paragraph, first sentence):

Original translation: "If any ballot boxes are lost or destroyed, or not to be counted as proper votes for other reasons ....." The correct translation is: "..... or the counting of ballots cannot be accomplished properly for other reasons ....." Note: The original translation is misleading.

9. Section 38 (1):

In the original translation the words "concerning candidates" are missing behind the words "false statements." Note: This is the

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most serious error. In the original version, Section 58 (3) is highly objectionable. It creates the impression that the law basically interferes with freedom of speech. Actually Section 58 (3) covers primarily libel and slander cases. Although not perfect, Section 58 (3) correctly translated is a reasonable provision.

10. Section 59 (second sentence):

The whole sentence is omitted in the original translation.

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SOUTH KOREAN INTERIM GOVERNMENT
Seoul, Korea

Public Act
Number 5

3 September 1947

LAW FOR THE ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE
KOREAN INTERIM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

CHAPTER I GENERAL RULES

Section 1. Any citizen twenty-three or more years of age has the right to vote for members of the legislative Assembly (who shall be called "Assembly members" hereafter) regardless of sex, property, education or religion.

Any citizen twenty-five or more years of age has the right to be elected as an Assembly member regardless of sex, property, education or religion.

Age shall be counted as of the date the election is held.

Section 2. a. Persons to whom any of the following categories are applicable a re not eligible to vote or to be elected:

(1) Incompetents, quasi-incompetents, mentally deranged persons, and drug addicts.

(2) Persons who are sentenced and serving prison terms, or who are under suspended sentence, or under a sentence not yet executed.

(3) Persons who have received a sentence of one or more years penal servitude or imprisonment; provided, however, that if three or more years have elapsed since the completion of sentence, or since the time when final decision was made not to execute the sentence, or if the sentence was imposed for a political offense, the person concerned will not be included in this category.

(4) Persons who by law have been permanently or temporarily deprived of the right to vote and persons who have been classified by law as "traitors", "collaborators", or "profiteers."

b. Persons to whom any of the following categories are applicable are not eligible to be elected:

(1) Persons who were advisors, members or vice-chairmen of the

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Central Advisory Council under the Japanese regime.

(2) Persons who were members of an advisory or deciding council of PU or DO (Province) under the Japanese regime.

(3) Persons who held pàsitions of the third class or higher of the "Kotokan" or who received a medal (Kun) of the seventh class or higher. However, educators and technical officials are not included in this category.

(4) Persons who under the Japanese regime held rank of "Hanninkan" or higher in the civilian police force or who served as "Kempei" or "Kempei-Ho" in the Japanese military police force, or persons who held positions in the police in charge of "thought contrâ" or those who acted as spies for the latter.

Section 3. Government officials shall not, while in office, hold membership in the Assembly in addition to such position, except Jungmukwan.

Section 4. The members of local self-governing bodies shall not, while in office, hold membership in the Assembly in addition to such position.

Section 5. The officials participating in election procedures and the members of election committees shall not be eligible to be elected members in the Assembly within the districts concerned.

Section 6. Expenses incurred in the election of Assembly membes shall be defrayed by the national treasury.

CHAPTER II. ELECTORAL DISTRICTS AND REPRESENTATION

Section 7. Each administrative district (i.e., PU, GUN, DO, island and KU of the city of Seoul, hereinafter referred to as district) shall constitute one electoral district for the purpose of electing members of the Assembly.

Section 8. Each PU, EUP, MYUN and KU (administrative districts) shall constitute one voting district, respectively. The election committee of each electoral district may divide the voting district into voting sub-districts and establish polling places for the sake of

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convenience in carrying out the voting procedure. The establishment of voting subdistricts should be publicized before the beginning of voters' registration.

Section 9. Each electoral district shall be represented in the Assembly by one member. In case the population of an electoral district is over 100,000, members shall be elected in the ratio of one member for each 100,000, and one additional member shall be elected for the fraction of 50,000 or more thereof.

Numbers of members to be elected from each electoral district shall be determined and publicized by the Central Election Committee in accordance with population statistics nearest to the election date.

CHAPTER III. POLL REGISTERS

Section 10. The voters shall register by signing and sealing (or by thumbprint for a seal) on registration paper at the/place designated registration by the chairman of the electoral district election committee, some time during a period of ten days beginning sixty days before the date of election.

Each voter shall register at only one registration place.

Section 11. The election committee of the voting district (or in case of a voting sub-district, the election committee of that sub-district) shall prepare poll registers indicating the name, address, date of birth, sex, date of registration, and other pertinent data with respect to all voters who have been in residence in that district since the date sixty days prior to the date of the election concerned. The registers shall be open to the public at the registration places for a period of fourteen days beginning forty days prior to the date of the election. The poll registers shall become final on the tenth day before the date of election.

Section 12. When there are incorrect recordings or omissions, or when a person who has no right to vote is registered in the poll register, each voter may object to the election committee concerned during the period of public notification.

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Examination and decision in regard to these objections shall be made within three days by the election committee concerned.

In case objections to the foregoing decision be raised, the voters may request, within five days, the electoral district election committee to review this decision.

The election committee of the electoral district shall on a request for review in accordance with the preceding paragraph review and decide each case within three days and shall notify in writing the person who asked for review and other persons concerned.

CHAPTER IV. ELECTION COMMITTEES

Section 13. The Chief Executive shall organize a central election committee eighty days before the date of election and shall order the organization of provincial election committees, election committees of the electoral districts, and election committees of the voting districts and voting subdistricts.

Section 14. The central election committee shall consist of fifteen committee members, and its chairman shall be elected by and from among the members of the committee.

The provincial and Seoul City election committees shall consist of nine committee members each, and their chairman shall be elected by and from among the members of the individual committees.

The election committees of the electoral districts shall consist of nine committee members each, and their chairmen shall be elected by and from among the members of the individual committees. The election committees of the voting districts shall consist of seven committee members each, and their chairmen shall be elected by and from among the members of the individual committees.

The election committees of the voting subdistricts shall consist of seven members each, and their chairmen shall be elected by and from among the members of the individual committees.

Section 15. The heads of the administrative districts concerned will organize the election committees for their rupective districts,

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appointing the members from among those persons eligible to vote. One-third or more of the members of any committee may not be chosen from the same party or organization.

A candidate for election is not eligible for appointment to the election committee in the electoral district in which he is candidate.

Each type of election committee may employ several secretaries and/or clerks.

Section 16. Each election committee shall act in accordance with laws and regulations and in accordance with the orders and instructions of higher election committees and shall render various reports on its activities to the higher election committee and shall supervise the activities of the lower election committees.

Upon request, each election committee shall show its various records and documents to a court.

Section 17. The quorum of each election committee shall be a majority of its members, and all the actions of the committee shall be determined by majority vote of the members present. In case of a tie in voting, the chairman of the committee shall decide. The chairman may take necessary measures when the members do not respond to calling, or in case of emergency.

CHAPTER V. CANDIDATES AND ELECTION CAMPAIGNS

Section 18. A person who wishes to stand for election to the Assembly shall register with the election committee of the electoral district some time between the date of the beginning of voters' registration and a date twenty-five days before election day, and submit, at the same time, a recommendation signed by one hundred or more registered voters.

In case of recommendation of one person by another to be a candidate, the person making the recommendation must secure the signature of one hundred or more registered voters and the written consent of the person being recommended and register with the election committee of the electoral district.

The registration of a candidate who is registered in 10 or more

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electoral districts shall be invalid.

Section 19. In case the number of registered candidates falls short of the number of Assembly members specified for the electoral district concerned, or in case of the death or withdrawal of any candidate, the registration of other candidates may take place until a date ten days before election day.

Section 20. Election committees of electoral districts shall give public notice of the name, address, age, occupation, and party or organization affiliation of every candidate within three days after each candidate's registration.

Election committees of electoral districts shall also give public notice immediately of the withdrawal or death of any candidate.

Section 21. Registered candidates may freely conduct campaigns for election, but they may not give, or promise to give, money, goods or other property benefits.

Members of each election committee, public officials connected with election matters and any other public official may not take part in campaigns within the districts concerned.

CHAPTER VI. ELECTION PROCEDURE AND SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES

Section 22. The election of Assembly members shall take place on the same day throughout the area in which this law is applicable.

The Chief Executive shall announce the date eighty days before the election day.

The election committees of the electoral districts shall make official announcements of the date, time, polling places and number of Assembly members to be elected sixty days before election day.

Polling places shall be the same places in which the voters register; however, when any polling place must be changed on account of a calamity or other unavoidable emergency, the electoral district election committee concerned shall immediately give public notice.

Section 23. The voting shall be accomplished by (the casting of) secret (unsigned) ballots, each of which shall designate one candidate only.

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Every voter shall cast one ballot.

Section 24. Voters shall present themselves in person at the polls, and each voter shall cast his own ballot.

In case of doubt as to the identity of any voter, the election committee of the voting district (in case voting subdistricts are established, the election committee of the voting subdistrict) shall decide the question.

In such case, the head of the DONG or PAN in which the voter resides may be called upon as a witness.

Section 25. Balloting shall begin at 8:00 A.M. and close at 6:00 P.M. on election day.

Section 26. When the voting time begins, the election committee of the voting district (in case voting subdistricts have been established, the election committees of the voting subdistricts) shall give each voter one ballot after he has sealed (or thumbprinted) on the poll register.

Section 27. Persons whose names are not registered on the poll register cannot vote; provided, however, that a person may vote who brings with him the notification of a decision rendered by the election committee of the electoral district or voting district certifying that the person shall be registered on the poll register.

Section 28. Each voter shall himself write the name of the candidate on the ballot at a place established at the polling place and shall himself cast his ballot into the ballot box.

Section 29. Besides voters, no one exept police or election officials whom the appropriate election committee has recognized, may enter the polling place. The chairman of the election committee concerned may restrain speech, discussion, clamor, negotiations concerning the election, electioneering or any other disturbance at the polling place or in its neighborhood. He may expell from the polling place any person who disobeys such restraining orders.

Voters who have been expelled from the polling place in accordance with the preceding paragraph may vote at the last. However, when the

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chairman of the election committee concerned finds that there is no longer any danger of disturbance of the polling place, he may let such person cast his vote.

Section 30. The polling places shall be closed when the polling hours are ended and the ballot boxes shall be locked after the last voter in the polling place has cast his vote. No votes shall be cast after the ballot boxes are locked.

Section 31. The election committees of voting districts shall deliver the ballot boxes and records to their respective election committees of electoral districts within six hours after the voting has been closed.

In the case of a voting subdistrict, the election records and poll registers shall be delivered to the appropriate election committee of the voting district without delay after the voting has been closed.

The election committees of the voting districts shall deliver the poll registers and all other documents pertaining to the election to the appropriate heads of PU, heads of EUP, heads of MYUN, or heads of KU after the voting has been closed. The officials concerned shall have those records in their safekeeping during the terms of the elected Assembly members.

Section 32. In case there is difficulty in meeting the time requirements specified in the foregoing section, on account of the distance between islands or the lack of means for rapid communication in some areas, the election committees of the voting districts shall deliver them according to a schedule fixed by the election committee of the electoral district.

Section 33. In case the voting cannot be held on account of some calamity or unavoidable accident or in case of loss or destruction of ballot boxes, which makes a partial re-election necessary, the election committee of the electoral district concerned shall secure permission from the appropriate provincial or Seoul City election committee and hold a second balloting. The date of this second balloting shall be announced at least five days before it is to take place.

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Section 34. When the election committee of the electoral district has received all the ballot boxes in its district, each box s hall be opened and the number of ballots counted to see whether the number of ballots corresponds with the number of registered voters who received ballots, according to the poll records. The ballots shall then be opened and the number of votes for each candidate counted.

In case ballot boxes are lost or destroyed or the counting of ballots cannot be accomplished properly for other reasons, the election committee of the electoral district concerned by permission of the appropriate provincial or Seoul City election committee may open only those boxes which it received in proper conditions.

Section 35. The following types of ballots shall be null and void:

(1) Ballot other than the regular, official ballot.

(2) Blank ballot, or ballot which records the name of a candidate other than one of those officially registered in the electoral district concerned.

(3) Ballot which records names of two or more candidates.

(4) Ballot by which it cannot be told which name is written.

(5) Ballot which records matter other than the name of a candidate; provided, however, that designation of occupation, rank, the address or honorific title of the candidate concerned may be included.

Section 36. The candidate who receives the greatest number of valid votes shall be elected. In an electoral district to which more than one Assembly seat is allocated, the winners shall correspond in number to the available seats, and shall be those who receive the highest number of votes.

In case of a tie, the chairman of the electoral district election committee concerned shall decide the winner by lot.

Section 37. If the number of registered candidates in an electoral district does not exceed the number of Assembly seats specified for that district, the candidates will be elected automatically, without an actual vote.

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Section 38. After the winners have been determined, the election committees of the electoral districts shall, without delay, inform the successful candidates of their election, and give public notice of the results of the election.

Section 39. In the following cases, the candfates running next in the number of votes shall be elected:

(1) In the event the elected person refuses to assume his post.

(2) In the event the elected person dies.

(3) In the event the elected person loses the right to be elected after the date of election.

(4) In the event the election of the winner becomes void.

Section 40. In the following cases the provincial or Seoul City election committee shall decide the date for a second election and announce it publicly at least twenty days before such date, and shall order the electoral district concerned to hold a second election:

(1) In case the number of elected candidates is less than the number of Assembly seats specified for the electoral district concerned.

(2) In case all or part of the election becomes void.

Section 41. After completion of the ballot tabulation, the election committees of the electoral districts shall deliver their election records without delay to the appropriate provincial or Seoul City election committee.

The election committees of the electoral districts shall separate and identify valid and invalid ballots after the completion of the election, and shall deliver them, together with all pertinent documents, to the heads of EU, GUN, Islands or KU, who shall keep them during the term of the elected Assembly members.

Section 42. As soon as the provincial and Seoul City election committees receive all the election records from their respective electoral districts, they shall submit the reports on the election without delay to the central election committee.

CHAPTER VIX. SPECIAL ELECTORAL DISTRICT

Section 43. A special electoral district covering all of South

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Korea shall be established for the benefit of voters who have their family register (BONJUK) in North Korea and residence in South Korea and who wish a BONJUK district election.

Voting districts, subdistricts, and registration places of the special electoral district shall be the same as those of the ~~regular~~ general electoral districts.

Section 44. Persons who wish to vote in the special electoral district must register at their appropriate registration places.

Poll registers for the special electoral district shall be prepared separately.

Section 45. The election committee of the special electoral district shall consist of nine members and its chairman shall be elected by and from among its members. Provincial, Seoul City, and all lower election committees shall handle election matters for the special electoral district as well as for ~~regular~~ general electoral districts.

Section 46. The special electoral district voters shall vote only in the special electoral district election, and shall not vote in any ~~regular~~ general electoral district election.

Polling places for the special electoral district shall be attached ~~for~~ to those established for general electoral districts, but the ballot boxes shall be separate.

Voting records and ballot tabulations of the special electoral district shall be prepared separately from those for ~~regular~~ general districts.

Provincial and Seoul City election committees shall receive the ballot count for the special electoral district from each lower election committee and shall submit the combined figures to the election committee of the special electoral district.

Section 47. Besides the special regulations stated in this chapter, all provisions of this law for the election in the general electoral district are applicable ~~mutatis mutandis~~ to the election in the special electoral district.

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CHAPTER VIII. TERM OF OFFICE AND BY-ELECTIONS

Section 48. Theterm of office for Assembly members shall continue until such time as the Provisional Government of united Korea is established.

Section 49. When a vacancy occurs, a by-election shall be held to fill it.

The Chief Executive shall hold the by-election within seventy days after receipt of notification from the chairman of the Assembly that the vacancy exists.

The date of the by-election shall be announced at least fifty days before it is to be held.

If the by-election is held within six months after general election day, the poll registers which were used for the general election shall be used for the by-election also.

Section 50. Besides the regulations stated in this chapter, all provisions of this law are applicable to by-elections.

CHAPTER IX. LITIGATION CONCERNING ELECTIONS

Section 51. Contests of the validity of elections against the chairman of the electoral district election committee as defendant may be filed with the Supreme Court by candidates or voters concerned within twenty days after the election day.

Section 52. Any defeated candidate may bring actions concerning the validity of the election of the winner in the Supreme Court against the chairman of the electoral district election committee and the successful candidate/has been officially designated.
concerned as defendants within 10 days after the successful candidate

Section 53. The Supreme Court shall declare all or part of the election void if such election is found by the court to involve violations of the provisions of law and such violations may have caused a change in the result of the election.

In litigations in accordance with the preceding section, the Supreme Court shall declare all or part of the election void if such election involves violations of the provisions of law and such violations

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may have caused a change in the result of the election.

Section 54. Prosecutors shall be present at the Supreme Court when it holds trials concerning the election.

Section 55. The Supreme Court shall give priority to election cases.

Section 56. In addition to the regulations contained in this chapter, pertinent provisions of ordinary civil procedure shall be applicable to election cases.

Section 57. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall inform the Chief Executive, the central election committee, and the local election committees concerned of the election cases filed with it. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall send copies of the judgments, when it renders judgments on cases concerning the election, to the Chief Executive, the central election committee, the election committees concerned and the chairman of the Legislative Assembly.

CHAPTER X. PENAL REGULATIONS

Section 58. Any of the following violators of the law shall be punished by penal servitude for not more than five years, or a fine, of not more than 100,000 won, provided that both penal servitude and fine may be imposed in case that special circumstances require it:

(1) Any person who either registers on the poll register or votes by fraudulent means.

(2) Any person who gives or receives or promises to give or receive money, goods, entertainment, or any other property gain, or gives or promises to give positions or honor on favorable terms, for the promise of votes or the abandonment of right to vote as a condition.

(3) Any person who makes false statements concerning candidates in speeches or publications in order to be elected, or to promote or prevent the election of another candidate.

(4) Any person who tries to prevent anyone from voting or forces anyone not to vote by the use of violence, threats, arrest or confinement, or any other method.

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(5) Any person who, for the purpose of hindering the election, uses violence or threats against the election committee members or public officials, or captures or destroys the ballot boxes or the election records.

(6) Any person who interferes with the free exercise of the right to vote or with the election process in general, by mass distrubances or demonstrations at or near the polling place.

(7) Any person who interferes with the voting of a voter in the polling place without proper reasons.

(8) Any person who forces entrance into the polling place carrying firearms, a sword, cudgel, or any other weapon.

(9) Any member of an election committee or public official who violates any laws or regulations pertaining to the election.

Section 59. Any person who has been punished for the crimes described in this chapter shall be deprived of the rights to vote and to be elected for a period of three years from the date on which he completes the serving of his sentence. In case he is the person elected, his election shall become void.

Section 60. The statute of limitations for public prosecution with respect to the offenses described in this chapter shallbe one year.

Supplementary Rules.

Section 61. The Chief Executive may enact such detailed regulations as may be necessary to carry out this law.

Section 62. This law shall be effective on and after the date of its promulgation.

APPROVED 3 September 1947.

Duly enacted by the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly 12 August 1947.

C. G. HELMICK
Brigadier General United States Army
Acting Military Governor

YUN KI SOP
Acting Chairman
Korean Interim Legislative Assembly

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Preparations for Korean Elections.

1	29 Dec 1947	Gen. Wecker-ling	C.G., USAFIK	1. Attached as Inclosure No. 1 are regulatic for implementing Public Act No. 5 (September 3, 1947) entitled "Law for the Election of Members of the KILA" prepared by the informal Korean committee appointed by the Military Governor in accordance with letter CG USAFIK dated 25 October 1947 (Inclosure No. 2). 2. Also attached are comments of the members of the US Committee on the proposed regulations (Inclosure No. 3). 3. In general the Korean Committee did a creditable job in the preparation of the regulations. The work was marked by extreme cordiality between the US and Korean members and practically all suggestions made by the Americans were adopted. The Koreans worked very diligently and the great amount of time consumed was due largely to difficulty of translation of legal terms and coordination with the Departments of SKIG affected by the regulations. It also appears, according to the Korean members, that Public Act No. 5 was inaccurately rendered into English in some cases. This caused some additional delay. Viewed critically, the regulations as prepared try to anticipate too many contingencies and go too far into detail. However, the US members refrained from commenting on provisions of this character unless their effect was actually harmful. 4. The official copy of the regulations in Korean has not as yet been mimeographed and there still remains the task of a very careful comparison of the attached with the Korean.

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5. It is recommended that:

a. Copies of the regulations be referred to Military Governor for his comments.

b. That an accurate retranslation be made of the English version of Public Act No. 5 and a corrected copy be reissued. (The Election Committee can do this work.)

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

Enclosures:
1. Law for the Election of Members of the KILA. (Regulations for Implem
2. CG USAFIK ltr. dtd 25 October 1947 appointing American members of informal election committee. In
3. Comments of US Committee on proposed regulations for implementing the law.

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C O N F I D E N T I A L

Seoul, Korea

9 December 1947.

Memorandum to the Military Governor.

SUBJECT: Number of Polling Places for South Korea Elections.

I - FACTS BEARING ON THE SUBJECT

1. Present plans call for approximately 1,000 polling places per province and the City of Seoul, or a total of 10,000 in South Korea (para. 4, Exhibit C, AMD 8/2).

2. The estimated population of South Korea as of November 1947 is 20,300,000 (Prostov study).

3. On the basis of a voting age of 23, the percentage of voters in the population is 43.1% (by interpolation, Table 8, Exhibit F, AMD 8/2). Thus the number of South Koreans who will be eligible to vote is about 8,700,000, or 870 for each of the 10,000 polling places.

4. The polls will be open ten hours (Section 25, Public Act No. 5).

5. If all those eligible to vote attempt to do so, each poll will have to accommodate an average of 87 voters per hour, or one voter every 42 seconds. Even if only 70% of those eligible attempt to vote, each poll will have to accommodate an average of one voter every minute.

6. Complete figures for similar elections held in other countries are not on hand, and the previous election held in South Korea was so different in type that the figures would be of no value. It is known that for the Saar Plebescite (1935), there were 800 polling places set up for 528,000 eligible voters, or one polling place per 660. However, the number of hours that the polls were open and the number of eligible voters who participated are not known. These figures, as well as similar ones for the Nicauraguan and Greek elections, are being sought and may be used as guides, considering differences in literacy and ballots.

7. In the United States, according to Captain John E. McMahon, the absolute maximum of voters per polling place, using machines, is 1,000; a sound figure per polling place, using paper

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

SUBJ: Number of polling places for South Korea elections. 9 Dec. 1947

ballots, is 450 - 500. In both cases the polls are assumed to be open for 12 hours.

8. It may be assumed that at least three minutes per Korean will be required for identification and voting.

9. Plans should provide for 100% participation of eligible voters. If poll doors are closed in the faces of Koreans who have made all reasonable effort to participate in their first free election, the results will be extremely adverse.

10. Provisions must be made to provide increased opportunity to vote. This may be done by:

a. Increasing the number of hours that the polls are open.

b. Increasing the number of polls.

c. Increasing the number of voting booths and identification desks per poll. In this case it would be necessary to divide the registration list among several identification desks, probably alphabetically. It is very doubtful that large numbers of illiterates could be steered to the proper identification desks without a great deal of confusion. It will be definitely more practicable to handle a small number of voters at each of several polling places than it will be to handle a large number of voters at each of a few polling places.

d. Having two election days. This is not considered practicable because of tradition, the difficulty of preventing individuals from attempting to cast ballots on both days, and the lack of any certainty that the voters will appear in roughly equal numbers on both days (for example, if the weather is bad the first day, most of the voters will probably wait until the second day).

II - RECOMMENDATION

That consideration be given to amending plans to provide for appropriate increase in the number of polling places and the number of hours that the polls are to be open.

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

Incl.
Exhibits C and F to
AMD 8/2

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NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Confidential

Political - Economic Committee
United States Army Forces in Korea

1 December 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: General Brown

SUBJECT: Preparations for Elections

1. I believe that the Political - Economic Committee could discuss the broad implications of the coming elections to advantage prior to hearing from Mr. Jacobs.

2. The Committee of which I am a member has (so far) only a limited mission.

3. The date of the election, the content and office of issue of election announcement, official creation of Central Election Committee, the U.S. supervision of elections, selection and training of U.S. observers, etc. and many other important points should be discussed as early as possible. The UN decision that Mr. Jacobs sends will be the signal for implementing the decisions of the Political - Economic Committee.

4. Recommend that the matter be discussed at the 2 December meeting. Recommend following be present for discussion of this subject:

General Brown
Dr. Bunce
POLAD
General Helmick
General Weckerling
Dr. Pergler
Colonel Robinson.

Gen W
12/1/47
Lets wait a few days until we hear from Mr Jacobs. He states he expects to confer with — in re 6 Dec day.
1203.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U.S. Army

Confidential

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Office of Economic Adviser
CG USAFIK

26th November 1947.

TO: Brig.Gen. John Weckerling

SUBJECT: FURTHER REMARKS ON SOUTH KOREAN CENSUS AND OTHER NECESSARY DATA FOR THE U.N. COMMISSION

1. The following are seen as the primary functions of a national census in an election:

(a) Planning an election
(b) Evaluating an election
(c) Determining proper representation for electoral units.

Planning an Election:

Census data will be necessary to make sure that

(1) No significant sector of population had been denied easy access to the polls by reason of distance to, location, or accessibility of the polling places

(2) That sufficient supervision had been provided to take care of all local geographic, demographic, etc. conditions.

Above considerations would be particularly important in the case of a country like Korea, characterized by extensive, thinly populated mountainous areas with few roads like Kangwan Do; and hundreds of inhabited islands, like those off the coast of Cholla.

(3) That adequate facilities are provided (ballot forms, clerical help) to serve the expected voting population.

Dept of Public Works to furnish Provinces maps showing gun boundaries

Evaluating an Election:

A trustworthy national census will be necessary in order to demonstrate, by the size of the vote, that a given election was adequately representative, both for Korea as a whole, and also for individual provinces and districts.

Specifically, by comparing the election returns with the census data (distribution of population of voting age, by place of residence, by sex, and by literacy), it is possible to show whether any large group of adult population had failed to vote (a) through having been excluded from voting or registration without due process under the election law; and (b) by boycotting the polls; and obversely, whether there has been any widescale fraudulent registration (padding of the electorate) whereby more people had registered as voters or voted in a given district than there were individuals of voting age at the time of the election.

Determining just Representation:

A complete and accurate recent census by individual districts will be necessary in order to determine fair proportionate representation in any representative body. It is believed that because of considerable shifts of population in South Korea since the last enumeration (in September 1946) a more recent census will be necessary if the representation is to be just.

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II. Availability of Census Data

The following population surveys for South Korea will be available for the guidance of the U.N. Commission:

(a) Population of South Korea, by geographical divisions and sex, September 1946. (Hg. USAMGIK, Department of Public Health and Welfare, Bureau of Vital Statistics, February 1947).

This publication is based on family registration records used in connection with food rationing. It is not a true census, because (i) it does not take account of age distribution; (ii) it is believed to be incomplete as regards a large floating refugee and unemployed population on one hand, and is probably weighted with double and fictitious registrations (for the purpose of obtaining illicit rations) on the other; (iii) it does not indicate the population of individual populated places (villages and most of towns under 20,000) but only that of provinces, large municipalities, counties and townships (myun and eup).

(b) Results, when published, of the 1947 "National Registration", to be compiled from individual provincial returns by the Census Division, Office of Administration, USAMGIK.

No national totals from this enumeration are likely to be available before the end of December 1947. Unlike the 1946 "census", the 1947 "national registration", not yet completed, is based on police registration of all individuals 15 years of age and older (children are included on their parents' blanks), conducted for rationing and security purposes. For some of the provinces the registration was begun in February 1947, but for five of the provinces it has not yet been completed. Although detailed information will be eventually available regarding age and sex distribution, occupational and educational census, etc., it is expected that only the provincial and county (gun) totals will be available in tabulated form before January 1947; and that it will take several months to tabulate the data for smaller subdivision and for the age and sex distribution of population.

(c) Earlier censuses.

Japanese census publications, especially of the 1935, 1940, and 1944 census, in Japanese, are on file in USAMGIK and will be available. The 1935 census is the only one giving information on the population of individual towns, villages, and islands. The 1940 census is the last one giving age and sex structure of Korea in peace time; the 1944 (Emergency Census)is the last complete population census of Korea giving age and sex distribution, occupational and educational data, etc., but it is likely to be misleading because of the special nature of the census (it was taken preparatory to drafting the population for labor and military service and was characterized by considerable under-enumeration); and also because of the fact that a large number of male Koreans who had been drafted for military

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and labor service overseas were not included in the enumeration. Sources of information likely to be called for in connection with the election planning, are presented below in tabular form:

LATEST AVAILABLE CENSUS INFORMATION FOR VARIOUS ITEMS FOR INFORMATION

Population	Date of Census or Other Available Information
Entire Korea	1944
South Korea	1946, 1947 (?)
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Population distribution:	
By sex	1944, 1946, 1947 (?)
By age	1944
By education (schooling)	1947 (Div.Education)
By literacy	1947 (Korean Bureau of Statistics
Boundaries (maps):	
Province and Gun	AMS 1:250,000 (1941 data)
Myun	AMS 1: 50,000 (1941 data) in part only Privately printed Japanese maps dated 1934 on file at Census Division.

III. Conclusions and Recommendations

(a) A strong case can be made for the necessity of conducting a scientific census of South Korea prior to any elections which could be considered fully valid. It is doubted, however, that adequately trained personnel is available in Korea to plan and organize such a census. Specialists would ~~might~~ have to be imported from SCAP (where a census had been taken under auspices of the Occupation Authorities in 1946) or from the U.S. Such a census, in order to be valid, would have to be completely divorced from either security registration or purposes of rationing; because of the high mobility of population, such a census would have to be taken throughout Korea within a very short period of time - ideally on the same day, but certainly within a period not exceeding a week at the most. Such a census might be conceivably combined with the registration of voters for the forthcoming election.

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(b) Because of their many inherent faults and shortcomings, neither the 1946 nor the 1947 national registration could be regarded as adequate population censuses for the purposes defined under (I) above. It is conceivable that 1947 registration materials, with all their shortcomings (especially the disparity of time of census in different provinces) could be tabulated in such a way as to constitute some sort of approximation to a national census. A much more extensive staff and greatly expanded facilities (especially tabulating machines) would be necessary for this work to be completed in sufficient time to serve the 1948 elections. The national registration of population would have to be repeated in at least one province (Kyonggi-Do) where it was made as early as in February 1947, in order that the data be at all comparable for all the provinces.

(c) Unless a strenuous effort is made to obtain a true picture of South Korean population, the danger will be always present that if the present inadequate census information is used in planning and evaluating the election, the validity of the whole election would be seriously impaired, and the results of the election could be readily impeached.

In this connection it might be well to remember that statistically speaking, Korea is an unexplored continent in comparison with Germany or even Greece, where excellent detailed recent censuses were at the disposal of the appropriate control bodies prior to the internationally controlled elections.

(d) It would be very desirable to have, for the use of the U.N. Commission, recent and fairly complete maps of electoral districts, showing, among other, the following data: administrative boundaries as of 1947, down to the myun level; principal populated places, including islands, and administrative centers, with population indicated by appropriate symbols; and railways and primary highways, with special regard to accessibility of administrative centers and electoral districts.

No such maps are now available; the AMS maps are very largely obsolete both as to administrative boundaries and principal routes. Some Japanese maps could no doubt be found which are more up to date, but their use would be severely limited by the language barrier. An effort should be made to collect in one place and make available for the use of those concerned all recent map materials, prepared by various provincial and national agencies - including county plats, postal and railway maps, and provincial maps used by public works agencies. An effort should be made to prepare, in the time available, a series of outline provincial maps, indicating myun and gun boundaries and centers, possibly to the scale of 1:250,000, using for that purpose lithographic copies, with corrected boundaries, of the appropriate AMS maps.

EUGENE V. PROSTOV
Sr.Economic Analyst
State Dept.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Office of Economic Adviser
CG USAFIK

26th November 1947.

TO: Brig.Gen. John Weckerling

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Specifically, by comparing the election returns with the census data (distribution of population of voting age, by place of residence, by sex, and by literacy), it is possible to show whether any large group of adult population had failed to vote (a) through having been excluded from voting or registration without due process under the election law; and (b) by boycotting the polls; and obversely, whether there has been any widescale fraudulent registration (padding of the electorate) whereby more people had registered as voters or voted in a given district than there were individuals of voting age at the time of the election.

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EUGENE V. PROSTOV
Sr. Economic Analyst
State Dept.

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES IN KOREA
Office of the Military Governor
Seoul, Korea

ORDINANCE
NUMBER 22

3 November 1945

1. For purposes of governmental administration and control, the following temporary transfers of jurisdiction over districts, villages, towns, counties, and cities located south of and contiguous to North Latitude 38° are hereby effected:

a. In Kyung Kei Do (京畿道):

(1) District of Yongnam Village (嶺南面), Kaepung County (開豐郡) to Jinso Village (津西面), Changtan County (長湍郡).

(2) District of Buk Village (北面) to Tosong Village (土城面), Kaepung County (開豐郡).

(3) District of Changdo Village (長道面), Changdan County (長湍郡) to Jinso Village (津西面), Changdan County (長湍郡).

(4) District of Yonchon County (漣川郡) to Paju County (坡州郡).

(5) District of Chongok Village (全谷面) to Choksong Village (積城面), Paju County (坡州郡).

(6) District of Paekhak Village (百鶴面) to Choksong Village (積城面), Paju County (坡州郡).

(7) District of Idong Village (二東面) to Ildong Village (一東面).

(8) Districts of Changsu Village (蒼水面) and Chongsan Village (靑山面) joined forming a new Village with the Village Office at Chosengri (硝城里).

(9) District of Yongjung Village (永中面) to Shinbuk Village (新北面).

b. In Whang Hae Do (黃海道):

(1) Districts of Whang Hae Do (黃海道) to Kyung Kei Do (京畿道).

(2) Villages of Chuhwa (秋花面), Naesong (來城面), Ilshin (日新面), and Chongyong (靑龍面), all of Pyoksong County (碧城郡), to Yonpaek County (延白郡).

(3) Villages of Dongkang (東江面), Haenam (海南面), and Songrim (松林面), all of Pyoksong County (碧城郡), to Ongjin County (甕津郡).

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(4) District of Hwasong Village (花城面), Yonpaek County (延白郡) to Soksan Village (石山面).
(5) District of Unsan Village (雲山面), Yonpaek County (延白郡) to Unchon Village (銀川面).
(6) District of Yongchon Village (泳泉面), Pyoksong County (碧城郡) to Naesong Village (來城面).

2. This order is effective at midnight 3 November 1945.

BY DIRECTION OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES IN KOREA

A. V. ARNOLD
Major General, United States Army
Military Governor of Korea.

在朝鮮美國陸軍司令部軍政廳

法令第二十二號

第一條　本令施行의 行政及管理의 目的을 爲하야 北緯三十八度以南에 位한 朝鮮의 地域은 左와 如히 區劃하고 各 區劃을 各各 一地域이라 稱함

(一)　京畿道內의 諸島

(1)　朝鮮海峽東口로부터 京畿道境界面

(2)　北面은 京畿道境界線

(3)　京畿道境界線으로부터 京畿道境界面

(4)　漢江은 全部 京畿道

(5)　海面은 京畿道境界線

(6)　江華面은 京畿道境界線

(7)　江華面은 京畿道

(8)　永宗面과 龍遊面의 間水路

(9)　永宗面은 京畿道

(二)　忠淸南道內의 諸島

(1)　忠淸南道境界線으로부터 忠淸南道境界面

(2)　北面은 忠淸南道境界線

(3)　忠淸南道境界線으로부터 忠淸南道境界面

(4)　錦江은 全部 忠淸南道

(5)　海面은 忠淸南道境界線

(6)　鎭南浦面은 忠淸南道境界線

(7)　鎭南浦面은 忠淸南道

(8)　永宗面과 龍遊面의 間水路

(9)　永宗面은 忠淸南道

(三)　全羅南道內의 諸島

(1)　全羅南道境界線으로부터 全羅南道境界面

(2)　北面은 全羅南道境界線

(3)　全羅南道境界線으로부터 全羅南道境界面

(4)　榮山江은 全部 全羅南道

(5)　海面은 全羅南道境界線

(6)　智島面은 全羅南道境界線

(7)　智島面은 全羅南道

(8)　永宗面과 龍遊面의 間水路

(9)　永宗面은 全羅南道

(四)　慶尙南道內의 諸島

(1)　慶尙南道境界線으로부터 慶尙南道境界面

(2)　北面은 慶尙南道境界線

(3)　慶尙南道境界線으로부터 慶尙南道境界面

(4)　洛東江은 全部 慶尙南道

(5)　海面은 慶尙南道境界線

(6)　巨濟面은 慶尙南道境界線

(7)　巨濟面은 慶尙南道

(8)　永宗面과 龍遊面의 間水路

(9)　永宗面은 慶尙南道

(五)　濟州島

(1)　濟州島의 全部 및 附屬諸島

(2)　本條 (一)乃至(四)에 包含되지 아니한 諸島는 本條 (一)乃至(四)에 包含된 諸島에 附屬한 것으로 看做함

(六)　京畿道內의 諸島

(1)　碧城郡 北面은 京畿道境界面

(2)　北面은 碧城郡境界線

(3)　京畿道境界線으로부터 京畿道境界面

(4)　楚山郡은 全部 楚山郡

(5)　海面은 楚山郡境界線

(6)　楚山郡은 楚山郡

(7)　江界面은 楚山郡

(8)　永宗面과 龍遊面의 間水路

(9)　永宗面은 楚山郡

(七)　慶尙北道內의 諸島

(1)　慶尙北道境界線으로부터 慶尙北道境界面

(2)　北面은 慶尙北道境界線

(3)　慶尙北道境界線으로부터 慶尙北道境界面

(4)　洛東江은 全部 慶尙北道

(5)　海面은 慶尙北道境界線

(6)　鬱陵面은 慶尙北道境界線

(7)　鬱陵面은 慶尙北道

(8)　永宗面과 龍遊面의 間水路

(9)　永宗面은 慶尙北道

(八)　咸鏡南道內의 諸島

(1)　咸鏡南道境界線으로부터 咸鏡南道境界面

(2)　北面은 咸鏡南道境界線

(3)　咸鏡南道境界線으로부터 咸鏡南道境界面

(4)　咸興灣은 全部 咸鏡南道

(5)　海面은 咸鏡南道境界線

(6)　咸興灣의 島嶼는 咸鏡南道境界線

(7)　咸興灣의 島嶼는 咸鏡南道

(8)　永宗面과 龍遊面의 間水路

(9)　永宗面은 咸鏡南道

(九)　咸鏡北道內의 諸島

(1)　咸鏡北道境界線으로부터 咸鏡北道境界面

(2)　北面은 咸鏡北道境界線

(3)　咸鏡北道境界線으로부터 咸鏡北道境界面

(4)　豆滿江은 全部 咸鏡北道

(5)　海面은 咸鏡北道境界線

(6)　咸鏡北道의 島嶼는 咸鏡北道境界線

(7)　咸鏡北道의 島嶼는 咸鏡北道

(8)　永宗面과 龍遊面의 間水路

(9)　永宗面은 咸鏡北道

(十)　平安南道內의 諸島

(1)　平安南道境界線으로부터 平安南道境界面

(2)　北面은 平安南道境界線

(3)　平安南道境界線으로부터 平安南道境界面

(4)　大同江은 全部 平安南道

(5)　海面은 平安南道境界線

(6)　平安南道의 島嶼는 平安南道境界線

(7)　平安南道의 島嶼는 平安南道

(8)　永宗面과 龍遊面의 間水路

(9)　永宗面은 平安南道

(十一)　平安北道內의 諸島

(1)　平安北道境界線으로부터 平安北道境界面

(2)　北面은 平安北道境界線

(3)　平安北道境界線으로부터 平安北道境界面

(4)　鴨綠江은 全部 平安北道

(5)　海面은 平安北道境界線

(6)　平安北道의 島嶼는 平安北道境界線

(7)　平安北道의 島嶼는 平安北道

(8)　永宗面과 龍遊面의 間水路

(9)　永宗面은 平安北道

(十二)　碧城郡 牧花面, 栗城面, 日新面, 青龍面은 楚山郡에

(十三)　碧城郡東江面, 海東面, 松林面은 慶興郡에

(十四)　楚山郡花城面은 石山面에

(十五)　楚山郡雲山面은 嶺川面에

(十六)　碧城郡永興面은 栗城面에

第二條　本令은 一九四五年十一月三日後부터 效力을 生함

一九四五年十一月三日

在朝鮮美國陸軍司令官의 指令에 依하야

朝鮮軍政長官

美國陸軍少將　에・에・아-치・드

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
NARS, Date
By

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

在朝鮮美國陸軍司令部軍政廳

法令第二十二號

第一條　政府ノ行政及ビ管理目的ノ爲メ北緯三十八度以南此ニ連接シタル地域ニ位シタ郡、村、面、邑、市ノ管理區域ヲ左ノ如ク臨時移轉ス

（イ）京畿道内ノ移轉

（一）開豐郡嶺南面ヲ長湍郡津西面ニ

（二）北面ヲ開豐郡土城面ニ

（三）長湍郡長道面ヲ長湍郡津西面ニ

（四）漣川郡ヲ坡州郡ニ

（五）全谷面ヲ坡州郡積城面ニ

（六）百鶴面ヲ坡州郡積城面ニ

（七）二東面ヲ一東面ニ

（八）蒼水面ト青山面ヲ併合シ一面ヲ作リ面事務所ヲ硝城里ニ置ク

（九）永中面ヲ新北面ニ

（ロ）黄海道内ノ移轉

（一）黄海道ノ管轄區域ヲ京畿道ニ

（二）碧城郡秋花面、來城面、日新面、青龍面ヲ延白郡ニ

（三）碧城郡東江面、海南面、松林面ヲ瓮津郡ニ

（四）延白郡花城面ヲ石山面ニ

（五）延白郡雲山面ヲ銀川面ニ

（六）碧城郡泳泉面ヲ來城面ニ

第二條　本令ハ一九四五年十一月三日夜半ニ効力ヲ生ス

一九四五年十一月三日

在朝鮮美國陸軍司令官ノ指令ニ依リ

朝鮮軍政長官

美國陸軍少將　エ・ヴイ・アーノルド

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY
GOVERNMENT IN KOREA
Office of the Military Governor
Seoul, Korea

ORDINANCE
NUMBER 84

13 May 1946

Reprinted Copy

CHANGES IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT

SECTION I. *Elevation of Certain Towns to Cities.* The following towns are hereby elevated to the status of cities:

a. The town of Chongju in North Chungchong Province.

b. The town of Chunchon in Kangwon Province.

SECTION II. *Change of Certain County Names.* The names of the following counties are hereby changed as indicated:

a. The county of Chonju in North Chungchong Province to Chong-won County.

b. The county of Chunchon in Kangwon Province to Chunsong County.

SECTION III. *Special Status of Saju Village in North Chungchong Province.* The following special provisions shall apply to Saju Village in Chong-won County in North Chungchong Province:

a. The inhabitants of Saju Village are authorized to use the educational facilities of the city of Chongju.

b. School taxes shall be levied on inhabitants of Saju Village by the city of Chongju instead of by Chong-won County.

SECTION IV. *Effective Date.* This ordinance shall be effective on 1 June 1946.

ARTHUR S CHAMPENY
Colonel Infantry
Acting Military Governor in Korea

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

在朝鮮美國陸軍司令部軍政廳

法令第八十四號
(修正版)

地方行政의變更

第一條 邑의府로의昇格
左記邑을玆에府로昇格함
가 忠淸北道淸州邑
나 江原道春川邑

第二條 郡名의變更
左記郡名을玆에別記와如히變更함
가 忠淸北道淸州郡을淸原郡으로
나 江原道春川郡을春城郡으로

第三條 忠淸北道四州面의特別地位
左記特別條項은忠淸北道淸原郡四州面에適用됨
가 四州面民은淸州府敎育施設을使用하는權限이賦與됨
나 淸州府는淸原郡을代理하야學校費賦課金을四州面民에서徵收할事

第四條 施行期日
本令은一九四六年六月一日부터有効함

一九四六年五月十三日

朝鮮軍政長官代理
美國陸軍大佐 아ㅣ사·ㅣ에스·림페이ㅣ

ORDINANCE NUMBER 84

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY
GOVERNMENT IN KOREA
Office of the Military Governor
Seoul, Korea

ORDINANCE
NUMBER 54

25 February 1946

SECTION I. For purposes of tax collection, administration and control, the following transfers of jurisdiction over Counties (Gun) within Kyong Sang Nam Do are hereby effected:

a. Yangsan County (Gun) to Pusan District Tax Collection Office.

b. Tongnae County (Gun) to Pusan District Tax Collection Office.

SECTION II. This order is effective at 2400, 31 March 1946.

ARCHER L. LERCH
Major General United States Army
Military Governor in Korea

NND 760090
By NARS, Date

在朝鮮美國陸軍司令部軍政廳

法令第五十四號

第一條 稅金徵收行政及管理를爲하야慶尙南道內의各郡間에左記管轄區域의移動을玆에實施함

(가) 梁山郡을釜山地方稅務所로

(나) 東萊郡을釜山地方稅務所로

第二條 本令은一九四六年三月三十一日午後十二時에效力을生함

一九四六年二月二十五日

朝鮮軍政長官

美國陸軍少將 아-취·엘·러-취

Ordinance No 54

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY
GOVERNMENT IN KOREA
Office of the Military Governor
Seoul, Korea

ORDINANCE
NUMBER 94

2 July 1946

REPRINTED COPY

ESTABLISHMENT OF CHEJU PROVINCE

SECTION I. ***Cheju Island Removed From Jurisdiction of South Cholla Province.*** Cheju Island, including such islands adjacent to it as are presently included within the jurisdiction of any town or village listed in Sections IV or V hereof and including the Chuja archipelago, is hereby removed from the territorial jurisdiction of South Cholla Province.

SECTION II. ***Establishment of Cheju Province.*** Cheju Island, together with the islands referred to in Section I hereof, is hereby constituted a province, with all the powers, duties, functions and rights thereof. The name of the province shall be Cheju Province.

SECTION III. ***Counties within Cheju Province.*** Cheju Province shall consist of two counties, to be known as North Cheju County and South Cheju County, respectively.

SECTION IV. ***Jurisdiction of North Cheju County.*** North Cheju County shall consist of the following town and villages:

		Location of District Office
a. Cheju	(town)	Cheju Town
b. Kujwa	(village)	Pengte Ri
c. Chuja	(village)	Yong Hung Ri
d. Hallim	(village)	Hallim Ri
e. Chochon	(village)	Chochon Ri
f. Aewol	(village)	Aewol Ri

SECTION V. ***Jurisdiction of South Cheju County.*** South Cheju County shall consist of the following villages:

	Location of District Office
a. Songsan	Songsan Ri
b. Namwon	Namwon Ri
c. Chung Mun	Chung Mun Ri
d. Taejong	Mosulpo

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NND 760090
By NARS, Date

e. Pyoson — Pyoson Ri
f. Sogwi — Sogwi Ri
g. Andok — Masun Ri

SECTION VI. *Effective Date.* This ordinance shall be effective at 2400, 31 July 1946.

ARCHER L LERCH
Major General United States Army
Military Governor in Korea

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY
GOVERNMENT IN KOREA
Office of the Military Governor
Seoul, Korea

ORDINANCE
NUMBER 106

18 September 1946

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE INDEPENDENT CITY OF SEOUL

SECTION I. *Removal of Seoul from Jurisdiction of Kyonggi.* The City of Seoul is hereby removed from the jurisdiction of Kyonggi Province.

SECTION II. *Seoul Established as Independent City.* The City of Seoul is hereby established as an independent city, the capital of Korea, on the governmental level of a province, with all the powers, duties, functions and rights of a province.

SECTION III. *Transfers to Effectuate Purpose of Ordinance.* All duties, functions and records of Kyonggi Province relating primarily to the City of Seoul are hereby transferred to the City of Seoul. All Korean personnel of Kyonggi Province concerned primarily with the City of Seoul shall be transferred to the City of Seoul in the manner provided by law, upon recommendation of the Office of Korea Civil Service. The Office of Korea Civil Service shall consult with the Governor of Kyonggi Province and the Mayor of Seoul prior to making such recommendation. All funds of and appropriations for Kyonggi Province, relating primarily to the City of Seoul, shall be transferred to the City of Seoul in the manner provided by law, upon recommendation of the Chief of the Budget Bureau of the Department of Finance. The Chief of the Budget Bureau shall consult with the Governor of Kyonggi Province and the Mayor of Seoul prior to making such recommendation.

SECTION IV. *Districts within Seoul.* The City of Seoul shall consist of the eight districts now included within the city limits, to wit:

Chongno District	Sodaemun (Westgate) District
Chung (Central) District	Dongdaemun (Eastgate) District

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NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Mapo District	Yongsan District
Songtong District	Yongdungpo District

SECTION V. *Effective Date.* This ordinance shall be effective on the tenth day after the date appearing hereon

ARCHER L LERCH
Major General United States Army
Military Governor in Korea

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

SOUTH KOREAN INTERIM GOVERNMENT

Seoul, Korea

ORDINANCE
NUMBER 152

29 October 1947

AREA OF CITY OF IRI INCREASED

Pending action on the subject matters hereof by the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly and the enactment of legislation pursuant thereto, the following shall govern:

SECTION I. *Purpose.* The purpose of this ordinance is to increase the area of the City of Iri.

SECTION II. *Areas Added to City of Iri.* The following areas are hereby transferred to and made a part of the City of Iri in North Cholla Province:

a. Moin Ri located in Bukil Myun in Iksan Gun.

b. All of Songhak Ri located in Osan Myun in Iksan Gun, except the following lot numbers: Numbers 290 to 320, inclusive; Numbers 551-1 to 607, inclusive; Numbers 611 to 857, inclusive; Number 860; Numbers 863-1 to 874-2, inclusive; and Numbers 878 to 884, inclusive.

c. All of Mokchun Ri located in Osan Myun in Iksan Gun, except the following lot numbers: Numbers 461-2 to 493-2, inclusive; Numbers 640 to 653-2, inclusive: Numbers 926 to 933, inclusive; Numbers 937 to 957-1, inclusive; Numbers 967-1 to 976-1, inclusive; Numbers 1005-1 to 1089, inclusive; and Numbers 1128 to 1176-3, inclusive.

SECTION III. *Effective Date.* This ordinance shall be effective on the tenth day after the date appearing hereon.

APPROVED:

C G HELMICK
Brigadier General United States Army
Acting Military Governor

RECOMMENDED:

AHN CHAI HONG
Civil Administrator

SEAL
USAMGIK

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

南朝鮮過渡政府

法令第一五二號

裡里府區域擴張에關한件

南朝鮮過渡立法議院에서法律을制定할때까지左에依함

第一條 目的 本令의目的은裡里府의區域을擴張함에있음

第二條 裡里府區域擴張 全羅北道裡里府區域에 左記地區를編入하야裡里府의一部로함

가 益山郡北一面慕仁里全區域

나 益山郡五山面松鶴里中二九〇番地乃至三二〇番地、五五一番地의一乃至六〇七番地、六一一番地乃至八五七番地、八六〇番地、八六三番地의一乃至八七四番地의二及八七八番地乃至八八四番地를除外한地區

다 益山郡五山面木川里中四六一番地의二乃至四九三番地의二、六四〇番地乃至六五八番地의二、九二六番地乃至九三三番地、九三七番地乃至九五七番地의一、九六七番地의一乃至九七六番地의一、一、〇〇五番地의一乃至一、〇八九番地及一、一二八番地乃至一、一七六番地의三七筆은外한地區

第三條 施行期日 本令은公布後十日부터效力이生함

一九四七年十月二十九日

右建議함

民政長官 安在鴻

右認准함

朝鮮軍政長官代理
美國陸軍代將 A. V. 아놀드

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

COPY

Nov. 24, 1947

Subject : Request for a census of population in South Korea

To : Military Governor

It is necessary for the election committe to have the following information in order to be able to discharge its duties;

1. Total population in South Korea
2. Total population in each Pu, Kun, To and Seoul City separating each electoral district
3. Total number of people residing in South Korea whose legal residence is in North Korea, indicating, if possible, number of people by provinces

I shall appreciate receiving the above information not later than December 15, 1947, if possible, the figures of November 30, 1947, Census.

However, if no recent census has been taken and if it is impossible to take a current census, we shall appreciate your sending us figures from the latest census available.

/s/ Yun, Ki Sup

Yun, Ki Sup
Chairman of
the Central Election Committee

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

COPY

Nov. 25, 1947

Subject : Request for a revolving fund

To : The Military Governor

It is necessary for the Committee to have some revolving fund before the proper budget is made to be available 100,000 Won will meet an immeditate need of stationaries and personal expenses.

/s/ Yun, Ki Sup
Yun, Ki Sup
Chairman of
the Central Election Committee

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea.

24 November 1947.

MEMO TO: General Helmick,
Deputy Military Governor.

Subject: Census of South Korea.

1. From the attached memo you will see that Mr. Prostov is preparing a population study for the use of the UN Commission on Korea. This study will be highly important, whether national or South Korean elections are held, in deciding the proportional basis for the election of members of the Legislature.

2. It is particularly vital in the very likely event that the Russians will make some absurd population claims for both North and South Korea. The figures of each are closely related to the other. We cannot yet discount entirely the possibility of Soviet participation in the UN elections.

3. I realize the difficulties presented in para. 3 of the attached, but would recommend very strongly that the work of gathering the census statistics be given high priority.

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

Incl.
Memo of 24 Nov. from Mr.
Prostov to Gen. Weckerling.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

American Delegation
US - SOVIET JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea

24 November 1947.

MEMO FOR: General Weckerling.

From : E. V. Prostov

Subject : Census of South Korea.

Current status of census compilation as reported by Mr. A. Jamin, Census Bureau, Office of Administration:

1. National registration (census) for 1947 was begun in February, and in at least one province was only taken in November 1947.

2. No returns have yet come from the following provinces:

Cheju-do
Kangwon-do
Kyongsang-Pukto
Chola-Pukto
Chunchon-Namdo

3. Although registration was made obligatory by the Civilian Administrator, no deadline has been set. Census Bureau has had no administrative power to speed up the process. Currently rice collection effort is apparently taking precedence over the census taking (limited personnel available on local levels).

4. Although it takes approximately a week to get adequate gross totals if the data is adequately presented by local officials, Mr. Jamin doubts that it will be possible to complete the tabulations before the end of December. This does not apply to age, sex and occupational distributions which it will take much longer to compile.

5. In many instances the data from provinces are poorly presented, without a mention of date on which registration was actually taken, so that appropriate adjustments cannot be made. Summary data are not always presented, necessitating additional work of computation in Seoul before totals can be compiled.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

SECRET

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea.

20 November 1947.

MEMORANDUM

For: General ~~Hodge~~, A.E. BROWN
OCG, USAFIK.

Subject: UN Advance Party.

1. It would be desirable to suggest to the UN Commission on Korea (through the State Department and our UN Delegation) that one or two members with plenipotentiary powers come to Korea at the earliest possible time in order to approve essential advance arrangements, at least on a tentative basis.

2. Present schedule of UN arrival - 15 January 1948 - is entirely too late for decision on election procedures. From four (4) to six (6) months is required to properly make all the necessary arrangements for the coming (and first) all-elective assembly general election which will be held in the coldest months of the Korean winter - January, February and March.

3. Mere writing of a law and interpretative regulations are hardly sufficient to conduct a general election in a country where democratic processes are largely unknown. The country must be informed of the official balloting procedure which will not be known until arrival of UN Commission under present thinking. Even the preparation of a satisfactory ballot and its distribution is a difficult practical matter to effect here. We have sent copies of all Joint Commission, KILA and other election laws to the Joint Chiefs of Staff. However, I believe that the United States would be remiss unless it pointed out the difficulties here to the UN Commission in advance.

4. As an alternative procedure, the UN Commission could informally approve (from Washington) the adoption of the KILA law (Public Act No. 5) subject to certain amendments, or the law drafted by the American Delegation. (This will probably be Mr. Jacobs' mission in Washington.)

5. Attached for convenience of reference is the election time schedule under Public Act No. 5.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

SUBJ: UN Advance Party. 20 Nov '47

6. If you approve of the recommendation in para. 1 above, I will prepare necessary message.

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

Incl.
Election Time Schedule

cc - Mr. Jacobs.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

SECRET

TIME SCHEDULE OF ELECTION

Time Schedule of Principal Steps in the Election of Members of the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly Under Public Act No. 5, dated 3 September 1947.

1. E-Day minus 80 (at least) - Chief Executive organizes "Central Election Committee" and subordinate committees.
2. E-Day minus 80 - Chief Executive announces date of election.
3. E-Day minus 60 (or more) - Eligibility of voters by residence.
4. E-Day minus 60 - Electoral district election committees announce date, place and numbers of Assembly members to be elected.
5. E-Day minus 50/60 - Registration of voters.
6. E-Day minus 40 - Beginning of public display of register.
7. E-Day minus 25/60 - Registration of candidates (Election Committees publish candidates' registration within 3 days).
8. E-Day minus 10 - Poll registers become final.
9. E-Day minus 10 - Final expiration period for registration (period of grace permitted in case of withdrawal, death or insufficiency in numbers of candidates).
10. E-Day plus 6 hrs. after close of polls - (other arrangements provided in case of islands or where rapid communication impossible) Election Committees deliver ballot boxes and records to electoral district election committees.
11. E-Day plus ? - Dates of postponed elections shall be announced 5 days before such elections.
12. E-Day plus ? - Where number of elected candidates is less than Assembly seats or where elections declared void, second election shall be publicly announced at least 20 days before such election is held.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

INCOMING MESSAGE

SECRET

DATE-TIME RECD	MSG CEN NO.	HOW RECD
2404582 DEC 47	8-3935	RYT
CLASSIFICATION	**PRECEDENCE**	**CITE WAR SVC 7047**
SECRET	URGENT	STA SER 297 DEC 23

FROM: STATE DEPARTMENT SGD LOVETT (2402122)
TRUE TOO 2400232

TO: CG USAFIK FOR ACT POLAD

INFO: SCAP

*PARAPHRASE NOT REQUIRED. HANDLE AS SECRET CORRESPONDNECE PER PARAGRAPHS 51 I AND 60 A (4), AR 380-5.

AS DISSCUSSION WITH MEMBERS OF SECRETARIAT OF U N COMMISSION WHICH LED TO DRAFTING OF PAR 4 DEPTEL 281 REVEALED CLEARLY STRONG FEELING THAT NO FORMAL ACTION SHOULD BE TAKEN TO PUT INTO EFFECT SKILA LAW OR ANY PART THEREOF PRIOR TO ARRIVAL AND FIRST MEETING OF THE COMMISSION IN SEOUL, FELT HERE THAT REGISTRATION OF VOTERS UNDER EXECUTIVE ORDER SUGGESTED URTEL 525, DEC 22 IS NOT DESIREABLE. AS MEMBERS OF COMMISSION AND SECRETARIAT ARE SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE SEOUL ABOUT JAN 7 THE INTERVENING DELAY (ABOUT 2 WEEKS) SEEMS TOO SHORT TO MAKE ANY MATERIAL DIFFERENCE IN THE SITUATION WHILE REALIZED HERE UNFORTUNATE REPERCUSSIONS WHICH MIGHT ENSUE IF FOLLOWING INFORMATION CAME TO ATTENTION OF THOSE KOREAN FACTIONS URGING HASTE IN HOLDING OF ELECTIONS, IT MAY BE ADDED FOR YOUR SECRET INFORMATION AND THAT OF CG USAFIK THAT DR VICTOR HOO HAS STATED THAT IN HIS OPINION IF COMMISION FOUND AFTER ITS ARRIVAL THAT INSUFFICIENT TIME REMAINED BETWEEN DATE DECISION IS REACHED ON ELECTION PROCEDURE AND DATE OF MAR 31 TO PREPARE FOR AN ELECTION, IT WOULD BE STILL POSSIBLE WITHIN THE TERMS OF THE RESOLUTION TO POSTPONE THE

SECRET

ACTION DISTRIBUTION BY AG:

G-1 _____	AES _____	DMS _____	OCI _____	SIG _____	ARC _____
G-2 _____	AIR O_____	ENGR_____	ORD _____	SP TRPS_____	JT COM_____
G-3 _____	CHAP_____	FISCAL_____	PIO _____	SSO _____	USAMGIK_____
G-4 _____	CML _____	IG _____	PM _____	SURG_____	KBC _____
AG _____	CMDT_____	JA _____	QM _____	TI & E_____	POLAD_____
1st REPL_____	CPS _____	MRU_____	SBS_____	TRANS_____	USN LN_____

26-12-287

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NND 760090
By NARS, Date

ELECTION FOR A MONTH OR SUCH REASONABLE TIME AS MIGHT APPEAR NECESSARY JACOBS AGREES WITH FORGOING AND WISHES TO ADD THAT HE HAS TALKED WITH OLIVER WHO STATED THAT HE HAD WRITTEN DR RHEE AFTERWARDS URGING HIM TO COOPERATE FULLY WITH U N COMMISION AND TRANSMITTED WITH LETTER TEXT OF ADDRERS OF WELCOME WHICH RHEE MIGHT WISH TO DELIVER ON COMMISSIONS ARRIVAL.

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

SECRET

URGENT

ZPOL 1495

To: State Department

Info: JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
CINCFE

5 2 5

HODGE SENDS FOR LANGDON PD THIS IS SEOUL POLAD NUMBER FIVE TWO FIVE CMA DECEMBER TWENTYSECOND PD PARAGRAPH FOUR DEPTEL TWO EIGHT ONE DECEMBER NINE GAVE OPINION NO ACTION SHOULD BE TAKEN TO PUT SKILA ELECTION LAW INTO EFFECT PRIOR ARRIVAL UN COMMISSION BUT THAT INFORMAL PREPARATIONS FOR AN ELECTION THERUNDER SHOULD BE CONTINUED PD IN THIS CONNECTION USAMGIK PROPOSES IMMEDIATELY TO ISSUE EXECUTIVE ORDER REQUIRING REGISTRATION WITH PROVISIONAL ELECTION COMMITTEES UNDER SKILA LAW OF ALL PROSPECTIVE VOTERS IN UN OBSERVED ELECTION OF REPRESENTATIVES TO NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PD ORDER CAN SET TWENTY OR TWENTYONE YEARS AS MINIMUM REGISTRANTS AGE WITH PROVISO THAT DETERMINATION OF ADULT VOTING AGE PAREN THAT IS QTE ADULT SUFFRAGE QTE IN PARAGRAPH TWO OF UN RESOLUTION PAREN WILL BE ANNOUNCED LATER PD THIS PHYSICAL PREPARATION ESSENTIAL IF ELECTION TO BE COMPLETED BEFORE MARCH THIRTYFIRST PD GENERAL HODGE ASKS IF DEPARTMENT KNOWS X OF ANY CONTRARY COMMITMENTS OR OF ANY SERIOUS OBJECTION TO THIS PROPOSED MEASURE PD WE CAN SEE NO OBJECTION HERE BUT ONLY ADVANTAGE CMA AS RESPONSIBILITY OF ADMINISTERING UN OBSERVED ELECTION IS USAMGIKS AND AS USAMGIK MUST THEREFORE MAKE ALL ADMINISTRATIVE PREPARATIONS OF MECHANICAL NATURE PD XX REGISTRATION ALSO WILL HAVE IMPORTANT PSYCHOLOGICAL VALUE AT THIS TIME PD END

OFFICIAL DESIGNATION OF SENDER: CG USAFIK

DISTRIBUTION: C/S AG USAMGIK POLAD (2)
AMDEL (GEN. WECKERLING)

WRL

220840/Z

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NND 760090
By NARS, Date

COPY

CLASSIFICATION SECRET PRECEDENCE PRIORITY

ZPOL 1391 19 C7 00 Z 19 November 1947

TO: STATE DEPARTMENT

INFO: JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
CINCFE

HODGE SENDS FOR JACOBS PD THIS IS SEOUL POLAD NUMBER FOUR EIGHT ONE CMA NOVEMBER NINETEENTH PARA REFERENCE DEPTEL TWO SIX TWO CMA NOVEMBER SEVENTEENTH PARA ONE PD GENERAL HODGE WILL ISSUE STATEMENT PAREN TEXT WILL BE FORWARDED SEPARATELY PAREN WHICH CMA IN ORDER TO REACH THE MAXIMUM NUMBER OF KOREANS CMA WILL BE GIVEN TO THE KOREAN PRESS CMA BROADCAST OVER THE SOUTH KOREAN RADIO NETWORK CMA AND DROPPED IN LEAFLET FORM ON ISOLATED REGIONS PARA TWO PD ITEM AM COLLECTING ALL INFORMATION POSSIBLE PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT MATTER OF THE TELEGRAM UNDER REFERENCE PAREN ALSO SUBJECT MATTER OF WAR XRAY NINE ZERO ONE THREE SIX CMA ONE ONE ONE EIGHT THREE FOUR SLANT ZEBRA PAREN AND PLAN TO PROCEED TO WASHINGTON VIA NORTHWEST AIRLINES DEPARTING SEOUL NOVEMBER TWO ONE OR TWO THREE PD WILL ADVISE LATER EXACT DATE PARA THREE PD BEFORE ARRIVAL CMA DEPARTMENT OFFICERS CONCERNED MAY WISH TO TAKE UNDER CONSIDERATION ABLE SUGGESTION THAT UNCLE NAN CMA INSTEAD OF ASKING USAMGIK TO UNDERTAKE PREPARATIONS FOR ELECTIONS CMA ASK THE COMMANDING GENERAL IN SOUTH KOREA AND THE COMMANDING GENERAL IN NORTH KOREA TO INSTRUCT THEIR RESPECTIVE DELEGATIONS OF THE JOINT COMMISSION TO ACT AS ABLE LIAISON GROUP CMA EACH OPERATING IN ITS OWN

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SEPARATE ZONE CMA TO CONFER WITH LOCAL KOREAN OFFICIALS APPOINTED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE RESPECTIVE ZONE TO BEGIN PREPARATIONS FOR AN ELECTION PENDING THE ARRIVAL OF THE COMMISSION PARA THERE ARE SEVERAL ADVANTAGES IN THIS APPROACH TO THE ELECTION PROBLEM PD FIRST CMA IT WILL CONSTITUTE ANCTHER EFFORT TO PERPETUATE THE AGENCIES ESTABLISHED UNDER THE MOSCOW DECISION AND MAY THUS CONSTITUTE AN INCENTIVE FOR THE SOVIETS CMA IF THEY SHOULD HAVE A CHANGE OF HEART CMA TO COOPERATE WITH THE UNCLE NAN COMMISSION PD SECOND CMA IT WOULD UTILIZE THE BEST QUALIFIED AND EXPERIENCED GROUP OF AMERICAN AND SOVIET NATIONALS ANYWHERE FOR THE DIFFICULT TASK OF ORGANIZING ELECTION PREPARATIONS PD THIRD CMA INSOFAR AS SOUTH KOREA IS CONCERNED PAREN ON THE ASSUMPTION THAT WE SHALL PROCEED IN SOUTH KOREA REGARDLESS OF WHETHER THE SOVIETS COOPERATE PAREN THE MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN DELEGATION ARE FAR MORE QUALIFIED FOR THE DUTIES CONTEMPLATED THAN USAMGIK WHICH IS AN OPERATING AGENCY ALREADY OVERBURDENED AND LIKELY SOON TO BE REQUIRED TO UNDERTAKE GREATER BURDENS INVOLVED IN WITHDRAWAL PD FOURTH CMA USAMGIK WITH ITS KOREAN COALITION OFFICIALS IS VIEWED WITH ABLE CERTAIN DEGREE OF DISTRUST BY THE RIGHTISTS PAREN ESPECIALLY RHEES GROUP PAREN SO THAT ELECTION PREPARATIONS CARRIED ON AS INDICATED ABOVE MIGHT BE MORE ACCEPTABLE TO ALL CONCERNED THAN ELECTION PREPARATIONS UNDER SUPERVISION OF USAMGIK PD

OFFICIAL DESIGNATION OF SENDER: CG USAFIK

DISTRIBUTION: C/S AG POLAD (2) G-2 Gen. Brown Gen. Weckerling

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

18 November 1947

Informal Committee to draft rules and regulations to supplement the provisions of Public Act No. 5, 3 September 1947, Law for the Election of Members for the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly:

CHANG Myon	- Member SKILA.
KIM Bub Nin	- Member, Korean Democratic Party.
PAHK Seung Ho (Mrs.)	- Educator and Politician, Member of SKILA.
YEE Kap Sung	- Member SKILA.
YUN Ki Sup	- Vice Chairman, South Korea Interim Legislature; Member, Korean Independence Party.
KIM Chi Whan	- Educator; Member, Korean Democratic Party.
KIM Dong Sung	- Journalist; no party affiliation; President, Korean Press Assn.
OH Sang Hyun	- Physician; Member Korean Democratic Party.
LEE Sung Bok	- Journalist; New Korea Nationalist Party.
PAIK Lin Jai	- Physician; no party.
HYUN Sang Yun	- Educator; no party.
RO Chin Sul	- Lawyer; no party; Justice of Supreme Court.
CHOI Kyu Dong	- Mathematician; no party.
CHOI Too Sun	- Businessman; member, Korean Democratic Party.
CHYUN Kyu Hong	- Secretary of South Korea Interim Legislature; no party.

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朝鮮 서울
南朝鮮過渡政府
SOUTH KOREA INTERIM GOVERNMENT
Seoul, Korea

1947年11月18日
18 November 1947

南朝鮮過渡立法議院

1947年9月3日附로 南朝鮮過渡立法議院에서 通過된 法律第五號(普選法)에 對한 補充規定을 起草하기 爲하야 組織된 非公式委員會
Informal Committee to draft rules and regulations to supplement the provisions of Public Act No. 5, 3 September 1947, Law for the Election of Members for the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly.

張 勉
CHANG Myon

金 [illegible]
KIM Bub Nin

朴承浩
PAHK Seung Ho

[illegible]
YEE Kap Sung

尹琦燮
YUN Ki Sup

金智煥
KIM Chi Whan

金東成
KIM Dong Sung

吳相[illegible]
OH Sang Hyun

李昇馥
LEE Sung Bok

白麟濟
PAIK Lin Jai

玄相允
HYUN Sang Yun

盧鎭崙
RO Chin Sul

崔圭東
CHOI Kyu Dong

崔斗善
CHOI Too Sun

金奎弘
CHYUN Kyu Hong

W. F. DEAN

美國陸軍少將
南朝鮮過渡政府 Major General, United States Army
軍政長官 W. F. 딘
Military Governor

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

RESOLUTION ON KOREA
as adopted by the UN General Assembly
November 14, 1947.

The General Assembly:

Recognizing the urgent and rightful claims to independence of the people of Korea;

Believing that the national independence of Korea should be re-established and all occupying forces then withdrawn at the earliest practicable date;

Recalling its previous conclusion that the freedom and independence of the Korean people cannot be correctly or fairly resolved without the participation of representatives of the Korean people, and its decision to establish a United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea (hereinafter called the "Commission") for the purpose of facilitating and expediting such participation by elected representatives of the Korean people;

1. Decides that the Commission shall consist of representatives of Australia, Canada, China, El Salvador, France, India, the Philippine Republic, Syria and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

2. Recommends that the elections be held not later than 31 March 1948 on the basis of adult suffrage and by secret ballot to choose representatives with whom the Commission may consult regarding the prompt attainment of the freedom and independence of the Korean people and which representatives, constituting a National Assembly, may establish a national government of Korea. The number of representatives from each voting area or zone should be proportionate to the population and the elections should be under the observation of the Commission;

3. Further recommends that as soon as possible after the election, the National Assembly should convene and form a national government and notify the Commission of its formation;

4. Further recommends that immediately upon the establishment of a national government, that government should in consultation with the Commission, (a) constitute its own national security forces and dissolve all military or semi-military formations not included therein; (b) take over the functions of government from the military commands and civilian authorities of North and South Korea; and (c) arrange with the occupying powers for the complete withdrawal from Korea of their armed forces as early as practicable and if possible within 90 days;

5. Resolves that the Commission shall facilitate and expedite the fulfillment of the foregoing programme for the attainment of the national independence of Korea and withdrawal of occupying forces, taking into account its observations and consultations in Korea. The Commission shall report, with its conclusions, to the General Assembly and may consult with the Interim Committee (if one be established) with respect to the application of this Resolution in the light of developments;

6. Calls upon the member states concerned to afford every assistance and facility to the Commission in the fulfillment of its responsibilities;

7. Calls upon all members of the UN to refrain from interfering in the affairs of the Korean people during the interim period preparatory to the establishment of Korean independence, except in pursuance of the decisions of the General Assembly; and thereafter, to refrain completely from any and all acts derogatory to the independence and sovereignty of Korea.

- 0 -

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES IN KOREA
APO 235

COPY

MEMORANDUM

25 October 1947

SUBJECT: Preparation for Elections

TO : Dr. Philip Jaisohn
Dean Charles Bergler
Brigadier-General John Weckerling

1. You are hereby designated as a committee to confer with Acting Military Governor Brigadier General Charles G. Helmick and a similar committee of Koreans appointed by him for the purpose of making preliminary preparations for the holding of an election in South Korea either under Public Act No. 5, dated 3 September 1947, entitled "Law for the Election of Members of the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly" or some other law or order which may become mandatory as a result of the Resolution which the United States Government has proposed in the General Assembly of the United Nations.

2. In carrying out this instruction, you will use as the basis of your work the general plan, dated October 17, 1947, for the supervision of an election in South Korea as prepared by the special group functioning under Major General Albert E. Brown.

3. It is my desire that, in your conferences with the Korean committee appointed by General Helmick, you endeavor to persuade that group that the supervisory measures and procedures laid down in the aforementioned memorandum are so necessary to guarantee a fair and impartial election in South Korea that they will adopt most of these measures and procedures as their own and thus avoid the necessity for me as the Commanding General to prescribe them under my own order and authority.

4. It is also my desire that you and General Helmick make it clear to the Korean Committee that your work and their work are purely preliminary in anticipation of the holding of an election in South Korea and that this instruction is not a date-setting order upon which the holding of an election is to be based. In other words, you are merely to carry on preliminary studies and work out drafts of the future election procedure and control measures so that when the date is announced everything can move along with greater rapidity toward the eventual holding of the election.

5. It is also my desire that for the present at least no publicity be given your activities in connection with this directive.

cc: General Brown
General Helmick

JOHN R. HODGE
Lieutenant General, U. S. Army
Commanding

CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

CONFIDENTIAL

Gen Weckerling
JC
JWB

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES IN KOREA
APO 235

MEMORANDUM

25 October 1947

SUBJECT: Preparation for Elections

TO: Dr. Philip Jaisohn
Dean Charles Pergler
Brigadier-General John Weckerling

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JOHN R. HODGE
Lieutenant General, U. S. Army
Commanding

cc: General Brown
General Helmick

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

INCOMING MESSAGE

SECRET

DATE-TIME RECD
192125Z AUG 47

MSG CEN NO.
R-5041

HOW RECD
RTT

CLASSIFICATION
SECRET

PRECEDENCE
URGENT

CIG 5116 P/Z)
WARSVC 5117
~~CG 111 AUG 19, 19 PM~~

FROM: WAR (STATE DEPT)

TO: SCAP, CG USAFIK (POLAD)
TRUE TOO WAR 190431/Z
TRUE TOO ST DEPT 190254/Z

INFO: WAR DEPT (COS)

*PARAPHRASE NOT REQUIRED. HANDLE AS SECRET CORRESPONDENCE PER PARAGRAPHS 51 1 AND 60 A (4), AR 380-5."

STATE DEPT WORKING GROUP, FORMED TO PREPARE KOREAN CASE FOR SUBMISSION TO UN, IN IMPLEMENTING ANNEX TO APPENDIX D, SWNCC 176/30 IS CONSIDERING PROCEDURE WHEREBY FOUR POWERS, UNDER ARTICLE 10 OF UN, CHARTER WILL REQUEST GA TO PROVIDE UN OBSERVERS OF ELECTIONS IN KOREA. IT IS BELIEVED OBSERVERS SHOULD ARRIVE IN KOREA WELL IN ADVANCE OF FIRST ELECTIONS AND IT IS CONTEMPLATED THAT US WILL PROVIDE TRANSPORTATION AND HOUSING TO GROUP IN ITS ZONE. YOUR RECOMMENDATIONS AS TO APPROXIMATE NUMBER BE NEEDED AND COMMENTS AS TO BEST METHODS OF OPERATION WILL BE APPRECIATED.

WHILE DEPT AGREES THAT PREPARATION FOR ELECTION IN US ZONE IN NEAR FUTURE SHOULD BE CONTINUED (POLAD'S 279) IN VIEW STEPS OUTLINED ANNEX TO APPENDIX D SWNCC 176/30, IT IS BELIEVED NO DATE FOR SUCH ELECTION SHOULD BE DECIDED UPON OR ANNOUNCED UNTIL RECEIPT FURTHER INSTRUCTIONS.

SECRET

ACTION DISTRIBUTION

G-1	AES	PM	IG	CPS	POSTAL
G-2 Info	AIR O	SIG O	JA	DBS	JT COMM Info
G-3	CML O	SURG	QM	I & E	USAMGIK Info
G-4	ENGR	CHAP	SSO	PIO	KBC
AG	ORD O	FIS O	SBS	ARC	POLAD

WL Info

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10-8-86

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

INCOMING MESSAGE

SECRET

DATE-TIME RECD	MSG CEN NO.	HOW RECD
211534/1 JUNE 47	R-5758	RTT
CLASSIFICATION	PRECEDENCE	CITE
SECRET	PRIORITY	WARSVC6825 ST SER 123 JUN 19, 8PM, TRUE TOO 2/0131/2(211117/Z)

FROM: STATE DEPT

TO: SCAP, CG USAFIK (POLAD)

INFO:

"PARAPHRASE NOT REQUIRED. HANDLE AS SECRET CORRESPONDENCE PER PARAGRAPHS 51 I AND 60 A (4), AR 380-5."

URTEL GIVING COMBINED ADVICE ON SELECTION OF KOREAN PROVISIONAL GOVT BY ELECTORAL PROCESSESIS DESIRABLE PARTICULARLY FROM A POLICY VIEW POINT AND THEREFORE APPROVE YOUR TAKING INITIAL POSITION AS INDICATED. BECAUSE OF SOVIET OPPOSITION AND BECAUSE KOREAN LACK OF EXPERIENCE IN PARTICIPATION DEMOCRATIC ELECTIONS PRESENT OBVIOUS PRATICAL DIFFICULTIES WE REALIZE YOU MAY HAVE TO RECEDE FROM YOUR INITIAL POSITION. IN THAT EVENT YOU SHOULD PRESS FOR AGREEMENT TO YOUR 1ST ALTERNATIVE PROVIDING FOR ELECTION OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVT BY THE JOINT ACTION OF THE TWO EXISTING ZONAL LEGISLATURES, SOME WEIGHT BEING GIVEN TO THE FACT THAT THE SOUTHERN LEGISLATURE SPEAK FOR OVER 2/3 OF THE KOREAN POPULATION. IT IS APPRECIATED THAT THE RUSSIANS MAY ARGUE THAT THE MOSCOW AGREEMENT MAKES NO PROVISIONS FOR THE ELECTION OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVT AND THAT YOU MAY FINNALLY BE COMPELLED TO AGREE TO APPOINTMENT BY THE JOINT COMMISSION OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVT. IN SUCH CASE YOU SHOULD INSIST UPON THE SYSTEM MENTIONED IN YOUR ALTERNATIVE TWO FOR A GENERAL ELECTION AS SOON AS POSSIBLE FOLLOWING THE APPOINTEMENT OF THE GOVT. FOLLOWING IS FOR YOUR

ACTION DISTRIBUTION

G-1	AES	PM	IG	CPS	POSTAL
G-2 INFO	AIR O	SIG O	JA	DBS	JT CC INFO
G-3	CML O	SURG	QM	I & E	USAMGIK
G-4	ENGR	CHAP	SSO	PIO	KBC
AG	ORD O	FIS O	SBS	ARC	POLAD

SECRET

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23-6-454

10

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

INCOMING MESSAGE SECRET

DATE-TIME RECD	MSG CEN NO.	HOW RECD
CLASSIFICATION	PRECEDENCE	CITE

FROM: _____

TO: _____

INFO: _____

BACKGROUND INFORMATION. IF NO AGREEMENT BOR A GENERAL ELECTION OF A PROVISIONAL GOVT IS REACHED IN THE JOINT COMMISSION AT THE TIME ITS RECOMMENDATIONS ARE REFERRED TO THE 4 GOVTS FOR APPROVAL THIS GOVT WILL INSIST UPON AGREEMENT AMONG THE 4 POWERS, AS A CONDITION PRECEDENT TO OUR APPROVAL, THAT DEFINITE PROVISIONABE MADE FOR HOLDING A GENERAL ELECTION AT THE EARLIEST PRACTICABLE DATE, SUCH ELECTION TO BE EITHER FOR A LEGISLATURE WHICH IN TURN WILL SELECT A GOVT OR FOR DIRECT ELECTION OF THE PERSONNEL OF THE GOVT. IN TAKING THE FOREGOING POSITION DEPT IS FULLY AWARE OF THE VALIDITY OF YOUR ESTIMATE REGARDING POLITICAL IMMATURITY OF KOREANS AND DANGER OF THEIR GRAVITATION TOWARDS HIGHLY CENTRALIZED GOVT. WE APPRECIATE THAT SLENDER PROGRESS IS MADE IN IMPLANTING DEMOCRACY IN COUNTRIES PREVIOUSLY INEXPERIENCED IN DEMOCRATIC METHODS BY CONFINING ELECTIONS AT FIRST TO SELECTION OF PROVISIONAL AND LOCAL LEGISLATIVE BODIES AND OFFICIALS BUT IT IS FEARED THAT POLITICAL EXIGENCIES WILL NOT PERMIT A LONG-TERM PROGRAM OF AT THIS TIME. IN CASE IT BECOMES NECESSARY THAT PROVISIONAL GOVT BE APPOINTED BY JOINT COMMISSION PERSONNEL SHOULD BE ELECTED FROM AMONG KOREAN LEADERS AN A REPRESENTATIVE BASIS. AT THE TIME THE JOINT COMMISSION MAKES SUCH APPOINTMENTS IT WOULD BE OUR INTEN-

ACTION DISTRIBUTION

G-1	AES	PM	IG	CPS	POSTAL	
G-2	AIR O	SIG O	JA	DBS	JT COMM	
G-3	CML O	SURG	QM	I & E	USAMGIK	
G-4	ENGR	CHAP	SSO	PIO	KBC	
AG	ORD O	FIS O	SBS	ARC	POLAD	

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

SECRET

INCOMING MESSAGE

DATE-TIME RECD	MSG CEN NO.	HOW RECD
CLASSIFICATION	PRECEDENCE	CITE

FROM: _____

TO: _____

INFO: _____

TION TO ANNOUNCE PUBLICLY THAT SUCH GOVT IS IN FACT PROVISIONAL AND IS TO REMAIN IN OFFICE ONLY UNTIL A GOVT IS SELECTED BY ELECTORAL PROCESSES. POSSIBILITY MIGHT THEN BE CONSIDERED OF FORMING INTERIM NATIONAL LEGISLATURE BY FUSION OF TWO EXISTING ZONAL LEGISLATURES. SUCH INTERIM LEGISLATURE TO BE CHARGED WITH RREPARING REGULATIONS FOR ELECTIONS AS SOON AS POSSIBLE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURES AND PROVINCIAL AND LOWER OFFICIALS. AT SAME TIME INTERIM LEGISLATURE SHOULD PREPARE FOR ELECTION OF NATIONAL LEGISLATURE TO BE HELD AS SOON AS PRACTICABLE AFTER ELECTIONS OF LOCAL BODIER AND OFFICIALS. IN ALL ELECTIONS, LOCAL PROVINCIAL AND NATIONAL, IT SHOULD BE MADE ABSOLUTELY CERTAIN THAT THEY BE CARRIED OUT BY SECRET BALLOT FROM FREELY CHOSEN MULTI-PARTY SLATES OF CANDIDATES PRO IN ORDER THAT NO CHARGE CAN LATER BE MADE OF UNDUE PRESSURE FROM THE OUTSIDE ~~XX~~ SUCH ELECTIONS MIGHT WELL BE SUPERVISED BY A COMMISSION OF THE UN WHICH WOULD NOT INCLUDE ANY NATIONALS OF THE 4 POWERS SIGNATORY TO THE MOSCOW AGREEMENT ON KOREA. DEPT WOULD ~~XXX~~ APPRECIATE YOUR COMMENTS ON ABOVE SUGGESTION IN LIGHT OF LOCAL CONDITIONS.

MARSHALL

ACTION DISTRIBUTION

G-1	AES	PM	IG	CPS	POSTAL	
G-2	AIR O	SIG O	JA	DBS	JT COMM	
G-3	CML O	SURG	QM	I & E	USAMGIK	
G-4	ENGR	CHAP	SSO	PIO	KBC	
AG	ORD O	FIS O	SBS	ARC	POLAD	

SECRET

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DECLASSIFIED
NND 76[illegible]10
By NARS, Date

[redacted]

Roll 17

Target 5

UNTCOK Miscellaneous Materials
Provisional Agendas
Election Committee
Political-Economics Committee
U.N. Personnel (Biographies)
Officer Personnel
Security of Classified Documents and Violations of Security
Population of Korea (North)

[redacted]

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NND 760090
By NARS, Date

United Nations

GENERAL
ASSEMBLY

Nations Unies

ASSEMBLEE
GENERALE

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/SC.4/Agenda 13
17 June 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

MAIN COMMITTEE

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE THIRTEENTH MEETING

To be held in Seoul, Duk Soo Palace,

Friday, 18 June 1948, at 10.30 a.m.

1. Adoption of the Agenda.

2. Complaint concerning the cancellation of registration of the candidacy of Mr. Daniel Choi (Neung-Chin) in Electoral District Tong-Dai-Mun A, Seoul City. (documents A/AC.19/SC.4/SR.9, pages 4-5, A/AC.19/SC.4/15/Add.10, A/AC.19/SC.4/15/Add.11).

3. Reply by the United States authorities to complaints submitted concerning the free atmosphere for elections. (documents A/AC.19/SC.4/SR.9, pages 5-6, A/AC.19/SC.4/25, A/AC.19/SC.4/25/Add.1-6).

4. Examination of results of the election of 10 May 1948. (documents A/AC.19/75, A/AC.19/75/Add.1, A/AC.19/66, A/AC.19/66/Add.1-4).

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

United Nations | Nations Unies

GENERAL ASSEMBLY | ASSEMBLEE GENERALE

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/SC.4/Agenda 16
23 August 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

MAIN COMMITTEE

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE EIGHTEENTH MEETING

To be held in Seoul, Duk Soo Palace,
Wednesday, 25 August 1948, at 10.30 a.m.

1. Adoption of the Agenda.

2. Discussion on the consultation as envisaged in paragraph 4 of Resolution II of the General Assembly of 14 November 1947.

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A/AC.19/Agenda 66-67
22 June 1948
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE SIXTY-SIXTH MEETING

To be held in Seoul, Duk Soo Palace,

Wednesday, 23 June 1948, at 10 a. m.

1. Adoption of the Agenda.

2. Consideration of Annexes to the Report of the Commission to the General Assembly (documents A/AC.19/SR.53, pages 4-5 and A/AC.19/72, page 5).

3. Discussion on the third draft of Chapter VI of the first part of the Report of the Commission to the General Assembly.

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE SIXTY-SEVENTH MEETING

To be held in Seoul, Duk Soo Palace,

Wednesday, 23 June 1948, at 3.30 p.m.

1. Adoption of the Agenda.

2. Discussion on the third draft of Chapter VI of the first part of the Report of the Commission to the General Assembly.

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A/AC.19/Agenda 72
29 June 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE SEVENTY-SECOND MEETING

To be held in Seoul, Duk Soo Palace,
Wednesday, 30 June 1948, at 10 a.m.

1. Adoption of the Agenda.

2. Discussion on the third draft of Chapter VI of the first part of the Report of the Commission to the General Assembly.

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A/AC.19/Agenda 74
1 July 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE SEVENTY-FOURTH MEETING

To be held in Seoul, Duk Soo Palace,
Friday, 2 July 1948, at 10 a.m.

1. Adoption of the Agenda

2. Discussion on the third draft of Chapter VI of the first part of the Report of the Commission to the General Assembly.

3. Second reading of paragraphs 1 - 24 of Chapter VI of the first part of the Report of the Commission to the General Assembly.

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A/AC.19/Agenda 76
3 July 1948
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE SEVENTY-SIXTH MEETING

To be held in Seoul, Duk Soo Palace,
Tuesday, 6 July 1948, at 10 a.m.

1. Adoption of the Agenda
2. Consideration of provisional outline of the contents of the Report of the Commission to the General Assembly.
3. Discussion on the third draft of Chapter VI of the first part of the Report of the Commission to the General Assembly.

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A/AC.19/Agenda 83
15 July 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE EIGHTY-THIRD MEETING

To be held in Seoul, Duk Soo Palace,
Friday, 16 July 1948, at 10.30 a.m.

1. Adoption of the Agenda.

2. Consideration of the Draft Introduction to the First Part of the Report of the Commission to the General Assembly.

3. Final consideration of Chapter VI of the First Part of the Report of the Commission to the General Assembly.

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A/AC.19/Agenda 85
19 July 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE EIGHTY-FIFTH MEETING

To be held in Seoul, Duk Soo Palace
Tuesday, 20 July, 1948, at 10.30 a.m.

1. Adoption of the Agenda,

2. Final consideration of Chapter VI of the First Part of the Report of the Commission to the General Assembly,

3. Consideration of the Revised Draft of the Introduction to the First Part of the Report to the General Assembly,

4. Consideration of the contents of the Second Part of the Report of the Commission to the General Assembly, as outlined in Memorandum #2 of the Rapporteur, dated 2 July, 1948.

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A/AC.19/Agenda 87
22 July 1948
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE EIGHTY-SEVENTH MEETING

To be held in Seoul, Duk Soo Palace
Friday 23 July, 1948 at 10.30 a.m.

1. Adoption of the Agenda.

2. Consideration of the Provisional outline of the contents of the Second Part of the Report of the Commission to the General Assembly as indicated in Memorandum No.2 from the Rapporteur, dated 2 July 1948,

3. Discussion on Documents A/AC.19/NC.42 and A/AC.19/NC.43,

4. Discussion on the programme of work of the Commission.

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A/AC.19/Agenda 88
26 July 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE EIGHTY-EIGHTH MEETING

To be held in Seoul, Duk Soo Palace,
Tuesday, 27 July 1948, at 10.30 a.m.

1. Adoption of the Agenda

2. Consideration of Chapter I of the Second Part of the Report of the Commission to the General Assembly.

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A/AC.19/SR.89
29 July 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

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UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE EIGHTY-NINTH MEETING

To be held in Seoul, Duk Soo Palace,
Monday, 2 August 1948, at 10.30 a.m.

1. Adoption of the Agenda

2. Consideration of Chapter I of the Second Part of the Report of the Commission to the General Assembly.

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

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A/AC.19/Agenda 90
4 August 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE NINETIETH MEETING

To be held in Seoul, Duk Soo Palace,
Thursday, 5 August 1948, at 10.30 a.m.

1. Adoption of the Agenda.

2. Discussion on documents A/AC.19/W.57 and A/AC.19/W.57/Add.1

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

4. Consideration of the Revised Draft of Chapter I of the Second Part of the Report of the Commission to the General Assembly (paragraphs 19, 24, 26 and 27).

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A/AC.19/Agenda 91
6 August 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

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UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE NINETY-FIRST MEETING

To be held in Seoul, Duk Soo Palace,
Saturday, 7 August 1948, at 10.30 a.m.

1. Adoption of the agenda

2. Consideration of the letter of 6 August 1948, from Mr. Rhee Syngman, President of the Republic of Korea, to the Chairman of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, announcing the formation of the Government of the Republic of Korea (document A/AC.19/89).

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A/AC.19/SR.94/Corr.1
20 August 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE NINETY-FOUR MEETING

Corrigendum

Page 4, lines 14 - 16

Delete the words: "The Indian Government ..... intended to do" and substitute:

"The Indian Government, although opposed to consultations, would not necessarily dissociate itself with the work of the Commission; its attitude would depend on what the Commission intended to do."

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17 August 1948

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE NINETY-FIFTH MEETING

To be held in Seoul, Duk Soo Palace,
Wednesday, 18 August 1948, at 10.30 a.m.

1. Adoption of the Agenda.

2. Consideration of the Draft Resolution, submitted by the French Delegation at the ninety-fourth meeting of theCommission.

3. Exchange of views on the contents of Chapter II of the Second Part of the Report of the Commission to the General Assembly.

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A/AC.19/Agenda 96
19 August 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE NINETY-SIXTH MEETING

To be held in Seoul, Duk Soo Palace,
Thursday, 19 August 1948, at 10.30 a.m.

1. Adoption of the Agenda.

2. Consideration of the letter from Foreign Minister Chang, Taik Sang of the Korean Government to the Chairman of the Commission . (document A/AC.19/89/Add.5)

3. Exchange of views on the contents of Chapter II of the Second Part of the Report of the Commission to the General Assembly.

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A/AC.19/Agenda 97
19 August 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE NINETY-SEVENTH MEETING

To be held in Seoul, Duk Soo Palace,
Friday, 20 August 1948, at 10.30 a.m.

1. Adoption of the Agenda

2. Exchange of views on the contents of Chapter II of the Second Part of the Report of the Commission to the General Assembly.

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A/AC.19/Agenda 98
23 August 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE NINETY-EIGHTH MEETING

To be held in Seoul, Duk Soo Palace,
Tuesday, 24 August 1948, at 10.30 a.m.

1. Adoption of the Agenda

2. Consideration of the provisional outline of the contents of Chapter II of the Second Part of the Report of the Commission to the General Assembly.

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REGULATIONS FOR IMPLEMENTING THE LAW FOR THE ELECTION OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE KOREAN PEOPLE

CHAPTER I - GENERAL RULES

Section 1. These regulations have been formulated in accordance with Section 56 of the Law for the Election of Representatives of the Korean people (which shall be called "Election Law" hereinafter).

Section 2. A citizen in the meaning of Section 1, Election Law, is any person who meets any of the following requirements:

(1) Any person who is registered in a Korean HOJUK (family register);

(2) Any person born of Korean parents;

(3) Any person born of a Korean father and not possessing a foreign citizenship.

Section 3. The status of persons to whom any of the categories set forth in Section 2, Election Law, is applicable shall be determined as of the date of registration as provided in Section 15, Election Law.

Section 4. "Expenses incurred in the election of assembly members", as defined in Section 7, Election Law, means the following:

(1) Office expenses of election committees and other expenses necessary in the conduct of elections;

(2) Expenses covering postage as provided in Section 44.

CHAPTER II - ELECTION DISTRICTS

Section 5. After the official announcement of the date of election, any change in administrative districts shall have no effect on election districts.

Section 6. The election committees of each voting district shall establish a registration place (polling place) in each voting district and publicly announce them by posters and newspapers prior to the date of registration. Wherever possible, such registration places (polling places) shall be established in a

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school, a building of the Korean Agricultural Association, etc.

Section 7. The election committees of the electoral districts shall publicly announce the place at which the ballot boxes shall be opened not later than five days prior to the date of election.

CHAPTER III - POLL REGISTER

Section 8. Registration papers prescribed in Section 15, Election Law, shall be prepared in accordance with the form attached in Appendix I. Except for signature (or thumbprint if substituted for signature) the registration papers may be filled by people other than the voter.

The National Election Committee shall provide the election committees on all levels with copies of the Election Law and the Regulations. At the special request of a voter, each voting district election committee shall give an opportunity to such voter to check during office and voting hours, a copy of the Election Law and Election Regulations.

Section 9. When signing the registration paper, the voter shall exclusively use either Chinese or Korean characters or a mixture of both. If registration is accomplished by a thumbprint, this fact must be recorded on the registration paper in the column "Remark" and two witnesses have to sign this entry.

Section 10. A voter "Who has been in residence in a district", as defined in Section 16, Election Law, means a person who has his HOJUK in such district or who registered in KIRU-PU of such district and made his home there.

Section 11. Poll registers shall be prepared in accordance with the form attached in Appendix II.

Section 12. At the time at which the poll register is established the qualification of each registered voter shall be examined and decided on the basis of clear and definite evidence, wherever possible on the basis of official documents. Unless clear and definite evidence has been received that a registrant is ineligible to vote, he shall be recorded in the poll register.

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Section 13. If anyone is denied the right to vote on the basis of the examination provided in the preceding section, he shall not be recorded in the poll register and shall be informed immediately of the reason in writing.

If the person affected objects to the decision, he may present an objection in accordance with Section 17, Election Law.

Section 14. An objection or request for review made in accordance with Section 17, Election Law, must state in writing the reasons for it; and wherever possible documentary evidence should be attached.

Request for review shall be presented through the election committee which decided on the objection. The latter shall forward without delay all pertinent documents to the election committee of the electoral district.

Section 15. When the objection or request for review is decided in favor of the objector, the committee shall without delay revise the poll register or shall direct its revision and shall announce such decision publicly. When the objection or request for review is decided against the objector, he must be notified without delay in writing.

The notification must be served either directly to the objector or to a person living with him.

Section 16. Poll registers shall be open for public inspection from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M. daily, including public holidays during the period of such inspection.

Section 17. A person who moved from the place where he has been registered shall return to vote to the polling place of the voting district where he is registered.

Section 18. If any documentary evidence concerning election is required of a public office, it must be prepared and presented without delay.

CHAPTER IV - ELECTION COMMITTEES

Section 19. The names of the members of election committees of all levels shall be publicly announced.

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Section 20. Without prejudice to Section 6, the headquarters of election committees of all levels may be located at the office of the corresponding administrative agency unless otherwise determined by the election committee concerned.

If a special location is determined, the superior committee must be notified without delay and the change must be duly publicized.

Section 21. Election committees of all levels shall be summoned by the respective chairmen. When more than one third of the members requests a conference, the committee must be convened.

Section 22. The chairman of the election committees of all levels shall represent their respective committees and perform necessary administrative functions.

Section 23. The chairman or a member of an election committee of all levels shall not participate in the discussion of election matters which affect himself, his grandparents, parents, spouse, children and grandchildren, brothers and sisters, nephews, nieces, paternal uncles and aunts and their respective spouses. He may, however, have a voice in such matters if permission is given by the committee.

Section 24. Membership of election committees of all levels is honorary with appropriate allowances and travel expenses only.

The provisions concerning allowances and travel expenses shall be issued by the National Election Committee with the approval of the Chief Executive.

Section 25. The provisions concerning number, pay and travel expenses of secretaries and clerks of election committees of all levels shall be determined by the National Election Committee with the approval of the Chief Executive.

Section 26. Secretaries and clerks of election committees of all levels shall be appointed and removed by the respective chairmen in accordance with the resolution of the election committee concerned. However, officials and employees of the corresponding

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administrative agency may be appointed to such positions while in their regular offices.

Section 27. The duties of the National Election Committee are as follows:

(1) To appoint the election officials (chairman, alternate chairman, members, and alternate members) of the provincial election committees and to recall and replace them for violation of their duties;

(2) To instruct and supervise the subordinate election committees in all matters relating to the election;

(3) To inspect in general the election;

(4) To prepare and distribute registration papers and poll registers and to supervise the printing of ballots and envelopes;

(5) To issue and enforce rules and regulations necessary to put the Election Law and this regulation into effect;

(6) To prepare and carry out a budget for the election;

(7) To take such additional steps as are necessary to carry out the Election Law and this regulation.

Section 28. The duties of DO (province) and Seoul City election committees are as follows:

(1) To review the appointment of the election officials (chairman, alternate chairman, members and alternate members) of electoral districts concerned and to recall and replace them for violation of their duties.

(2) To instruct and supervise the subordinate election committees in all matters relating to the elections and to inspect the election.

(3) To prepare and present various reports concerning the election to the National Election Committee;

(4) To perform such additional functions as are necessary to conduct the elections within their jurisdiction.

Section 29. The duties of the election committees of the electoral districts are as follows:

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(1) To review the appointment of the election officials (chairman, alternate chairman, members and alternate members) of the voting district election committees concerned and the election committees on the MYUN, EUP and DONG level, wherever established, and to recall and replace them for violation of their duties.

(2) To divide the electoral districts into voting districts;

(3) To decide on the request for review concerning registration in the poll register;

(4) To register candidates for representatives of the National Assembly;

(5) To open ballot boxes and to determine those elected and to prepare records of the election;

(6) To instruct and supervise the subordinate election committees in all matters relating to the election and to inspect the election;

(7) To prepare and present various reports concerning the election to the higher election committees;

(8) To issue public announcement and notices concerning the election;

(9) To perform such additional functions as are necessary to conduct the election within their jurisdiction.

Section 30. The duties of the election committees of voting districts are as follows:

(1) To administer all matters relating to the registration of voters and voting;

(2) To prepare the poll register and to decide on the objections to the poll register;

(3) To prepare ballot boxes and polling places and publicize their location;

(4) To prepare voting records and to safeguard ballot boxes and deliver them to the election committees of the electoral districts;

(5) To prepare and present various reports concerning the

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election to the higher election committees;

(6) To perform such additional functions as are necessary to conduct the election within their jurisdiction.

Section 31. The duties of the election committees on the MYUN, EUP and DONG level, when established by the National Election Committee, are as follows:

(1) To assist, instruct and supervise the subordinate voting district election committees;

(2) To prepare and present various reports concerning election to the higher election committees;

(3) To perform such additional functions as are assigned to them by the National Election Committee.

Section 32. When no newspaper is published in an electoral district, the electoral district election committee shall publish the items prescribed in Sections 28, 30,35, Election Law, in the newspaper or newspapers which, in its opinion, are most widely circulated in the district.

Section 33. Election committees of all levels may request all governmental agencies for necessary assistance in matters relating to the election.

CHAPTER V - CANDIDATES AND ELECTION CAMPAIGNING

Section 34. A person who registers as a candidate need not be a resident of that particular district nor have his BONJUK in that particular district.

Section 35. The application for registration of a candidate for the National Assembly shall be in writing and include the following: the name and signature of the candidate and those who recommend him (in case of a recommended registration, the consent of the candidate), their occupation, address, date of birth and party or organization affiliation, if any.

Those who recommend a candidate must have registered on the poll register in the electoral district concerned and must attach a certificate of registration of the election committee concerned.

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Section 36. A candidate who desires to withdraw his candidacy shall submit in person to the election committee of the electoral district where he is registered a written statement of his withdrawal and the reasons therefor.

Section 37. When a candidate registers or withdraws, the election committee of the electoral district concerned shall immediately notify the head of the City of Seoul, PU, EUP or MYUN where such candidate resides.

When a candidate dies, the head of the city of Seoul, PU, EUP or MYUN where such candidate resides shall immediately inform the election committee of the electoral district where such person is registered as a candidate.

Section 38. When the election committee of the electoral district concerned learns of the withdrawal or death of a candidate, it shall immediately cancel his registration.

Section 39. After registration, each candidate shall without delay report in writing to the election committee of the electoral district concerned the location of his election office, and name, address, occupation, party or organization affiliation of a person who will represent him in all matters relating to the election.

Section 40. The term "public official" as used in Section 29, Election Law, shall not include members of the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly.

CHAPTER VI - USE OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS

Section 41. Unless special circumstances make it impossible, public buildings such as public halls and similar buildings dedicated to public use shall be at the disposal of any candidate upon his application at the regular rental rate.

Such application shall be presented to the manager of the building through the election committee of the voting district where the building is located.

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Section 42. Unless schooling or other regular functions would be specially interfered with, the principal of every non-private school must permit the use of the school building as a place of public election addresses of candidates.

The application for the use of a school building shall be presented to the principal of the school through the election committee of the voting district where the school is located.

Section 43. Permission for the use of buildings prescribed in the preceding two sections shall be granted in accordance with the following standards:

(1) When in several applications the use of the building is desired for the same time of the same day, the application first received shall have priority; when such applications are received at the same time, use shall be awarded to the candidate who has used public buildings less frequently provided that the joint use of a building may be permitted;

(2) Not more than one permission for use of a public building shall be granted at each time.

CHAPTER VII - MAILS FREE OF CHARGE

Section 44. For the purpose of his election campaign, each candidate may mail free of charge one of the following types of mail to the registered voters of his electoral district, but not more than once:

(1) Letters of the same content in open or half-open envelopes, weighing not more than 10 grams;

(2) Private postcards.

Section 45. A candidate who wants to mail one of the types of mail mentioned in the preceding section shall apply to a post-office in the electoral district concerned with a certificate of the election committee of the electoral district giving the following information:

(1) The postoffice the candidate desires to use;

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(2) The date on which the mail will be delivered to the postoffice;

(3) Number and type of mail;

(4) Name and address of the candidate.

Section 46. Franked election mail must be marked "election" on the upper left hand corner.

CHAPTER VIII - ELECTION PROCEDURE AND SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES

Section 47. Ballots shall be prepared in accordance with the form attached in Arpendix III.

When the electoral district election committee determines the symbols before the name of each candidate in accordance with Section 33, Election Law, it shall assign one stroke to the candidate whose name has been placed first on the ballot, two strokes to the candidate whose name has been placed second on the ballot, etc.

Section 48. The election committee of each voting district shall keep the ballots under its seal until the voting begins.

Section 49. The ballot box shall be made in accordance with instructions set forth in Appendix IV. Each ballot box must have double lids and be under lock and key.

Section 50. Each voting district shall establish one or several sign boards and allocate to each candidate running in the electoral district, adequate and equal space on each sign board. The National Election Committee shall publish detailed regulations concerning the size and material of the sign boards.

Each electoral district election committee and each voting district election committee shall print the word "sample" on handbills, posters, and other publications which reproduce the ballot for purposes of the information of the voter in accordance with Section 35, Election Law.

Section 51. On the day of the election no posters and sign boards for the purpose of campaigning will be permitted within 100 meters distance from the entrance of each polling place, nor shall any pamphlets or handbills be distributed within that distance.

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Section 52. The chairman of each voting district election committee shall during the whole time of voting post at least one member of the election committee at the entrance of the separate room (booth) in which the ballots are marked. Each voting district election committee is responsible that the place where the voter marks the ballot is so arranged that no election official and no voter or other person may observe the marking of the ballot. The place where the ballots are marked will be provided only with tables, chairs, and writing materials.

When a candidate fails to furnish the voting district two days prior to the election, election committee with photographs as prescribed in Section 35, Election Law, the voting district election committee shall display only the name and the symbol assigned to such candidate at the entrance of the polling place and in the balloting room. The photograph to be furnished by each candidate for display at the entrance of each polling place shall not exceed 12 x 16.5 cm., the photograph for display in the balloting room shall not exceed 4 x 6.5 cm.

The mark to be used by a voter to indicate the candidate of his choice shall be a cross, a circle, a stroke or similar symbol. Ballots filled by a voter with pictures or words are invalid.

Section 53. Time necessary for registration of voters and voting shall not be deemed to be absence from the usual duties of public officials and persons employed by others.

Section 54. Immediately before balloting commences, in the presence of more than half of the members of the committee and of voters who are present in the polling place, the chairman of the election committee of the voting district shall open the ballot box and show it to be empty and then lock the inner lid.

The chairman of each voting district election committee shall designate a member of the committee to observe during the whole time of voting the ballot box, to see that each voter properly casts the envelope into the ballot box.

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Section 55. The notification of decision, provided for in Section 34, Election Law, means the notification made in accordance with Section 17, Election Law.

Section 56. More than half of the members of the election committee of the voting district shall be present at the polling place during the period of voting.

Section 57. Decisions concerning questions dealt with in Section 34, paragraph 2, Election Law, shall be noted in the voting record.

Section 58. When a voter who has received a ballot is ordered to leave the polling place in accordance with Section 39, paragraph 1, Election Law, he shall return the ballot to the chairmen of the voting district election committee and such fact shall be noted in the voting record.

Section 59. When the balloting is over, the chairman of the election committee of the voting district shall without delay lock the lids of the ballot box and place his seals on both in the presence of voters.

Section 60. After the balloting is over, the unused ballots shall be counted and forwarded in closed envelopes to the election committee of the electoral district.

Section 61. The election committee of the voting district shall prepare a voting record describing the procedure of the voting with signatures and seals of the chairman and the members of the committee who have been present at the polling place.

Section 62. The following shall be recorded in the voting record:

(1) Outline of the procedure of voting;

(2) Total number of voters recorded in the poll register;

(3) Number of the ballots distributed;

(4) Number of unused ballots.

Section 63. When the ballots are being counted, the chairman of the election committee of the electoral district shall examine each ballot and have two persons engaged in the work of opening

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the ballots separately compute the ballots each candidate has received. Voters may observe the opening of the ballot boxes at a designated place.

Section 64. After the computation prescribed in the preceding section has been completed, the chairman of the election committee of the electoral district shall announce the votes each candidate has received in each voting district and thereafter he shall announce the total number of votes received by each candidate.

Section 65. When the validity of a ballot is in question, the decision shall be made by the chairman of the election committee of the electoral district with the concurrence of the majority of the members of such committee present.

Section 66. The invalidation of each vote shall be announced at such time as it is decided.

Section 67. The drawing of a lot as prescribed in Section 43, paragraph 1, Election Law, shall be recorded in detail in the election record.

Section 68. After the counting of the ballots has been completed, the election committee of the electoral district shall without delay prepare in three copies a record of the election, with the signatures and seals of the chairman and the members present of the election committee.

Section 69. The records of election shall contain the following:

(1) Outline of the procedure of the ballot box opening;

(2) Total number of voters recorded in the poll register;

(3) Total number of ballots distributed;

(4) Total number of ballots cast;

(5) Number of invalid ballots;

(6) Number of votes each candidate received;

(7) Determination of the candidate elected.

Section 70. In case actual voting is not necessary in accordance with Section 43 Election Law, the election committee of the electoral district concerned shall immediately make announcement to this effect.

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Section 71. The candidate elected without actual voting in accordance with Section 43, Election Law, shall be determined by the election committee of the electoral district concerned at 9A.M. of the day of the election and such fact shall be announced publicly. When a second election takes place, the poll register prepared at the general election shall be used for such election.

CHAPTER IX - PROCEDURE IN CASE OF VIOLATION OF ELECTION PROVISIONS

Section 72. The police authorities and public prosecutors shall immediately report to the National Election Committee when they have started investigations concerning violations of Section 53, Election Law.

Section 73. Except in case of a clear and present danger to the public peace, no person shall be arrested, confined or otherwise detained prior to commencement of prosecution by the police or public prosecutor for violation of Section 53, Election Law, without a writ of a court; but even if a person is arrested in case of clear and present danger, a writ of a court must immediately be secured.

Section 74. Criminal cases against candidates and their accomplices for violation of Section 53, Election Law, shall be tried in the first instance before a collegiate court of the district court.

Section 75. When a judgment is rendered in accordance with Section 53, Election Law, the chief judge of the court concerned shall without delay forward a copy of such judgment to the Chief Executive, the National Election Committee, and the election committee of the electoral district concerned.

SUPPLEMENTARY RULES

Section 76. These regulations shall be effective as of 22 March 1948.

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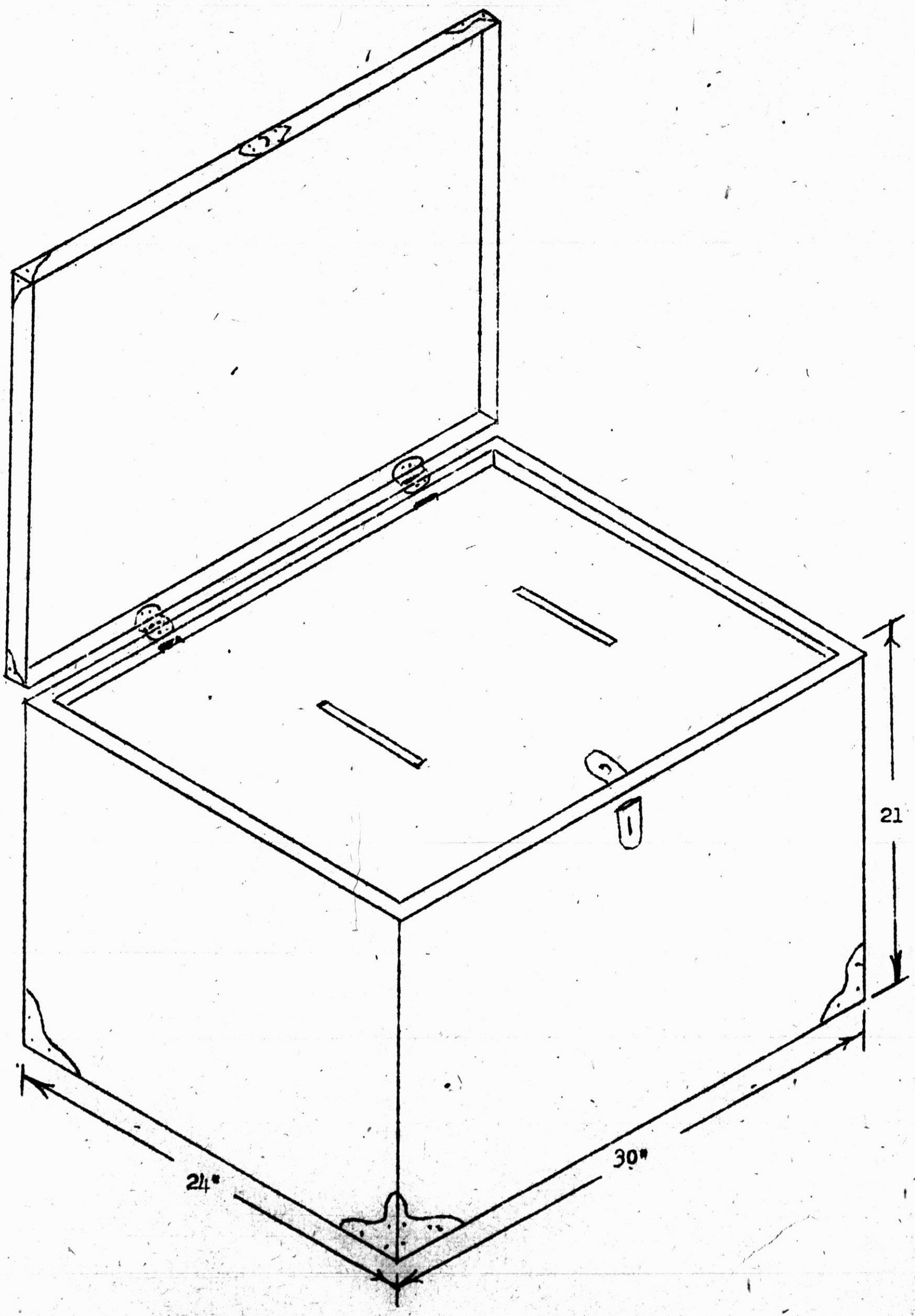
BALLOT BOX



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APPENDIX I

Form of Voter's Registration Paper for the Election of Members of the National Assembly

Permanent Domicile:

Present Address:

Name of Householder and Relation between Householder and Registrant: Householder Relation

Occupation, Sex, Name: Occupation ___Male Name
___Female

Date of Birth:

Age: Full years

Period of Residence in the Electoral District

I register as indicated above

Date:

Name of Registrant:

Seal:

Qualification for Voting:

(Entries in this column shall be signed and sealed by the chairman of the election committee.)

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REMARKS:

1) Each registrant shall be prepared to certify by his family register or temporary residence register as to his residence, present address, name, date of birth, and period of residence.

2) Age and period of residence shall be counted as of the date of election.

3) The name of the registrant shall be signed or thumbprinted. In case a registrant is illiterate a clerk may sign the name of the registrant in the presence of a witness, the registrant shall thumbprint the registration paper and both the clerk and the witness shall sign and seal it.

4) When there are reasons for the disqualification of a voter the chairman of the voting district shall state briefly the reasons for the disqualification and check them in the column "qualification for voting." The chairman shall seal entry in the column" qualification for voting."

5) Each registrant on paper shall indicate by a number the DONG in which the registrant resides.

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FORM OF BALLOT

1	11	111	1111	11111
Name of Candidate	Name of Candidate	Name of Candidate	Name of Candidate	Name of Candidate

APPENDIX III

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Form of Poll Register for the Election of Members of the National Assembly

No. 1	Permanent Domicile	Present Address	Relation between Householder and Voter	Date of Birth	Sex	Name	Remarks	Date of Registration

No. 1	Permanent Domicile	Present Address	Relation between Householder and Voter	Date of Birth	Sex	Name	Remarks	Date of Registration

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Advance Copy

LAW FOR THE ELECTION OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE KOREAN PEOPLE

CHAPTER I. GENERAL RULES

Section 1. Any citizen twenty-one or more years of age has the right to vote for representative to the National Assembly regardless of sex, property, education or religion.

Any citizen twenty-five or more years of age has the right to be elected as a representative to the National Assembly regardless of sex, property, education or religion.

Age shall be counted as of the date the election is held.

Section 2. Persons to whom any of the following categories are applicable are not eligible to vote:

(1) persons who have been declared incompetent by a decision of a court of justice;

(2) weakminded persons who have been placed as quasi-incompetent under guardianship by a decision of a court of justice;

(3) persons who are serving prison sentences, or who are under suspended sentence or under a sentence not yet executed;

(4) persons who accepted peerages from the Japanese government;

(5) persons who were members of the Japanese Imperial Diet.

Section 3. A person is not eligible to be elected:

(1) if he is ineligible to vote in accordance with Section 2 of this law; provided, however, Section 2, No. (3) does not apply if the sentence was imposed for a political offense;

(2) persons who have received a sentence of one or more years penal servitude or imprisonment; provided, however, that if three or more years have elapsed since the completion of sentence, or since the time when final decision was made not to execute the sentence or if the sentence was imposed for a political offense, the person concerned

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will not be included in this category.

(3) persons who under the Japanese regime held ranks of "HANNINKAN" or higher in the Civilian Police Force, or who served as "KEMPEI" or "KEMPEI-HO" in the Japanese Military Force, or persons who held positions in the police in charge of "thought control", or those who acted as a spy for the police in charge of "thought control" under the Japanese regime.

(4) persons who were advisors, members, or vice chairman of the Central Advisory Council under the Japanese regime;

(5) persons who were members of an advisory or deciding council of PU or DO (province) under the Japanese regime;

(6) persons who held positions of the third class or higher of the "KOTOKAN" or who received a medal (KUN) of the seventh class or higher; provided, however, that educators and technical officials are not included in this category.

Section 4. Government officials shall not, while in office, hold membership in the National Assembly in addition to such position, except Jungmukwan.

Section 5. The members of local self-governing bodies shall not, while in office, hold membership in the National Assembly in addition to such position.

Section 6. The members of election committees shall not be eligible to be elected representatives to the National Assembly within the districts concerned.

Section 7. Expenses incurred in the election of National Assembly members shall be defrayed by the national treasury.

CHAPTER II. ELECTORAL DISTRICTS AND REPRESENTATION

Section 8. Each electoral district shall be represented by one delegate.

Section 9. Electoral districts in the meaning of this law are:

(1) GUN, PU and KU of the City of Seoul, provided that their population does not exceed 150,000.

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(2) Those sectors of GUN, PU and KU of the City of Seoul with a population exceeding 150,000 which for the purpose of this election have been established by the Chief Executive as electoral districts in accordance with Section 10 of this law.

(3) DO (island) which form administrative units on the level of GUN and PU. NOTE: Wherever the term "GUN" is used in the following sections of this law, it shall include DO (island) in the meaning of Section 9(3) of this law.

Section 10. GUN, PU and KU of the City of Seoul with a population between 150,000 and 250,000 will be divided into two sectors of approximately equal population: PU with a population between 250,000 and 350,000 will be divided into three sectors of approximately equal population; PU with a population between 350,000 and 450,000 will be divided into four sectors of approximately equal population.

Section 11. Names, boundaries, and population of the electoral districts established by the Chief Executive in accordance with Section 10 of this law are set forth in Appendix I which forms a part of this law.

Section 12. Each electoral district shall be divided into voting districts; each voting district shall have a population of not more than 2,000. Each voting district shall form a part of one EUP, MYUN or DONG respectively.

Voting districts shall be established by the electoral district election committees on the basis of detailed recommendations to be prepared by the chiefs of the administrative units (GUN, PU and KU of the City of Seoul) concerned.

The establishment of voting districts shall be published before the beginning of voters registration.

Section 13. The National Election Committee is authorized to order the establishment of election committees on the EUP, MYUN and DONG level wherever such election committees are deemed necessary

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to assist, instruct, and supervise the election committees of the voting districts.

Section 14. Electoral districts and voting districts will be established on the basis of the census of 24 August 1946.

CHAPTER III. POLL REGISTERS

Section 15. Registration shall be accomplished by signing the registration paper, or by making thumbprint upon the registration paper before two witnesses who are literate, in the registration place designated by the chairman of the electoral district election committee, sometime during a period of 10 days beginning 40 days before the date of election.

Each voter shall register at only one registration place.

Section 16. The election committee of the voting district shall prepare poll registers indicating the name, address, date of birth, sex, date of registration, and other pertinent data with respect to all voters who have been in residence in that district since the date sixty days prior to the date of the election concerned. The registers shall be open to the public at the registration places for a period of 7 days beginning 25 days prior to the date of the election. The poll registers shall become final on the 2nd day before the date of election.

Section 17. When there are incorrect recordings or omissions, or when a person who has no right to vote is registered in the poll register, each voter may object to the election committee concerned during the period of public notification.

Examination and decision in regard to these objections shall be made within 3 days by the election committee concerned.

In case objections to the foregoing decision be raised, the voters may request, within 5 days, the electoral district election committee to review this decision.

The election committee of the electoral district shall on a request for review in accordance with the preceding paragraph review and decide each case within 3 days and shall notify in writing the

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person who asked for review and other persons concerned.

CHAPTER IV. ELECTION COMMITTEES

Section 18. The National Election Committee organized by the Chief Executive in accordance with Public Act No. 5, Section 13, shall be constituted as National Election Committee.

The National Election Committee consists of 15 members and is under the chairmanship of a Justice of the Supreme Court.

Section 19. The National Election Committee shall organize election committees in each province and in the City of Seoul and appoint its members. Each provincial election committee and the City of Seoul election committee shall consist of one chairman, ten members and an alternate chairman and ten alternate members. The chairman and the alternate chairman shall be judges of an appellate or district court located in the province (City of Seoul) concerned.

The Chief Judge of the District Court in each province and the City of Seoul shall recommend to the National Election Committee the names of three judges who are residents of such provinces (City of Seoul). The National Election Committee shall select and appoint from among the judges recommended the chairman of each provincial election committee and his alternate. (City of Seoul Committee)

The Chief Judge of the District Court in each province (City of Seoul) and the governor of each province (Mayor, City of Seoul) - each acting independently - shall submit to the National Election Committee a list of twenty respectable citizens who are residents of such province (City of Seoul) and indicate the party affiliation - if any - of each of them. Not more than one-third of the persons recommended on each list shall belong to the same political party. The National Election Committee shall select from the persons recommended 20 persons and appoint 10 persons members of the provincial (City of Seoul) election committee and 10 persons their alternates; provided, however, that not more than one-third of the members and not more than one-third of the alternates of each provincial (City of Seoul) election committee shall belong to the same political party.

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Section 20. There shall be established in each electoral district an electoral district election committee. Each electoral district election committee shall consist of one chairman, 8 members, one alternate chairman and 8 alternate members. The chairman and the alternate chairman of each electoral district election committee shall be appointed by the Chief Judge of the District Court in the province (City of Seoul) to which the electoral district belongs.

The highest ranking Judge of the District Court or the Branch Court which has jurisdiction over, and the highest administrative official of the administrative district (GUN, PU, KU of the City of Seoul) to which such electoral district belongs shall each appoint four residents of such a district members, and four residents of such a district alternates of the electoral district election committee concerned. Not more than one-third of the members and one-third of the alternates of each electoral district election committee shall belong to the same political party.

Section 21. The administrative head of each GUN, PU and KU of the City of Seoul shall without delay submit to the provincial (City of Seo .) election committee concerned and the National Election Committee the names of all persons within his district who have been appointed chairman, alternate chairman, member and alternate member of an electoral district election committee and indicate their party affiliation if any and also give a brief personal history of each.

The provincial (City of Seoul) election committee concerned shall without d lay review such appointments and within ten days from the day of appointment may at its own discretion decide to recall the chairman, alternate chairman, members, and alternate members of such electoral district election committees and to replace them by ap ointees of its own choice. All appointments not recalled within ten days shall be final.

Section 22. There shall be established in each voting district a voting district election committee.

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Each voting district election committee shall consist of one chairman, one alternate chairman, eight members and eight alternates. The chairman, alternate chairman, the members and the alternate members of each voting district election committee shall be appointed by the head of the administrative district (EUP, MYUN, DONG) to which the voting district belongs. Not more than one-third of the members and not more than one-third of the alternates shall belong to the same political party.

The administrative head of each EUP, MYUN and DONG shall without delay submit to the electoral district election committee concerned, to the provincial (City of Seoul) election committee concerned and to the National Election Committee the names of all persons within his district who have been appointed chairman, alternate chairman, member or alternate member of a voting district election committee and indicate their party affiliation, if any, and also give a brief personal history of each.

The electoral district election committee concerned shall without delay review such appointments and within ten days from the day of appointment may at its own discretion, decide to recall the chairman, alternate chairman, members and alternate members of such voting district election committees and to replace them by appointees of their own choice. All appointments not recalled within ten days shall become final.

In case the head of a MYUN, EUP, or DONG fails to appoint within reasonable time one or several election officials (chairman, alternate chairman, member or alternate member) of a voting district election committee, the election committee of the electoral district to which the voting district belongs shall appoint without delay such election officials.

Section 23. Section 22 applies mutatis mutandis to the establishment of election committees on the MYUN, EUP and DONG level wherever such election committees have been organized in accordance with Section 13 of this law.

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Section 24. A candidate for election is not eligible for appointment to the election committee in the electoral district in which he is a candidate.

Each type of election committee may employ several secretaries and/or clerks.

Section 25. Each election committee shall act in accordance with laws and regulations and in accordance with the orders and instructions of higher election committees and shall render various reports on its activities to the higher election committees and shall supervise the activities of the lower election committees.

Upon request, each election committee shall show its various records and documents to a court.

Any chairman, alternate chairman, member or alternate member of any election committee, other than the National Election Committee, who fails to act in accordance with laws and regulations and in accordance with the orders and instructions of higher election committees may be removed by the next higher election committee, which shall replace any person so removed with a person of its own choice. Any chairman or member of the National Election Committee who fails to act in accordance with the laws and regulations may be removed and replaced by the Chief Executive.

Section 26. The quorum of each election committee shall be a majority of its members, and all the actions of the committee shall be determined by majority vote of the members present. In case of a tie in voting, the chairman of the committee shall decide.

CHAPTER V. CANDIDATES AND ELECTION CAMPAIGNS

Section 27. A person who wishes to stand for election to the National Assembly shall register with the election committee of the electoral district sometime between the date of the beginning of voters' registration and a date to be determined by the National Election Committee and submit at the same time, a recommendation signed by two hundred or more registered voters.

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In case of recommendation of one person by another to be a candidate, the person making the recommendation must secure the signature of two hundred or more registered voters and the written consent of the person being recommended and register with the election committee of the electoral district.

In case an electoral district election committee reaches the conclusion that a person who applied for registration as a candidate is ineligible to be elected for one of the reasons set forth in Section 3 of this law, it shall without delay refer the case to the National Election Committee with a report stating the reasons. Simultaneously the electoral district election committee shall transmit to the applicant a copy of this report.

The National Election Committee shall decide the case referred to above as a matter of first priority. The National Election Committee shall hear the applicant on his request at a public meeting. The applicant may introduce documentary evidence and summon witnesses.

The chairman of the National Election Committee shall notify the Chief Executive, the chairman of the electoral district election committee and the applicant of its decision.

The registration of a candidate who is registered in two or more electoral districts shall be invalid.

Section 28. Election committees of electoral districts shall give public notice of the name, address, age, occupation, and party or organization affiliation, if any, of every candidate within three days after each candidate's registration by publishing his name in newspapers, announcing it over the radio, if possible, and by message to all voting district election committees which form part of the electoral district concerned.

Election committees of electoral districts shall give public notice immediately of the withdrawal or death of any candidate in the same manner.

Section 29. Registered candidates may freely conduct campaigns for election.

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Members of each election committee, public officials connected with elector matters and any other public official may not take part in campaigns.

CHAPTER VI. ELECTION PROCEDURE AND SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES

Section 30. The election of representatives to the National Assembly shall take place on the same day throughout the area in which this law is applicable.

The election committees of the electoral districts shall make official announcements of the date, time of the election and the location of the polling places 40 days before election by publishing such facts in newspapers, posters in each voting district, and announcement, if possible, over the radio.

Polling places shall be the same places in which the voters register; however, when any polling place must be changed on account of a calamity or other unavoidable emergency, the electoral district election committee concerned shall immediately give public notice in the same manner as prescribed in the preceding paragraph.

Section 31. Balloting shall begin at 7:00 A.M. The polling places shall be closed at 7:00 P.M.; provided, however, that voters waiting for admission to the polling place at that time shall be admitted to the polling place until 8:00 P.M.

Voters who were present at the voting place at 7:00 P.M. and voters admitted to the polling place until 8:00 P.M., in accordance with the preceding paragraph, shall be entitled to vote.

The ballot boxes shall be closed after the last voter entitled to vote has cast his ballot. No ballots shall be cast after the boxes are closed.

Section 32. The voting shall be accomplished by the casting of secret, unsigned ballots each of which shall designate one candidate only.

Section 33. Only uniform ballots to be prepared by each electoral district election committee and to be printed under the supervision of the National Election Committee, and uniform envelope.

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to be prepared by and to be printed and officially stamped under the supervision of the National Election Committee, shall be used at each polling place.

The ballots to be used at each polling place must conform to a standard form to be prepared by the National Election Committee. Each ballot shall consist of the printed names of the duly nominated candidates of the electoral district for which the ballot is prepared, a symbol before the name of each candidate and a suitable space after the name of each candidate in which the voter may indicate by a mark the candidate of his choice. The names of the candidates shall be printed in Korean, as well as in Chinese letters. The ballots and envelopes shall not be numbered or otherwise marked.

The electoral district election committee shall determine by lot in a meeting to be held not later than 2 days after the time registration of candidates has elapsed at which the candidates and their representatives may be present, the order of the names of the candidates on the ballot and shall determine in the same meeting the symbols assigned to each candidate. Such symbols shall be for instance, one stroke, two strokes, three strokes, etc.

Section 34. Upon presenting himself at the polling place and upon identification as a registered voter, the voter shall sign or thumb print the poll register in the presence of at least one member of the voting district election committee.

In case of doubt as to the identity of any voter, the election committee of the voting district shall decide the question. In such case, the head of the DONG or PAN in which the voter resides may be called upon as a witness. Persons whose names are not registered on the poll register cannot vote; provided, however, that a person may vote who brings with him the notification of a decision rendered by the election committee of the electoral district or voting district certifying that the person shall be registered on the poll register.

The chairman of the voting district election committee shall

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hand to each voter one envelope and one ballot after the chairman has put his seal on the ballot form in the presence of the voter.

In a separate room provided for this purpose, in which the voter shall be alone, he shall mark the ballot and put the marked ballot into the envelope. The voter shall then, in front of the chairman and members of the election committee, place the envelope containing the marked ballot into the ballot box. In the case of a voter who spoiled a ballot form, the chairman shall hand to such voter only one other ballot form, provided that the spoiled ballot form is returned to the chairman.

A blind voter may be accompanied to the ballot room by a member of his family or another person of his choice who may assist him in marking the ballot and putting the ballot into the envelope. The chairman may invite one of the members of the election committee to be present during the marking of the ballot.

In the absence of the chairman, his alternate or a member of the election committee specifically designated by the chairman for this purpose, shall perform the functions as assigned to the chairman of the voting district election committee in this section.

Section 35. Each electoral district election committee and each voting district election committee shall give suitable publicity to the official ballot to be used in such electoral district for the general information of the voters, by reproducing it on posters and in newspapers generally.

At the entrance of each polling place and in each room where the marking of the ballot takes place, photographs of the candidates, to be furnished by such candidates, shall be placed in the same order as the candidates are placed on the official ballot. The photograph of each candidate shall bear in Korean, as well as in Chinese letters, the candidate's name and the symbol assigned to him.

The secrecy of voting is guaranteed. The voter shall be under no obligation to disclose the identity of the candidate for whom he

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has voted.

No legislative, executive or administrative agency and no court shall ever question a voter as to the candidate for whom he has voted.

Section 36. One representative of each candidate duly nominated in the electoral district to which such voting district belongs shall be authorized to stay in the polling place during the whole time of voting, provided that the candidate submitted three days before the date of voting, the name of such representative, to the chairman of the voting election committee concerned. Not more than five representatives of duly nominated candidates shall be admitted to each polling place. In case that more than five duly nominated candidates submitted the names of representatives to the chairman of a voting district election committee, such chairman shall in a special meeting, determine by lot the names of the five representatives who are admitted to the polling place. Duly admitted representatives of candidates may watch the election procedure at the place designated by the voting district election committee; they are not authorized to interfere in any way with the election procedure, render speeches or otherwise take any steps which may influence the voters.

Section 37. Voters shall stay in the polling place no longer than is required to perform the acts prescribed in Section 34 of this law. They shall leave the polling place immediately after they cast the envelope in the ballot box. No voter and no duly admitted representative of a candidate shall carry a weapon while on the premises of the polling place.

Section . Except when entering the polling premises as voters, members of the police force shall not be authorized to enter the polling place unless they are called by the chairman of the voting district election committee to preserve the order of the polling place. When preserving the order of the polling place, the police shall act under the direction of the chairman of the voting

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district election committee concerned and shall leave the polling place immediately after being dismissed by the chairman.

Section 39. The chairman of the voting district election committee concerned may restrain speech, discussion, electioneering, clamor at the polling place, the waiting hall, and the area immediately adjacent to the polling place. He may expell from the polling place any person who disobeys such restraining orders.

A voter who has been expelled from the voting place in accordance with the preceding paragraph, may vote at the end of the voting day. However, when the chairman of the voting district election committee concerned finds that there is no longer any danger of disturbance of the polling place, he may, at his discretion, admit such person to the polling place.

Section 40. The ballot boxes shall be locked after the last voter who is entitled to vote has cast his vote.

The voting district election committees shall convey the ballot boxes and the records to the election committee of the electoral district to which such voting district belongs. The voting district election committee shall proceed with conveying the ballot boxes and records immediately after the voting has been closed.

Section 41. Immediately after the election committee of a voting district has conveyed its ballot box to the headquarters of the election committee of the electoral district, the chairman of the election committee of the electoral district shall take the ballot box in his custody. The chairman of the election committee of the electoral district shall order that the ballot boxes shall be opened and shall ascertain whether the number of ballots counted corresponds with the number of registered voters who received ballots according to the poll records.

The candidate or their representatives may be present at the opening of the ballot boxes. Applications for presence at the opening of the ballot boxes shall be made at least two days before the date of opening.

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At the time of the opening of ballot boxes, the chairman of the election committee of the electoral district shall announce the opening. In the presence of more than half of the members of the election committee of the electoral district, the chairman of the election committee of the electoral district shall clearly show that the ballot boxes are closed and sealed; then he shall open the boxes and examine the ballots.

Section 42. The following types of ballots shall be null and void:

(1) Ballot other than the regular official ballot;

(2) Ballot on which the name of no candidate is marked;

(3) Ballot on which the names of more than one candidate are marked;

(4) Ballot on which it cannot be told which name is marked;

(5) Ballot on which the voter records other matters than a mark behind the name of the candidate of his choice;

(6) If any envelope shall be found containing two or more ballots, both of them shall be null and void;

(7) Ballot not placed in an official envelope.

Section 43. The candidate who receives the greatest number of valid votes shall be elected. In case of tie, the chairman of the electoral district election committee concerned shall decide the winner by lot, at a public meeting at which the candidates or their representatives may be present.

In case only one person was duly registered as a candidate in an electoral district, such candidate will be elected automatically, without election vote.

After the winner has been determined, the election committee of the electoral district shall, without delay, inform the successful candidate of his election, and give public notice of the results of the election.

Section 44. Within a period of two weeks after the date of the election the Military Governor may, after consultation with the National Election Committee, declare the election in any of the

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electoral districts null and void if:

(1) the election could not be held in all voting districts of such an electoral district on account of a calamity or violence; or

(2) if the ballot boxes of one or more voting districts of such an electoral district were opened illegally or were lost; or

(3) if there is clear evidence that the election results within such electoral district have been substantially affected by irregularities, fraud or improper actions of election officials.

Any group of voters has the right to bring to the attention of the National Election Committee and the Military Governor all facts prescribed in paragraph 1 of this section.

If the Military Governor, after consultation with the National Election Committee, decided to nullify the elections in any electoral district for one of the reasons set forth in this section or in the event any election in any electoral district becomes null and void, he shall order that a new election take place within a period of not more than 30 days.

Section 45. After the voting has been closed the election committees of the voting districts shall deliver the poll register and other documents pertaining to the election to the heads of MYUN, EUP, PU and KU of the City of Seoul to which such voting districts belong. The heads of MYUN, EUP, PU and KU of the City of Seoul shall have those records in their safe-keeping during the term of the elected representatives of the National Assembly.

Section 46. After completion of the ballot tabulation, the election committees of the electoral districts shall deliver their election records without delay to the appropriate provincial or Seoul City election committee.

The election committees of the electoral districts shall separate and identify valid and invalid ballots after the completion

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of the election, and shall deliver them, together with all pertinent documents, to the heads of PU, GUN or KU of the City of Seoul, who shall keep them during the term of the elected representative of the National Assembly.

As soon as the provincial and Seoul City election committees receive all the election records from their respective electoral districts, they shall submit the reports on the election without delay to the National Election Committee.

CHAPTER VII. TERM OF OFFICE AND BY-ELECTIONS

Section 47. The term of office of members of the National Assembly is hereby limited to two years from its opening session, unless a general dissolution of the National Assembly is decided upon before such time, by a competent authority.

Section 48. When a vacancy occurs, a by-election shall be held to fill it.

The Chief Executive shall hold the by-election within seventy days after receipt of notification from the chairman of the Assembly that the vacancy exists.

The date of the by-election shall be announced at least fifty days before it is to be held.

If the by-election is held within six months after general election day, the poll registers which were used for the general election shall be used for the by-election also.

Section 49. Besides the regulations stated in this chapter, all provisions of this law are applicable to by-elections.

CHAPTER VIII. LITIGATION CONCERNING ELECTIONS

Section 50. Without the prejudice to the powers of the Military Governor acting in consultation with the National Election Committee to invalidate an election in accordance with Section 44 of this law questions relating to the validity of election shall be submitted to an Election Review Board of five members: two justices of the Supreme Court, appointed by the Chief Executive;

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two members elected by the National Assembly; with a chairman designated by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

Section 51. Any defeated candidate may raise the question of the validity of an election before the Election Review Board within fourteen days after the Election Review Board has been established.

The Election Review Board shall declare the election void if such election is found by the Election Review Board to involve violation of the provisions of this law and the provisions of the regulations promulgated in pursuance thereof and such violations may have caused a change in the result of the election.

In addition to the regulations contained in this chapter, pertinent provisions of ordinary civil procedure shall be applicable to election cases.

Section 52. The chairman of the Election Review Board shall inform the Chief Executive, National Election Committee and the electoral district election committees concerned of the election cases filed with it. The chairman of the Election Review Board shall send copies of its decisions to the Chief Executive, the National Election Committee, the electoral district election committees concerned and the chairman of the National Assembly.

CHAPTER IX. PENAL REGULATIONS

Section 53. Any of the following violators of the law shall be punished by penal servitude for not more than five years, or a fine, of not more than 100,000 won, provided that both penal servitude and fine may be imposed in case that special circumstances require it:

(1) Any person who either registers on the poll register or votes by fraudulent means.

(2) Any person who gives or receives or promises to give or receive money, goods, entertainment, or any other property gain, or gives or promises to give positions of honor on favorable terms for the promise of votes or the abandonment of right to vote as a condition.

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(3) Any person who tries to prevent anyone from voting or being a candidate, or forces anyone not to vote by the use of violence, threats, arrest or confinement, or any other method.

(4) Any head of a DONG or PAN or any other person who deliberately makes false statements when heard as a witness in accordance with Section 34 of this law.

(5) Any person who, for the purpose of hindering the election, uses violence or threats against the election committee members or public officials or captures or destroys the ballot boxes or the election records.

(6) Any person who interferes with the free exercise of the right to vote or with the election process in general, by mass disturbances or demonstrations at or near the polling place.

(7) Any person who forces entrance into the polling place carrying firearms, a sword, cudgel, or any other weapon.

(8) Any member of an election committee or public official who violates any laws or regulations pertaining to the election.

Section 54. Any person who has been punished for the crimes described in this chapter shall be deprived of the rights to vote and to be elected for a period of three years from the date on which he completes the serving of his sentence.

Section 55. The statute of limitations for public prosecution with respect to the offenses described in this chapter shall be one year.

Supplementary Rules.

Section 56. The Chief Executive may enact such detailed regulations as may be necessary to carry out this law.

Section 57. This law shall be effective on and after the date of its promulgation.

William F. Dean
WILLIAM F. DEAN
Major General, U. S. A.
Military Governor in Korea

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決書의謄本을行政首班中央選擧委員會關係選擧委員會及立法議院議長에게送附함

第十章 罰 則

第五十八條 左記의一에該當한者는五年以下의懲役또는拾萬圓以下의罰金에處함 但情狀에依하여懲役及罰金을併科할수있음

一、詐欺의方法으로選擧人名簿에登錄하거나또는投票한者

二、投票를約束하거나또는棄權의條件으로金錢物品發應其他財産上의利益을受授하였거나그受授를約束한者또는地位或은榮譽上有利한條件을提供하거나約束한者

三、當選하거나當選케하거나또는當選치못하게할目的으로議員候補者에關한虛僞事項을演說또는出版物로發表한者

四、暴行、脅迫逮捕監禁또는其他의方法으로投票를못하게하거나棄權을强要한者

五、選擧를妨害할目的으로各級選擧委員會의委員또는其他公務員에게暴行또는脅迫을加하거나投票函또는投票關係書類를奪取하거나破壞한者

六、投票所及그附近에서示威또는多數喧騷하여選擧進行또는投票의自由를妨害한者

七、投票所에서正當한事由없이選擧人의投票에干涉한者

八、銃砲刀劍棒棍其他兇器를携帶하고投票所에亂入한者

九、選擧委員會의委員또는其他公務員으로서違法한行爲를한者

第五十九條 本章의罪를犯하여處刑된者는刑의執行終了後三年間그選擧權及被選擧權을停止하고當選者인때에는그當選은無效로함

第六十條 本章의罪에關한公訴時效는一年을經過함으로써完成함

附 則

第六十一條 行政首班은本法施行에關한必要한細則을制定할수있음

第六十二條 本法은公布日로부터施行함

朝鮮過渡立法議院에서一九四七年八月十二日

右와如히制定함

朝鮮過渡立法議院
議長代理 尹 琦 燮

右認准함

一九四七年九月三日

軍政長官代理
美國陸軍代將 시·지·헬 믹

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特別選擧區選擧의投票錄開票錄은一般選擧區의것과區別하여따로作成함

第四十七號 特別選擧區選擧에關하여는本章에規定한外에一般選擧區의選擧에關한規定을準用함

第八章 議員의任期及補闕選擧

第四十八條 議員의任期는南北朝鮮이統一되臨時政府가樹立될때까지로함

第四十九條 議員의闕員이생겼을때에는補闕選擧를行함

行政首班은立法議院議長의闕員發生通知書를받은後七十日以內에補闕選擧를하여야함

補闕選擧의選擧日은늦어도五十日前에公布하여야함

補闕選擧의選擧日이總選擧日로부터六個月以內인境遇에는總選擧時에作成한選擧人名簿에依하여此를行함

第五十條 補闕選擧에關하여는本章에規定한外에一般選擧에關한規定을準用함

第九章 選擧에關한訴訟

第五十一條 議員候補者또는選擧人은選擧效力에關하여異議가있을때에는選擧區選擧委員會委員長을被告로하여選擧日로부터二十日以內에大法院에出訴할수있음

第五十二條 當選을失한者는當選의效力에關하여異議가있을때에는選擧區選擧委員會委員長及當選人을被告로하여當選人公示日로부터十日以內에大法院에出訴할수있음

第五十三條 大法院은選擧가規定에違反되여選擧結果에異動이미칠憂慮가있을境遇에限하여그全部또는一部의無效를判決함

大法院은前條의規定에依한訴訟에있어서도그選擧가前項의境遇에該當할때에는그全部또는一部의無效를判決함

第五十四條 大法院이選擧에關한訴訟을裁判할때에는檢察官을立會시켜야함

第五十五條 大法院은選擧에關한訴訟에對하여는他訴訟보다먼저이를裁判하여야함

第五十六條 選擧에關한訴訟에關하여는本章에規定한外에民事訴訟의例에依함

第五十七條 大法院長은選擧에關한訴訟이提起되었을때에는此를行政首班、中央選擧委員會及關係選擧委員會에通知함

大法院長은大法院에서選擧에關한訴訟을判決한때에는그判

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으로함

第三十八條 當選人이決定된때에는選擧區選擧委員會는遲滯없이當選人에게當選通知를하고當選人의姓名을公告함

第三十九條 左記의境遇에는次點者를當選人으로함

一、當選人이當選을辭退한때

二、當選人이死亡한때

三、當選人이選擧日後被選擧權을喪失한때

四、當選이無效로된때

第四十條 左記의境遇에는道또는서울市選擧區委員會는選擧日을定하여늦어도二十日前에公告하고當該選擧區에對하여再選擧를命함

一、當選人이議員定數에達하지못할때

二、選擧의全部또는一部가無效로된때

第四十一條 選擧區選擧委員會는投票計算을마친後遲滯없이選擧錄을道또는서울市選擧委員會에送致함

選擧區選擧委員會는選擧完了後投票를有效無效로區別하여選擧에關한一切書類와같이府尹、郡守、島司또는區長에게引渡하고議員任期中保管케함

第四十二條 道及서울市選擧委員會는各選擧區選擧委員會의選擧錄全部를받은後遲滯없이中央選擧委員會에選擧報告書를提出함

第七章 特別選擧區

第四十三條 北朝鮮에本籍을두고南朝鮮에居住하는者로서總選擧에際하여本籍地選擧를希望하는選擧人을爲하여南朝鮮全地域으로써一箇特別選擧區를設置함

特別選擧區의投票區、投票分區及登錄所는一般選擧區의投票區投票分區及登錄所와같음

第四十四條 特別選擧區選擧人은當該選擧人登錄所에登錄하여야함

第四十五條 特別選擧區、選擧人名簿는따로作成함

그委員長은委員이互選함

第四十六條 特別選擧區選擧人은特別選擧區의選擧에만投票하고一般選擧區의選擧에는投票할수없음

特別選擧區의投票所는一般選擧區의投票所에附設하고投票函은따로設置함

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第三十條 投票終結時間이되면投票所를閉鎖를하고投票所內에있는最後選擧人의投票가끝난後投票函을封鎖함
投票函封鎖後에는投票할수없음

第三十一條 投票區選擧委員會는投票終結後六時間以內에投票函과投票錄을選擧區選擧委員會에送致하여야함
投票分區를設置한境遇에는投票終結後遲滯없이投票錄及選擧人名簿를投票區選擧委員會에送致하여야함
投票區選擧委員會는投票終結後選擧人名簿其他選擧에關한一切書類를府尹、邑長、面長또는區長에게引渡하여議員任期中保存케함

第三十二條 島嶼其他交通不便한地域으로서前條에依하기困難한境遇에는選擧區選擧委員會가別로定하는時間內에此를送致하여야함

第三十三條 天災其他避치못할事故로投票를行하지못하였거나또는投票函이紛失破壞其他事由로一部投票를다시할必要가있을때에는選擧區選擧委員會는道또는서울市選擧委員會의許可를얻어다시投票를行함 但그選擧日은늦어도五日前에公告하여야함

第三十四條 選擧區選擧委員會는投票函全部의送致를받은人員數를對面한後開票하여得票數를計算함
選擧區選擧委員會는一部投票函의紛失破壞其他事由로正當한投票로認定할수없는境遇에는道또는서울市選擧委員會의許可를얻어完全히送致된投票函만開函할수있음

第三十五條 左記의投票는無效임
一、投票用紙가正規의것이아닌것
二、아모記載도없거나또는當該選擧區에登錄된議員候補者以外人의姓名을記載한것
三、二人以上의議員候補者의姓名을記載한것
四、어느議員候補者를記載한것인지確認할수없는것
五、議員候補者의姓名以外에他事를記載한것 但職業身分住所또는敬稱의類를記入한것은例外로함

第三十六條 有效投票의最多數를得한者를當選人으로함
議員定數가二人以上인選擧區에서는得票順次로當選人을決定함
得票數가同數인境遇에는選擧區選擧委員會에서委員長이抽籤에依하여當選人을決定함

第三十七條 登錄한議員候補者數가當該選擧區의議員定數를超過하지않는境遇에는投票를하지않고議員候補者를當選人

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을約束하지못함

各級選擧委員會委員及選擧事務에關係있는公務員及其他一般公務員은그關係區域內에서選擧運動을할수없음

第六章 選擧方法及當選人

第二十二條 議員의選擧는本法을施行할全地域을通하여同一日에一齊히施行함

行政首班은選擧日八十日前에此를公布함

選擧區選擧委員는選擧日六十日前에投票日時投票所及選擧할議員數를公告함

投票所는選擧人登錄所와同一하여야함 但天災其他避치못할事故로投票所를變更할때에는選擧區選擧委員會는卽時公告함

第二十三條 選擧는單記無記名投票로行함

投票는一人一票로함

第二十四條 投票는選擧人本人이投票所에가서直接行함

本人與否에異議가있을때에는投票區選擧委員會（投票分區를設置한境遇에는投票分區選擧委員會）가此를決定함

前項의境遇에는選擧人이居住하는地域의洞長或은班長의證言을求할수있음

第二十五條 投票는選擧日午前八時에開始하여午後六時에終結함

第二十六條 投票區選擧委員會（投票分區를設置한境遇에는投票分區選擧委員會）는投票開始時間이되면選擧人名簿에選擧人의捺印（拇印도無妨함）을받고投票用紙를交付함

選擧人名簿에登錄되지않은者는投票할수없음

第二十七條 選擧人名簿에登錄될것을確認하는選擧區또는投票區選擧委員會의決定書를持參한者는投票할수있음

但選擧人은投票所에設備한場所에서議員候補者의姓名을投票用紙에自書한後投票函에直接投入함

第二十八條 選擧人及當該選擧委員會가承認한選擧事務에從事하는公務員、警察員以外에는出入할수없음

投票所에는選擧人及當該選擧委員會가承認한投票所及其附近에서演說討論을하거나喧騷하거나投票에關하야協議或은勸誘를하거나其他投票所의秩序를紊亂케하는者가있을때에는當該選擧委員會委員長은이를制止하고그命令에不服하는境遇에는投票所外로退出시킬수있음

前項에依하여投票所外에退出을當한選擧人은最後에이르러投票할수있음 但當該選擧委員會委員長은投票所의秩序를紊亂할憂慮가없다고認定할때에投票를시켜도無妨함

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第五章 議員候補者及選擧運動

第十八條 議員候補者가되려면選擧人登錄開始日로부터選擧日前二十五日까지에選擧人名簿에登錄한者一百人以上의署名한推薦狀을添付하여選擧區選擧委員會에登錄하여야함

他人을議員候補者로推薦할때에는選擧人名簿에登錄한選擧人一百人以上의署名한推薦狀에本人의承諾書를添付하야選擧區選擧委員會에登錄하여야함

한사람으로서二箇選擧區以上에登錄한議員候補者의登錄은無效임

第十九條 登錄한議員候補者數가當該選擧區議員定數에達하지못하거나議員候補者가死亡或은辭退한때에는選擧日十日前까지議員候補者登錄을할수있음

第二十條 選擧區選擧委員會는議員候補者登錄後三日以內에議員候補者의住所、姓名、年齡職業及所屬政黨또는團體名等을公告하여야함

選擧區選擧委員會는議員候補者가辭退或은死亡할때에는遲滯없이此를公告하여야함

第二十一條 登錄한議員候補者는自由로히選擧에關한宣傳을할수있으되金錢物品其他財產上의利益을提供하거나그提供

이互選함投票區選擧委員會는委員七人으로組織하고그委員長은委員이互選함

投票分區選擧委員會는委員七人으로組織하고그委員長은委員이互選함

第十五條 各級選擧委員은各級行政責任者가選擧權이있는者中에서此를選任하되그三分之一以上을同一政黨또는同一團體所屬者를選任할수없음

議員候補者는當該選擧區內에서各級選擧委員會委員이될수없음

各級選擧委員會는幹事또는書記若干名을둘수있음

第十六條 各選擧委員會는法令及上級選擧委員會의命令指示에依하여事務를處理하고그上級選擧委員會에關한各種報告를하며下級選擧委員會의事務를監察함

各級選擧委員會는法院의要求가있을때에는各種記錄書類를提示하여야함

第十七條 各級選擧委員會는委員過半數의出席으로成立하고出席員過半數로모든事項을決定하되可否同數인境遇에는委員長이決定함委員이召集에不應할때或은緊急한境遇에는委員長은必要한措置를할수있음

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選擧區選擧委員會는投票實施의便宜를爲하여投票區를幾箇의投票分區로分割하여投票所를設置할수있음

投票分區의設置는選擧人登錄開始前에公告하여야함

第九條 各選擧區는一人의議員을選擧함

一箇選擧區의人口가十萬人以上인때에는每十萬人에議員一人의比例로選擧하되그端數가五萬人以上인때에는議員一人을增選함

各選擧區에서選擧한議員數는選擧期로부터最近의人口統計表에依하여中央選擧委員會가決定公告함

第三章 選擧人名簿

第十條 選擧人은選擧日前六十日부터十日以內에選擧區選擧委員長이指定한選擧人登錄所에가서登錄票用紙에自署捺印(拇印도無妨함)하고登錄하여야함

選擧人은一箇登錄所에限하여登錄함

第十一條 投票區選擧委員會(投票分區를設置한境遇에는投票分區選擧委員會)는그區域內에選擧日前六十日以來居住하는選擧人의住所、姓名、生年月日、性別登錄日字等을記載한選擧人名簿를作成하여選擧日四十日前부터十四日間選擧人登錄所에서一般人의縱覽에供하고選擧日前十日에이를確定함

第十二條 選擧人은選擧人名簿에姓名의誤記或은脫漏가있거나選擧權이없는者가登錄이되었을때에는縱覽期間內에當該區選擧委員會에異議를提出할수있음

當該區選擧委員會는前項의異議에對하여三日以內에審議決定하여야함

選擧人은前項의決定에對하여異議가있을때에는五日以內에選擧區選擧委員會에再審을要求할수있음

選擧區選擧委員會는前項의再審要求에對하여三日以內에審議決定하되再審要求者及關係者에게書面으로通知하여야함

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第十三條 行政首班은選擧日八十日前에中央選擧委員會를組織하고道選擧委員會選擧區選擧委員會投票區選擧委員會及投票分區選擧委員會의組織을命함

第十四條 中央選擧委員會는委員十五人으로組織하고그委員長은委員이互選함

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南朝鮮過渡政府 法律第五號

立法議院議員選擧法

第一章 總 綱

第一條 國民으로서滿二十三歲에達한者는性別、財産、敎育、宗敎의區別이없이立法議院議員(以下議員이라稱함)의選擧權이있음

國民으로서滿二十五歲에達한者는性別、財産、敎育、宗敎의區別이없이議員의被選擧權이있음

年齡의算定은選擧期日現在로함

第二條 「左의一」에該當한者는選擧權及被選擧權이없음

一、禁治産者、準禁治者、心神喪失者及廢藥患者.

二、自由刑에宣告를받고그執行中에있거나또는執行을받지않기로確定되지아니한者

三、一年以上의自由刑의宣告를받었던者로서그執行을終了하거나執行을받지않기로確定된後三年을經過하지못한者

但政治犯은除外함

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第三條 左의一에該當한者는被選擧權이없음

一、日帝時代에中樞院副議長顧問또는參議가되었던者

二、日帝時代에府또는道의諮問或은決議機關의議員이되었던者

三、日帝時代에高等官으로서三等級以上의地位에있던者또는勳七等以上을받은者 但技術官及敎育者는除外함

四、日帝時代에判任官以上의警察官及憲兵、憲兵補또는高等警察의職에있던者及그密偵行爲를한者

第四條 官公吏는在職中議員을兼할수없음 但政務官은例外임

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第二章 選擧區域及議員數

第八條 議員選擧의區域은行政區域인府、郡、島及서울市의區(以下區라稱함)를各一個選擧區로함

行政區域인府、邑、面、區를各一個投票區로함

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SOUTH KOREAN INTERIM GOVERNMENT
Seoul, Korea

PUBLIC ACT
NUMBER 5

3 September 1947

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LAW FOR THE ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE KOREAN INTERIM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

CHAPTER I. GENERAL RULES

Section 1. Any citizen twenty-three or more years of age has the right to vote for members of the Legislative Assembly (who shall be called "Assembly members" hereafter) regardless of sex, property, education or religion.

Any citizen twenty-five or more years of age has the right to be elected as an Assembly member regardless of sex, property, education or religion.

Age shall be counted as of the date the election is held.

Section 2. a. Persons to whom any of the following categories are applicable are not eligible to vote or to be elected:

(1) Incompetents, quasi-incompetents, mentally deranged persons, and drug addicts.

(2) Persons who are sentenced and serving prison terms, or who are under suspended sentence, or under a sentence not yet executed.

(3) Persons who have received a sentence of one or more years penal servitude or imprisonment; provided, however, that if three or more years have elapsed since the completion of sentence, or since the time when final decision was made not to exceute the sentence, or if the sentence was imposed for a political offense, the person concerned will not be included in this category.

(4) Persons who by law have been permanently or temporarily deprived of the right to vote and persons who have been classified by law as "traitors", "collaborators", or "profiteers".

b. Persons to whom any of the following catgeories are applicable are not eligible to be elected:

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(1) Persons who were advisors, members or vice-chairmen of the Central Advisory Council under the Japanese regime.

(2) Persons who were members of an advisory or deciding council of PU or DO (Province) under the Japanese regime.

(3) Persons who held positions of the third class or higher of the "Kotokan" or who received a medal (Kun) of the seventh class or higher. However, educators and technical officials are not included in this category.

(4) Persons who under the Japanese regime held rank of "Hanninkan" or higher in the civilian police force or who served as "Kempei" or "Kempei-Ho" in the Japanese military police force, or persons who held positions in the police in charge of "thought control" or those who acted as spies for the latter.

Section 3. Government officials shall not, while in office, hold membership in the Assembly in addition to such position, except Jungmukwan.

Section 4. The members of local self-governing bodies shall not, while in office, hold membership in the Assembly in addition to such position.

Section 5. The officials participating in election procedures and the members of election committees shall not be eligible to be elected members in the Assembly within the districts concerned.

Section 6. Expenses incurred in the election of Assembly members shall be defrayed by the national treasury.

CHAPTER II. ELECTORAL DISTRICTS AND REPRESENTATION

Section 7. Each administrative district (i. e., PU, GUN, DO, Island and KU of the city of Seoul, hereinafter referred to as district) shall constitute one electoral district for the purpose of electing members of the Assembly.

Section 8. Each PU, EUP, MYUN and KU (administrative districts) shall constitute one voting district, respectively. The election committee of each electoral district may divide the voting district into voting sub-districts and establish polling places for the sake of convenience in carrying out the voting procedure.

The establishment of voting sub-districts should be publicized before the beginning of voters' registration.

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Section 9. Each electoral district shall be represented in the Assembly by one member. In case the population of an electoral district is over 100,000, members shall be elected in the ratio of one member for each 100,000, and one additional member shall be elected for the fraction of 50,000 or more thereof.

Numbers of members to be elected from each electoral district shall be determined and publicized by the Central Election Committee in accordance with population statistics nearest to the election date.

CHAPTER III. POLL REGISTERS

Section 10. The voters shall register by signing and sealing (or by thumbprint for a seal) on registration paper at the registration place designated by the chairman of the electoral district election committee, some time during a period of ten days beginning sixty days before the date of election.

Each voter shall register at only one registration place.

Section 11. The election committee of the voting district (or in case of a voting sub-district, the election committee of that sub-district) shall prepare poll registers indicating the name, address, date of birth, sex, date of registration, and other pertinent data with respect to all voters who have been in residence in that district since the date sixty days prior to the date of the election concerned. The registers shall be open to the public at the registration places for a period of fourteen days beginning forty days prior to the date of the election. The poll registers shall become final on the tenth day before the date of election.

Section 12. When there are incorrect recordings or omissions, or when a person who has no right to vote is registered in the poll register, each voter may object to the election committee concerned during the period of public notification.

Examination and decision in regard to these objections shall be made within three days by the election committee concerned.

In case objections to the foregoing decision be raised, the voters may request, within five days, the electoral district election committee to review this decision.

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The election committee of the electoral district shall on a request for review in accordance with the preceding paragraph review and decide each case within three days and shall notify in writing the person who asked for review and other persons concerned.

CHAPTER IV. ELECTION COMMITTEES

Section 13. The Chief Executive shall organize a central election committee eighty days before the date of election and shall order the organization of provincial election committees, election committees of the electoral districts, and election committees of the voting districts and voting subdistricts.

Section 14. The central election committee shall consist of fifteen committee members, and its chairman shall be elected by and from among the members of the committee.

The provincial and Seoul City election committees shall consist of nine committee members each, and their chairman shall be elected by and from among the members of the individual committees.

The election committees of the electoral districts shall consist of nine committee members each, and their chairmen shall be elected by and from among the members of the individual committees. The election committees of the voting districts shall consist of seven committee members each, and their chairmen shall be elected by and from among the members of the individual committees.

The election committees of the voting subdistricts shall consist of seven members each, and their chairmen shall be elected by and from among the members of the individual committees.

Section 15. The heads of the administrative districts concerned will organize the election committees for their respective districts, appointing the members from among those persons eligible to vote. One-third or more of the members of any committee may not be chosen from the same party or organization.

A candidate for election is not eligible for appointment to the election committee in the electoral district in which he is a candidate.

Each type of election committee may employ several secretaries and/or clerks.

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Section 16. Each election committee shall act in accordance with laws and regulations and in accordance with the orders and instructions of higher election committees and shall render various reports on its activities to the higher election committes and shall supervise the activities of the lower election committees.

Upon request, each election committee shall show its various records and documents to a court.

Section 17. The quorum of each election committee shall be a majority of its members, and all the actions of the committee shall be determined by majority vote of the members present. In case of a tie in voting, the chairman of the committee shall decide. The chairman may take necessary measures when the members do not respond to calling, or in case of emergency.

CHAPTER V. CANDIDATES AND ELECTION CAMPAIGNS

Section 18. A person who wishes to stand for election to the Assembly shall register with the election committee of the electoral district some time between the date of the beginning of voters' registration and a date twenty-five days before election day, and submit, at the same time, a recommendation signed by one hundred or more registered voters.

In case of recommendation of one person by another to be a candidate, the person making the recommendation must secure the signature of one hundred or more registered voters and the written consent of the person being recommended and register with the election committee of the electoral district.

The registration of a candidate who is registered in two or more electoral districts shall be invalid.

Section 19. In case the number of registered candidates falls short of the number of Assembly members specified for the electoral district concerned, or in case of the death or withdrawal of any candidate, the registration of other candidates may take place until a date ten days before election day.

Section 20. Election committees of electoral districts shall give public notice of the name, address, age, occupation, and party or organization affiliation of every candidate within three days after each candidate's registration.

Election committees of electoral districts shall also give public notice immediately of the withdrawal or death of any candidate.

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Section 21. Registered candidates may freely conduct campaigns for election, but they may not give, or promise to give, money, goods or other property benefits.

Members of each election committee, public officials connected with election matters and any other public official may not take part in campaigns within the districts concerned.

CHAPTER VI. ELECTION PROCEDURE AND SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES

Section 22. The election of Assembly members shall take place on the same day throughout the area in which this law is applicable.

The Chief Executive shall announce the date eighty days before the election day.

The election committees of the electoral districts shall make official announcements of the date, time, polling places and number of Assembly members to be elected sixty days before election day.

Polling places shall be the same places in which the voters register; however, when any polling place must be changed on account of a calamity or other unavoidable emergency, the electoral district election committee concerned shall immediately give public notice.

Section 23. The voting shall be accomplished by (the casting of) secret (unsigned) ballots, each of which shall designate one candidate only.

Every voter shall cast one ballot.

Section 24. Voters shall present themselves in person at the polls, and each voter shall cast his own ballot.

In case of doubt as to the identity of any voter, the election committee of the voting distrinct (in case voting subdistricts are established, the election committee of the voting subdistrict) shall decide the question.

In such case, the head of the Dong or Pan in which the voter resides may be called upon as a witness.

Seotion 25. Balloting shall being at 8:00 A. M. and close at 6:00 P. M. on election day.

Section 26. When the voting time begins, the election committee of the voting district (in case voting subdistricts have been established, the election

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committees of voting subdistricts) shall give each voter one ballot after he has sealed (or thumbprinted) on the poll register.

Section 27. Persons whose names are not registered on the poll register cannot vote; provided, however, that a person may vote who brings with him the notification of a decision rendered by the election committee of the electoral district or voting district certifying that the person shall be registered on the poll register.

Section 28. Each voter shall himself write the name of the candidate on the ballot at a place established at the polling place and shall himself cast his ballot into the ballot box.

Section 29. Besides voters, no one except police or election officials whom the appropriate election committee has recognized, may enter the polling place. The chairman of the election committee concerned may restrain speech, discussion, clamor, negotiations concerning the election, electioneering or any other disturbance at the polling place or in its neighborhood. He may expel from the polling place any person who disobeys such restraining orders.

Voters who have been expelled from the polling place in accordance with the preceding paragraph may vote at the last. However, when the chairman of the election committee concerned finds that there is no longer any danger of disturbance of the polling place, he may let such person cast his vote.

Section 30. The polling places shall be closed when the polling hours are ended and the ballot boxes shall be locked after the last voter in the polling place has cast his vote. No votes shall be cast after the ballot boxes are locked.

Section 31. The election committes of voting districts shall deliver the ballot boxes and records to their respective election committees of electoral districts within six hours after the voting has been closed.

In the case of a voting subdistrict, the election records and poll registers shall be delivered to the appropriate election committee of the voting district without delay after the voting has been closed.

The election committees of the voting districts shall deliver the poll registers and all other documents pertaining to the election to the appropriate heads of PU, heads of EUP, heads ot MYUN, or heads of KU after the voting

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By NARS, Date

has been closed. The officials concerned shall have those records in their safekeeping during the terms of the elected Assembly members.

Section 32; In case there is difficulty in meeting the time requirements specified in the foregoing section, on account of the distance between islands or the lack of means for rapid communication in some areas, the election committees of the voting districts shall deliver them according to a schedule fixed by the election committee of the electoral district.

Section 33. In case the voting cannot be held on account of some calamity or unavoidable accident or in case of loss or destruction of ballot boxes, which makes a partial re-election necessary, the election committee of the electoral district concerned shall secure permission from the appropriate provincial or Seoul City election committee and hold a second balloting. The date of this second balloting shall be announced at least five days before it is to take place.

Section 34. When the election committee of the electoral district has received all the ballot boxes in its district, each box shall be opened and the number of ballots counted to see whether the number of ballots corresponds with the number of registered voters who received ballots, according to the poll records. The ballots shall then be opened and the number of votes for each candidate counted.

In case ballot boxes are lost or destroyed the counting of ballots cannot be accomplished properly for other reasons, the election committee of the electoral district concerned by permission of the appropriate provincial Seoul City election committee may open only those boxes which it received in proper conditions.

Section 35. The following types of ballots shall be null and void:

(1) Ballot other than the regular, official ballot.

(2) Blank ballot, or ballot which records the name of a candidate other than one of those officially registered in the electoral district concerned.

(3) Ballot which records names of two or more candidates.

(4) Ballot by which it cannot be told which name is written.

(5) Ballot which records matter other than the name of a candidate; provided, however, that designation of occupation, rank, the address or honorific title of the candidate concerned may be included.

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Section 36. **The candidate who receives the greatest number of valid votes shall be elected.**

In an electoral district to which more than one Assembly seat is allocated, the winners shall correspond in number to the available seats, and shall be those who receive the highest number of votes.

In case of a tie, the chairman of the electoral district election committee concerned shall decide the winner by lot.

Section 37. **If the number of registered candidates in an electoral district does not exceed the number of Assembly seats specified for that district, the candidates will be elected automatically, without an actual vote.**

Section 38. **After the winners have been determined, the election committees of the electoral districts shall, without delay, inform the successful candidates of their election, and give public notice of the results of the election.**

Section 39. **In the following cases, the candidates running next in the number of votes shall be elected:**

(1) In the event the elected person refuses to assume his post.

(2) In the event the elected person dies.

(3) In the event the elected person loses the right to be elected after the date of election.

(4) In the event the election of the winner becomes void.

Section 40. **In the following cases the provincial or Seoul City election committee shall decide the date for a second election and announce it publicly at least twenty days before such date, and shall order the eiectoral district concerned to hold a second election:**

(1) In case the number of elected candidates is less than the number of Assembly seats specified for the electoral district concerned.

(2) In case all or part of the election becomes void.

Section 41. **After completion of the ballot tabulation, the election committees of the electoral districts shall deliver their election records without delay to the appropriate provincial or Seoul City election committee.**

The election committees of the electoral districts shall separate and identify valid and invalid ballots after the completion of the election, and shall

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deliver them, together with all pertinent documents, to the heads of PU, GUN, Islands or, KU, who shall keep them during the term of the elected Assembly members.

Section 42. As soon as the provincial and Seoul City election committees receive all the election records from their respective electoral districts, they shall submit the reports on the election without delay to the central election committee.

CHAPTER VII. SPECIAL ELECTORAL DISTRICT

Section 43. A special electoral district covering all of South Korea shall be established for the benefit of voters who have their family register (BONJUK) in North Korea and residence in South Korea and who wish a BONJUK district election.

Voting districts, subdistricts, and registration places of the special electoral district shall be the same as those of the general electoral districts.

Section 44. Persons who wish to vote in the special electoral district must register at their appropriate registration places.

Poll registers for the special electoral district shall be prepared separately.

Section 45. The election committee of the special electoral district shall consist of nine members and its chairman shall be eletced by and from among its members. Provincial, Seoul City, and all lower election committees shall handle election matters for the special electoral district as well as for general electoral districts.

Section 46. The special electoral district voters shall vote only in the special electoral district election, and shall not vote in any general electoral district election.

Polling places for the special electoral district shall be attached to those established for general electoral districts, but the ballot boxes shall be separate.

Voting records and ballot tabulations of the special electoral district shall be prepared separately from those for general districts.

Provincial and Seoul City election committees shall receive the ballot count for the special electoral district from each lower election committee and

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shall submit the combined figures to the election committee of the special electoral district.

Section 47. Besides the special regulations stated in this chapter, all provisions of this law for the election in the general electoral district are applicable *mutatis mutandis* to the election in the special electoral district.

CHAPTER VIII. TERM OF OFFICE AND BY-ELECTIONS

Section 48. The term of office for Assembly members shall continue until such time as the Provisional Government of united Korea is established.

Section 49. When a vacancy occurs, a by-election shall be held to fill it.

The Chief Executive shall hold the by-election within seventy days after receipt of notification from the chairman of the Assembly that the vacancy exists.

The date of the by-election shall be announced at least fifty-days before it is to be held.

If the by-election is held within six months after general election day, the poll registers which were used for the general election shall be used for the by-election also.

Section 50. Besides the regulations stated in this chapter, all provisions of this law are applicable to by-elections.

CHAPTER IX. LITIGATION CONCERNING ELECTIONS

Section 51. Contests of the validity of elections against the chairman of the electoral district election committee as defendant may be filed with the Supreme Court by candidates or voters concerned within twenty days after the election day.

Section 52. Any defeated candidate may bring actions concerning the validity of the election of the winner in the Supreme Court against the chairman of the electoral district election committee and the successful candidate concerned as defendants within 10 days after the successful candidate has been officially designated.

Section 53. The Supreme Court shall declare all or part of the election void if such election is found by the Court to involve violations of the provisions of law and such violations may have caused a change in the result of the election.

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In litigations in accordance with the preceding section, the Supreme Court shall declare all or part of the election void if such election involves violations of the provisions of law and such violations may have caused a change in the result of the election.

Section 54. Prosecutors shall be present at the Supreme Court when it holds trials concerning the election.

Section 55. The Supreme Court shall give priority to election cases.

Section 56. In addition to the regulations contained in this chapter, pertinent provisions of ordinary civil procedure shall be applicable to election cases.

Section 57. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall inform the Chief Executive, the central election committee, and the local election committees concerned of the election cases filed with it. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall send copies of the judgments, when it renders judgments on cases concerning the election, to the Chief Executive, the central election committee, the election committees concerned and the chairman of the Legislative Assembly.

CHAPTER X. PENAL REGULATIONS

Section 58. Any of the following violators of the law shall be punished by penal servitude for not more than five years, or a fine, of not more than 100,000 won, provided that both penal servitude and fine may be imposed in case that special circumstances require it:

(1) Any person who either registers on the poll register or votes by fraudulent means.

(2) Any person who gives or receives or promises to give or receive money, goods, entertainment, or any other property gain, or gives or promises to give positions of honor on favorable terms, for the promise of votes or the abandonment of right to vote as a condition.

(3) Any person who makes false statements concerning candidates in speeches or publications in order to be elected, or to promote or prevent the election of another candidate.

(4) Any person who tries to prevent anyone from voting or forces anyone not to vote by the use of violence, threats, arrest or confinement, or any other method.

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(5) Any person who, for the purpose of hindering the election, uses violence or threats against the election committee members or public officials, or captures or destroys the ballot boxes or the election records.

(6) Any person who interferes with the free exercise of the right to vote or with the election process in general, by mass distrubances or demonstrations at or near the polling place.

(7) Any person who interferes with the voting of a voter in the polling place without proper reasons.

(8) Any person who forces entrance into the polling place carrying firearms, a sword, cudgel, or any other weapon.

(9) Any member of an election committee or public official who violates any laws or regulations pertaining to the election.

Section 59. Any person who has been punished for the crimes described in this chapter shall be deprived of the rights to vote and to be elected for a period of three years from the date on which he completes the serving of his sentence. In case he is the person elected, his election shall become void.

Section 60. The statute of limitations for public prosecution with respect to the offenses described in this chapter shall be one year.

Supplementary Rules.

Section 61. The Chief Executive may enact such detailed regulations as may be necessary to carry out this law.

Section 62. This law shall be effective on and after the date of its promulgation.

APPROVED 3 September 1947.

C. G. HELMICK
Brigadier General United States Army
Acting Military Governor

Duly enacted by the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly 12 August 1947.

YUN KI SOP
Acting Chairman
Korean Interim Legislative Assembly

SEAL
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1 April 1945

[redacted]

[redacted] Chairman
[redacted] Vice Chairman
[redacted] Secretary

[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]
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[redacted] (Secy.)
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SOUTH KOREAN INTERIM GOVERNMENT
南朝鮮過渡政府

Seoul, Korea
朝鮮 京城

EXECUTIVE ORDER
行政命令

NUMBER 19
第十九号

31 March 1948
一九四八年三月三十一日

TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF PENALTIES IN RESIDENCE REGISTRATION ORDINANCE
寄留屆에 関한 罰則의 臨時停止

SECTION I. Purpose. The purpose of this Executive Order is to
第一條 本令은 新寄留地의 屆出을
suspend temporarily the provisions of law which provide a penalty for
怠慢히 한 者에 対한 罰則을 臨時停止 함을
persons failing to register a new residence.
目的 함.

SECTION II. Suspension of penalty. Section 5 of Governor
第二條 一九四二年 九月 二十六日
General Ordinance Number 32, dated 26 September 1942 (Korean Temporary
附 制令 第三十二 号 (朝鮮寄留令) 의 第五條는
Residence Registration Ordinance) is hereby suspended. Such suspension
茲에 効力이 停止 됨. 如斯한 効力의 停止는
shall remain in effect until the holding of the election pursuant to
一九四八年 三月十七日 附 法令 第一七五 號 (国会
Ordinance Number 175, dated 17 March 1948 (Law for the Election of Repre-
議院 選挙法) 에 依한 総選挙의 施行 까지 有効
sentatives of the Korean People).
함.

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SECTION III. Effective date. This order shall be effective on
第三條 本令之公布外 同時
the date appearing hereon.
에 此를 施行함.

APPROVED: 右 裁可함.

W. F. DEAN
윌리엄、에프、띤
Major General, United States Army
美国陸軍大將
Military Governor in Korea
朝鮮軍政長官

右 建議함. RECOMMENDED:

AHN CHI HONG
安在鴻
Civil Administrator
民政長官

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By NARS, Date

SOUTH KOREAN INTERIM GOVERNMENT
南朝鮮過渡政府

Seoul, Korea
朝鮮什울

EXECUTIVE ORDER 行政命令

NUMBER 18 第十八号

30 March 1948
一九四八年三月三十日

APPOINTMENTS TO NATIONAL ELECTION COMMITTEE
國會選擧委員會委員補闕

SECTION I. The following persons, appointed as members of the National Election Committee by Executive Order Number 14, have resigned:
第一條 行政命令 第十四号에 依하야 任命된 国会選挙委員会委員中 左記委員은 辞任하였음.

NAME:		NAME:	
CHANG, Myon	張勉	KIM, Bub Nin	金法麟
YUN, Ki Sup	尹琦燮	LEE, Sung Bok	李昇馥

SECTION II. The persons named below are hereby appointed as members of the National Election Committee, in place of those whose resignation is stated above. The appointments shall be effective as of the dates appearing opposite their names:
第二條 第一條에 如히 辞任한 委員의 後任으로 左記에 如히 国会選挙委員会委員을 補闕任命함. 各委員의 任命은 各其姓名下에 記載한 期日에 効力을 発生함.

NAME:		DATE:	
PYUN, Sung Ok	邊成玉	23 March 1948	一九四八年三月二十三日
PAK, Hyun Sook	朴賢淑	23 March 1948	一九四八年三月二十三日

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NAME:	DATE:
LEE, Chong Sun 李琮銑	23 March 1948 一九四八年三月二十三日
KANG, Ki Duk 강기덕	26 March 1948 一九四八年三月二十六日.

월리암.에프.딘 William F Dean.
WILLIAM F DEAN

Major General, United States Army
美國陸軍少將
Military Governor in Korea
朝鮮軍政長官.

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PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE
HEADQUARTERS XXIV CORPS
Seoul, Korea

4 March 1948

SPECIAL PRESS RELEASE

STATEMENT BY LIEUT. GEN'. JOHN R. HODGE

On 9 May 1948, the Korean people will go to the polls under democratic processes for the first time in history to cast their ballots for the election of their representatives who will later establish a national government.

The elections will be held pursuant to UN Assembly resolutions adopted on 14 November 1947 ("Resolutions Adopted on Reports of the First Committee") and under the observation of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea which is now in Seoul.

The elections will be held on the basis of adult suffrage, by secret ballot and multiple party nomination of candidate. In other words, all qualified adults of both sexes may participate in the elections, may vote in secrecy without fear of retaliation by rival political groups and may select candidates of their choice from among all political groups. There is no law specifically applicable to an election of this kind. However, the South Korean Interim Legislative Assembly on 12 August 1947 enacted Public Act No. 5 ("Law for the Election of Members of the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly"). That basic law will be embodied in a South Korean Interim Government ordinance for the conduct of these elections, incorporating therein the recommendations of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea.

Recommendations for regulations to implement this act were devised by a Committee consisting entirely of Koreans as provided in the act itself and on the whole will be adopted for the execution of the election law itself.

In general therefore, the elections will be carried under laws and regulations drafted by representative Koreans after full and free discussion in the tradition of democratic procedure, and incorporating certain provisions to meet the requirements of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea to insure democratic and free elections. It is incumbent upon all Koreans to learn the provisions of the election regulations and to abide by them in letter and spirit.

There will be a systematic dissemination of information to the public concerning the election, involving the maximum use of radio, press, dropping of leaflets by plane, etc. Citizens are urged to inform themselves on all phases of the election and keep abreast of developments through the official informational releases which will be issued regularly. I particularly advise caution against listening to false prophets and against credulous acceptance of rumors. Plenty of both may be expected from elements seeking to destroy democratic processes in your country.

Voting is participation in government of one's country--it is the civic duty of every adult citizen.

Anyone abstaining from voting forfeits his right to complain of actions or policies of a government resulting from an election in which he did not participate.

In a democracy the majority necessarily must govern through duly elected representatives. That imposes upon the minority a duty to accept the results of a fair election. In a democracy the minority defeated in a fair election has the privilege of seeking to become a majority through subsequent persuasion of the voters to adhere to its principles.

In a democracy heads are counted, not broken. Political issues are settled with freely cast ballots thus avoiding use of force. That calls for discussion, exchange of views on political platforms and candidates as regards attainments and capacity, but not offensive verbal personal attacks or acts of terrorism. Democracy has been called government by discussion.

MORE (over)

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By NARS, Date

Elections in Korea, the conduct of the campaign, and the results therefrom will attract world-wide attention. The actions of the Korean nation and its people will be closely watched by certain groups that wish to be extremely critical and fault finding. Wholehearted acceptance of democratic principles and responsibilities are part and parcel of the accountability and obligations of members of the family of nations.

I hope to see this election supported and carried out by Koreans in a manner which will be creditable to their nation. No individual, group or combination of groups can be permitted to nullify the workings of the democractic processes of election. This is the greatest opportunity of all time for all Koreans to demonstrate that they can competently handle their own affairs in a democratic manner and can conduct fair and free elections under laws developed by Koreans themselves. Korean political leaders and Interim Government officials and members of Korean Election Committees carry great responsibility in development of a free atmosphere for truly democratic elections and in gurauranteeing freedom of speech, press, orderly assembly and campaigning by candidates, to the end that representatives chosen in the election will be the actual choice of the people. I sincerely believe that they can and will assume and carry out this responsibility, and I urge all Koreans to work together to that end.

END

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SOUTH KOREAN INTERIM GOVERNMENT
南朝鮮過渡政府
Seoul, Korea
朝鮮서울

EXECUTIVE ORDER
行政命令第一四号
NUMBER 14

3 March 1948
一九四八年三月三日

NATIONAL ELECTION COMMITTEE
國会選挙委員会

SECTION I. There is hereby created a National Election Committee,
第一條 國会選挙委員会를 茲에 設置하며
and the persons named below are hereby appointed as members of that Committee:
左와 如히 同委員会委員을 任命함。

NAME: 委員姓名		NAME:	
CHANG, Myon	張勉	LEE, Sung Bok	李昇馥
KIM, Bub Nin	金法麟	PAIK, Lin Jai	白麟濟
PAHK, Seung Ho	朴承浩	HYUN, Sang Yun	玄相允
YEE, Kap Sung	李甲成	RO, Chin Sul	盧鎭卨
YUN, Ki Sup	尹琦燮	CHOI, Kyu Dong	崔奎東
KIM, Chi Whan	金智煥	CHOI, Too Sun	崔斗善
KIM, Dong Sung	金東成	CHYUN, Kyu Hong	全奎弘
OH, Sang Hyung	吳相鉉		

Appointments to membership on the Central Election Committee, heretofore made
一九四七年九月三日附法律第五号(立法議院議決
in accordance with provisions of Public Act Number 5, dated 3 September 1947,
選挙法) 規定에 依하야, 이미 行한 中央選挙委員会

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Law for the Election of Members of the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly,
委員ヲ 任命ス 国会選挙委員会委員ヲ 任命
are hereby confirmed as appointments to membership on the National Election
ヒ玆ニ 認准ス.
Committee.

SECTION II. There are hereby conferred upon the National Election Com-
第二條. 国会選挙委員会及同委員ニ 一九四七年
mittee, and the members thereof, all powers and duties conferred upon the
九月三日附 法律第五号(立法議院議員選挙
Central Election Committee, and the members thereof, by Public Act No. 5, dated
法) 에 依하야. 中央選挙委員会 及 同委員에 賦
3 September 1947, Law for the Election of Members of the Korean Interim Legis-
与 된 一切의 權限과 任務를 玆에 賦与 ヒ.
lative Assembly. The National Election Committee will exercise such powers and
國会選挙委員会ニ 在 朝鮮 要 同 係事
perform such duties in accordance with the provisions of that Act, incident to
司令官이 一九四八年三月一日에 発表 한 바 朝鮮人
the election to be held on 9 March 1948, pursuant to the Proclamation of Election
民代表의 選挙에 関한 布告에 依하야 一九四八年
of Representatives of the Korean People, issued on 1 March 1948, by the Command-
五月九日에 挙行 될 選挙에 있어서 前記法律規定에
ing General, United States Army Forces in Korea.
依한 權限과 義務를 遂行 ヒ.

SECTION III. The National Election Committee hereby established, is
第三條 玆에 設置 하ニ 国会選挙委員会
authorized to employ a staff of assistants and to obtain through the appropriate
ニ, 軍政長官의 認准 及 軍政長官이 規定 하ニ 規則ニ
agencies of the South Korean Interim Government necessary supplies and funds for
依하야 ニ職能의 遂行에 必要 한 補給과 資金을
the discharge of its functions, subject to the approval of the Military Governor
南朝鮮過渡政府의 各該機関에서 獲得 하며 補助
and such regulations as he may prescribe.
人員ヲ 雇傭 ヒ 權限이 有 ヒ.

SECTION IV. This Order shall be effective on the date appearing hereon.
第四條 本令ヒ 公布 와 同時에 /s/ WILLIAM F. DEAN
同時에 有効 ヒ. (署名)
WILLIAM F. DEAN
원리암 에프. 딘
Major General, United States Army
美国陸軍 少将
Military Governor in Korea
朝鮮軍政長官

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PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE
HEADQUARTERS XXIV CORPS
Seoul, Korea

1 March 1948

SPECIAL PRESS RELEASE

STATEMENT BY LIEUT. GEN. JOHN R. HODGE AT SAM IL DAY CELEBRATION IN SEOUL, MARCH 1, 1948

I need not dwell upon the significance of Sam Il Day. All of us here are fully aware of its overall significance to the Korean people and that the great desire of patriotic Koreans for national independence under their own representative government still lives in the heart of every true Korean citizen. With the recent turn of events, this Sam Il Day brings to Korea the opportunity for its greatest forward step toward independence.

Since the Cairo Declaration in 1943, the United States has made every possible effort to bring about the full independence of a United Korean nation. It is still making that effort and will continue to do so. Last fall the United States requested the assistance of the great United ations Organization in establishing Korean independence. That assistance was granted by an overwhelming vote of the free and independent nations of the world, and a United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea was sent here to observe elections and assist in establishing a Korean National Government through democratic processes. As you are aware, this Commission on Korea was barred from entry into North Korea.

As a result of this, the Commission properly requested further instructions from the United Nations Organization Interim Committee. Last week the representatives of United Nations Organization at Lake Success gave the mandate to the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea that it proceed with democratic elections in those areas open to it with a view to establishing a representative Korean government according to the will of the people. The exact date of the elections will soon be announced.

The developments just described have placed the Korean people in the United States zone in a position on this Sam Il Day where every man and woman will be able to go to the voting polls and express their preference for representatives of their own choice to take part in the formation of a Korean National Government. Not only is this a privilege that can be enjoyed only under truly democratic processes, but it constitutes a great responsibility and an outstanding challenge for the Korean people themselves and for their leaders, requiring them to support, to help enforce and to carry out wholeheartedly that most basic and

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fundamental democratic operation, namely, a free and honest election, where every adult Korean expresses himself or herself in secret ballot without fear or pressure. It is a patriotic duty of every adult Korean to express himself or herself by casting a ballot in this election.

The manner in which this great responsibility in democratic processes is met by the Korean people will be carefully watched by all democratic nations of the world in hope that the world may be shown conclusively that Korea accepts its responsibility and prepares to take its right place in the family of nations.

I assure you that the United States and the American Command in Korea will do all they can to assist the Koreans in this great forward step.

- 0 -

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By NARS, Date

United States Army Forces in Korea
在朝鮮 美国 陸軍司令部

Seoul, Korea
朝鮮서울

PROCLAMATION

OF ELECTION OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE KOREAN PEOPLE
朝鮮人民代表의 選挙에 関한 布告

TO THE PEOPLE OF KOREA:
朝鮮人民에게 告함.

The General Assembly of the United Nations, having established
聯合国 總会는 聯合国 臨時 朝鮮
a United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, recommended that elections
委員団을 設置하였으며 朝鮮人民의 自由와
be held to choose representatives with whom the Commission may consult
獨立의 即時達成에 関하야 同委員団의 協議
regarding prompt attainment of the freedom and independence of the Korean
할 代表 即 国会을 構成하야 朝鮮国家政府
people, and which representatives, constituting a National Assembly, may
을 樹立할 代表을 擇하는 選挙의 実施을
establish a National Government of Korea; and
建議하였으므로, 또

The United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea having consulted
聯合国 臨時 朝鮮 委員団은 聯合国
the Interim Committee of the United Nations, which expressed the view that
小總会와 相議하였으며, 同小總会는,
it is incumbent upon the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea to
總会의 決議에 規定한 프로그람을 同委員団에게
implement the program as outlined in the Resolution of the General Assembly
可能한 部分의 朝鮮에서 遂行함이 聯合国臨時
in that part of Korea which is accessible to the Commission; and
朝鮮委員団의 義務라는 見解을 表明하였으므로, 또

The United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea having concluded
聯合国 臨時 朝鮮委員団은, 同委員団에게
to observe such elections in those parts of Korea accessible to it, and
可能한 部分의 朝鮮에서, 如斯한 選挙을

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the territory occupied by the Armed Forces of the United States of America
監視하기로 決定하였음에 美国陸軍이 占領한 地
being accessible to the Commission;
域은 同委員団에게 可能한 地域임을 보고.

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the power vested in me as Commanding
이제, 本官은 在朝鮮美国陸軍司令官
General of the United States Army Forces in Korea, I do hereby proclaim
으로서 賦与된 權限에 依하야 茲에 左와 如히
as follows:
布告함.

1. That election of the representatives of the Korean people,
(一) 朝鮮人民代表의 選挙로 聯合国臨時
under the observance of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea,
朝鮮委員団의 監視下에 本司令部 管内 地域에서
shall be held within the territory of this command on 9 MAY 1948,
一九四八年 五月九日 此를 挙行함.

2. That such election is being held under the terms and provisions
(二) 如斯한 選挙는 聯合国臨時 朝鮮委員
of Public Act Number 5, dated 3 September 1947, Law for the Election of
団과 相議後 必要하다고 認定한는 改正을
Members of the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly, with such changes,
加한 立法議院議員選挙法(一九四七年九月
additions, and emendations as, after consultation with the United Nations
三日附 法律第五号)의 條件과 規定에 依
Temporary Commission on Korea, may be deemed necessary.
하야 此를 行함.

Given under my hand at Seoul, Korea, on 1 March 1948.
一九四八年三月一日 朝鮮 京城에서 署名함.

/s/ JOHN R. HODGE
署名(죤·알·하-지)
JOHN R. HODGE
죤·알·하-지
Lieutenant General, United States Army
美国陸軍中将
Commanding
在朝鮮美国陸軍司令官

DISTRIBUTION A
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Extra

SOUTH KOREAN INTERIM GOVERNMENT
Department of Public Information
Seoul, Korea

1 March 1948

SPECIAL PRESS RELEASE

Lt. Gen. John R. Hodge announced today that by agreement with the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, the general election to elect representatives of the Korean people for establishment of the Korean Government under United Nations Resolution No. II will be held on 9 May 1948.

END

南朝鮮過渡政府公報部特別發表　　1948年3月1日

本官ハ玆ニ中外ノ皆ニ特別發表ニ依ト國際聯合朝鮮臨時委員團ノ同意ヲ國際聯合總會決議案ノ二ニ依ト南朝鮮中央政府樹立ノ爲ノ就朝鮮人代議士選出ノ總選擧ヲ一九四八年五月初九日ニ擧行ヲ見ルヲ

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PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE
HEADQUARTERS XXIV CORPS
Seoul, Korea

1° February 1948

STATEMENT BY LIEUTENANT GENERAL JOHN R. HODGE, COMMANDING GENERAL, UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES IN KOREA

The United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, through its Sub-Committee II, desires to make contact, if practicable, with the following persons in the fulfillment of its task of consulting with all sections and shades of Korean Opinions:

Mr. HUH, HUN
Mrs. YOO, YAWNG CHOON
Mr. PAIK, YONG HI
Mr. KIM, WON BONG
Mr. HAW, SAWNG TAIK

Although the first named, Mr. HUH, Hun, is wanted by the Korean police for the offense of instigating riots in South Korea, the authorities will suspend the order of arrest for a period of time from 19 February to include 28 February, to permit his appearance before Sub-Committee II of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea.

No order of arrest exists or is contemplated at present in the cases of Mrs. YOO, Mr. PAIK, or Mr. KIM. Arrangements are being made for United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea interview with Mr. HAW, if he so desires. He is at present serving sentence following conviction in Seoul District Court, and is due for release on 19 February.

It is directed that every effort shall be made by all concerned to insure that no retaliatory action is taken by political opponents against any of the persons named.

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Transcript of Interview Given to Members of the Press
by
Lt. Gen. John R. Hodge, Commanding General, USAFIK
16 February 1948

Members of Press Present:

Johnson - - - New York Times, also representing AP, in absence of Roberts
Rich - - - - United Press
Doublet - - - French Press
Mrs. Hughes - INS

Others Present:

Colonel Watlington, G-2, USAFIK
Lt. Croucher, PIO, USAFIK
Mr. Mitchell, State Dept. (arrived late)

GENERAL HODGE: What I would like to do here is give a little round-up, maybe help our thinking of what goes on, what the picture is, and what the future may be. I frequently talk to you one by one, or two by two, but I think we have had some very significant developments in the past few weeks on the situation in Korea. The most significant is the public announcement of the North Korean Peoples Army, and the statements which surround that announcement. The verbatim of Pyongyang broadcasts is available to you in the transcripts of Radio Pyongyang, which we have. Another significant thing in the offing is the proposed Peoples Republic Constitution, which we got in full today and will be available. (To Watlington) When will that be mimeographed?

COLONEL WATLINGTON: Probably late this afternoon, for the copies. But there is one copy available right away.

GENERAL HODGE: I looked it over this morning. Of course it is the usual Soviet type of Constitution. There are more civil liberties in it than in any constitution written. Significant is that it is a constitution for all of Korea, and it stated that the capitol of Korea will be Seoul - that in the interim it will have to be Pyongyang, but the capitol is to be Seoul. The pronouncement surrounding the information of the North Korean Army brought out that this was the army of all Korea and the speakers exhorted south Koreans to love this army and look up to it for defense. But that, you will get, if you read over the broadcasts which are available. A lot of the north Korea broadcasts to me are very significant, if you study the trend in connection with other things that go on. Highly interesting was the way in which they called a blow by blow account of the attempted general strike in South Korea the other day.

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In my judgment in reading it, it looked as though they called some blows that didn't happen and others that appeared to be predicting, which was significant. And certainly the time of announcements was almost immediate, and the reporting was very rapid.

The constitution they have been working on for a long time, and it appears that it is something to be adopted by the people. I cannot categorically state what the next step will be, but the indications would point toward a declaration of an independent government after formal approval of the Constitution. I think you will recall the evidence given by this lad who came south who had held a high position in the north Korean security setup telling about the plans that they were making last September, and the meetings that they had in preparation for the liberation of South Korea. I recall that was given out to the press at that time. I don't know whether you (indicating Doublet) were here at that time.

MR. DOUBLET: No, sir.

GENERAL HODGE: Those meetings were held in conjunction with the announcement made to high officials in north Korea several weeks before it was proposed here, that the Soviet demanded mutual withdrawal of the United States and Soviet forces. It is also interesting — the announcement of this North Korean Army — in connection with the fact that last spring when I said in Washington that there was a north Korean army already in existence, it was flatly denied by the Russians. It was just about a year ago. It had already been sent out by the press here weeks before that. We have ample information that this army is equipped with Soviet equipment. It is well-equipped, well armed, well trained, has artillery and anti-aircraft. The celebration of its founding as fait accompli coincided with the second anniversary celebration of the Interim Peoples' Government up there, and was preceded by a long period of moving troops in to Pyongyang for the celebration. It was timed with the recent Communist demonstration down here or vice versa, which is of interest to me. How significant that is, I don't know. Of course the timing in connection with the UN activities here, I think, is highly significant. The anniversary celebration had been set for the 8th of February; that we have known for some time and was held on schedule. As to the recent subversive activities here, I notice that many U.S. press editorials are still saying "the United States Command alleges they are Communist inspired". I have a rather different opinion -

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the evidence in this particular case, as well as others, was so overwhelming that I don't think there is any question about it. If you lack any evidence in your thinking of whether or not that was dictated by the Communist elements, I think G-2 can provide it. They published their manifesto in the local Communist papers, controlled by the South Korean Labor Party. These papers are the South Korean Labor Party mouthpieces. This activity was designed primarily to confuse the UN Commission here, where they had already made many efforts to confuse the delegates through the mouthpieces of the Communist party and its fellow-travellers. I noticed in the press this morning, that the Laboring People's Party, which is supposed to be moderate Left, is now announcing that the demonstrations were not caused by the Communists at all, but were a "peoples' uprising", thus joining in this confusing voice in trying to get the picture over. A round-up on the thing is worthwhile, so that you can watch intelligently as events occur in the future. There will be more events. You can have the background and the feel of what goes on.

We have operated here strictly within the framework of International agreements. We have operated within the framework of the Moscow Decision. We have made every effort to reach local agreements in accordance with our interpretations, which we think are straightforward, according to the English of the Decision. We have not violated this international agreement in spirit or in letter. While we have done this, the Soviets have gone right ahead with establishing a Communist government in North Korea--now moving openly -- with the announcement that the Peoples' Army is the Peoples' Army of Korea, and with the publication to the world of proposed constitution, which you can read for yourself, and with many accompanying statements of prominent north Koreans, that this will be the Constitution of all Korea. In my mind these are very significant events and are looking to the future. I think the North Korean Radio, if you have the background of what goes on, will continue to be a source of tremendous information as to what is going on up there, because they are no longer making any bones about great events and progress.

Incidentally, they love my statement I put out the other day. We got the playback on it today. They really love me. I can be elected president of North Korea any day now.

MR. RICH: Would you say that what the Soviets have been doing in North Korea up to the present date, such as promulgation of the constitution and the

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GENERAL HODGE: Certainly the Army comes as a violation. They might study a constitution without violating them, but the setup of an army--that can't happen in a couple of months. That has been going on for many months. That is a well-trained, well-equipped, well-uniformed army. Its establishment is certainly a violation of the Moscow Decision. They might study a constitution and set up a draft constitution, if it were spoken of in connection with an interim government in that zone only, but that is not what they have done. It is not spoken of as a constitution of an interim government. It is spoken of as the constitution of all Korea, and in the constitution it designates Seoul as the capitol. I think that is quite significant.

MR. JOHNSON: Do you feel that all previous international agreements in usages are no longer binding?

GENERAL HODGE: I wouldn't make a statement on that.

MR. JOHNSON: Will there be any change in the American attitude?

GENERAL HODGE: As to the American attitude: of course, I can't apeak for the United States administration. We have tried to get the UN to take action toward a solution and to observe an election in north and south Korea. The American attitude on that is that if UN can't observe elections in North Korea, they should observe where they can, so that there can be a free expression of the people for the future. The two and a half years that these people have waited for their independence is beginning to gall considerably, and naturally so. No one can blame the Korean people for that. They don't see any progress toward independence so far. The United States' attitude has been right along, and still is, that we would like to see Korea united and independent. There is no change in that. We have been frustrated so far in every effort to see that carried out, and the Soviet refusal to let the UN Commission even make a courtesy call in the north zone certainly throws down the gauntlet to UN. It would indicate to me that by their actions, the Soviets are prepared to declare a government in North Korea before UN can complete any action here.

MR. RICH: You mean by that that the government might be recognized by the Soviet Union officially to the world?

GENERAL HODGE: It could be. They are prepared to do this, in my opinion. I am not flatly accusing them as to what they are going to do, but certainly all the preparations are either there or in the making. They have announced that the constitution is to be broadcast to the people now for them to look

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over and give their reaction on it. (To Col. Watlington) What is the date they are supposed to get that?

COLONEL WATLINGTON: In March.

GENERAL HODGE: March is what we have had. The exact date, as far as I know, they have not announced; but this is according to their own statement. It comes over the radio which we know by past experience is the official voice. The constitution, transcript of what we got in this morning, was broadcast over the radio for the people. It is put out by the drafting committee. I think it gave the date of draft completion as the 6th of February. You can see it when you read it. It looks like history in the making here. It will be very interesting to keep up with it.

MR. RICH: General Hodge, what is the situation of the U.S. Army liaison people in Pyongyang now?

GENERAL HODGE: About the same as it has been - a little more restricted. I don't want to put out anything on that, because that can get into a rat-race of retaliation. I would rather not mention my liaison people in North Korea, except that they are still there; that we still have the mutual exchange of liaison officers.

MR. JOHNSON: If a government is declared, will they remain?

GENERAL HODGE: I don't know. They may remain if the Soviet Army remains. I don't know whether you recall back when this Korean ex-Army official was down here. The question was asked him when this thing was fresh in mind -- whether or not the Koreans would try to liberate South Korea even though the Americans were here. He said they were "just crazy enough to do it."

MR. JOHNSON: Has there been any indications of Soviet troops leaving North Korea in great numbers?

GENERAL HODGE: They shift around some. I can't say that it is significant. This celebration, for example - there was shifting around for that. We don't have anything significant on that? (To Col. Watlington)

COLONEL WATLINGTON: No, sir. We haven't any indications that they have been and we have no indications that they have not been leaving.

GENERAL HODGE: We get information that they move from here to there, but nothing significant. They could say the same thing of us; anyone seeing our troops. See troops move to the Reppo Depot, back to the United States and see troops coming in from the F.E. Following that sort of movements, you would get

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a lot of information that wouldn't mean anything.

I can't give away my sources on information, but there is ample to convince me of this whole picture; and I have instructed G-2 to give you what information we can as it comes in to be of assistance to your thinking. You get all these Pyongyang broadcasts, and in a lot of them there is a lot of meat.

MR. MITCHELL: Concerning the parade of this North Korea Army, this all Korean Army, last week; do we know whether there was any heavy equipment displayed there?

GENERAL HODGE: There was. There are pictures; I understand they show field artillery.

COLONEL WATLINGTON: Up to and including 122 millemeter gauge, which is the heaviest.

MR. MITCHELL: What types of airplanes were those mentioned in the broadcast?

GENERAL HODGE: Liaison--cub type, I think.

MR. MITCHELL: Not fighter craft?

GENERAL HODGE: No fighters reported as such.

COLONEL WATLINGTON: No; the broadcast simply said airplanes.

GENERAL HODGE: The Pyongyang broadcast told it very well, gave a beautiful picture, a display of power and might.

MR. MITCHELL: Do you have a description of the new flag of this republic?

GENERAL HODGE: I don't know details, but it is in the constitution, I believe, including placing of crossed sickles and hammers. I don't have all details: that one item is very significant.

MR. JOHNSON: Anything on the color? I heard it was white with a red band across the center.

COLONEL WATLINGTON: I am sure I can put my finger on it quite quickly in the transcript of their broadcast.

GENERAL HODGE: The overall picture is that North Korea is on the move: tha . things are moving forward, and I think we ought to recognize that so that we can keep up with it and evaluate events. Locally it appears that we are in for a war of nerves, with new rumors of additional sabotage activities. Last night it was reported that they were going to start again this morning. The source sounded pretty authentic, but nothing started. They may start up at any time. They got a few weapons out of the police box attacks, and there are very

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evidently efforts to get ammunition and weapons all over. That effort is constant, for example the milling around our ammunition dump out here the other night.

MR. MITCHELL: Could they be staging a war of nerves at the moment?

GENERAL HODGE: They could be: although there is nothing to lead me to believe that the recent demonstration wasn't intended to be all-out. I haven't found anything that would weaken that belief. The local mouthpieces that are in the know - fellow travellers - would attempt to make you believe that there were some fights within the South Korea Labor Party and all that. I don't know; but there is nothing in their instructions that went out and that we intercepted from time to time that indicated they wanted to do anything but make a complete success of this recent effort.

It is interesting to examine their pattern. My observation is that they always attack the things they fear. I mean by that, their propaganda. For example, their attack on UN. They attack our rationing programs, and the supplies we bring in for Korean use. "Rice and not sugar" is one of their recent slogans. They put out again that we are shipping out rice and bringing in sugar. We were able to get some surplus sugar this year to add to the other rations we got, and with that information the communists are yelling to the high skies--"sugar will spoil the people. It will colonize them and give the imperialistic Americans that much more control over Koreans". In the last broadcast transcribed from North Korea, they took me apart. They said I am trying to get in to the class of war mongerers.

MR. JOHNSON: It has been suggested in certain quarters that these disturbances may have been staged by the Rightists or even by American authorities. What comments do you have to make?

GENERAL HODGE: I don't think newspapers would print my actual comments on that. If I had staged anything, I could do a lot better than the Communists did. That charge is so absurd that I wouldn't even answer it. My blood pressure would go too high in trying.

MR. JOHNSON: According to today's broadcast, General Hodge, has this constitution already been promulgated?

GENERAL HODGE: No. This was the one they are putting out to the people for study as I understand it.

COLONEL WATLINGTON: Last week they announced they were going to let the people talk about it and study it.

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GENERAL HODGE: This is promulgation to the people for publicity.

COLONEL WATLINGTON: This must be that step.

GENERAL HODGE: How the people are going to approve it I don't know.

MR. JOHNSON: Ninety-nine percent?

GENERAL HODGE: Ninety-nine and three-quarters -- whether it is going to be by plebiscite or local people's committee, I am not sure.

COLONEL WATLINGTON: It looks as though the Supreme People's Council is going to approve it. That is a body of several hundred hand-picked individuals who will approve it unanamiously and pass it up to the praesidium--eleven people. They will declare it law.

GENERAL HODGE: It will be approved all right. No doubt about that. Approved absolutely legally and according to the law under their setup. It has not been announced as a definite constitution. When it is announced, as far as I can see, that is equivalent to the announcement of a government; and pronouncements that go with that. But probably the first and best information we get from that will be over the Pyongyang radio. They have stopped all thought of any secrecy in these things, apparently.

QUESTION: As I understand it, the constitution which is to create the government has already been adopted by the government that it is going to create?

GENERAL HODGE: It would appear to be something very close to that.

QUESTION: Didn't they vote for the adoption of it before they disclosed the articles of the constitution?

GENERAL HODGE: They have had this drafting committee. They have been tossing it back and forth now for some time.

QUESTION: The draft shouldn't be very difficult to arrange because it is probably carbon copies of the Yugo-Slavia and Bulgaria constitutions.

GENERAL HODGE: You can say that but I couldn't.

QUESTION: This constitution presented both for north and south Korea, submitted to them for a popular vote.. They say it will be of value to South Korea only if the people of South Korea have been able to vote on it too. There is a catch in that.

GENERAL HODGE: I don't know. You can take the Pyongyang radio for their story of it. Have we had that on the Pyongyang radio -- various comments of people on this thing?

COLONEL WATLINGTON: They have been running it for weeks, and the last

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definite things I remember, they were going to pass it out and let the people discuss it, and then it was going to be up for adoption in March.

GENERAL HODGE: How they are going to adopt it here and who it is for I can't say but it is right in the constitution itself that it is a constitution for all Korea, and the capitol of Korea is to be in Seoul. The Communists and their stooges have been constantly making demands here to turn the government over to the People's Committee. Maybe elements already exist somewhere in South Korea in an embryo form.

QUESTION: Wasn't it today that it was released that the capitol was to be in Seoul?

GENERAL HODGE: It is in the constitution. That is straight copy-work.

MR. JOHNSON: Is the transcript of it in with last night's broadcast? It has been running serially.

COLONEL WATLINGTON: I think we got the end, though we are missing one part.

MR. JOHNSON: Part 4 had come in up to yesterday.

COLONEL WATLINGTON: I think we have the end. We have sent back for a part that is missing.

QUESTION: To what do you attribute the lack of secrecy. Is that to coincide with the Little Assembly's consideration; or why all these announcements?

GENERAL HODGE: I don't know. I don't think I am quite in a position to judge the Soviet's motives in public. They have something in mind. The only thing I have to say is that it is significant that they have dropped secrecy. Just exactly the reason back of it, I don't know. Their heaviest bombardment now is at the UN, and particularly heavy now, because they are looking forward to further UN action at Lake Success. They think maybe they can scare the Little Assembly into backing up on this thing here and throwing it back to the General Assembly. Of course they are pouring invectives on "imperialist Americans", on the members of the UN Commission here, who "are servants of the Americans". "Servants of the Americans" -- that is the first time I ever knew we had any servants. They are pouring heat on them in no uncertain terms, and every effort is being made to belittle them in the eyes of the Korean people. Their refusal for the UN Commission to enter North Korea, of course, is the big block that is thrown against UN. This caused the Commission to decide to go

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back to the Little Assembly and see how far they were to go after this refusal. Now they are trying to put pressure on the Little Assembly. Of course there are other heterogeneous details that do not mean anything of importance. That is the big thing they are working for. Several minor things surrounding the activities of the UN Commission that may have helped in the confusion include statements of some of the Korean politicians who advanced the thought they could do business with the northern Korean leaders to gain cooperation between the north and the south. Some of them don't want election now, but the only reason I can find that they don't want it is because they are afraid they won't get elected. That is among the smaller fry. Some of them are pre-alibing so that when they don't get anybody elected, they can howl against the elections. That is just trivia; the big thing back of going back to the Little Assembly is the Soviet refusal to let the UN Commission into North Korea.

I think you can now fill out most of your information from the Pyongyang radio, and watch it as it goes along. I think it will be very interesting to see just where it goes. Mr. Mitchell, do you have anything?

MR. MITCHELL: No, sir. This news about this big heavy artillery. I just wondered if we had any for public information?

GENERAL HODGE: We have had a lot of information, that they are training on these various things, and the reports from the Pyongyang radio. Did they mention what was going by as the review was described?

COLONEL WATLINGTON: No, sir. Those newspaper photographs showed 122 millemeter Howitzer, and I would bring up the point that it is not heavy.

GENERAL HODGE: It is Howitzer -- about what we call light, we designate 155 as medium.

QUESTION: Is this Soviet equipment?

GENERAL HODGE: It is definitely.

QUESTION: Owned by the Soviet Government?

GENERAL HODGE: I don't know whether it is owned by the Soviet Government or not. The transportation was also listed to us as Soviet transportation.

QUESTION: I think this will come as news to a lot of people in the United States.

MR. JOHNSON: Not too many.

GENERAL HODGE: The new Korean flag was first described in the draft Constitution. It is a new one on me.

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QUESTION: Did that just come in this morning? I didn't see about the flag.

COLONEL WATLINTON: That is in the Constitution. The markings are Oriental, Blue and Red.

GENERAL HODGE: That ought to be somewhere in there, the description of the flag.

COLONEL WATLINGTON: I didn't spot it in the broadcast.

MR. JOHNSON: It is supposed to be worked in. You see it is a white flag, as I understand it, but instead of having the four points of the compass marked with a broken line, it has a red band across the center, horizontally. the old Ying-Yang is in that, and the hammers and sickles in the upper right-hand corner, and the Soviets up in the left-hand -- so it looks as though it follows the pattern. That is according to an eye-witness that saw it.

GENERAL HODGE: Well, these eye-witnesses are appearing now. We always have people coming in and out, refugees that have seen these things. Every time they see some new step, another gang takes a run-out from North Korea.

MR. RICH: One thing occurred to me in some of the pieces I saw written and in a few of the stories I have seen that have been sent out to me since I have been here, not particularly the stories that have been played back, but the stories written back in the States -- there has been a tendency to characterize North Korea as perhaps Leftist and way over to the Left, but there has been some absence of pinning it right down and saying categorically that it is a communist regime, it is a model along . . . . .

GENERAL HODGE: I think our people here have no hesitancy in saying that, some of the editorial writers, some of the papers scattered around -- the New York Times hasn't pulled any punches that I have seen. Some of the others are wishy-washy in making statements about what is going on. I am not trying to yell "wolf" or anything, but we are right in the middle of the real thing now. We have enough things to call a spade a spade on this thing. There isn't any question about it. My statement the other day indicates somewhat mildly my sincere belief. We don't have to call them leftists anymore. Of course a lot of people don't like me, including the boys up there -- all of which hurts my feelings not one bit. I am not in any popularity contest and never have been.

MR. MITCHELL: They didn't hurt General Clay's or General Clark's feelings in the same circumstances. The problem may arise, however, in the not too

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distant future, if people start making forays across the border.

GENERAL HODGE: Well, there are forays across the border now, as you well know. We have it constantly. So far they have not been too serious; I mean, really serious. There have been people milling around in that zone, but usually it winds up at the worst in a face-saving shooting match, which by our standards would be rather amusing, and then withdraw. North Korean troops come just far enough across the border to do this -- and take off; though occasionally they have picked up some of their former boyfriends who have strayed down south and are living down south. That may increase and become dangerous. That is another thing, if it increases, it will be another indication of what is going on, because that is the pattern in these places to keep boundary areas in a turmoil. In other words we may develop another Greek frontier here. There are more of the North Korean constabulary along the boundary. We do know that. They have been thickened up and they get involved in "rat-races" around there, many of which are confined to running up and down the boundary and taunting those on the other side, with an occasional face saving foray across the boundary. They can always say "We didn't know the boundary is here" as they usually operate at obscurely marked points. That may increase and may become serious.

MR. RICH: If an independent government is established and perhaps even recognized by the Soviet Union, is the United States Army in a position to negotiate with representatives of that government?

GENERAL HODGE: That is a question I won't answer now. As to some of these things that you want to know -- we are sort of like an engineer driving an engine in a fog. He can see just so far ahead of him, and no further. He has to run carefully until he can see what he is running into, then decide on his action. So I can't answer that question now. It is on a high level, anyway, what the attitude is going to be, and will no doubt involve the prestige and future of United Nations.

QUESTION: The announcing of the Army appears to be the most absolutely overt act they have pulled so far since the creation of the UN.

GENERAL HODGE: The most overt act, and they brag about it. There have been overt acts but not bragged about. This is open now. The Army is announced fait accompli. It is one of the patterns they have. When they get it done, they announce it. Completed. Also in your thinking you can decide whether or not their planning of uniting Korea is any more than uniting it on a one way basis.

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QUESTION: When is the next demonstration coming up; March 1st?

GENERAL HODGE: There will be disturbances March 1st. I don't know what, but that is always a day when something happens. This will be the third one I've seen here.

MR. JOHNSON: The New York Times would like to have some pictures of that.

GENERAL HODGE: We didn't have time -- we didn't have quite enough warning of the exact date to get pictures. I didn't get that letter until about noon of the day they started, and they did most of the damage early in the morning. They took the letter down and dropped it in the mailbox. There is no doubt but the guy that brought it didn't expose himself.

QUESTION: There was another order last Friday.

GENERAL HODGE: We knew about it. We knew it was in the offing. We were not surprised by it, but the actual demands and date were in their manifesto. This was published in the Communist newspapers. It is an interesting thing too that the two best known Communist newspapers reached a status of handbills, published under the guise of a newspaper, for the purpose of getting their story out. That has happened many times before, and even as routine in many areas, they don't make any pretense of selling their papers at all. Is that good press practice?

MR. JOHNSON: Usually in the States we give away knife and fork carving sets. You give it away when you are trying to get started.

GENERAL HODGE: But you like to have them pay for the paper, when you are getting subscribers.

MR. JOHNSON: It all depends. If it is "Daily Worker" you don't have to worry about it. The money comes from another source. Thank you, sir, very much.

GENERAL HODGE: You are welcome. Anything you can get out of G-2, go to it.

MR. RICH: There isn't any shuffling of troops in progress is there -- our troops here?

GENERAL HODGE: No.

CONFERENCE ADJOURNED AT 2:50.

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By NARS, Date

PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE
HEADQUARTERS XXIV CORPS
Seoul, Korea

11 February 1948

SPECIAL PRESS RELEASE

STATEMENT TO THE KOREAN PEOPLE BY LIEUT. GEN. JOHN R. HODGE

Following is a statement to the Korean people, issued yesterday (Feb. 10) by Lieut. Gen. John R. Hodge:

"This is a message to those good people of Korea who are interested in the future sovereignty and prosperity of the Korean nation.

"Most of you no doubt have heard reports and rumors of the latest Communist effort at sabotage and destruction in South Korea. All of you know that the Communists, following their instructions from the Communist capitol, have been violently opposed to the coming of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, which is here representing the free nations of the world, in order to observe a general election in Korea to elect representatives who will set up a sovereign Korean National Government to take over the affairs of the Korean people.

"The numbers of Korean Communists are small here but their voice is loud. As one of the great newspaper editors of the United States has stated: 'One Communist anywhere makes more loud noise than a pig caught in a trap.' Since the arrival of the UN Commission the South Korean Communists have squealed loudly. Assisted by their ideological brother stooges and their masters in North Korea, they have dreamed up scores of false reasons for preventing the good people of all Korea from going to the polls in a free election to select their own representatives to set up a National Korean Government. Because the UN Commission to Korea was not familiar with the Korean Communist voice, the Communist elements felt sure their loud squeals would confuse the Commission.

"The strict and totalitarian regime in North Korea is extremely fearful of any manner of free will expression of the Korean people; so they have said the UN Commission cannot come to North Korea to observe elections that could and would operate to unite the Korean nation in true independence. With their loud squeals, the South Korean Communists have hoped to cause the UN Commission to hesitate in its mission and to withdraw from Korea. They have encouraged the Communist following to clamor against the UN Commission, and they elected to renew their destructive and criminally subversive activity in South Korea, aided and abetted, of course, by other non-nationalist stooges from north of the 38th parallel. They have felt sure that their mouth-pieces who have consulted with or written to the UN sub-committees would confuse the issue and have had carefully drawn plans ready for several days in the event that the UN Commission appeared to be confused by their loud squeals. When they heard that the UN Commission was considering its report back to the United Nations Little Assembly for necessary instructions to proceed they launched their physical attach, hoping thereby that they might force this agency of democracy to recommend that it leave Korea, in the belief that the Koreans either do not want or are not ready for an election.

"The Communists named their demonstration a 'general strike'. They wrote me a letter filled with political demands including the demand that the UN Commission cease work and leave Korea, that there be no election that would give the Korean people their own National Government and their independence; that the government of South Korea be turned over to the Communist Peoples Committee as in North Korea, that we release all 'political prisoners' which means all of the savage murderers, saboteurs and murderers who have disturbed Korean peace in the past; that rice collections which feed the Korean people in the cities be stopped, that all troops withdraw immediately before any government is established to control the country, etc., etc. They demanded that I answer in the press and on the radio. This statement is my answer, which I hope all Korean people learn about. After almost two and one half years of listening to their 'Party Line', I am tired of hearing their vicious lies and propaganda.

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"In their letter to me they harked back to their attempt to take over the government by revolution in October 1946, when they killed many patriotic Korean policemen and government officials in the bloodiest riots known to present day Korea. They harked back to March 1947 when they again tried to take over government in South Korea by force. In their letter they told me this present demonstration would be peaceful and stated that since it was peaceful, I would be responsible for any injuries. Such talk is sadly amusing to one who knows their methods of operation.

"Here is how they conducted their "peaceful" demonstration. They attacked isolated police boxes and killed several patriotic Korean policemen who serve their nation as guardians of the public peace. They killed several peaceful Korean citizens, some of them in their own homes. They sabotaged badly needed railway locomotives to prevent railways from operating to carry peaceful Korean citizens on New Years trips and in their efforts to prevent movement of food, fuel and supplies needed to maintain Korean living. They tore up railways at four points so that trains could not pass. They wrecked a railway passenger train loaded with peace loving Korean citizens, endangering their lives. They cut railway telephone, telegraph and train operation signal lines endangering railway trains loaded with people and supplies. They damaged electric generators and transformers to prevent flow of electric power so greatly needed for the livelihood of Korea. I ask you and let you answer: are these 'peaceful' methods of demonstrations? My own belief is that they are not, that they are Communist methods of destruction of your national wealth, carried out by Korean blooded enemies of the Korean people at the direction of their Communist masters.

"The perpetrators of these deeds, including murder and destruction, when they are apprehended and sentenced will join the ranks of the Communist bemoaned 'political prisoners' who are wept over in every Communist handbill, poster, publication and radio speech.

"I am happy to announce that almost no good Koreans were misled into joining this unlawful and nationally destructive effort of the Communists. In so far as I can find out no Koreans voluntarily joined in the strikes the Communists wanted to make effective, although a few hundred Koreans in small plants were intimidated and frightened against their will into leaving their work for a while. The damage done in this effort to destroy South Korean democracy and to hurt the economy of your country was accomplished by a few hundred stooges who are enemies of democracy in Korea, who are without a doubt paid with money made available to them through the conversion and seizing of the old Korean currency north of the 38th parallel, last December. They are enemies of Korean independence who strive in all out efforts to confuse the Korean people, to make their difficulties greater and to make their lot harder. They are willing wantonly to destroy your wealth and your capital goods such as railways and railway rolling stock, in efforts to make your people unhappy and make your life harder. They hope thereby to confuse and bewilder the Korean people into surrendering to the Communist desire for a totalitarian rule of the many by the few. They attempt to destroy liberty that is and can be yours, taking full advantage of the liberty granted to a liberated people to accomplish their nefarious aims. They and their followers and their fellow travellers do not want law and order and industrial progress to go on. They want to bring all Koreans to abject poverty, want and starvation, so that they may gain control and take over government. You do not wish that; neither do your American friends and the friendly nations of the world wish it.

"I caution all patriotic Koreans to be watchful of the low tricks, propaganda and lies of Communists, regardless of their blood or nationality. How can you identify them? Their creed is to spread discontent and promote violence and subversive acts against law and order. Their method is to poison the mind and mislead the innocent. Also, I might add as an additional item for thought; many of those arrested in acts of violence are persons not known in the locality where they were operating. If you want factual information about Communist government and its results in actual operation, consult with some of the hundreds of thousands of Koreans among you who fled from North Korea and Manchuria to get away from the 'great and glorious benefits' of Communist rule and its rigid control and regimentation.

"With my great love for the Korean people, it is my sincere hope and prayer that Koreans may learn to identify Communist propaganda and agitation in their midst in order that innocent people may not be misled."

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By NARS, Date

SOUTH KOREAN INTERIM GOVERNMENT
Department of Public Information
Seoul, Korea

SPECIAL PRESS RELEASE 9 February 1948

Lt. Gen. John R. Hodge, Commanding General, USAFIK, has taken measures to insure that political leaders invited to consultation with the United Nations Commission will be free to attend such meetings without interference and without being subject to retaliation by political opponents.

The text of General Hodge's statement follows:

"The United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea is anxious to consult with Koreans of all political beliefs and from time to time will issue invitations to selected individuals to appear before sub-committees of the Commission.

"As stated to the Commission in my letter of 5 February 1948, I am in full accord with its efforts to get a complete picture of the political situation. I have directed all agencies of the South Korean Interim Government and of my command to make every effort to insure that those individuals who are invited by the United Nations Commission and accept invitations to appear before that body be given every assistance in attending and will not be interfered with or be subject to retaliation by political opponents."

END

南朝鮮過渡政府公報部 特別發表 1948年2月9日

南朝鮮在美軍司令官は、哈、ハージ中將をして委員団との協議に招請を受けた
る人民の如何なる干渉なりや反対党の政治路線の如何なる報復を受けざる
の自由を、この会合に出席なし得るよう英対策を講究すべきを命じハージ中
將發表の全文を如左なり

"聯合朝鮮臨時委員団は各党の政見を聴取
各人との協議を希望なり時々選抜された個人に委員団各々特委員会に
出席の上なる招請状を発する筈である 1948年2月5日付委員団に出せ
る書翰中に於て聲明せる如く、各の本官は政策の完全な全貌を把握するため
委員団の全面的に一致しおる 本官は朝鮮過渡政府各機関及軍下各
部隊に、委員団の招請を受け委員会に出席せんとする招請状
者に対し、その委員会に出席し又は委員会より帰るに当り、如何なる報復
をも受けざる政治路線に如何なる干渉なりや極力努力するよう命じ
置けり

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NND 760090
By NARS, Date

07 February 1948

TO: Lt. General John R. HODGE
Commanding General,
UNITED STATES Army Forces in South KOREA

FROM: YOO Hyawng Sik
Representative, SOUTH KOREA GENERAL STRIKE COMMITTEE
Committee Against the UNITED NATION ON KOREA Commission

We have the honor to submit to you the reasons and requests of the laborers' general strike which begins from today, under the name of the SOUTH KOREA GENERAL STRIKE COMMITTEE, representing the Korean laboring classes.

General: Please remember what were the laborers' requests in the general strikes held on 24 September 1946 and 22 March 1947. The requests made in these strikes were not granted, nor were the requests which were submitted in numerous petitions and protests. Furthermore, the whole situation has gone from bad to worse. The factories were shut down, the number of unemployed has increased, and the prices of commodities have risen to several hundred times what they were. On the other hand, the laboring hours have been lengthened, and the actual salary was decreased to one-fourth of the salary under the Japanese occupation. Furthermore, all laboring people are trembling in hunger and fear.

All members of the labor unions were expelled from their working-places, arrested, tortured, detained, fined or imprisoned, and also numerous leaders of the labor unions were imprisoned after barbarous torture under the unreasonable pretences. Furthermore, the offices of the COUNCIL OF ALL KOREAN LABOR UNIONS (CHUN PYUNG) and various other labor unions under it were shut down.

Such a condition is the result of the undemocratic policies of the American Military Government under your command.

It is the UNITED NATIONS' decision on KOREA, which was decided by the one-sided assertion of the US, and the business of the UN Commission on KOREA to leave the above situations as they are eternally, to make the Korean people slaves, and to colonize KOREA by disunifying the land of KOREA. Therefore, we protest all undemocratic and imperialistic policies of the American Military Government in KOREA; at the same time, in order to demand basic changes of such policies, we are going on a general strike for three days from 07 February 1948.

However, our strike will be carried out in peace. Therefore, we assert that you will be responsible for all results which may be brought about by the suppression of this strike.

Our important requests are as follows:

1. To let the UN Commission on KOREA stop all its business and withdraw from KOREA immediately.

2. Both the US and Russian armies should withdraw simultaneously and immediately, and let the Korean people have the freedom to solve the problem of the establishment of the Korean government by themselves, without any interference from foreign nations.

3. To distribute five hop of rice to each laborer and three hop of rice to each member of the family of the laborer.

4. To increase salaries to three times the present salaries.

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5. To establish the economic basis of a democratic independent nation and to solve the problem of the people's livelihood through the immediate enforcement of the draft of the labor law which was submitted by the COUNCIL OF ALL KOREAN LABOR UNIONS, the land reformation which is based upon the principle of confiscation without payment and distribution without payment, the nationalization of important industries, and other democratic reforms.

6. To purge the pro-Japanese and national traitors, to release immediately all imprisoned democratic leaders and patriots, and to guarantee the freedom of speech, assembly and society.

7. To transfer the political power to the people; that is to say, to the PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE as in North KOREA.

8. To help the movement of the establishment of the Korean Democratic PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC.

We hope that the answer concerning the above requests will be announced to the people through the radio and all daily newspapers by 10 February.

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By NARS, Date

SOUTH KOREAN INTERIM GOVERNMENT
南朝鮮過渡政府
Seoul, Korea

Office of the Military Governor
軍政長官室

27 January 1948
一九四八年一月二十七日

SUBJECT: Freedom of Speech, Press and Assembly
言論出版及集会의自由에関한件.

TO : The Provincial Governors and the Mayor of the City of Seoul.
各道知事及서울市長 貴下

1. You are reminded that it has always been the policy of this
1. 言論出版及集会自由의 民主主義的权利

Government that the democratic rights of freedom of speech, press and
를 認定, 尊敬且保障함은, 언제나 本政府의政策이

assembly be recognized, respected and safeguarded. It is especially
었음을 貴下는 銘念하심을 敎要하나이다. 総選挙를

important that these rights be protected during the period of prepara-
準備하는 時期中에는, 此等权利를 保護함이

tion for a general election.
特히 重要한것입니다.

2. The Director of the Department of Police has issued special
2. 警務局長은 各署에게 特別指令을 発

instructions to all Police Chiefs, reminding them of the government's
하야 民主主義的権利의 保障에関한 政府

policy with respect to observance of democratic rights. These in-
의 政策을 記憶케 하였읍니다. 同指令

structions provide for the granting of applications for all public
等에 依하면, 実際로 暴動又는 騒擾를 煽動치

meetings and for non-interference with the distribution of newspaper
않는限, 一切公衆集会의 申請을 許可한다. 新聞記事, 배라

articles, handbills and posters, unless they actually incite to riot
及포스타의分配를 妨害함을 않음을 規定하였

or sedition. If arrests appear necessary at any time, and no evidence
읍니다. 拘引又는逮捕가 必要한 境遇에는 언제나

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MGOCA 008, dtd 27 Jan 48, subj: "Freedom of Speech, Press and Assembly."

of a criminal act is forthcoming, the arrested persons are to be released
犯罪의 證據가 發見 되지 않으면, 拘引又는 逮捕된 者는, 即時
immediately. The instructions further remind the members of the National
放免 釋放 하여야 할 것입니다. 同指令의 指摘한 바에 依하면 国立
Police that they have no right to engage in political activities, except
警察員은 選挙에 投票하는 以外에는, 政治的 行動에 従事할
as a voter in an election.
아무 權利도 없음을 記憶케 하였습니다.

3. You will insure that these principles are carried into effect.
3. 貴下는 以上 諸原則의 実踐을 保障하심을 要望 합니다.

APPROVED:
右와 같이 認함.

WILLIAM F DEAN
윌리암 에프 딘
Major General, United States Army
美国陸軍大将
Military Governor in Korea
朝鮮軍政長官

RECOMMENDED:
右와 같이 認함.

AHN CHAI HONG
Civil Administrator
民政長官

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FROM READERS DIGEST

HOW THE UNITED NATIONS CAN BE MADE TO WORK

By James Burnham

Author of "The Struggle for the World," "The Managerial Revolution" and "The Machiavellians"

It is a hard but unpleasant fact that the United Nations is sick--so sick that its anxious friends are beginning to wonder whether the cradle of this infant organization may not also be its deathbed. According to its Charter, the United Nations was formed for three principal purposes: to maintain international peace and security; to protect and expand human freedom; to promote human welfare. Judged by these goals, it has a record of nearly complete failure.

It will be dangerous to sugar-coat this truth. We would only lull ourselves into a false security. Whether or not there will be a new war, with the possible destruction of civilization itself, depends upon what we are able to do now, and within the next two or three years.

The situation today with respect to peace, rights and human welfare is incomparably worse than it was two years ago, when the United Nations began operations. Wars, revolutions, massacres have been going on in China, Indonesia, Latin America, India, Pakistan, Greece, Indo-China, Manchuria. In the countries of Eastern Europe tightly organized Communist minorities, backed by Soviet armies of occupation, have been destroying democratic majorities, and have been killing or imprisoning all who speak against them. In France and Italy, armed Communists prepare for civil war. Within the Soviet Union, millions of human beings have been herded into slave-labor camps; and in many parts of Europe hundreds of thousands of "displaced persons" are encircled by barbed wire. Throughout Europe and Asia there is hunger, homelessness, unemployment. The energies of the best scientists are concentrated on developing horrible new methods of warfare.

About some of these problems the United Nations has talked and wrangled. But it has done next to nothing. About many of them it has not even talked. And in some cases it has done worse than nothing. The inflammatory speeches of Vishinsky and his Communist colleagues tend to arouse, not to quiet, war spirit. The frustrating wrangles of the United Nations block the solution of problems that might be solved easily enough by traditional diplomatic negotiation. If you want to stop all plans for selecting an international governor for Trieste, or for merely exchanging scientific information, or if you want to cover up your plot against an independent government, what better way than by drowning the question in a sea of procedural motions and demagogic oratory about "imperialism" and "war-mongering"? Live issues, that might have been settled in the ordinary course of political negotiation, enter the doors of the United Nations to have their blood drawn and to be laid away on slabs.

What has gone wrong? Why has the United Nations done so badly?

One cause, that is becoming widely recognized, is the faulty structure of the Charter. The powers of the United Nations are exercised by two principal bodies. Decisions about actions to safeguard peace and security are to be made by the Security Council. The General Assembly is supposed to handle problems of human rights and welfare; and may also discuss and make recommendations concerning peace and security.

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The five leading world powers are permanent members of the Security Council; the other six representatives are elected from time to time by the Assembly from among the smaller nations. A negative vote by a single one of the five permanent members of the Security Council--China, France, the Soviet Union, Great Britain and the United States--is enough to veto action even though the other ten of the 11 Council members vote in favor of it. The veto power has thus been a monkey wrench in the machinery.

Up through last October's General Assembly meeting, the veto had been used 24 times to block action favored by a majority, usually a very large majority, of the Security Council. And this figure does not indicate how often the mere threat of a veto prevented motions from being introduced.

If the United Nations is to overcome its present nearly total frustration, the absolute veto now exercised by the five chief powers must be modified. In the history of our own country, we had to scrap our first charter (the Articles of Confederation), and agree on an entirely new one (the Constitution), which we have since amended 21 times in order to adjust it to new conditions.

It would be neither necessary nor just, however, to eliminate altogether the privileges of the big powers. With their higher development, large populations and preponderant resources, they must take the primary responsibility and therefore should receive special rights.

The big powers could still be protected by being assigned permanent seats on the Security Council and on the principal commissions. What is needed is merely to take away the right of absolute veto. This could be done by either one of two simple changes.

Decisions of the Security Council could be declared to require the votes of seven of the 11 members, including the votes of a majority of the five big powers. Then no single power could veto, but the big powers would be protected against a formal majority made up only of small nations.

Or, still simpler, the veto might be retained on decisions to undertake actual sanctions against some nation or group of nations--that is, to use military force of institute an obligatory economic boycott. The justification for the veto in such cases is that, if a big power didn't agree with the sanctions, it would refuse to go along in any case, unless and until the United Nations was strong enough to compel the big power to get into line. But the veto would be eliminated on all other questions: proposals for investigations, inquiries, arbitration recommendations, the peaceful settlement of disputes--to which no nation believing in international cooperation could rightly object.

With either of these two simple changes, all of the first 24 votoes would have been ruled out.

If such an enormous improvement could be made by so simple and reasonable a change, why, then, isn't the Charter amended along these lines? The answer to this question is plain and revealing.

The Soviet Union has announced in advance that it will never agree to any limitation of the veto power. This means that improvements in the Charter can never be made unless the other nations are prepared to risk the withdrawal of the Soviet Union.

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Twenty-three of the 24 vetoes in the Security Council have been exercised by the Soviet Union (with France joining in one of them). The United States, Great Britain, France and China could evidently have functioned well enough with one another, even with the present veto provision in the Charter.

This leads us to recognize that by far the greatest threat to world peace is the existence, within every nation, of the world-wide Communist Fifth Column. It is superficial to talk about "the Greek problem" and "the Turkish problem" and the Iranian or Chinese or French problem as if these were separate and independent questions. In every case the Communist Fifth Column is either directly causing the local threat to security and peace or is exploiting local difficulties in such a way as to prevent conciliation and adjustment. It is the Communist parties and armies and secret police that have been reducing the nations of Eastern Europe to totalitarian puppets, and are today preparing for civil war in France and Italy.

The Assembly, under the Charter, has the right and the duty to get the full truth about this Fifth Column, to make it known, and to say what ought to be done. But the Soviet delegates, helped by the Communist puppet delegates from Poland, the Ukraine, Byelo-Russian, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia, have succeeded in blocking any action or agreement. Though without the legal right of veto in the Assembly, they veto in practice by oratory and parliamentary tricks. When these fail, they threaten--and carry out--boycotts of committees, staged withdrawals and refusals to accept decisions.

The United Nations cannot function so long as it allows itself to be thus blackmailed by a small minority. The United Nations can be made to work only if the United States, together with the other non-Communist nations, is prepared to bring the real problems into the open; to use every possibility of action under the present Charter, in spite of opposition; and to limit the veto even at the risk of withdrawal (or expulsion) of the Soviet Union and its satellite nations.

But is Soviet withdrawal really something to be afraid of? Might not such a move actually strengthen the United Nations, and aid the cause of peace?

To answer these questions we must understand exactly why the Soviet Union joined the United Nations in the first place, and just what it is trying to accomplish by its tactics within the organization.

The Communists are guided by a clear policy that was laid down a long time ago, and has been reaffirmed constantly since. The history of the past two years proves that this policy has not changed in the least detail.

The United Nations is an example of what Communists call a "bourgeois parliament." As such, it is "imperialist" and an agency of "the class enemy." The Orthodox Communist position, incorporated in the Party textbooks by which Communists are taught their trade, states that Communists must join such parliaments in order to gain the best vantage point from which to destroy them.

A resolution of the second Congress of the International declares: "The Communist Party enters (a parliament) not to participate organically in its activities, but to undermine the parliament from within . . . to rally the masses."

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After we read this, we should no longer be surprised at Vishinsky's wild speeches, Gromyko's denunciations and boycotts, or the Soviet vetoes. Vishinsky is "rallying the masses"; Gromyko's boycotts and vetoes "undermine the parliament (the United Nations) from within."

The resolution goes on with its instructions to Communist representatives: "Every Communist representative in a parliament is required to realize that he is not a 'legislator' searching for agreement with other legislators, but an agitator of the Party sent to the camp of the enemy in order to carry out the decisions of the Party." He is not to make legal motions "with the aim of getting them adopted by the bourgeois majority" but only "for propaganda, agitation and organization."

This rule explains what to many is the puzzling fact that the Soviet and other Communist delegates at the United Nations are constantly making motions which they know in advance will be overwhelmingly defeated in the voting. Their toughness is not that of "shrewd bargainers" trying to get for their side the best possible agreement. Their objective is to make impossible any agreement whatsoever.

"<u>There can be no question</u>," states the resolution, "<u>of the utilization of bourgeois governmental institutions except for the purpose of their destruction</u>." (The italics are in the original.)

And after the destruction, what comes next in the Communist plan? The resolution of the International gives the answer:

"The present historical duty of the working class (i.e., the world-wide Communist Party) is to snatch the parliamentary mechanisms from the ruling classes, to smash them, destroy them, and substitute for them new organs of proletarian powers."

Thus the present United Nations is to be destroyed, and in its place is to be substituted the only "United Nations" that the Communists are willing to accept: the "World Federation of Socialist Soviet Republics," a totalitarian Communist empire.

This explanation of Communist policy is not the "slander" of "warmongers" (as Vishinsky and Gromyko call the words of those who tell the truth about Communism), but the official explanation by the Communists themselves, authoritative, and binding on Communists everywhere and at all times.

Shall we, in the light of this, continue to be afraid that Soviet withdrawal would "weaken" the United Nations? Is it not obvious that it is the presence, not the absence, of Communist representatives that paralyzes the United Nations?

There is in some quarters a still deeper fear--the fear that an open split with the Communists would contain the threat of a new world war. But, the split in the world exists already. Bringing it into the open would make it not more but less dangerous, since we could then see more plainly where we stand, and take the actions that are necessary to heal the split.

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The threat of a new war, unfortunately, exists already. The United Nations is today powerless to act against that threat. But if the United Nations began to function it would become at once the most powerful instrument to stop the present drift toward war. Even if the Communist governments withdrew, the United Nations would still represent the overwhelming bulk of mankind. It would be strong enough to compel a halt in plans for aggression. At the same time it would draw toward itself the people of the minority of nations outside its ranks.

The doors of the United Nations would not be closed (as they are closed today by Soviet vetoes) to new applications for membership. All must be admitted who will cooperate loyally in the organization's tasks. The people of Russia and Yugoslavia and Hungary and Poland and Rumania and Finland and Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia want peace and freedom as ardently as the people of other lands. If their present governments refuse to join in the common work toward these supreme goals, then these governments prove themselves to be not representative of their peoples' wills, but tyrants who have enslaved their subjects.

It must be made known to the men and women throughout the present Communist empire that their rightful place in the United Nations is reserved for them, that they will always be eagerly welcomed. If there has to be a detour from the path, the destination remains fixed: a world not divided by one; a United Nations transformed into a sure guardian of peace, a free parliament of mankind.

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THE SCHEME OF ELECTION

Time Schedule of Principal Steps in the Election of Members of the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly Under Public Act No. 5, dated 3 September 1947.

1. E-Day minus 80 (at least) - Chief Executive organizes "Central Election Committee" and subordinate committees.
2. E-Day minus 80 - Chief Executive announces date of election.
3. E-Day minus 60 (or more) - Eligibility of voters by residence.
4. E-Day minus 60 -Electoral district election committees announce date, place and numbers of Assembly members to be elected.
5. E-Day minus 50/60 - Registration of voters.
6. E-Day minus 40 - Beginning of public display of register.
7. E-Day minus 25/60 - Registration of candidates (Election Committees publish candidates' registration within 3 days).
8. E-Day minus 10 - Poll registers become final.
9. E-Day minus 10 - Final expiration period for registration (period of grace permitted in case of withdrawl, death or insufficiency in numbers of candidates).
10. E-Day plus 6 hrs. after close of polls - (other arrangements provided in case of islands or where rapid communication impossible) Election Committees deliver ballot boxes and records to electoral district election committees.
11. E-Day plus ? - Dates of postponed elections shall be announced 5 days before such elections.
12. E-Day plus ? - Where number of elected candidates is less than Assembly seats or where elections declared void, second election shall be publicly announced at least 20 days before such election is held.

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United Nations *Nations Unies*

GENERAL ASSEMBLY **ASSEMBLEE GENERALE**

UNRESTRICTED
Assembly resolutions
adopted on
14 November 1947
ENGLISH AND FRENCH

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED ON REPORTS OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE[1]

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTEES SUR RAPPORTS DE LA PREMIERE COMMISSION[1]

Resolutions adopted by the General Assembly at its hundred and twelfth plenary meeting, held on 14 November 1947.

Résolutions adoptées par l'Assemblée générale au cours de sa cent-douzième séance plénière, tenue le 14 novembre 1947.

The problem of the independence of Korea

I

Inasmuch as the Korean question which is before the General Assembly is primarily a matter for the Korean people itself and concerns its freedom and independence, and

Recognizing that this question cannot be correctly and fairly resolved without the participation of representatives of the indigenous population;

The General Assembly

1. *Resolves* that elected representatives of the Korean people be invited to take part in the consideration of the question;

2. *Further resolves* that in order to facilitate and expedite such participation and to observe that the Korean representatives are in fact duly elected by the Korean people and not mere appointees by military authorities in Korea, there be forthwith established a United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, to be present in Korea, with right to travel, observe and consult throughout Korea.

II

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the urgent and rightful claims to independence of the people of Korea;

Believing that the national independence of Korea should be re-established and all occupying forces then withdrawn at the earliest practicable date;

Recalling its previous conclusion that the freedom and independence of the Korean people cannot be correctly or fairly resolved without the participation of representatives of the Korean people, and its decision to establish a United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea (hereinafter called the "Commission") for the purpose of facilitating and expediting such participation by elected representatives of the Korean people:

[1] These resolutions will be finally numbered and assembled as part of the *Official Records of the second session of the General Assembly.*

Question de l'indépendance de la Corée

I

Etant donné que la question coréenne qui est à l'examen de l'Assemblée générale intéresse avant tout le peuple coréen lui-même, qu'elle touche à sa liberté et à son indépendance, et

Reconnaissant que cette question ne peut être résolue d'une façon correcte et équitable sans la participation de représentants du peuple coréen;

L'Assemblée générale

1. *Décide* que des représentants élus du peuple coréen doivent être invités à participer à l'examen de la question coréenne;

2. *Décide* d'autre part qu'afin de faciliter et de hâter cette participation et afin d'observer que les représentants coréens seront en fait et dûment élus par le peuple coréen et non pas simplement nommés par les autorités militaires de Corée, il soit créé sans délai une Commission temporaire des Nations Unies pour la Corée, qui exercera ses fonctions en Corée et qui aura le droit de se déplacer, d'observer et de procéder à des consultations dans toute la Corée.

II

L'Assemblée générale,

Reconnaissant les aspirations urgentes et justifiées du peuple coréen à l'indépendance;

Convaincue que l'indépendance nationale de la Corée doit être rétablie et que, par la suite, toutes les forces d'occupation doivent être au plus tôt retirées de son territoire;

Rappelant sa précédente conclusion, selon laquelle la question de la liberté et de l'indépendance du peuple coréen ne peut être résolue d'une façon correcte et équitable sans la participation de représentants du peuple coréen, et sa décision de créer une commission temporaire des Nations Unies pour la Corée (ci-après nommée "la Commission") afin de faciliter et de hâter cette participation des représentants élus du peuple coréen:

[1] Ces résolutions recevront ultérieurement un numéro et seront réunies en un volume qui fera partie des *Documents officiels de la deuxième session de l'Assemblée générale.*

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1. *Decides* that the Commission shall consist of representatives of Australia, Canada, China, El Salvador, France, India, Philippines, Syria, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic;

2. *Recommends* that the elections be held not later than 31 March 1948 on the basis of adult suffrage and by secret ballot to choose representatives with whom the Commission may consult regarding the prompt attainment of the freedom and independence of the Korean people and which representatives, constituting a National Assembly, may establish a National Government of Korea. The number of representatives from each voting area or zone should be proportionate to the population, and the elections should be under the observation of the Commission;

3. *Further recommends* that as soon as possible after the elections, the National Assembly should convene and form a National Government and notify the Commission of its formation;

4. *Further recommends* that immediately upon the establishment of a National Government, that Government should, in consultation with the Commission: (*a*) constitute its own national security forces and dissolve all military or semi-military formations not included therein; (*b*) take over the functions of government from the military commands and civilian authorities of north and south Korea, and (*c*) arrange with the occupying Powers for the complete withdrawal from Korea of their armed forces as early as practicable and if possible within ninety days;

5. *Resolves* that the Commission shall facilitate and expedite the fulfilment of the foregoing programme for the attainment of the national independence of Korea and withdrawal of occupying forces, taking into account its observations and consultations in Korea. The Commission shall report, with its conclusions, to the General Assembly and may consult with the Interim Committee (if one be established) with respect to the application of this resolution in the light of developments;

6. *Calls upon* the Member States concerned to afford every assistance and facility to the Commission in the fulfilment of its responsibilities;

7. *Calls upon* all Members of the United Nations to refrain from interfering in the affairs of the Korean people during the interim period preparatory to the establishment of Korean independence, except in pursuance of the decisions of the General Assembly; and thereafter, to refrain completely from any and all acts derogatory to the independence and sovereignty of Korea.

Hundred and twelfth plenary meeting,
14 November 1947.

1. *Décide* que la Commission sera composée des représentants des Etats suivants: l'Australie, le Canada, La Chine, le Salvador, la France, l'Inde, la République des Philippines, la Syrie; la République socialiste soviétique d'Ukraine;

2. *Recommande* qu'il soit procédé, au plus tard le 31 mars 1948, à des élections au scrutin secret auxquelles participeraient les adultes, afin de choisir des représentants avec lesquels la Commission pourra se consulter en vue de la réalisation à bref délai par le peuple coréen de la liberté et de l'indépendance; ces représentants, se réunissant en assemblée nationale, pourront constituer un Gouvernement national coréen. Le nombre des représentants de chaque circonscription ou zone électorale doit être proportionnel à la population, et les élections doivent se dérouler sous la surveillance de la Commission;

3. *Recommande* en outre que l'assemblée nationale se réunisse aussitôt que possible après les élections, constitue un Gouvernement national et informe la Commission de la formation de ce gouvernement;

4. *Recommande* en outre qu'aussitôt après la création d'un Gouvernement national, celui-ci, en consultation avec la Commission, *a*) constitue ses propres forces nationales de sécurité et dissolve toutes les formations militaires ou para-militaires qui n'en feront pas partie; *b*) se charge de toutes fonctions gouvernementales assumées par les autorités militaires et civiles de la Corée du nord et de la Corée du sud; *c*) prenne des dispositions avec les Puissances occupantes en vue du retrait total et dans le plus bref délai possible et, si possible dans les quatre-vingt-dix jours, de leurs forces armées stationnées en Corée;

5. *Décide* que la Commission facilitera et hâtera l'accomplissement du programme ci-dessus, qui vise à l'indépendance nationale de la Corée et au retrait des forces d'occupation, en tenant compte des observations qu'elle aura faites et des consultations auxquelles elle aura procédé en Corée. La Commission fera rapport et présentera ses conclusions à l'Assemblée générale; elle pourra consulter la Commission intérimaire (au cas où celle-ci serait créée) quant à la façon d'appliquer la présente résolution, à la lumière des événements;

6. *Invite* les Etats Membres intéressés à prêter toute assistance et tout concours à la Commission dans l'accomplissement de sa tâche;

7. *Invite* tous les Membres des Nations Unies à s'abstenir, sauf s'ils agissent en application des décisions de l'Assemblée générale, d'intervenir dans les affaires du peuple coréen au cours de la période intermédiaire qui précédera la proclamation de l'indépendance de la Corée, et à s'abstenir entièrement par la suite de tout acte portant atteinte à l'indépendance et à la souveraineté de la Corée.

Cent-douzième séance plénière,
le 14 novembre 1947.

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By NARS, Date

SECRET

Duk Soo Palace,
Seoul, Korea.

2 December 1947.

1. The Political - Economic Committee met at 0900. Present were:

General Brown
Dr. Bunce
Mr. Loren

General Weckerling
Dean Pergler
Dr. Johnson
Col. Watlington
Lt. Col. Bishop
Mr. Frisbee
Lt. Althaus
Lt. Bertsch (1105-1115)

2. The Committee:

a. Prepared a directive prescribing conditions under which vested property should be occupied by United States Army forces and by elements of SKIG.

b. Determined that the Commanding General, USAFIK, and the Military Governor should be informed of conditions presently existing in the Office of Property Custody, and that it should be recommended to General Hodge that he bring to the attention of the Commanding General, FEC, the extreme importance of having the affairs of the Office of Property Custody brought into such shape that the Property Custodian will be able to provide records dealing with reparations for consideration at the time that the Japanese peace treaty is discussed. The Committee directed that a study on the conditions in the Office of the Property Custodian be prepared for submission to the Commanding General, USAFIK, after it had been reviewed by the Military Governor.

c. Considered initiating action for early preparation of a plan for the implementation of para. 4 (b) of the United Nations General Assembly Resolution, as recommended by General Weckerling. The Committee decided to postpone action until it can be learned from the UN Commission with what agencies it desires to work.

3. Lt. Bertsch submitted an oral report on the current political situation.

4. The meeting adjourned at 1130.

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Duk Soo Palace,
Seoul, Korea.

28 November 1947.

1. The Political - Economic Committee met at 1330. Present were:

General Brown	General Weckerling
Dr. Bunce	Dr. Johnson
Mr. Loren	Colonel Watlington
	Lt. Colonel Bishop
	Major Connelly
	Mr. Frisbie
	Lt. Althaus
	Lt. Bertsch (until 1340)

2. Lt. Bertsch submitted an oral report on the current political situation.

3. The Committee:

a. Discussed the preparation of a directive prescribing conditions under which vested property should be occupied by United States army forces and by elements of SKIG.

b. Determined that:

(1) All private property, title to which was acquired by the United States on or prior to 9 August 1945 and which has been permitted to be occupied by the Office of Property Custodian except that occupied by elements of the United States army forces or by the South Korean Interim Government, is being paid for at a reasonable rental value. The number of pieces of such property occupied by elements of United States army forces is relatively small and will probably not exceed 200. (The number of pieces of such property presently occupied by the South Korean Interim Government is to be reported later by Lt. Col. Bishop.)

(2) The large number of applications for non-governmental vested property which General Helmick states in his letter of 6 November 1947 are pending are applications for houses now rented by the Office of Property Custodian to Korean citizens which various agencies of government desire to take for rental to governmental employees. The problem involved in this matter is not one of accounting nor of fair rental value, but is in fact a desire on the part of the South Korean Interim Government to give to governmental employees the privilege of low-price rental as a subsidy in addition

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to their pay in order to increase the attractiveness of government employ. While this in theory is sound, the problem of evacuation of present tenants and their replacement by government employees is one which presents political as well as other difficulties and is probably not practicable.

c. Adopted the following as a tentative statement of policy:

(1) Title to all former Japanese-owned property of all descriptions vested in Office of Property Custodian. Decision as to whether or not property held by the Office of Property Custodian shall be made available to agencies of South Korean Interim Government or to United States Army rests with the Military Government.

(2) It is recommended that the Office of Property Custodian charge a fair rental value for any vested property other than public property leased to any agency of the South Korean Interim Government.

d. Directed Dr. Bunce, Dr. Johnson and Mr. Loren to put the tentative statement into final form and submit it at the next Committee meeting, 1330, 2 December.

4. The meeting adjourned at 1545.

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Duk Soo Palace,
Seoul, Korea.

19 November 1947.

1. The Political - Economic Committee met at 1000. Present were:

General Brown	General Weckerling
Mr. Jacobs	Dr. Johnson
Dr. Bunce	Colonel Shaw
General Helmick	Colonel Watlington
Mr. Smith	Lt. Althaus.

2. The Committee considered the drafts submitted for the radio report to be made on the plan for withdrawal, and:

a. Approved the draft of the political section.
b. Requested Dr. Bunce and Dr. Johnson to re-draft the economic section.
c. Requested Colonel Shaw to prepare a paragraph on military supplies as an addition to the military section drafted by Colonel Tychsen.
d. Directed General Weckerling, by 0900, 21 November, to consolidate the sections and add a paragraph to the effect that information on the training of a South Korean army is being submitted in a separate communication.

3. It was further decided that General Brown, accompanied by Mr. Jacobs, Dr. Bunce and General Helmick, is to present the completed draft to General Hodge the morning of 21 November.

4. The meeting adjourned at 1145.

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By NARS, Date

SECRET

For record

Duk Soo Palace
Seoul, Korea
18 November 1947

The Political-Economic Committee met at 1030. The following business was considered:

1. Discussion of plan of withdrawal.

2. A tentative radio copy of political section was submitted by General Brown, economic section by Dr. Bunce and a military section by Col. Tychsen. Decision was reached to request the Political Advisor assisted by General Weckerling of the Joint Commission to redraft and resubmit a political section. Dr. Bunce assisted by Dr. Johnson, National Economic Board to redraft and resubmit the economic section. Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, to redraft and resubmit the military section.

The Committee adjourned to meet at 1000, 19 November.

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Duk Soo Palace
Seoul, Korea

The Committee appointed by letter HQ, USAFIK, 11 November 1947, subject: "Organization of Political-Economic Committee" met at 1400, 14 November 1947.

1. The Committee decided

a. To utilize the existing agencies as listed in par 5a subject letter to perform required studies and reports and to obtain data required by the Committee in order that it might properly consider the questions referred to the Committee and coordinate the required action and prepare recommendations to the Commanding General.

b. To request the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, to brief the Committee on political developments at each meeting of the Committee provided that one such briefing would be required normally each week.

c. To utilize the staff of the American Delegation of the Joint Commission to perform administrative functions for the Committee and to act as office of record.

d. To authorize chairman to request the Chief of Staff, XXIV Corps, to route any papers referred to the Committee for consideration to the appropriate agency, as listed in par 5a of subject letter, for study and report to the Committee at a date specified.

2. The Committee discussed

a. The subject matter of War X90136 and decided

(1) The Military Governor (General Helmick) and the Bunce Mission to jointly draft a proposed section of a radio report to the War Department covering

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par 4 sub a and b of subject radio.

(2) The Chairman to request the Chief of Staff, XXIV Corps, to have the complete staff prepare the military portion of the report in radio form.

(3) The Committee to meet at 1400 November 15th to consider the draft radio reports above mentioned.

(4) Radio reports to be supplemented by complete reports to be transmitted by airmail approximately December 3rd.

b. The substance of War 89498 1 November Draper to Hodge, particularly the "Pay As You Go" feature and the draft reply undated Hodge to Draper. The Committee decided that the Bunce Mission, in connection with Military Government, would thoroughly consider this matter and prepare a proposed draft reply to the Under Secretary of War. This reply to be prepared the forenoon of November 15th.

3. The Committee then adjourned to meet at 1400, November 13th or at the call of the Chairman.

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POLITICAL - ECONOMIC COMMITTEE
United States Army Forces in Korea.
Seoul, Korea

17 November 1947.

Memorandum for all Concerned.

SUBJECT: Administrative and Security Control.

1. The following will govern the administrative and security control in the Political - Economic Committee:

a. Meetings will be held as often as is necessary at the call of the Chairman. Members who desire to call a special meeting will notify the Chairman accordingly. Meetings will normally be held at Duk Soo Palace.

b. The staff of the American Delegation, US - USSR Joint Commission, will function concurrently as a Secretariat, performing administrative functions for the Committee and acting as an office of record. The Secretariat, Political - Economic Committee, will:

(1) Maintain the office of record of the Committee.

(2) Maintain the files of the Committee.

(3) Maintain appropriate security control over all Committee documents and papers delivered to it for file or transmission.

(4) Provide stenographic personnel for the preparation of minutes of meetings, and the preparation of other records or documents as requested by members of the Committee.

(5) Provide such other administrative assistance as is required by the Committee.

2. The Secretary (Lt. Col. W. H. Edwards) is charged with general supervision of the Secretariat. He will attend only such meetings as directed by the Chairman. One stenographer (Miss Wood) will attend all meetings. One other stenographer (Mrs. Beahler) will be available to file and assist in the preparation of Committee documents. No other secretarial personnel will be permitted to attend meetings or to have access to the files of the Committee, except as may be directed by the Chairman. No other secretarial personnel will have access to the contents of the papers or documents of the Committee.

3. Members of the Committee are requested to exercise the utmost precaution in the handling of documents or correspondence relating to Committee work performed at places other than the Committee's usual place of meeting.

Albert E. Brown,

ALBERT E. BROWN,
Major General, U. S. Army,
Chairman.

Distribution
Political Adviser to CG, USAFIK
Economic Adviser to CG, USAFIK
Depty Military Governor
Financial Adviser, Dept Fin., M.G.
✓ Asst CofS, G-2, USAFIK

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By NARS, Date

HEADQUARTERS, XXIV CORPS
OFFICE OF DEPUTY COMMANDER
APO 235

15 November 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL WECKERLING, Joint Commission:

SUBJECT: Status of U. S. Delegation.

Ref: Your Memorandum of 13 Nov 47.

1. Attached inclosures indicate the action of the Committee appointed by letter HQ, USAFIK, 11 Nov 47, subj: "Organization of Political-Economic Committee".

2. It is requested that you and Col. Watlington carefully study the minutes of the meeting of 14 Nov 47 and prepare necessary plans to execute the missions assigned the American Delegation under par 1c. You should also note carefully pars 1a and 1d.

3. It appears logical that studies should be referred for initial action to the Staff section or other agency specifically created for consideration of the type of problem involved. There will be certain studies which relate to several agencies or which are not specifically related to any agency. Such, for instance, as a political problem which will in its initiation be referred to the American Delegation for preparation.

4. It is requested that in compliance with par 1c of the attached inclosure you open an office of record and file the inclosures as the first item.

ALBERT E. BROWN
Major General, U. S. Army
Deputy Commander

Incls (2)
1. Memo to C/S, 14 Nov.
2. Proceedings of First Meeting of Political-Economic Committee

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NND 760090
By NARS, Date

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea.

13 November 1947.

Memorandum for General Brown.

Subject: Status of U.S. Delegation.

1. Reference announcement of the organization of a Political - Economic Committee, I consider that the function of the U.S. Delegation, as presently constituted, is to serve you as a working group.

2. If you agree, the U.S. Delegation will:

a. Draft for your consideration recommendations on each specific problem which the Commanding General, USAFIK, refers to the Political - Economic Committee.

b. Draft any problems which the working group recommends that you refer to the Political - Economic Committee for its consideration.

3. I have requested General Herren to furnish us copies of incoming and outgoing messages referring to problems which the Committee will handle.

4. If you approve of this procedure, will you not reinforce my request to Herren? Otherwise, I don't think that the American Delegation will get many of these messages.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U.S.A.

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NND 760090
By NARS, Date

O O/p E. Committee

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES IN KOREA
APO 235

TFACS 334 11 November 1947

SUBJECT: The Organization of a Political - Economic Committee.

TO: Distribution "C"

1. The organization of a Political - Economic Committee to advise the Commanding General, USAFIK, on political and economic matters is announced. Members of the Committee:

Chief of US Delegation, Joint Commission, Chairman

Political Advisor to the Commanding General, USAFIK

Economic Advisor to the Commanding General, USAFIK

Deputy Military Governor, American Military Government

Financial Advisor (Treasury Department Representative), Department of Finance, American Military Government.

Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, USAFIK, or his designated representative.

2. This committee will meet as often as is necessary. It will:

a. Keep the Commanding General, USAFIK, informed of political and economic trends and their significance;

b. Study and report upon specific problems referred to it by the Commanding General, USAFIK, making recommendations whenever appropriate;

c. Give continuing consideration to the overall political and economic conditions in Korea which are national in scope and affect the welfare of the Korean nation and the accomplishment of the mission of the United States Army Forces in Korea, and to make timely recommendations in connection therewith;

d. Recommend initiation of appropriate action to further the establishment of an independent government for Korea by Koreans;

e. Insure the preparation and maintenance of current data covering the existing overall economic and political situation in proper form for presentation to representatives of higher echelons of the Department of the Army and the State Department and to VIP visitors entitled to information, and be prepared, on call, to present this material in writing or orally;

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(Ltr, Hq USAFIK, TFACS 334, 11 Nov 47, cont'd)

5. a. This committee is authorized to call upon the following for data needed for studies and reports.

(1) Bunce Economic Mission

(2) National Economic Board

(3) Advisors to Directors, South Korea Interim Government.

(4) Chiefs of General and Special Staff Sections, XXIV Corps

(5) Members of the Joint Commission

(6) Political Analysis Group

b. The committee is authorized to call witnesses and conduct hearings.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL HODGE:

J. W. FRASER
Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General

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By NARS, Date

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American Delegation
U.S.-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

1 March 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE:

SUBJECT: Political-Economic Committee.

1. It is recommended that the Political-Economic Committee undertake without delay the study of the broader phases and factors involved in the transfer of functions of government as envisaged in para 4(b) Part II General Assembly resolutions adopted on 14 November 1947 (see attached).

2. The personnel of the Political-Economic Committee is not definitely known but the undersigned believes that at least the following participate in these discussions:

Deputy Military Governor
Political Advisor
Economic Advisor
Chief Advisor to the Korean Government
President of the New Korea Company Ltd.
Property Custodian

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

Incl.
1. GA Resolution of 14 Nov 47.

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NND 760090
By NARS, Date

CONFIDENTIAL

Use of Vested Property

1 5 Dec DCG AG The Commanding General directs that the Adjutant General

1. Refer attached papers to the Military Governor for compliance with sec 2 par 1-3 of Memo 3 Dec 1947 subj: "Use of Vested Property."

2. Inform the Military Governor

a. That he is authorized to prescribe policies for administering the overall policy, "Government Vested Property", attached. That in administering this policy he will avoid any action which will permanently transfer title to any type of property mentioned except under policy approved by the Commanding General.

b. That he is authorized to permit the use of any property which in his judgment is necessary in the proper execution of official business to be utilized rent free by any agency of the South Korea Interim Government.

c. Request he furnish copy of directive issued as per par 1 and transmit communication required by par 2 and 3 for approval of Commanding General prior to despatch.

AEB

Cal Washington, D-C
Please substitute this route slip for the one attached to the papers I returned ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~. This was the final one. A Lewaton

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NND 760090
By NARS, Date

POLITICAL - ECONOMIC COMMITTEE
United States Army Forces in Korea
Seoul, Korea

3 December 1947

MEMORANDUM TO COMMANDING GENERAL, XXIV CORPS:

SUBJECT: Use of Vested Property.

I - Facts Bearing on the Problem

1. 1st Ind, Hq, USAFIK, 24 Nov 47, directed the Chairman, Political - Economic Committee to prepare a directive prescribing conditions under which vested property, non-governmental in character, should be occupied by United States Army Forces and by elements of the South Korea Interim Government.

2. The following information was obtained from the Office of Property Custody concerning vested property and the operation of that office:

a. An estimate based on telephone books, business directories, and general information as to where the Japanese population lived, shows the following theoretical items of property under the control of the Property Custodian: 680,000 tracts of agricultural land, 100,000 residences, 8,000 business enterprises.

b. A detailed survey has been made of the properties in two provinces. However, the approximations for these two provinces have not been checked against the survey figures.

c. Agricultural tracts are managed by the New Korea Company. The Company collects rent in produce and charges a management fee. It is required to make an accounting to OPC twice a year beginning March, 1945.

d. The residences and other buildings not in the category of business enterprises are managed by some 73 banks scattered throughout South Korea.

e. The business enterprises (saw mills, ice plants, ships, banks, etc.) are managed by appropriate departments of SKIG, such as Commerce, Agriculture and Finance. In each department OPC has a "vested section" to assist in

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By NARS, Date

exercising control. In the provinces, provincial custodians work with provincial bureaus of SKIG departments.

f. OPC exercises control largely by provincial and national office audits of corporation statements. If indications of inefficient or dishonest management are noted, OPC submits definite recommendations to the department charged with operation. The departments are far behind in forwarding annual and quarterly statements (the Department of Commerce has forwarded annual statements as of 31 December 1946 for only 291 of the 1,869 businesses listed as being under its management).

g. The following applications for non-governmental vested property are pending at the present time: Office of Administration, 2,800 (approximate) residential properties in the City of Seoul; Department of Internal Security, 4 warehouses in Pusan, land and buildings for Coast Guard base in Inchon, office and residential property in Seoul, bank building in Cheju Do, office and residential property in Yong Dung Po.

h. The liquidation of corporations is limited to those that had a value of less than one million yen on a 1945 basis. Liquidation is completely Koreanized. OPC appraisal teams in the provinces set the prices for the pieces; then a committee checks to determine whether the prospective buyer is acceptable from the standpoint of ability and from the standpoint of not being pro-Japanese. To date, 844 items of all types of real estate have been reported for sale, 119 have been processed, and 2 have been sold.

i. The Property Custodian is of the opinion that the various departments of SKIG should pay rent for non-governmental property; this in order that the Koreans may better understand the cost of government. Under present arrangements, the department gets the property free and OPC is required to pay taxes. Actually, taxes are not being paid because the Korean tax structure is so complicated that the tax for any particular piece of property cannot be determined. In one province a lump sum tax bill of seven million yen was submitted. When the provincial tax officials were told they had to break the bill down, they did so according to the 60 types of taxes imposed but not according to the pieces of property.

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j. OPC is badly understaffed. October 1, 1946, 314 American personnel were requested. 244 were allocated. There are now 72 working for OPC. 77 are reported awaiting shipment in the United States.

3. The facts above procured from OPC indicate a badly disorganized and non-functioning control of former Japanese-owned property. Reliable information is not even available as to the numbers and types of the various classifications of property which should be controlled by OPC.

4. The present United States position is that vested property is inured to the Korean economy. If a lump-sum settlement is acceptable at the peace table, the amount will be estimated, and consequently a detailed accounting of the property will not be important. If the USSR and other nations participating in the peace treaty negotiations do not agree to the United States position, but insist on sharing the vested property as reparations, it will be imperative that an accurate accounting of OPC operations be made. Regardless of the method of settlement, it is very desirable that a business-like accounting of OPC operations be made. From the standpoint of the American taxpayer, the more money we can turn over to the Koreans when we withdraw, the less we will have to lend or give them later on. If the operations of OPC come under international scrutiny, conditions similar to those existing in OPC today will be extremely embarrassing to the United States.

5. No definite written directive has ever been given OPC. No definite specific statement as to its responsibilities, powers and limitations could be produced. Its operation has grown as result of oral directives given at various times and as result of experience gained in operation.

6. It is believed essential that OPC be definitely charged with responsibility for all former Japanese-owned property and that it be required to prepare accurate and definite records by classification and type of all items of property for which is has responsibility.

II - <u>Action Recommended</u>

1. Approval of the policy directive submitted as Inclosure 4 of second indorsement to letter 6 November 1947 from the Deputy Military Governor to the Commanding

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General, USAFIK, subject: "Creation of a Committee to Make Joint Study on Government Use of Vested Properties" (copy of indorsement and inclosure attached as inclosure 1.)

2. That the Military Governor be requested to draft a letter which will present to the Commanding General, Far Eastern Command, the status of vested property as it presently exists in Korea, and an estimate of the time which will be required to completely organize and bring under control the property for which responsibility is placed in the attached directive to OPC, and to inform as to the approximate condition which may be expected should United States troops withdraw from Korea within the next year.

3. That the Department of the Army be informed as to the situation and requested to expedite the procurement and shipment of civilian personnel now under requisition for this activity.

ALBERT E. BROWN
Major General, U. S. Army
Chairman

1 Incl
2nd Ind to ltr 6 Nov 47
from DMG to CG, USAFIK, w/incl-
"Policy--Government Vested
Property"

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CONFIDENTIAL

BASIC: Ltr Hq USAMGIK, APO 235 Unit 2, MGCOA 334, dtd 6 November 1947, Subject: "Creation of a Committee to Make Joint Study on Government Use of Vested Properties."

EPGCG 334 1st Ind

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES IN KOREA, APO 235. 24 NOV 1947

TO: Chairman, Economic Political Committee, USAFIK, APO 235.

For preparation of a directive prescribing conditions under which vested property non-governmental in character should be occupied by United States Army Forces and by elements of the South Korean Interim Government.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL HODGE:

3 Incls:
n/c

J. W. FRASER
Colonel AGD
Adjutant General

- - - -

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By NARS, Date

POLICY

GOVERNMENT VESTED PROPERTY

The Office of Property Custody is designated as the holding agency for all former Japanese-owned property of all descriptions (all property affected by Ordinance 33 to which, as of 9 August 1945, title passed to the Military Government.) Property held by the Office of Property Custody will be utilized in accordance with policy prescribed by the Commanding General, USAFIK. Where property is made available, the Office of Property Custody shall determine and assess a fair rental value for all property for which it is responsible, except such property as the Commanding General, USAFIK, determines is needed by the occupation forces and such property (defined in official records as public property) as is made available to agencies of SKIG.

INCLOSURE 4

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BAS XC: Ltr, Hq USAFIK, APO 235 Unit 2, HEGGA 334, 404 6 November 1947, Sub: [illegible] "Disposition of a Commitment to Make Rent Study on Government Use of Vested Properties."

2nd Ind.

POLITICAL-ECONOMIC COMMITTEE, UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES IN KOREA, APO 235 2 December 1947.

TO: Headquarters, United States Army Forces in Korea, APO 235.

1. Draft of directive submitted herewith as Inclosure 4.

2. Draft concurred in by the Military Governor.

ALBERT E. BROWN,
Major General, U. S. Army
Chairman.

Incl. 4 - Draft Directive

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By NARS, Date

DRAFT

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES IN KOREA
APO 235

SUBJECT: Utilization of Vested Property.

TO :

The Office of Property Custody, United States Army Military Government in Korea, is empowered to act as the holding agency for all former Japanese-owned property of all descriptions (all property affected by Ordinance 33 to which, as of 9 August 1945, title passed to the Military Government). Property held by the Office of Property Custody will be utilized in accordance with policy prescribed by the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea. Where property is made available, the Office of Property Custody shall determine and assess a fair rental value for all property for which it is responsible, except such property as the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, determines is needed by the occupation forces and such property defined in official Japanese records as public property as is made available to agencies of the South Korea Interim Government.

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HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES IN KOREA
Office of the Military Governor
Seoul, Korea

ORDINANCE
NUMBER 33

6 December 1945

VESTING TITLE TO JAPANESE PROPERTY WITHIN KOREA

SECTION I. Ordinance Number 31 having never been published in the Official Gazette is hereby declared null and void as though it were never issued.

SECTION II. The title to all gold, silver, platinum, currency, securities accounts in financial institutions, credits, valuable papers, and any other property located within the jurisdiction of this Command, of any type and description, and the proceeds thereof, owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, in whole or part, on or since 9 August 1945, by the Government of Japan, or any agency thereof, or by any of its nationals, corporations, societies, associations, or any other organization of such government or incorporated or regulated by it is hereby vested in the Military Government of Korea as of 25 September 1945, and all such property is owned by the Military Government of Korea. It is illegal for any person, without the authority of the Military Government of Korea, to enter upon or take possession of any such property, remove any part of such property, or injure or impair the value or utility of any such property.

SECTION III. All custodians, curators, officials, banks, trust companies and all other individuals, organizations or associations having possession, custody, or control of property vested in the Military Government of Korea by Section II of this ordinance are required:

a. (1) To hold the same, subject to the directions of the Military Governor, and pending such direction not to transfer or otherwise dispose of the same.

(2) To preserve, maintain and safeguard and to prevent any action which will impair the value or utility of such property.

(3) To maintain accurate records and accounts.

b. When and as directed by the Military Governor:

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By NARS, Date

(1) File reports furnishing such data as may be required with respect to such property and all receipts and expenditures in connection therewith on and after 9 August 1945.

(2) Deliver custody and control of such property and all books, records and accounts; and

(3) Account for the property and all income and proceeds.

SECTION IV. Any person violating the provisions of this ordinance or any license or order issued thereunder, shall, upon conviction by a Military Occupation Court, suffer such punishment as the court shall determine

SECTION V. This ordinance is effective upon publication in the Official Gazette.

BY DIRECTION OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES IN KOREA

A. V. ARNOLD
Major General United States Army
Military Governor of Korea

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By NARS, Date

UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES IN KOREA
Office of the Military Governor of Korea
Seoul, Korea

ORDINANCE
NUMBER 2

25 September 1945

CONCERNING PROPERTY TRANSFERS

Section 1. The purchase, sale, acquisition, transfer, payment, withdrawal, disposition, importation, exportation, or any dealing in or the exercise of any right, power, or privilege with respect to any gold, silver, platinum, currency, securities, accounts in financial institutions, credits, valuable papers, and any other property owned or controlled directly or indirectly, in whole or part on or since 9 August 1945, by any of the Governments of Japan, Germany, Italy, Bulgaria, Rumania, Hungary and Thailand, or any agencies thereof, or by any of their nationals, corporations, societies, associations, or any other organization of such governments or incorporated or regulated by them, are hereby prohibited, except in accordance with this ordinance.

Section 2. All custodians, curators, officials, banks or trust companies, or other persons having possession, custody or control of property belonging to governments referred to in Section 1, any Bureau, section or agency thereof, including control societies, associations, corporations or other organization controlled, directed or supervised by such governments, in which such governments or the Government of Korea, any agency, society, association, or corporate subsidiary thereof has any direct or indirect, vested or contingent financial interest, the Political Association of Greater Japan, the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, the Imperial Rule Assistance Society, their affiliates and agencies or any successor organizations, the League of Great Japan Women's Association, and any Japanese ultra-nationalistic, terroristic and secret societies, and their affiliates are required :

a. (1) To hold the same, subject to the directions of the Military Government, and pending such direction not to transfer or otherwise dispose of the same.

(2) To preserve, maintain and safeguard and to prevent any action which will impair the value or utility of such property.

(3) To maintain accurate records and accounts.

b. When and as directed by the Military Government :

(1) File reports furnishing such data as may be required with respect to such property and all receipts and expenditures in connection therewith on and after 9 August 1945.

(2) Deliver custody and control of such property and all books, records, and accounts; and

(3) Account for the property and all income and proceeds.

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Section 3. Transactions affecting any property not coming within the purview of Section 2 are permitted provided :

a. They are made to or for the benefit of nationals of Korea or of any of the United Nations, agencies of such governments, corporations, societies, associations or any other organizations of such governments, or incorporated or regulated by them.

b. Adequate consideration is paid as subsequently determined by duly constituted agencies of the Government of Korea.

c. Prior to the consummation of any such transaction the owner selling such property shall report in writing to the Government of Korea the proposed financial terms of such transactions, the location and nature of such property, including full details of any corporation, society, association or other organization owning such property.

d. Untess prohibited by an order of the Government of Korea, or by any duly authorized division thereof. issued within sixty (60) days of the date of the report referred to in Par c, above, the sale may be consummated, and

e. The proceeds of such sale shall be delivered simultaneously with the consummation of the transaction to the Bank of Chosen or the nearest branch or agency thereof for the account of the Government of Korea. All such property and funds received by the Bank of Chosen will be impounded by the Government of Korea for proper accounting to former owners.

f. Withdrawals from such impounded funds will be permitted for reasonable living expenses of persons having property interest in such funds.

Section 4. Any transactions of the character described in this ordinance consummated after 9 August 1945 are hereby declared void as of this date provided, however, any such transactions may be validated upon application to the Government of Korea for such validation and the submission of appropriate data regarding the financial details of the transaction, the consideration paid, the persons dealt with and involved in the transaction, the property involved in the transaction and all other pertinent facts.

Section 5. This ordinance is effective immediately.

Section 6. Any person violating the provisions of this ordinance, shall, upon conviction by a Military Occupation Court, suffer such punishment as the court shall determine.

BY DIRECTION OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES IN KOREA

A. V. ARNOLD
Major General, United States Army
Military Governor of Korea.

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By NARS, Date

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY
GOVERNMENT IN KOREA
Office of Property Custody
Seoul, Korea

CUSTODY ORDER
NUMBER 9

31 March 1947

REVISING CUSTODY ORDER NUMBER 8

Custody Order Number 8 is hereby revised to read as follows:

OPERATION OF ALL TYPES OF VESTED BUSINESS ORGANIZATIONS

1. ***Purpose and Scope.***

a. The purpose of this order is to define the responsibilities of various officials, elements and agencies of the Military Government in connection with utilization and conservation of and accountability for the operation of vested business organizations.

b. The Property Custodian will entrust the management, including the appointment of directors and/or managers, and the operation of all vested corporations, companies, partnerships and other vested business organizations (industrial, mining, mercantile, contracting, fishing, banking, agriculture, forestry, financial, private schools, insurance, transportation, shipping, *etc*) now under the jurisdiction of the Property Custodian, to appropriate heads of departments, offices or agencies of the Military Government, in accordance with the procedure outlined by the Office of Property Custody in procedural memoranda.

c. Management of any vested business organization will be exercised by such appropriate heads of departments, offices or agencies, appointed by the Property Custodian to operate the specific vested business organizations. In all cases relating to management or control of vested property, orders, directives and appointments will require the written concurrence of the appropriate advisers.

Veto only must include

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d. The appropriate officials appointed to control the management of specific vested business organizations will be accountable and responsible to the Property Custodian for the appointment of proper management, procurement of raw materials, disposal of finished products (subject to applicable directives, laws and regulations), and maintenance and preservation of the assets of such business organizations.

e. Control of management of vested business organizations not hitherto disclosed and/or considered as hidden assets will be similarly transferred to appropriate officials as such organizations or assets are discovered.

2. *Responsibility and Accountability; Amendment of Prior Orders, etc.*

All Custody Orders, procedural memoranda and other orders, directives and requirements of the Property Custodian pertainirg to the custcdy of vested business organizations or vested property, which require ary action by the department, office or agency of the Military Goverrment havirg control over such vested business organizations or vested property, are hereby amended so as to require such action by the head of such department, office or agency with the written concurrence of the appropriate adviser. Such officials are in all cases considered the responsible and accountable officials for the maintenance, preservation, care, security and proper administration and custcdy of such vested business organizations or property. All provisions of this Custody Order shall apply to the management of all vested business organizations and property heretofore under the control of any department, office or agency of the Military Government.

3. *Records and Accounts.*

a. For purposes of this order, the Property Custodian of the City of Seoul is considered as a provincial Property Custodian.

b. In accordance with Custcdy Order Number 5, all vested business organizations operating under the control of the accountable and responsible officials of any department, office or agency of Military Goverrment and physically located entirely within the boundaries of one province will maintain proper records and accounts and will forward four copies of required reports to

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such controlling officials. The officials will forward two copies to the provincial Property Custodian and one copy to the officials of the corresponding national department, office or agency. The provincial Property Custodian will in every case forward one copy of required reports to the Office of Property Custody.

c. All vested business organizations operating under the control of the accountable and responsible officials of any department, office or agency of Military Government and having offices in two or more provinces or otherwise being operated nationally will maintain proper records and accounts and will forward in duplicate required reports for the business organization as a whole to such controlling officials. The controlling officials will forward one copy in every case to the Office of Property Custody.

d. Balance sheets, income statements, requests for approval of capital expenditures, reports of change of status of capital assets and other reports will be submitted on forms provided in Custody Order Number 7 and other Custody Orders now or hereafter issued.

e. The Property Custodian reserves the right to make such inspections and audits, and to require such further reports as he deems necessary.

4. *Capital Expenditures.*

a. No capital expenditures will be made without the prior written approval of the Property Custodian. All requests therefor will be submitted to the Property Custodian in triplicate by the accountable and responsible officials of the department, office or agency of Military Government concerned.

b. Requests for capital expenditures by vested business organizations located entirely within one province will be routed in the following manner: The officials accountable and responsible for the vested business organization will forward five copies of the request for capital expenditures to the provincial Property Custodian. The provincial Property Custodian will submit four copies of the request with his recommendations to the officials of the national department, office or agency of Military Government corresponding to the provincial bureau or agency concerned. The officials of the national department,

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office or agency of Military Government will submit the request to the Property Custodian in triplicate, with their recommendations.

c. Capital expenditures made prior to the date of this order will be reported by the appropriate officials as required in paragraphs *a* and *b* of section 4 hereof. One copy will be forwarded in every case by such officials to the Property Custodian. Where applicable, a negative report will be made concerning capital expenditures from 9 August 1945 to the date appearing on this Custody Order.

d. "Capital expenditures" as used herein is limited to cash expenditures for the acquisition or extraordinary repair or maintenance of fixed, permanent or capital assets.

e. Approvals for capital expenditures will be limited by the Property Custodian so as to be within the scope of his legal authority.

5. *Discontinuance of Operations.*

a. The appropriate officials will be responsible and accountable for all operations of vested enterprises and properties as outlined above.

b. If the appropriate officials of any national department, office or agency of Military Government consider that a portion or all of a vested business organization should cease operations they shall forward five copies of their recommendations to the Office of Property Custody. The Property Custodian will forward these recommendations with an indorsement thereon to the National Economic Board for review and recommendations. The Property Custodian will thereafter take such action as is appropriate, within the scope of his legal authority.

c. Channels employed in routing requests for capital expenditures of vested business organizations located entirely within one province as set forth in section 4 hereof will also apply in requesting the discontinuance of operations, partial or complete, of such vested business organizations.

d. The accountable and responsible officials will at all times exercise utmost care and caution in the operation of vested enterprises so as to prevent disposition or diminution in value of assets, unauthorized liquidation, or improper payments or transfers of any kind.

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e. When discontinuance of operations has been approved by the Property Custodian, the Chairman of the Board of Directors and/or manager of the vested business organization concerned will report personally to the provincial Property Custodian or, in the case of nationally operated vested business organizations, to the Property Custodian, for written instructions on discontinuing operations of the whole or part of the business of such vested business organization. The Chairman of the Board of Directors and the manager and the appropriate officials will be accountable and responsible for orderly discontinuance of opefations. Discontinuance of operations will be limited by the Property Custodian so as to be within the scope of his legal authority.

f. Reports of the discontinuance of operations of vested business organizations or parts thereof prior to the date appearing on this Custody Order will be submitted as outlined in section 3 hereof, to the provincial Property Custodian, or, in the case of nationally operated vested business organizations, to the Office of Property Custody, by the appropriate officials. One copy will be forwarded in every case to the Office of Property Custody. Where applicable, a negative report will be submitted covering discontinuances authorized or unauthorized, from 9 August 1945 to the date appearing on this Custody Order.

6. *Profits.*

a. Profits of all corporations, companies, partnerships or other vested business organizations will be preserved in the organization treasury until further order of the Property Custodian.

b. No dividends, stock issues in lieu of dividends, bonuses, emoluments, gifts or similar payments or transactions will be made, paid or declared without the prior written approval of the Property Custodian. Approval will be limited by the Property Custodian so as to be within the scope of his legal authority.

c. A report of dividends declared or paid, of stock issued in lieu of dividends and of any bonuses, emoluments, gifts or similar payments made prior to the publication of this Custody Order will be submitted as outlined

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in section 3 by the appropriate officials to the provincial Property Custodian or, in the case of nationally operated vested business organizations, to the Office of Property Custody. Where applicable, a negative report will be submitted for each vested business organization for the period 9 August 1945 to to the date appearing on this Custody Order.

d. No manager, director or employee of any vested business organization shall, by himself or through another, enter into or derive any profit or advantage from any transaction involving such enterprise except with the prior written permission of the Property Custodian, based upon a complete disclosure of the circumstances and nature of the proposed transaction:

7. *Cannibalization.*

a. If the accountable and responsible officials concerned determine that, in the process of operations, certain machinery or equipment belonging to a vested business organization may be used to the best interest of Korea in another vested business organization, the following procedure will be followed:

(*1*) The Chairman of the Board of Directors and/or manager of the vested business organization owning the machinery or equipment will cause an appraisal to be made to determine the value of such machinery or equipment. The Chairman of the Board of Directors and/or manager of the vested business organization proposing to receive the machinery or equipment will likewise have an appraisal made of the value of such machinery or equipment. The accountable and responsible officials concerned will be responsible for an independent appraisal. All such appraisals shall be forwarded to the Property Custodian. The Property Custodian will thereupon in each case approve or disapprove the proposed transfer of use and fix the rental and other terms and conditions of such proposed use within the scope of his legal authority.

(*2*) Upon receipt of approval from the Property Custodian, the accountable and responsible officials into whose jurisdiction the machinery or other equipment is removed will immediately report in writing all such removals, date of removals, and former and present location thereof to the

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provincial Property Custodian or, in the case of nationally operated vested business organizations, to the Office of Property Custody. One copy will be forwarded in every case to the Office of Property Custody.

(*3*) Requests for approval of such proposed changes in use will be forwarded to the Office of Property Custody in triplicate. The routing of such requests will be as outlined in section 4 hereof for requests for capital expenditures.

(*4*) Vested business organizations receiving such machinery or equipment will be prepared to pay an acceptable rental for the use of such machinery or equipment.

(*5*) All proposed changes in use of such machinery or equipment as outlined above must be approved in writing by the Property Custodian before they are initiated. Forms provided in Custody Order Number 7 will be used. All proposed changes in use will be limited by the Property Custodian so as to be within the scope of his legal authority. Care will be exercised to prevent interested persons from acting in a dual capacity, such as managers or chairmen of boards or directors representing two different companies involved in any transaction.

b. Vested business organizations which have purchased, requisitioned, sold or had machinery and/or equipment removed or taken away prior to the issuance of this Custody Order, whether authorized or unauthorized, will report the facts fully as outlined in section 3 hereof. One copy will be forwarded in every case to the Property Custodian. The appropriate officials are responsible for the forwarding of such reports. Where applicable, a negative report will be submitted for the period 9 August 1945 to the date appearing on this Custody Order.

8. *Bonding of Chairman of Board of Directors and/or Manager.* The officials of any department, office or agency of Military Government who are appointed by the Property Custodian to operate specific vested business organizations will require a bond of the Chairman of the Board of Directors and/or manager as outlined in procedural memoranda of the Office of Property Custody.

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9. *Date for Reports.* All reports required hereunder shall be submitted in writing within 30 days from the date appearing hereon; and, thereafter, in writing, from time to time, within 10 days after facts arise which require further reports. The appropriate officials shall in each case be responsible for the forwarding of such reports and the accuracy of the information therein contained.

10. *Effective Date.* This order shall be effective on the date appearing hereon.

BY DIRECTION OF THE MILITARY GOVERNOR:

SEAL

HARRY D BISHOP
Lt Col FA
Property Custodian

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By NARS, Date

在朝鮮美國陸軍司令部軍政廳

軍政廳管財處

管財令第九號

管財令第八號의改正

管財令第八號는玆에改正하야左와如히定함

各種歸屬事業體運營에關한件

第一款 目的及範圍

一 本令은各種歸屬事業體의運營을監한利用、保管、財務에關한朝鮮軍政廳所屬各行政官、各機關及其代行機關의責任을規定함을目的으로함

二 軍政廳財產管理官은現在其管轄下에있는 歸屬된各種企業體、會社、組合其他事業體一切(工業、鑛業、商業、請負業、漁業、銀行業、農業、林業、金融業、私立學校、保險業、運輸業、通信業等等)의管理權(管理人乃至最高責任者의任命權을包含) 及運營權을管財處管財手續要領에規定한手續에依하야軍政廳各部、處又는其代行機關의所管長官에게此를委囑함

三 各種歸屬事業體의管理權은軍政廳財產管理官이一定한歸屬事業體를運營하기爲하야 委囑한所管部、處又는其代行機關의各長官이此를行使함

歸屬財產에關한管理乃至監督、法令、指示其他任命에關한一切事項은所管顧問官의同意書를得함을要함

四 一定한歸屬事業體의管理를 監督하기爲하야委囑된所管長官은軍政廳財產管理官에對하야 當該事業體에適當한管理人의任命、原料의獲得、生產品의處分(但其處分은關係指示、法令、規則等에依함을要함) 資產의維持保存에關한財政上其他의責任을負擔함

五 未發見又는隱匿된資產으로認定되는 歸屬事業體에對한管理의監督權도判明되는대로所管長官에게移管됨

第二款 財政上其他의責任

一 軍政廳財產管理官이發한 歸屬事業體乃至歸屬財產管理關係의管財令、管財手續要領其他命令、指示及注意事項中에歸屬事業體乃至歸屬財產을監督하는 軍政廳所屬部、處又는其代行機關이行하기로되어있는것은全部前記部、處又는其代行機關의長官의其所管顧問官의同意書를 得하야此를行하기

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의 權利가 有하며 必要에 應하야 追加報告를 請求할 權利도 有함

第四款 固定資産費支出

一 固定資産費를 支出하고자 할 때에는 軍政廳財産管理官의 承認을 받아야 함. 이 規定에는 當該軍政廳所屬部, 또는 其代行機關의 責任者로서 軍政廳財産管理官에게 申請書三通을 提出함을 要함

二 當該機關事務所의 位置가 一道內의 同限에 있을 때에는 固定資産費支出申請書는 左記手續을 取하는 것을 要함

當該機關事務所의 所管責任者는 固定資産費支出申請書五通을 所在道廳事務所가 二道以上 乃至 全國的으로 있는 機關事務所에서는 其事務所가 二道以上 乃至 全國的으로 있는 機關事務所에서는 各其文書와 會計書類를 適當히 備置하고 本令 第五款에 依하야 所要報告書二通은 所管監督官에게 提出하는 것을 要함

所管監督官은 이것을 其中 一通은 軍政廳管財處에 提出함을 要함

四 貨借對照表, 損益表, 固定財産費支出承認申請書, 固定資産狀況調査報告書, 其他報告書는 本令 第七條 又는 次後 制定한 管財令에 規定한 書式에 依하야 提出함을 要함

五 軍政廳財産管理官은 文書及會計書類에 對하여 適當 乃至 適法의 權利가 有하며 必要에 應하야 追加報告를 請求할 權利도 有함

本管財令의 各規定은 現在軍政廳所屬部, 또는 其代行機關의 監督下에 있는 各種機關事務所 乃至 機關財産의 管理에 對하야 此를 適用함

第三款 文書及會計

一 서울市財産管理官은 本令適用上 此를 道財産管理官으로 看做함

二 軍政廳所屬部, 또는 其代行機關의 責任者監督下에 있는 各種機關事務所 乃至 機關財産의 管理, 維持, 保存, 保險, 安全, 處理 乃至 管理에 對한 責任者로 看做함

三 軍政廳所屬部, 또는 其代行機關의 責任者監督下에 있는 各種機關事務所 乃至 機關財産의 管理에 對하야 本令 第五款에 依하야 各其文書及會計書類를 適當히 備置하고 所要報告書四通을 所管監督官에게 提出하는 것을 要함

所管監督官은 이것을 其中 二通은 軍政廳財産管理官에게 提出하고 一通은 軍政廳所屬部, 또는 其代行機關의 所管長官에게 提出함을 要함. 道財産管理官은 이것에 所要報告書 一通을 軍政廳管財處에 提出함을 要함

四 軍政廳所屬部, 또는 其代行機關의 責任者監督下에 있는 各種機關事務所 乃至 機關財産의 管理에 對하야 本令 第五款에 依하야 各其文書及會計書類를 適當히 備置하고 所要報告書四通을 所管監督官에게 提出하는 것을 要함

所管監督官은 이것을 其中 二通은 軍政廳財産管理官에게 提出하고 一通은 軍政廳所屬部, 또는 其代行機關의 所管長官에게 提出함을 要함. 道財産管理官은 이것에 所要報告書 一通을 軍政廳管財處에 提出함을 要함

五 軍政廳財産管理官은 文書及會計書類에 對하여 適當 乃至 適法의 權利가 有하며 必要에 應하야 追加報告를 請求할 權利도 有함

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을道財產管理官에게提出함을要함

道財產管理官은右申請書四通을當該道廳의所管局又는其代行機關에該當하는軍政廳의部、處又는其代行機關의所管長官에게自己의意見書를添附하야提出함을要함

軍政廳의所管部、處又는其代行機關의長官은右申請書三通을自己의意見書를添附하야軍政廳財產管理官에게提出함을要함

三 固定財產費를本令施行日前에支出한場合에는所管長官이本令第四款第一項第二項에依하야所要事項을報告함을要함 當該長官은언제든지其中一通을軍政廳財產管理官에게提出함을要함

一九四五年八月九日以後本令施行日까지固定資產費를支出한事實이無하면無하다는報告書를提出함을要함

四 여기의固定資產費支出이라함은定着的恒久的固定、產을取得又는非常修繕乃至維持하기爲한現金支出을意味함

五 軍政廳財產管理官이固定資產費支出을承認한時는當한權限內에서此를行함

第五款 運營의廢止

一 歸屬事業體及歸屬財產의諸運用에對한全責任者는前記와如히所管長官이此에當함

二 軍政廳所屬部、處又는其代行機關의所管長官이歸屬事業體의一部又는全部의運營을廢止하여야할것으로認定한時에는建議書五通을作成하야此를軍政廳管財處에提出함을要함 軍政廳財產管理官은審査와意見을求하기爲하야여기對한同意書를此에添附하야中央經濟委員會에提出함을要함。軍政廳財產管理官은如此히한後에正當한權限內에서適當히此를處理함

三 歸屬事業體의全部乃至一部의運營廢止에關한申請手續은一本令第四款에規定한歸屬事業體의位置가一道內에局限한境遇의固定資產費支出申請手續方法을準用함

四 所管責任官은資產의賣却又는減損、無承認消滅、不當支拂、不當移轉을防止하기爲하야恒常歸屬事業體의運營을極力保護하며注意함을要함

五 歸屬事業體運營의廢止를軍政廳財產管理官이承認한時는當該歸屬事業體의重役會長乃至管理人은當該歸屬事業體의全部乃至一部에對한運營을廢止케하는指令書를受하기爲하야親히此旨를道財產管理官에게報告하되萬若全國에亘하야運營되고있는歸屬事業體인境遇에는此旨를軍政廳財產管理

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官에게 報告할 것

五 管理人, 管理人代理 또는 所有主로부터 財産을 引受한 者는 本令 施行日 前에 發生한 敵産賃貸借의 全部 또는 一部分의 賃貸借로서 同 賃貸借가 本令 第三條의 規定에 依하여 所有主에게 返還되는 財産에 關한 것을 管理官에게 申告하여야 한다.

六 本令 施行日 前에 發生한 敵産賃貸借의 全部 또는 一部分의 賃貸借로서 同 賃貸借가 本令 第三條의 規定에 依하여 所有主에게 返還되는 財産에 關한 것을 管理官에게 申告하지 아니한 者는 敵産賃貸借의 全部 또는 一部를 即時 管理官에게 提出하여야 한다.

一九四五年 八月 九日 以後 本令 公布日까지 賃貸借 또는 賃貸借更新의 契約을 締結하였거나 또는 締結하려고 交涉하는 者는 本令 公布日로부터 十日 以內에 管理官에게 申告하여야 한다.

第六條 利 益

一 法人, 會社, 組合 其他 敵産團體 株券의 全利益은 管理官이 別段 指示하지 아니하는 限 管理官에게 歸屬한다.

二 管理官은 敵産管理官이 承認 혹은 指令하기 前에 支拂된 利益配當, 利益配當 目的의 株券發行, 賞與金, 給料, 賃貸, 其他 類似한 支拂을 하여서는 아니된다.

三 本令 公布 前에 決定 乃至 支拂된 利益配當, 利益配當 目的의 株券發行, 賞與金, 給料, 賃貸, 其他 類似한 支拂을 하였거나 또는 本令 第三條의 規定에 依하여 所有主에게 返還되는 財産에 關한 것을 管理官에게 申告하여야 한다. 但 敵産團體 株券의 受領者가 全國의 一九四五年 八月 九日 以後 本令 公布日까지 各 敵産團體 株券을 取得하였을 때에는 前記 事實의 有無를 不問하고 그 株券을 提出하여야 한다.

四 敵産團體 株券의 管理人, 責任者 其他 職員은 自己 또는 他人을 通하여 當該 株券이 屬하는 部類의 去來에 關係하거나 또는 此에 依한 利益 乃至 利益을 取得하여서는 不得한다. 但 敵産財産 管理官이 其 去來한 것의 內容 及 性質을 明示하여 事前에 其의 許可를 得한 境遇에는 此限이 不在한다.

第七條 返 還 關 係

一 所有主 또는 受益者의 敵産團體 株券이 所屬하는 財産 乃至 他 敵産團體 株券에 對하여 行使하는 議決權이 最히 有利하고 또 妥當한 것으로 左記 手續을 取하여야 한다.

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(3) 機械와施設을所有하는歸屬事業體의管理人乃至重役會長은當該機械又는施設의價格을決定하기爲하야鑑定을하게하여야함。機械又는施設을引繼하려는歸屬事業體의管理人乃至重役會長도如斯한機械又는施設의價格에關하야鑑定을받게하여야함。所管責任官은獨自的立場에서鑑定을할責任이有함

右鑑定書等은各其軍政廳財產管理官에게提出함을要함。

(2) 軍政廳財產管理官은玆에其正當한權限內에서如斯한使用權移轉申請에對하야各其承認又는不承認을決定하고또其使用에對하야各其賃借料其他約定乃至條件을決定함

機械其他施設을引繼所管하게된責任官은軍政廳財產管理官의承認書를得하는대로卽時移轉物品名、移轉期日、其의前所在場所及現在場所에關한報告書를道財產管理官에게提出하되全國에亘하야運營하는歸屬事業體에關하야는此를軍政廳管財處에提出함을要함。如何한境遇에라도其中一通은軍政廳管財處에提出함을要함

(3) 如斯한使用權의變更을하려함에는當該承認申請書三通을軍政廳管財處에提出함을要함。右申請에關한手續은本令第四款에規定한固定資產費支出申請書手續에準함

(4) 機械乃至施設을引繼한歸屬事業體는當該機械乃至施設의使用에對하야受諾한使用料를支拂할義務가有함

(5) 前記機械乃至施設에關하야使用의變更을하려는時는事前에軍政廳財產管理官의承認書를得함을要함。此에關하야는管財令第七號에規定된管財書式을使用함

當該使用의變更은軍政廳財產管理官의正當한權限內에屬한것에限함。軍政廳財產管理官은管理人乃至重役會長等이去來關係가有한二種會社를代表하는等等의利害關係者로서双方代理를하는것을못하도록注意함이必要함

二 本令發令前에機械乃至施設을購買、接受、賣渡、移轉乃至移動한歸屬事業體는其承認의有無를不問하고本令第三款規定에準하야其事實을明細히報告함을要함。如何한境遇라도其中一通은軍政廳財產管理官에게提出함을要함

所管長官은當該報告書提出에關하야責任이有함

一九四五年八月九日以後本令公布日까지當該事實이無한時는無하다는報告書를提出함을要함

第八款 重役會會長乃至管理人의保證金

一定한歸屬事業體를運營하기爲하야軍政廳財產管理官이委囑하軍政廳各部、處又는其代行機關의長官은管財處手續要領에

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準하야 ㅣ管理人乃至重役會會長에게保證金을 請求함을要함

第九款 報告期日

所要報告全部는本令公布日以後三十日以內에書面으로 提出함을要함。 後에새로報告를要하는事實이發生할때마다十日以內로此를提出함을要함。 所管長官은如何한境遇에도 當該報告書提出과그內容의正確性에對하야責任이有함

第十款 効力發生日

本令은公布日로부터効力이發生함

一九四七年三月三十一日

軍政長官指令에依하야

軍政廳財產管理官

陸軍中佐 해리•띠•삐숍

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HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN KOREA
APO 235 Unit 2

SUBJECT: Policy in Administering Property Affected by Ordinance No. 33

TO : Office of Property Custody

1. Effective immediately the policies described below will be observed in administering former Japanese property affected by Ordinance No. 33. Wherever possible they will also be applied retroactively insofar as that can be accomplished through purely administrative action on the basis of current records of account.

2. Rental. Rental will be charged to any person or agency, including components of United States Army Forces in Korea and agencies of the South Korean Interim Government, for the use or lease of any property affected by Ordinance No. 33 which on 9 August 1945 was privately owned. Rental will likewise be charged for the use or lease of property owned by a Korean corporation in which title to stock has vested in USAMGIK pursuant to Ordinance No. 33, whether such stock was publicly owned or privately owned on 9 August 1945. No rental will be charged to any component of United States Army Forces in Korea or to any agency of South Korean Interim Government for the use or lease of public property affected by Ordinance No. 33 which was owned by the former Japanese Government General of Korea or by any of its governmental instrumentalities on 9 August 1945, with the exception of the predecessors in interest of the New Korea Company and the predecessors in interest of Materials Control Corporation. However, in the case of rentals determined to be due from any component of United States Army Forces in Korea, the charge will be carried as a book account for future settlement.

3. Taxes. All taxes accrued or hereafter accruing on property affected by Ordinance No. 33 will be paid to the appropriate agency of the South Korean Interim Government.

4. Records. Appropriate records will be maintained by the Office of Property Custody in the name of the record owner of such property as of 9 August 1945, to show all receipts and disbursements on account of rentals, taxes, cost of maintenance and repair, cost of administration and any other financial transaction relating to each property involved. Separate accounts for each property will be maintained.

Recommended by Lt Col Bishop

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5. Deduction for Cost of Administration. The Office of Property Custody will deduct from all amounts received for or on account of the use of property affected by Ordinance No. 33 a reasonable sum to defray costs of administration in addition to costs of maintenance and repair and will account therefor. In case such property does not yield sufficient income, actual expenses incurred on account of such property will be deducted from the value of the property itself insofar as that is practicable.

WILLIAM F. DEAN
Major General, United States Army
Commanding

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BASIC: Ltr. Hq USAMGIK, APO 235 Unit 2, MGOCA 334, dtd 6 November 1947, Subject: "Creation of a Committee to Make Rent Study on Government Use of Vested Properties."

TFGCG 334 1st Ind

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES IN KOREA, APO 235.
24 Nov 1947

TO: CHAIRMAN, Economic Politidal Committee, USAFIK, APO 235.

For preparation of a directive prescribing conditions under which vested property non-governmental in character should be occupied by United States Army Forces and by elements of the South Korea Interim Government.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL HODGE:

/S/
J. W. FRASER
Colonel AGD
Adjutant General

3 Incls:
n/c

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HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN KOREA
APO 235 Unit 2

COPY

MGOCA 334

6 November 1947

SUBJECT: Creation of a Committee to Make Rent Study on Government Use of Vested Properties

TO : Commanding General
United States Army Forces in Korea
APO 235

1. On 31 March 1947, there was created an Advisory Board on Vested Property. A copy of the letter directive is attached. That Advisory Board has held many meetings, but the controversial nature of questions involved has resulted in few unanimous decisions which could, at this time, be implemented.

2. One of the problems which has not been touched is terms and conditions under which vested property, non-governmental in character, should be occupied by United States Army Forces, and by elements of the South Korean Interim Government. This is a problem of great magnitude, concerned with approximately 680,000 tracts of agricultural land, 100,000 residences, and 8,000 business enterprises. From the attached study made by the Department of Justice, it appears there is a legal necessity for accounting for income from proceeds of each property separately at sometime in the near future.

3. Large numbers of applications for non-governmental vested property are pending at the present time, and a directive on this point is urgently needed to guide the Property Custodian. Since this problem is one of great magnitude and since it is one whose solution is of immediate concern, I recommend that USAMGIK be permitted to set up a committee to make a rent study for government use of vested property

4. Recommended for this Committee are Mr. Joseph E. Jacobs, Political Adviser; Dr. Arthur C. Bunce, Economic Adviser; Major John Connelly, Jr., Department of Justice; USAMGIK: Dr. Edgar A. J. Johnson, Chief Adviser; Lt. Colonel Harry D. Bishop, Property Custodian, USAMGIK and Mr. Allen Loren, Department of Finance. It is believed that this small group can bring about a considered plan and a workable directive which can be put into operation as soon as possible.

FOR THE MILITARY GOVERNOR: /S/

C. G. HELMICK
Brigadier General, United States Army
Deputy Military Governor

3 Incls:
1-Study of Problems Connected with Vested Property
2-Allied Memoranda, 1 thru 3
3-Copy ltr, Creation of Advisory Board on Vested Property

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COPY

Subject: Study of Problems connected with Vested Property.

2. 20 Oct OCA Property Custodian — Please have Major Connelly's paper studied carefully. Then indicate (a) the area of agreement (b) the most points (c) the recommendations of OPC.

Edgar A. J. Johnson
Chief Adviser
South Korean
Interim Government

3. 28 Oct 47 OPC OCA — 1. The attached study appears to cover all of the problems which have been raised in connection with terms and conditions on which vested property, non-governmental in character, should be occupied by elements of the United States forces and of South Korean Interim Government. I concur wholeheartedly in the conclusions stated therein.

2. The most substantial change in Property Custody operations which would be required by a directive implementing the study would be the necessity for maintaining separate accounts for each property. Since we are concerned with approximately 680,000 tracts of agricultural land, 100,000 residences and 8,000 business enterprises, the volume of work will be very great. I fell, however, that since there is a legal necessity for accounting for the income from and proceeds of each property separately at some time in the future, every effort should be made to establish separate accounts for each property as promptly as possible despite the increase in the workload and the requirement of additional personnel.

3. Our most pressing problem in this connection is the determination of terms and conditions under which elements of SKIG will occupy non-governmental vested property. Since large numbers of applications for such property are pending at the present time, a directive on this point is urgently needed. It is suggested that the directive provide for payment of rent by elements of SKIG in accordance with Major Connelly's study and further provide for acquisition of property by such organizations through central procurement agency such as Office of Administration.

HARRY D. BISHOP
Lt. Col. FA
Property Custodian

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COPY

Transmittal of Paper on Subject: "Study of Problems Connected with Vested Property"

1. 17 Oct 47 JUSTICE THRU: OCA
TO : AMC

1. There are attached hereto 3 copies of a paper I have prepared on the subject: "Study of Problems Connected with Vested Property." I started it for use as background material in support of a proposal to change the present system of rentals for certain vested properties, but decided that other problems also merited review. I, therefore, expanded it. This accounts for its undue length.

2. I feel strongly that several changes should be made in administering former Japanese property, but I also feel that thorough study should be given to the problems by other persons who are familiar with them. I have, therefore, expressed my views only as conclusions, not as final recommendations.

3. A copy of this paper has been sent to the Office of Property Custody. A few other copies are available if they are desired.

4. It is believed that the problems discussed in this paper are urgent because of the time element involved.

JOHN W. CONNELLY, JR.
Major JAGD
Adviser

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COPY

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT I N KOREAY
Office of the Military Governor
Seoul, Korea.

31 March 1947

SUBJECT: Creation of Advisory Board on Vested Property

TO : See Distribution.

There is hereby established a joint Korean-American Advisory Board the purpose of which shall be to advise the Property Custodian in formulating policies and measures affecting vested property, either upon request of the Property Custodian, or that of the head of any department, office, agency or person entrusted with management and control of any vested organization or business, or upon its own initiative. The Joint Korean-American Advisory Boabd shall consist of the following; the Directors of the Department of Transportation, Agriculture, Communications, Commerce, Finance and Justice; the Civil Administrater; the Chief Adviser to the Government of Korea; a representative of the United States Department of State; the Financial Adviser; a representative of the National Economic Board; and three members of the Interim Legislative Assembly. The Military Governor may enlarge the membership of the Board by appointing thereto such qualified experts as may appear to him advisable. The Civil Administrator shall act as chairman of the Board and meetings shall be held subject to his call.

DISTRIBUTION
"B"

/s/ Archer L. Lerch
/t/ ARCHER L. LERCH
Major General, United States Army
Military Governor in Korea

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HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN KOREA
APO 235 Unit 2

15 October 1947

SUBJECT: Study of Problems Connected with Vested Property.

TO : Commanding General
United States Army Military Government in Korea
APO 235 Unit 2

The purpose of this paper is to analyse some of the basic problems in administering former Japanese property affected by Ordinance No. 33 of 6 December 1945 and to suggest procedures which will simplify the administration of such property and furnish a standard for the solution of problems of administration.

Confusion exists in the solution of daily problems of administration because up to this time there has been no well defined basis for policy decisions, and it has been necessary as problems have arisen to decide them one by one in a manner not always entirely consistent. There are several reasons for this situation.

In the early days of American occupation of Korea, the Americans assigned to duty with Military Government were faced with the necessity of establishing a government, operating it, taking control of former Japanese property and administering it. Much of the property had formerly been property of the Japanese government in Korea or of instrumentalities created by it for semi-governmental operations. All of the Americans were in or under the control of the United States Army. There was a natural tendency to confuse duties and functions of the

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Americans in their various activities, because they were all working together, and to confuse the functions of operating the government with functions of administering former Japanese property, because all the Americans discharging those functions were under the same command.

Another reason for the confusion was the nature of Ordinance No. 33, itself. It was sweeping in terms and appeared to give absolute authority for any kind of arbitrary control over such property by United States Army Military Government in Korea. It did not seem necessary to draw any distinctions between government operations and property control. By its terms, the Ordinance gave title to Japanese property to United States Army Military Government in Korea. The nature of this organization itself, USAMGIK, was not altogether clear. By some, it was considered the same as the United States in effect, being entirely a part of our government. By others, it was considered to partake, to some degree, of another identity by reason of its function to govern a territory which was not treated as conquered territory but as a liberated territory inhabited by a friendly people whom we were to assist in organizing a government.

The nature of the occupation of Korea was different from the nature of other occupations in which there was a defeated government in existence or a friendly liberated government in existence. For this reason, problems presented were unique, and had to be solved from day to day without the benefit of precedent or of clarification of policy by higher authority.

By passage of time, by progress in the Koreanization program, and by a gradual crystallization of policies of higher headquarters,

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the separation of functions of agencies in Korea and the analysis of problems involved in various types of operations have become simplified. Personnel of USAMGIK, with the exception of the Military Governor and Deputy Military Governor have withdrawn from the actual operation of government which has been turned over to the Koreans under the name "South Korean Interim Government." At the present time, the Command, USAMGIK, consists of a Headquarters and staff units composed of Americans for the military administration, a group of Americans assigned to act at national and lower levels as advisers of the government agencies of the "South Korean Interim Government," composed entirely of Koreans, and the office of Property Custody. This breakdown shows clearly the emergence of purely governmental functions and the transferral of these functions to agencies with which the Americans are not identified. It also shows the limited housekeeping functions of one group of Americans in a more or less standard military administration covering all military personnel irrespective of place of assignment, and the advisory or teaching function of another group of Americans who work with Korean governmental agencies but who do not operate these agencies. Standing clearly apart is the Office of Property Custody. This organization has nothing whatever to do with administering the civil government. For certain practical purposes of analysis, it might almost be considered a sort of agency of the Alien Property Custodian of the United States Government, except for the fact that in Korea as in other foreign countries invaded or occupied by U. S. Armed Forces, the military commander of the

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area has had the authority to act and to exercise over enemy property of various types the control deemed necessary for the particular area. The Office of Property Custody might just as well have been organized as an independent agency of USAFIK or of Corps instead of an agency functioning under the Commanding General of USAMGIK. The important point is, however, that in spite of the word "Government" in the name of the Command USAMGIK, the Office of Property Custody has nothing to do with the civil government of the country. General Helmick has three distinct functions: FIRST, Commanding General of USAMGIK, controlling all American personnel in that command; SECOND, Acting Military Governor, enjoying as Deputy of General Hodge all powers of government -- legislative, judicial, and executive -- and delegating to others whatever part of those powers he deems appropriate; and THIRD, Commanding General, having primary responsibility (as delegated to him by General Hodge) and exercising control over the affairs of the Office of Property Custody.

Just as confusion has existed in analyzing and separating functions of Americans in the past, no confusion has existed in applying the provisions of Ordinance No. 33. The sweeping terms of Ordinance No. 33 are at first thought shocking when compared with the traditional policy of the United States and with the Rules of Land Warfare to the effect that private property rights in invaded or occupied foreign territory shall be respected. The pertinent paragraphs from FM 27-10, Rules of Land Warfare, some of which are taken directly from The Hague Convention of 1907 are quoted below:

315. Real property of a State.--The occupying State shall be regarded as administrator and usufructuary of

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public buildings, real estate, forests, and agricultural estates belonging to the hostile State and situated in the occupied territory. It must safeguard the capital of these properties and administer them in accordance with the rules of usufruct (H.R., Art. 55)

316. Occupant's disposition of such property.--The occupant does not have the absolute right of disposal or sale of enemy real property. As administrator or usufructuary he should not exercise his rights in such wasteful and negligent manner as seriously to impair its value. He may, however, lease or utilize public lands or buildings, sell the crops, cut and sell timber, and work the mines. A lease or contract should not extend beyond the conclusion of the war.

317. State real property susceptible of direct military use.--Real property of a State which is of direct military use, such as forts, arsenals, dockyards, magazines, barracks, railways, canals, bridges, piers, and wharves, remains in the hands of the occupant until the close of the war, and may be destroyed or damaged, if deemed necessary, in military operations.

318. Property of Municipalities, etc.--The property of municipalities, that of institutions dedicated to religion, charity, and education, the arts and sciences, even when State property, shall be treated as private property.

All seizures of, destruction, or willful damage done to institutions of this character, historic monuments, works of art, science, is forbidden and should be made the subject of legal proceedings (H.R., art 56).

319. Authorized treatment.--The property included in the foregoing rule may be utilized in case of necessity for quartering the troops, the sick and wounded, horses, stores, etc., and generally as prescribed for private property. Such property must, however, be secured against all avoidable injury, even when located in fortified places which are subject to seizure or bombardment.

320. Movable property.--An army of occupation can only take possession of cash, funds, and realizable securities which are strictly the property of the State, depots of arms, means of transport, stores and supplies, and, generally, all movable property belonging to the State which may be used for military operations (H.R., art. 53, par. 1).

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321. Two classes of movable property.--All movable property belonging to the State directly susceptible of military use may be taken possession of as booty and utilized for the benefit of the invader's government. Other movable property, not directly susceptible of military use, must be respected and cannot be appropriated.

322. Property of unknown ownership treated as public property.--Where the ownership of property is unknown--that is, where there is any doubt as to whether it is public or private, as frequently happens--it should be treated as public property until ownership is definitely settled.

PRIVATE PROPERTY

323. Must be respected--Private property * * * must be respected. (H.R., art. 46, par. 1).

324. Devastation.--The measure of permissible devastation is found in the strict necessities of war. As an end in itself, as a separate measure of war, devastation is not sanctioned by the law of war. There must be some reasonably close connection between the destruction of property and the overcoming of the enemy's army. Thus the rule requiring respect for private property is not violated through damage resulting from operations, movements, or combats of the army; that is, real estate may be utilized for marches, camp sites, construction of trenches, etc. Buildings may be used for shelter for troops, the sick and wounded, for animals, for reconnaissance, cover defense, etc. Fences, woods, crops, buildings, etc., may be demolished, cut down, and removed to clear a field of fire, to construct bridges, to furnish fuel if imperatively needed for the army.

325. American rule.--This rule (respect for private property, etc.) does not interfere with the right of the victorious invader to tax the people or their property, to levy forced loans, to billet soldiers, or to appropriate property, especially houses, boats or ships, and lands, for temporary and military use.

326. Confiscation.--Private property cannot be confiscated (H.R., art. 46, par. 2).

327. Booty.--All captures and booty belong, according to the modern law of war, primarily to the government of the captor.

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Prize money whether on land or sea can now be claimed only under local law.

328. Private gain by officers and soldiers prohibited.--Neither officers nor soldiers are allowed to make use of their position or power in the hostile country for private gain, not even for commercial transactions otherwise legitimate.

329. Pillage.--Pillage is formally forbidden (H.R., art. 47).

330. Seizure and devastation of private property.--Private property can be seized only by way of military necessity for the support or other benefit of the army or of the occupant. All destruction of property not commanded by the authorized officer, all pillage or sacking, even after taking a town or place by assault, are prohibited under the penalty of death or such other severe punishment as may seem adequate to the gravity of the offense.

331. Private property susceptible of direct military use.--All appliances, whether on land, at sea, or in the air, adapted for the transmission of news, or for the transport of persons or things, exclusive of cases governed by naval law, depots of arms, and, generally, all kinds of ammunition of war, may be seized, even if they belong to private individuals, but must be restored and compensation fixed when peace is declared (H.R., art. 53, par. 2).

332. What included in rule.--The foregoing rule includes everything susceptible of direct military use, such as cables, telephone and telegraph plants, horses and other draft and riding animals, motors, bicycles, motorcycles, carts, wagons, carriages, railways, railway plants, tramways, ships in port, all manner of craft in canals and rivers, baloons, airships, airplanes, depots of arms, whether military or sporting, and in general all kinds of war material.

333. Destruction of such property.--The destruction of the foregoing property and all damage to the same is justifiable if it is required by the exigencies of the war.

334. Submarine cables.--Submarine cables connecting an occupied territory with a neutral territory shall not be seized or destroyed except in the case of absolute necessity. They must likewise be restored and compensation fixed when peace is made (H.R., art. 54).

(underscoring supplied)

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With the exception of Declaration XIV, Japan signed and on 13 December 1911 ratified all of The Hague Conventions, making certain reservations, however, regarding some of them. The only reservation made in the case of Convention IV (he Laws and Customs of War on Land) was with reference to Article 44 (Forcing Information from Inhabitants of Occupied Territory) which has no bearing on the treatment of property, itself. Section I, WD Circular No. 136, 7 May 1942, states that although all of these conventions are not binding on all of the countries with which the United States is at war, they will be observed and enforced as provided in FM 27-10.

Ordinance No. 33 states that all Japanese property in Korea, of every kind, is "vested," and that title to it is in USAMGIK. This includes not only former government property, but also private property. Obviously this provision must be recognized as a temporary expedient and not as a repudiation of treaty obligations and orders from the War Department.

Quite apart from its legal obligations, the United States has a practical obligation to respect private property rights. If it is to be consistent in invoking this principal for the protection of foreign interests of American citizens, it must recognize the right of Japanese nationals to the return of their property or to compensation for it. Yet, in order to eliminate an indirect political control by the Japanese over the future government of Korea, it is necessary to destroy the economic control, which can be accomplished only by liquidating all Japanese holdings here. The solution is obvious. The United States could merely require Japan, in an imposed peace treaty, to renounce property claims and to undertake to

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pay compensation to its own nationals for their private property in Korea. Thus, the United States can reaffirm the policy of immunity of private property from seizure or confiscation and be in a favorable position to press the claims of American citizens for their private property in foreign countries whose government has taken control of it or used it during the war.

Such a program would leave Japanese property in Korea, or its proceeds, available for whatever disposition is decided upon by the allied nations. That disposition might provide in part for indemnities to citizens of allied nations for property destroyed by the Japanese, reparations to the government of allied nations, claims of Korean citizens against Japan or perhaps against former Japanese property owners, claims of the future Korean government against the government of Japan and a kind of patrimony for Korea to serve as a basis for its currency. Meanwhile, the administration and the present disposition of former Japanese property is a responsibility of the United States. It presents numerous problems, but many of these problems can be simplified by a reexamination of policy and clarification of functions as described above.

Perhaps at this point a reference to the operations of the Alien Property Custodian in the United States during the First World War and during the Second World War might suggest some solutions for the problems in Korea. Under authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act of 6 October 1917, the Alien Property Custodian took action to bring within the control of the United States Government property

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or property rights belonging to enemies, which term included all persons, irrespective of nationality, being present in enemy occupied territory, or corporations having their principal place of business in enemy-occupied territory. The Alien Property Custodian required all persons in the United States to file reports of enemy-owned property in their possession or custody. He required banks to report credits of enemies and safety deposit boxes rented to them. He required corporations to report stock registered in the name of enemies. He required partnerships to report a financial interest in the firm owned by enemies. He required recorders of deeds throughout the country to report real property, real and chattel mortgages registered in the name of enemies. He then took steps to bring within his control the property which had been reported to be enemy owned. He issued orders seizing physical property owned by enemies, including actual stock certificates and similar securities on deposit in the United States. In the case of domestic corporations in the United States whose books showed issuance of stock to enemies, he issued an order seizing all right, title, and interest of such enemies in and to the stock and required the corporations to cancel the old stock registration on its books, substitute the name of the Alien Property Custodian as owner and to issue new stock certificates to him. By using the right of a stockholder to vote the number of shares held by him, the Property Custodian exercised the same property rights which the enemy, former owners of the shares, would have exercised. If his interest

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was sufficiently great, he could vote in a complete board of directors of his own choice and, through the board, control the appointment of company officers. Since the company was an American entity, however, he did not seize the property of the corporation, itself. That was controlled indirectly through his board of directors. When dividends were paid by an American corporation to stockholders, the Alien Property Custodian received those corresponding to the enemy shares in the corporation which he had seized. An account was kept for each enemy, and entries were made showing funds received on account of his property. In the case of real property seized, accounts were kept to show rents received and expenditures for maintenance, repair, and payment of taxes. All financial transactions involving enemy-owned property, mergers, liquidation of firms, reissue of stock, recall of old stock, sale and every other kind of business transaction were reflected in the accounts maintained by the Property Custodian in the name of the particular enemy whose former property was involved in the transaction.

After the war, after the extensive work the organization of the Alien Property Custodian had performed in bringing under control all of this enemy property and administering it, and after appropriate treaty provisions with the enemy countries had been concluded by the United States, steps were taken to return to the former enemy owners the property which had been seized by the Custodian, or to return its equivalent, together with all accruals but less cost of administration.

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In the case of citizens of Germany, a 20% deduction from the value of their property was retained by the Custodian and was turned over to a fiscal officer in the United States in charge of the fund made up in this way for settlement of war claims of Americans against Germany. This action was taken under authority of the Settlement of War Claims Act of 1928 which implemented a treaty agreement between the United States and Germany. Under this agreement, Germany undertook to pay to its citizens the 20% deducted by the United States or to make such other arrangement with them as might be deemed expedient by the German government, but in either event, releasing the United States from further obligation to those citizens to return the remaining 20% of their property.

Before the United States became involved in the present war, the Treasury Department undertook to apply economic restrictions upon the Axis powers by its program of Foreign Funds Control. The technique was to prohibit financial transactions with persons or firms in a country which had been "blocked" by the Treasury Department. As a rule, property was involved in these financial transactions. Frequently, the control of the Treasury Department was extended by determination that particular companies not within the territory of a blocked country were in effect instrumentalities of that country or of its nationals. Transactions with such companies were likewise prohibited. The convenient expression "blocked company" was coined and from that soon came the expression "blocked assets or property" to describe property of a blocked country or blocked national regarding which no financial transaction

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would be permitted. The definitions used by the Treasury Department to describe nationals or companies of a blocked country were somewhat different from the definitions used in the Trading with the Enemy Act of 6 October 1917 to describe enemies.

After the United States entered World War II, the Office of Alien Property Custodian was again established. This office coordinated its activities with those of the Treasury Department in the Foreign Fund Control program. The technique employed was somewhat different from that of the Alien Property Custodian in the First World War. In general, there was no extensive program of reducing enemy property to possession. Under the Foreign Funds Control program, transactions in stock of a domestic American corporation owned by a blocked foreign national, who later became an enemy, were prohibited. In many cases, the Office of Property Custodian did not bother to change the record of stock ownership in these corporations but left them blocked. The companies, themselves, were required under Treasury regulations to report accruals and to hold them in blocked accounts. In other cases, the Office of Property Custodian issued orders "vesting" stock ownership and requiring issuance of new certificates so that they might be voted at meetings of stockholders. Furthermore, from time to time, conservators were appointed by the Office of Property Custodian to control the management of such a company. A loose expression developed, "vested company," to describe those companies in which there was a considerable enemy ownership and over the affairs of which the Office of Property Custodian had taken control. In many cases,

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that control seemed to extend to the assets of the domestic corporation. This was an expedient which seemed to be required by the exigencies of war.

Some months ago, the Office of Alien Property Custodian was abolished and the unfinished business of that office was turned over to the Department of Justice in Washington. A year ago, the Treasury Department relaxed many of its prohibitions in the Foreign Fund Control program, removing a number of countries from the list of blocked countries, including Korea. It seems obvious that the intention of the United States in its overall program is to confirm its former policy of respecting enemy-owned private property, although it may make arrangements with some enemy countries to compensate its own nationals for the value of their property, control of which was taken by the United States during the war. The proceeds of such property may be used by the United States for settlement of war claims of one sort or another and to apply to reparations if anything is left over.

The procedures described above may furnish a key to the procedures which can be followed in Korea.

The status of Korea as a country is anomalous. During hostilities, it was part of the Japanese Empire and was enemy territory. People in the territory were enemies. Since we are technically still at war with Japan, all of the people in Japanese territory are still enemies. This is true of occupied territory under principles of international law. However, it is difficult to apply this principle to the inhabitants of that part of Korea occupied by the United States,

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or even to that part occupied by the USSR. These two occupations have taken place pursuant to executive agreements between several Allied countries, which fall short of formal treaty agreement but, nevertheless, are binding. The executive agreements of Cairo and Moscow proposed to establish an independent government in Korea and to lop off this territory from the Japanese Empire. This much of the disposition of former Japanese territory is known. It cannot be argued, therefore, under principles of international law, that ultimate sovereignty over the territory of Korea is still in Japan, but is being held in abeyance pending a determination of cession of territory or other matters to be provided by a peace treaty. There is no doubt that Korea will be separate from Japan.

The fact that there is no recognized Korean government in this territory may lead to some difficulties or embarrassment in reasoning with regard to status of property here, acts of agencies of Military Government and such things. However, it is not necessary to determine where sovereignty is, so long as it is recognized that it is no longer in Japan. It might be suggested that sovereignty is in the people of Korea, since that was the intention expressed in the executive agreements at Cairo and Moscow, and that the United States is merely exercising sovereignty for the people until such time as they are able to establish a responsible government of their own. Under international law, military control which the United States is using in Korea now, does not, of itself, effect a change of sovereignty in occupied territory. The authority exercised by the American military

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forces here is an extension of the civil authority of the constituted government of the United States. It does not seem reasonable that this authority exercised over a friendly people should manifest itself in a way to suggest that these people are to be treated as enemies or that their property or property of companies organized by them within this territory should be treated as enemy property. It seems to me that at the very worst, the people here might be assimilated to enemy persons within the United States, whose property was not seized during the First War and was not blocked or vested during the Second War, with but few special exceptions.

At the beginning of the occupation, Ordinance No. 2 was issued, which, in effect, was only a freezing or blocking ordinance and by its terms permitted certain transactions in Japanese-owned property, provided authority for them was obtained from the Property Custodian. There was an avalanche of over 10,000 applications for permission to engage in such transactions, all within a period of less than one month. Perhaps for this reason, perhaps because it was realized that 75% or 80% of the property here, from the standpoint of value, was Japanese owned, it became apparent that an adequate control of transactions and issuance of licenses to Japanese owners to dispose of such property would require a tremendous force of American personnel, Korean and Japanese translators and Korean clerical personnel. Such a force was not available, and it had been determined to evacuate all Japanese from Korea. For these and perhaps other reasons, Ordinance No. 33 was issued, vesting in Military Government title to all Japanese-owned

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property and prohibiting any transactions in it. This, of course, was a very effective method of tying up the property and may have been considered a justifiable expedient to meet the directives from higher authority to take control of such property.

From the very first, this Ordinance was strictly construed. Its terms had been made as broad as possible in order to give general notice of the authority to pursue Japanese assets through the most intricate maze of corporate and trust devices created to hide it. Ownerships of every conceivable type were involved. It was impracticable, because of volume of work, language difficulties and danger of concealment, to adopt a reporting system such as that used by the Alien Property Custodian in the United States to obtain information regarding the identity, nature and type of ownership of property. The alternative was to block off all property in which there was an interest owner by the Japanese government or by Japanese nationals, exercise complete control over it through the Office of Property Custody, Hq. USAMGIK, and by degrees obtain such information regarding it as was pertinent to its ultimate disposition in accordance with directives from higher headquarters. Those directives in the early days of the occupation and until fairly recently were not particularly explicit but emphasized necessity of strict control. At the same time, and in connection with a different problem, these directives required re-establishment of Korean industry and economy. However, the industry and the economy of Korea were intimately connected with the former Japanese property now controlled by the Office of Property Custody.

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It was of course impracticable for that Office, through its own organization, which has always been understaffed, to undertake by itself to restore the industry and economy of a whole country. For such a tremendous undertaking, various types of organizations were required, corresponding to the variety of industrial, commercial and agricultural activities forming the economic fabric of the country and involving all types of property in it. That was the function, in general, of the Department of Commerce, the Department of Agriculture, the Transportation Department and the Finance Department, in their respective fields of activity in the civil government of the country under USAMGIK. Their work, taken together, covered all elements of the economy of the country, Korean as well as former Japanese. It was necessary to coordinate all of these elements, functionally, so to speak, in order to achieve the maximum result in improvement of the economy. This was the reason that it was decided to "farm out" to the interested agencies of the civil government various properties formerly owned by Japanese so that the management of them could be integrated into the overall plan of economic recovery. These departments of the civil government acted as agents of the Office of Property Custody. They were operated at first by Americans, who were the responsible officers in the military Government, just as they were and still are in the Office of Property Custody. They were all part of the American team and pressed their several interests in the management of former Japanese property more with regard to accomplishment of their own mission in the civil government and economic recovery than with regard to some of the administrative responsibilities of the Office of Property Custody. These were often minimized

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or occasionally sacrificed when that appeared necessary in the big undertaking of putting Korea on its feet. A contributing cause in this result, of course, was the shortage of personnel in the Office of Property Custody to develop and enforce separate procedures directly keyed to corresponding procedures of the civil government.

At an early date, there had developed the idea that all former Japanese property affected by Ordinance No. 33 was "government property" since title to it was "vested" in USAMGIK. Perhaps one reason for this was that the sweeping terms of the Ordinance had been approved by higher headquarters, and the terms suggested no differentiation among various classes of property. No directives had been received qualifying the legal status of different types of property. It is true that it was "government property" in the same sense that all enemy property seized by the Alien Property Custodian in the United States was government property, title to it having been taken from the enemy by force and lodged temporarily in the government. But actually there were several kinds of property and only part of it could properly be classed as "government property" in the sense that it was dedicated to public use or use of the government under the Japanese as it was taken over by the Americans.

There were supplies and equipment of the Japanese Army in Korea, which were in a sense government property but which were properly taken over by American military forces as booty of war belonging to the victorious army. Then, there were buildings and supplies used in running the government, which in conformity with principles of international law were taken over by the succeeding government to continue

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to serve their purpose. There were also government agencies or instrumentalities, owners of property used for governmental purposes, which were subject to liquidation or to continuance in operation for governmental purposes. There were the properties of the national railway system, government owned, which did not suffer any change of status in the American succession to Japanese control. The bulk of the property, however, was privately owned. There were Korean branches of Japanese corporations or other types of firms engaged in various kinds of commercial, industrial or other activities for private gain, owning or using both movable and immovable property in those activities. There were many corporations and other types of firms organized in Korea pursuant to the laws in force here, in which there was a Japanese interest of one kind or another. These organizations had various types of property and were engaged in various kinds of business. Then there were many residences, farms and other types of property owned by Japanese individuals. It is quite obvious that many of the properties affected by Ordinance No. 33 were not related in any way to government operations, yet some of them were treated as if they were. There developed other inconsistencies in the administration of some of these properties which differed respectively in nature of property and type and degree of Japanese interest in them but which, for certain purposes, were treated alike.

There was of course no charge made by the Office of Property Custody for use of government buildings and other property by the civil government. In fact, the Office of Property Custody very properly did not concern itself with the administration of that property which

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was devoted to government use under the Americans as it had been under the Japanese. However, there were other types of property turned over to USAMGIK for use or for control which had been private property before and which might very appropriately have been paid for by USAMGIK on the theory that Government should not take private property without giving some compensation fpr it. Any rents which might have been received from USAMGIK, later SKIG, for the use of such property could have been very appropriately deposited in the bank in a blocked account in the name of the former owner of the property. This was the procedure followed by the Alien Property Custodian in the United States in the First War and the procedure followed jointly by Foreign Funds Controls and Office of Property Custodian in the United States during the Second War.

The administration of some of the businesses which were classed as "vested"was also different from what it would have been under rules followed by the Alien Property Custodian and by Foreign Funds Controls in the United States. Because of the extent to which some of the officials of the Department of Commerce and other government departments took part in the control of so-called vested companies, there seems to have developed a feeling that some of these companies are to an extent government property to which certain procedures do not apply altogether. Necessarily the operation of many of these businesses was so closely allied with the major plan to reestablish the economy of Korea that it was found expedient in many cases not to enforce administrative procedures strictly with reference to some of those companies.

A result of this situation is that many properties subject to

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the administration of the Office of Property Custody are not producing revenue, or the revenue they do bring in is far below that which might normally be expected from them as business investments. The Office of Property Custody has the obligation to pay taxes on vested property but in many cases that office has been unable to pay such taxes for some of the properties involved, and the revenue of the government has been correspondingly reduced. This has been reflected in the national budget of USAMGIK, later SKIG, in which it has been necessary to fix a ceiling for national expenditures with relation to national income. At the same time, estimates of expenditures of various government departments have taken into account vested properties which have been put at their disposal either rent free or at rents so far reduced as to constitute a substantial subsidy.

The financial condition of the country is intimately affected by the administration of vested properties because of its tremendous value. It is realized that frequently low rentals have been charged in an endeavor to keep from increasing the rental scales of all property in general and in this way to remove one factor which might lead to inflation. However, it seems entirely possible that rental might be charged for many properties which are now being occupied free but which could supply funds for paying taxes to the government in amounts sufficient to reduce substantially the printing of money now required to meet government deficits.

The ideal policy for administering so-called vested property in Korea would be that observed by the Alien Property Custodian in the United States as described above. Under that policy, only the enemy

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property, itself, would be administered and it would be administered more or less on a business-like basis. The actual corporate assets of a Korean branch of a Japanese firm would be subject to such control as the Office of Property Custody might deem appropriate. The Korean corporations in which Japanese interest was represented by stock ownership would continue to manage their own affairs subject to the direction of the company officials and Board of Directors in whose appointment the Office of Property Custody might participate through voting of stock, the only property subject to vesting. Corporate assets, themselves, would not be subject to direct control by the Office of Property Custody. The government would pay rent for the use of property of every type except that which was formerly government property or property of a government instrumentality. Taxes on all property, except government property, would be paid over to the existing government. Even the military forces would pay rent for use of all private property but, of course, would not be charged for use of former government property. Separate accounts would be kept in the name of every former Japanese owner and would show disposition of property and all receipts and payments on account of it.

If such a procedure were followed, there would be built up in time a complete set of records regarding property formerly owned by Japanese nationals or Japanese business organizations. That set of records would constitute a most valuable addition to the data which will have to be considered by the United States in peace negotiations with the Japanese government. It is highly important to know the value of

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such property for which the United States may require Japan to assume the obligation to pay its nationals -- an obligation which the United States would have itself under international law and which it observed during the First World War, as indicated above, if the property, itself, were not returned.

It has been suggested that the American taxpayer will have to pay for the cost of the occupation of Korea and also of Japan. It has been suggested further that the keeping of complete records to indicate the value of former Japanese property in Korea would be useless under those circumstances, because it would not be possible to use the value of any of that property as a set-off for occupational costs. However, the directives from higher headquarters are quite clear that adequate records regarding the property should be kept and it is quite apparent that the American taxpayer would want to know the value of assets which might have been used to pay for the cost of occupation that he eventually is called upon to assume.

It is understood that the Office of Property Custody is now in a position to maintain many pertinent records regarding vested property which formerly it could not do. It is believed that the keeping of such records will be simplified if well defined policies are adopted which prescribe general rules of administration and avoid the danger of inconsistencies which would follow from day-to-day determinations in individual cases as they arise. An important part of such a general policy would be charging rents as indicated above in more or less the same manner as the Alien Property Custodian in the United States charged

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rents. One difficulty in this procedure, of course, would be an insistence that the Military force pay rent for the use of property formerly owned privately by Japanese nationals. In order to pay for such use, the military authorities would have to print new money which would only add to the amount already in circulation and would lead to further inflation. A compromise in this case, therefore, could be that the Office of Property Custody maintain adequate records regarding rental value of property used by the military and that this amount be included in the figures showing total cost of occupation at the time the Americans leave. In all other cases, however, it seems appropriate that rentals should be charged for the use of private property and that a reasonable sum might be charged by the Office of Property Custody for administration of all properties in order to pay for operating the organization and build up a reserve pool for taxes on property for which rent cannot be paid.

The comments made above are not intended to be critical. They are intended merely to draw contrast between procedures practiced elsewhere and procedures practiced here with reference to control of enemy property and to suggest changes which might simplify operations here. If some of the decisions made here regarding that control may at times have seemed arbitrary, it is well to remember that several factors in the general program had to be weighed before a choice could be made. There was a directive for complete control. The only way to accomplish that control was to adopt a drastic program which was required by the magnitude of the task, the tremendous language difficulties, and the

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critical shortage of American personnel. What may have seemed arbitrary action, was often necessary to prevent dissipation of moveable assets and to make up for a shortage of trained Korean personnel to replace Japanese officials in the management of various enterprises. Many of these difficulties are gradually being overcome.

The newest development follows a directive from SWNCC, which recognizes that it is not necessary to consider as vested the assets of a Korean corporation in which stock was owned by Japanese. This principle is being adopted in Custody Order No. 10, now in preparation. It is proposed under that Order, by gradual steps, to relinquish the direct control of Korean corporations by the Office of Property Custody, or its agents, and to substitute indirect control. This will be accomplished by voting stock for the election of a board of directors and by letting them run the company, applying in general only the control of an ordinary stockholder over a board of directors. The relinquishment of direct control under this program can be accomplished only very gradually, inasmuch as all formalities will be followed in holding meetings of stockholders, including Korean stockholders, electing a board of directors, preparing minutes, etc. It will take considerable time to put this program into effect, because there are several thousand companies, the affairs of which will have to be cleared in this manner. The speed of the operation is in direct proportion to the number of personnel, both American and Korean, available in the Office of Property Custody for putting it into effect.

It appears that there is need for further development in the plans and procedures for administering former Japanese property. The

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status and duration of the American military occupation of Korea may be affected in the near future by action of the United Nations on the Korean problem. It may be necessary at an early date to straighten out minor functions in the administration of former Japanese property so that a clearer picture can be presented of the status of the property and of agencies which are exercising control of it. If a degree of control over such property by Americans is to continue after a change in our occupation status here, it would be necessary to draw sharp lines of authority in such controls in order to avoid serious restrictions on the general economy of the country, which would be subject to regulation by Korean officials to a greater degree than it now is. This problem is quite distinct from the problem of administering former Japanese property in such a way as to facilitate international settlements with Japan in a peace treaty. But the problem is just as great, and perhaps much more urgent.

From what has been said before, it appears desirable to separate more clearly the functions of the Office of Property Custody from the functions of government, which can now be much more easily defined. One thing to avoid in this procedure is the suspicion of the Korean people and Korean officials in SKIG, who have been informed of the policy that this property is "to inure to the benefit of the Korean people," and who often misunderstand the motives of Americans in exercising controls over such property which Koreans may think are arbitrary. This danger could be avoided, but substantial progress in straightening out administration of such property could still be made by several

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types of action, which have already been approved in principle by SWNCC. Directives have already approved the sale of farm lands and urban residences. Directives have already approved the greatest participation possible of Koreans in the economic rehabilitation of the country, which would be achieved through operating business enterprises. Directives have already approved the sale of small businesses, which in many cases might be accomplished most easily through sale of former Japanese stock in such businesses. Activities in these fields would not be offensive to the Koreans, it is believed, but they would contribute greatly to a kind of liquidation of some of the properties involved and would help to simplify the general administration of the remaining properties.

One of the several reasons that some procedures became unnecessarily involved in the administration of former Japanese property, is that the Office of Property Custody has always been critically understaffed. That condition still exists, although it is understood that outstanding personnel requisitions would bring this staff up to almost three hundred. This is a very small number compared with the tremendous task involved and may cause further delays in accomplishment of the task. During the First World War, the Alien Property Custodian, at the peak of his operations, had approximately six hundred employees. During the Second World War, the combined force of Office of Foreign Funds Control (Treasury Department) and Office of Property Custodian was probably just as great, if not greater, in size. In those two operations, there was a minimum of language difficulty and very little difficulty growing out of procedures, which were clearly defined and

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well established under pressure of wartime activities, which demanded and got fast action from all concerned.

The Office of Property Custody here, in the course of its operations, makes many decisions that certain properties were Japanese, contrary to the contention of Koreans who claim ownership of the property. In order to provide a means of appealing from such administrative decisions, there was established in August of 1946 by Ordinance No. 103, as amended by Ordinance No. 125, a Property Claims Commission, authorized to entertain adverse claims of Koreans and to decide them. Five American lawyers in the Department of Justice were appointed to act as Commissioners, with semi-judicial functions. All of them had their regular assignment for duties in the Department of Justice, and in most cases, for extra duties outside of the Department as well. Three additional American lawyers and several stenographers have been giving all or most of their time to this work in examining witnesses, assembling extracts of official records for use as evidence, and preparing a finding of facts for review by the members of the Commission. Korean personnel in the Claims Bureau of the Department of Justice, South Korean Interim Government, have been assisting in much of the work required to prepare cases for the Commission. While it is necessary to afford an impartial body to review administrative decisions of the Office of Property Custody, it is perfectly obvious that this operation is closely related to the operations of that office, and is not concerned with problems within the scope of authority of SKIC. This organization was, of course, a kind of stop-gap, as many others have had to be. It is apparent that

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other arrangements should now be made to handle claims arising out of action by the Office of Property Custody. During a period of about one year, more than four thousand claims have been filed with the Commission. More are being filed each month. During that period, less than two hundred cases have been finally disposed of by the Commission. Again, there is the question of shortage of personnel and multiplicity of duties of the Americans who have been assigned to this work. A separate paper on this subject is being prepared with recommendations for corrective action, part of which will be procurement of a sizeable number of Americans to do the work and transfer of all of the functions out of the Department of Justice so that personnel may give their full time to that work. It may be of interest, however, in passing, to consider the procedure established under the Trading with the Enemy Act for the filing of claims during the First War to contest administrative decision made by the Alien Property Custodian. The act provided for the filing of claims to be disposed of administratively. Many different types of claims were filed, but those contesting a specific finding of the Alien Property Custodian that particular property was enemy owned, are the ones we are concerned with. Hundreds of such claims were filed. Some were disposed of by a large staff of lawyers in the Office of the Alien Property Custodian. Other claims were referred to the United States Department of Justice for a determination. The act provided, however, that such claims might also be filed in a United States District Court, and that was the procedure followed in hundreds of cases more complex in nature. That remedy has not been afforded in Korea, since

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it has not seemed appropriate to require the Americans to submit to the jurisdiction of the local courts. The nearest approach to it is the recourse afforded before the Property Claims Commission, which is inadequate.

From time to time, suits have been filed in the Korean courts against what has formerly been known as a "vested company." More often than not, this company has been a Korean corporation over which the Office of Property Custody has found it expedient to exercise complete control in the drastic program adopted. Americans in the Department of Justice have issued instructions to the Korean courts to refuse jurisdiction in such cases and to discontinue trial, which in one or two instances had reached appeal court before the Americans became aware of the situation. The reason given, of course, has been that the defendant company was "vested" and that the Americans had a special interest in the assets which might be dissipated in the event of an adverse judgment of the court. This has led to some embarrassment, because, undoubtedly, there are many cases growing out of current contractural relationships between a so-called vested company and a purely Korean company with no Japanese interest, which might very appropriately be tried in a Korean court. But under this rule, property interests estimated to represent about 80% of the national wealth are tied up and are immune from valid law suits of Koreans. It is too much to hope that a large enough body of American jurists could be assembled in Korea to hear all such cases and afford the prompt relief that a litigant is entitled to. The Korean courts are much better able

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to hear the evidence in such cases and to interpret the laws of Korea under which contractual relationships and other causes of action have arisen. A separate paper on this subject is being prepared and will be forwarded with recommendations.

There is another type of proceeding, semi-judicial in nature, which has been necessitated by the administration of former Japanese property. This is the proceeding growing out of refusal of a tenant to vacate premises occupied under a terminable lease. Notice of eviction is given by the Office of Property Custody or by an agent, like The New Korea Company. Thereupon, the tenant may contest the notice saying that he has not violated the conditions of the lease. An administrative decision by the Office of Property Custody or by the New Korea Company in cases like this, has often been found ineffective, since some persons seem to insist upon judicial decisions. In one instance, an evicted tenant obtained from a Korean court an injunction against the New Korea Company. That matter is being straightened out and instructions have been given to vacate the order of the court. However, it is obvious that procedures must be established which will afford a prompt hearing and remove from the Military Governor's Board of Review the burden of considering such cases. A procedure providing for establishment of Provincial Tenancy Commissions to sit in each of the provinces and hear such cases, has already been prepared and will be forwarded with comments and recommendations.

This has been a general discussion based upon personal observation of problems in the administration of former Japanese property over

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a period of about two years. I have not had the time to shorten the paper and present it in better form, and I do not feel justified in making final recommendations without the benefit of suggestions from Americans, and perhaps some Koreans, who have been closely connected with the administration of this property. However, it seems appropriate to point out the following as reasonable conclusions:

CONCLUSIONS

1. The functions of the various agencies in the Military Government have become sufficiently well defined to justify a review of policies regarding the respective responsibilities of such agencies in the administration of vested property.

2. A sharp line should be drawn between the authority of the Office of Property Custody and the agencies of SKIG with respect to rights and obligations regarding such property.

3. The duties of the Office of Property Custody could be more effectively defined and more efficiently performed if the property formerly privately owned by Japanese were administered as private property, much in the same manner as the Alien Property Custodian administered private enemy property during the First World War.

4. Rental should be charged for the use of all former privately-owned Japanese property, and taxes accruing on such property should be paid to SKIG.

5. The program of relinquishing direct control of Korean corporations in which only Japanese stock was vested should be accelerated.

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6. The disposal of farms, residences, and small businesses should be accelerated.

7. There is urgent need for immediate increase in American personnel in the Office of Property Custody and in the Property Claims Commission.

8. Korean courts should be opened to trial of cases in which a defendant is a Korean corporation in which the Japanese stock has been vested and something like Provincial Tenancy Commissions should be established to afford an appeal in tenancy disputes.

JOHN W. CONNELLY, JR.
Major JAGD
Adviser to Director
Department of Justice

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18 Nov. 1947

Memo for the Political - Economic Committee, Subj: Plan for Withdrawal, (top secret) distributed to Dr. Bunce, Dr. Johnson and General Weckerling this date.

Copies issued to Dr Bunce and Dr Johnson returned and destroyed.

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By NA[illegible]

list of UN

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A/AC.19/INF.1/Rev.3
4 July 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

SECRETARIAT OF THE COMMISSION

Principal Secretary :	BINNERTS Coert *
Assistant Secretary :	CHU, Hung-Ti
Administrative and Finance Officer :	KATZ, Alfred F.
Interpreters:	BLOKH, Alexandre
	LIAO, Harry
Précis-Writer :	BALINSKI, Anthony
Secretary-Stenographers:	ALLARD, Magdeleine
	COPPÉE, Colette
	FAURÉ, Christiane

Locally recruited staff

Interpreter-translator :	HURH Hyun
Correspondent-secretary:	LEE Unja
Messenger:	LEE Chong Dea

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* Assumed duties on 4 July 1948.

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United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Nations Unies

ASSEMBLEE GENERALE

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A/AC.19/Inf.2
14 January 1948

Original: English

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

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CANADA	Mr. George S. PATTERSON, Delegate
CHINA	Mr. Yu-Wan LIU, Delegate Mr. T. SETO, Alternate Mr. T. L. TSUI, Advisor
FRANCE	Mr. Jean-Louis PAUL-BONCOUR, Delegate Mr. Olivier MANET, Alternate Mr. Henry COSTICHES, Advisor Mr. Marcel BARTHÉLÉMY, Secretary Miss Irène MICHAUX, Secretary Mr. Charles MARTEL, Secretary
INDIA	Mr. K. P. S. MENON, Delegate Mr. K. G. NAIR, Alternate
PHILIPPINES	Mr. Melecio ARRANZ, Delegate Mr. Rufino LUNA, Alternate Mr. Custodio A. VILLALVA, Secretary Maj. Salvador RIVERO, Military Aide Mr. Vincente F. BARRANCO, Press Officer Mr. Abelardo ARRANZ, Pers. Sec'y to Delegate Mr. Generoso S. ONDOY, Admin. Officer Miss Nieves T. LUNA, Stenographer
SYRIA	Mr. Zeki DJABI, Delegate Mr. Yasin MUGHIR, Alternate

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SMITH, Alice Van R. **U S A**

09 January 1948 - Arrived in Seoul with the UN Temporary Commission on Korea/ Secretary, USA.
Source: United Nations Telephone Directory, 09 Jan 1948

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STIKEN, Josephine U S A

09 January 1948 - Arrived in Seoul with the Temporary Commission on Korea on 08 January 1948/ Secretary, USA
Source: United Nations Telephone Directory, 09 Jan 1948

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By NARS, Date

HALL, Ronald U S A

09 January 1948 - Verbatim Reporter from the USA with the UN Temporary Commission on Korea/ arrived in Seoul on 08 January 1948.
Source: United Nations Telephone Directory, 09 January 1948.

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MONTAGUE, Marion M. **U S A**

09 January 1948 - Precis (Tretise) Writer, USA, with the UN Temporary Commission on Korea; arrived in Seoul on 08 Jan 1948
Source: United Nations Telephone Directory, 09 Jan 1948.

17 January 1948 - Age about 26 years; formerly worked with David Lawrence Publications; with UN since 1947 (about 1 year ago); has written article "Korean Dilemma" for World Affairs(?) Magazine; lived in China, Japan, has traveled in Europe; wholesomely attractive, self-possessed, opinionated.
Source: Member notes, 17 Jan 1948, Political Advisory Group.

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LUCAS, Graham J. U S A

09 January 1948 - Assistant Secretary, USA, with the UN Temporary Commission on Korea/ arrived in Seoul on 08 January 1948.
Source: United Nations Telephone Directory, 09 Jan 1948.

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ROSE, David U S A

09 January 1948 - Verbatim Reporter, USA, with the UN Temporary Commission on Korea/ arrived in Seoul on 08 Jan 1948
Source: United Nations Telephone Directory, 09 Jan 1948

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HAUSNER, Robert S **U S A**

09 January 1948 - Administrative Officer from the USA with the UN Temporary Commission on Korea// arrived in Seoul on 08 January 1948.
Source: United Nations Telephone Directory, 09 Jan 1948

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KATZ, Alfred F U S A

09 January 1948 - Finance Officer from the USA with the UN Temporary Commission on Korea/ arrived in Seoul on 08 January 1948.
Source: United Nations Telephone Directory, 09 Jan 1948

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By NARS, Date

GLANCE, Ita B. U. S. A.

09 January 1948 - Arrived with the UN Temporary Commission on Korea on 08 January 1948. Secretary, USA.
Source: United Nations Telephone directory, 09 January 1948.

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CAMPBELL, Colin ENGLAND

09 January 1948 - Arrived in Seoul with the UN on 08 January 1948.
Precis Writer, England.
Source: United Nations Telephone Directory, 09 Jan 1948

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Mr. SCHREIBER, Marc. BELGIUM

09 January 1948 - Legal Counseller, Belgium, with the UN Temporary Commission on Korea/ arrived in Seoul on 08 January 1948.
Source: United Nations Telephone Directory, 09 Jan 1948

January 1948 - Age 50 years; studied political science and law in Belgium; taught sociology and law; lectured in US at the New School of Social Research (New York City) and Columbia University, on Legal Organizations (comparative law); referred to Dr. Fraenkel as a 'nice professor type', no critical tone but obviously conveyed an opinion.
Source: Political Advisory Group, January 1948

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COPPEE, Collette **BELGIUM**

09 January 1948 - Appointed Secretary from Belgium to the UN Temporary Commission on Korea, arrived in Korea on 08 January 1948.
Source: United Nations Telephone Directory, 09 Jan 1948

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GROTTESMAN, Albert C. POLAND

09 January 1948 - Documents Officer, Poland, with the UN Temporary Commission on Korea. Arrived in Seoul on 08 January 1948.

Source: United Nations Telephone Directory, 09 January 1948.

16 January 1948 - Born Cracow, Poland; lived most of life in Vilna, Poland; travelled from Vilna across Russia in 1941 March-April, Yokohama, May 1941 went to China (address: Shanghai, 1270 Avenue Jaffre); August 1946 went to the US where worked UNRA and Fordham University (September 13 1946); anxious to get residence in US with hope becoming US citizen; waiting list about 5 years long; attempting to claim prior registration.

Source: interview with Grottesman by US Consulate 16 January 1948.

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BALINSKI, Anthony E POLAND

09 January 1948 - Arrived in Korea with the UN Commission on 08 January 1948.
Precis (Tretise) Writer, Poland.
Source: United Nations Telephone Directory, 09 Jan 1948

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7 February 1948

Mr. JEAN-LOUIS PAUL-BONCOUR, Principal Delegate - F R A N C E

09 January 1948 - Former French Minister to Romania. Appointed to the UN Temporary Commission on Korea from France. Arrived in Korea on 08 January 1948.
Source: United Nations Telephone Directory, 09 Jan 1948

23 January 1948 - Left Korea for Nanking and Shanghai in search of his luggage.
Source: Lt. Col. Choinski, G-2, 23 January 1948

13 January 1948 - Was delegate to San Francisco Conference when the United Nations was formed; French Minister to Roumania.
Source: State Cable, R-4038, cite 000058, 13 Jan 1948

January 12 1948 - Des-about 6'2", heavy-set, moon-faced type with glasses; inclined to be obese, literally stuffed down 5 or 6 Virginia ham sandwiches (hadn't had Virginia ham in years) grunting and gabbing while he chewed; jolly and immediately at ease; sensous-born out by fact he and alternate Manet only member to object to billeting arrangements and move into Chosen Hotal; few days after arrival left for Shanghai on jaunt supposedly to see China and collect curios which he found lacking in Korea.
Source: PAG, Party held January 12 1948

19 January 1948 - Appointed member subcommittee 1: (with Syria Canada) to consider ways and means to secure free election; "Boncour said to be expressing belief protracted overtures to Soviet are futile and view that Commission should proceed speedily to operations in South Korea."
Source: State Cable 7489 dated 19 January 1948

January 1948 - Appointed member subcommittee 3 (with Canada, Syria, Phillipi To Study Election Laws and regulations in both zones and consult appropriate Korean and occupation election experts; appointed subcommittee 2 (with Australia, China, Phillipines) to examine documents already received or which may be received from Korean sources and also secure the statements from Korean personalities which may be helpful to the commission.
Source: Political Advisory Group, January 1948

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Mr. MANET, Olivier FRANCE

09 January 1948 - French Alternate with the UN Temporary Commission on Korea/ arrived in Seoul on 08 January 1948.
Source: United Nations Telephone Directory, 09 Jan 1948

11 January 1948 - Born Jan 30,1910; G.Ecole Des Hautes Etudes Commercials; served in World War II, 39-40; Assistant Financial Attache, Berne 41; Sec'th Classi, April 1945; assigned to Fenoff, June 1945; Administrative Officer, Class III, January 1946; career Diplomat; Berne 1942-43; Morocco.
Source: State Cable, R-6033, cite 7299, 11 January 1948

1934-1938 : Assistant Financial Attache French Embassy, London.
1940-1941 : Assistant to Secretary-General of French Protectorate for Morocco.
(M.Emmanuel Merrick)

Oct. 1941 : Resigned.
Nov.'41-May '44 : Assistant financial attache French Embassy, Berne.
Source: Personal conversation.

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GRAND, Albert C.

F R A N C E

09 January 1948 - Information Officer from France. With the UN Temporary Commission on Korea. Arrived in Seoul on 08 January 1948.

Source: United Nations Telephone Directory, 09 January 1948.

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LAGALISSE, Emilienne FRANCE

09 January 1948 - Arrived in Seoul with the UN Temporary Commission on Korea on 08 January 1948/ Secretary, France.
Source: United Nations Telephone Directory, 09 Jan 1948

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WYROUBOFF, Nicholas — **FRANCE**

09 January 1948 - Interpreter, France, with the UN Temporary Commission on Korea/ arrived in Seoul on the 8th of January 1948
Source: United Nations Telephone Directory, 09 Jan 1948

January 1948 - Approx 28 yrs; Born Russia, left at age of 10 yrs; served in French Army; speaks French and Russian; laconic type - observant, rarely says a word.
Source: Political Advisory Group, January 1948

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FAURE, Christaine

F R A N C E

09 January 1948- Arrived in Seoul with the Temporary UN Commission on Korea on 08 January 1948. Clerical Secretary, France.
Source: United Nations Telephone Directory, 09 January 1948.

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GLOBA, George

FRANCE

09 January 1948 - Translator, France, with the UN Temporary Commission on Korea. Arrived on 08 January 1948.
Source: United Nations Telephone Directory, 09 January 1948.

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CANADA

ALLARD, MacMillan

09 January 1948 - Arrived in Korea with UN Commission on 08 January 1948// Secretary, Canada.
Source: United Nations Telephone Directory, 09 Jan 1948

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NND 76[illegible]10
By NARS, Date

7 February 1948

Mr. George PATTERSON, Principal Delegate - C A N A D A

January 1948 - Commissioner, Canada, UN Temporary Commission on Korea. Member Subcommittee I (ways and means to insure free atmosphere for elections. Subcommittee III (examine present electoral laws and regulations in N and S Korea).

Source: Political Advisory Group, January 1948

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NND 760090
By NARS, Date

SECRET

POLITICAL ADVISORY GROUP
Headquarters, XXIV Corps
APO 235

Biographic Note

on

GEORGE SUTTON PATTERSON

(Canada)

1. Position on UNTCOK: Dr. Patterson is the Canadian delegate on UNTCOK. He is a member of Subcommittees One and Three.

2. Profession: Dr. Patterson is a government official and diplomat.

3. Personal: Dr. Patterson was born on August 22, 1887 at Moncton, New Brunswick. He is the son of John C. and Henrietta Patterson.

4. Education: Dr. Patterson was graduated from Mount Allison University, Sackville, New Brunswick, where he received his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1907. He studied theology at Victoria College (now known as Emanuel College) in the University of Toronto, where he received his degree of Bachelor of Divinity in 1912. He later did graduate work at Columbia University where he received his degree of Master of Arts in 1927 and of Doctor of Philosophy in 1932.

5. Languages: Unknown, apart from his knowledge of English. However, as a missionary in Japan, he probably learned to speak and possibly to read Japanese. It is also probable that, as a Ph.D., he has at least a reading knowledge of French and/or German.

6. Career: In 1912 Dr. Patterson went to Japan as a missionary for the Canadian Methodist Church (which now is part of the United Church of Canada). He remained in Japan until 1916. In 1916 he enlisted in the Canadian Army and served with the Canadian Field Artillery and Royal Garrison Artillery from July 1916 to July 1919. In 1921 he returned to Japan with the National Council of the Young Men's Christian Association of Japan. He remained on this assignment until 1932 (except for the years during which he did graduate studies at Columbia University). During this tour in Japan, in 1931 he made a trip to Korea. In 1932 he returned to Canada and worked with the National Council of the Y.M.C.A. of Canada. This lasted until 1936. In 1936 he became General Secretary of the Toronto Y.M.C.A. and continued in this office until 1943. On February 1, 1943 he became an official in the Canadian Government's Department of External Affairs. His first assignment was to establish the Canadian Legation at Chungking, China, where he served as counsellor from early 1943 until May 1945. In 1945 he returned for an assignment in the Department of External Affairs in Ottawa and continued there until June 1946. From July to September 1946 he served as the alternate Canadian representative on the Far Eastern Commission in Washington. After that he went to China, assigned to the Canadian Embassy in Nanking. From August 15 to November 15, 1947 he served as acting head of the Canadian Liaison Mission in Tokyo during the absence of Dr. E. H. Norman. In December 1947 he was designated as the Canadian delegate to UNTCOK.

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7. Publications: Unknown.

8. Honors: Unknown.

9. Societies: Unknown.

10. Hobbies: Unknown.

11. Comment: Dr. Patterson is regarded as a very inquisitive person. Some members of the Commission feel that he is being directed specifically by his home office.

Source: PAG files, except Comments, which are based on UNLEC files.

Distribution:

4-G-2
2-POLAD (thru G-2)
1-UN Liaison and Election Committee
1-PAG files

DECLASSIFIED
NND 76[illegible]10
By NARS, Date

ENGERS, Jacques F NETHERLANDS

09 January 1948 - Appointed Assistant Secretary from the Netherlands to the UN Temporary Commission on Korea/ arrived in Seoul on 08 January 1948.

Source: United Nations Telephone Directory, 09 January 1948.

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By NARS, Date

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

DR. COERT BINNERTS, born Meppel, the Netherlands, 29 November 1901. Attended elementary and grammar schools Haarlem. Studied law at University Leyden. Lawyer Amsterdam 1927-1933. Managing Director, Dutch East Indies office of the Wolters' Publishing House, Batavia, 1933-1945. Fought in the war against Japan and became liaison officer of the Dutch Information Office, Batavia, Java, after the liberation. Joined the United Nations April 1947.

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By NARS, Date

Mr. SCHMIDT, Petrus J. **NETHERLANDS**

09 January 1948 - Principal Secretary, Netherlands, with the UN Temporary Commission on Korea/ arrived in Seoul on 08 January 1948
Source: United Nations Telephone Directory, 09 Jan 1948

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By NARS, Date

SECRET

POLITICAL ADVISORY GROUP
Headquarters, XXIV Corps
APO 235

Biographic Note

on

PETRUS J. SCHMIDT

(The Netherlands)

1. Position on UNTCOK: Mr. Schmidt is principal secretary of UNTCOK.

2. Profession: By profession Mr. Schmidt is a municipal administrator and an editor.

3. Personal: Mr. Schmidt was born on November 23, 1896 at Arnhem, The Netherlands.

4. Education: Mr. Schmidt was educated in Dutch public schools and at Utrecht University where he studied economics, constitutional law and constitutional and municipal administration.

5. Languages: Mr. Schmidt speaks Dutch, English, French and German.

6. Career: From 1915 to 1921 Mr. Schmidt was in municipal and civil service, including service in the Dutch East Indies and Siam. From 1922 to 1924, Mr. Schmidt was in Soerabaya and Batavia as foreign affairs editor and special correspondent for the Indische Courant. At the time he was special correspondent for Dutch and Indian daily newspapers in China, Japan, Canada, Vienna and London. From 1924 to 1928 he was chief of the Publications and Research Bureau of the Netherlands Federation of Trade Unions. From 1928 to 1940 he was editor of, and contributor to, various journals in the Netherlands including labor and trade journals. His articles dealt with political, economic and social problems. During the war, from 1940 to 1945, he was active in the Netherlands Resistance Movement, during which time he was editor of Je Maintiendrai, which was one of the leading underground newspapers. During this period he also authored several anti-Fascist pamphlets and manifestos. Following the German surrender, he was chief editor of Je Maintiendrai and was an executive member of the Netherlands People's Movement. He was also an executive member of the Netherlands Institute for International Affairs. He was also political secretary to Prime Minister W. Schermerhorn. In August 1945, he became the Netherlands delegate to the Executive Committee of the Preparatory Commission of the UN. Later he became the Netherlands delegate to the Preparatory Commission and advisor to the Netherlands Delegation to the General Assembly. Subsequently he was Associate Chief of the UN Economic and Social Section (on loan from the Netherlands government) in London. In April 1946 he became secretary for the Commission of Human Rights in New York. Subsequently he became Acting Chief of the Human Rights Division. In October 1946 he became Chief of the European Affairs Section, Department of Security Council Affairs. On November 18, 1947 he was appointed principal secretary to the UN Temporary Commission on Korea.

7. Publications: Mr. Schmidt's publications include the Colonial Danger 1931, a critical survey of the political and economic con-

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sequences of colonial rule, particularly in Indonesia; Money and Crime 1934, a popular analysis of modern monetary policy; and Foreign Policies of the Netherlands 1945, a volume written during the German occupation andpublished after the liberation, dealing with the fundamental purposes of foreign policy, international, social and economic planning, European and overseas policies, the German problem, cooperation with the USSR, and reorganization of the diplomatic services. The preface for this last volume was written by the Netherlands Prime Minister, Professor W. Schermerhorn. In addition to these volumes, Mr. Schmidt has written a number of essays and pamphlets on political and social problems as well as many articles that he wrote while serving as foreign correspondent in the N.E.I.

8. Honors: Mr. Schmidt has received certificates in Municipal and Constitutional Law (1916) and Journalism (1923).

9. Societies: Mr. Schmidt was a member of the Central Executive Committee of the Social Democratic Labor Party (1928 to 1931), chairman of the Independent Socialist Party (1932 to 1934), member of the Municipal Council of Amsterdam (1934 to 1941), and concurrently a member of the provincial States of North Holland (1934-1941). He was also an executive member of the Netherlands People's Movement and an executive member of the Netherlands Institute for International Affairs.

10. Hobbies: Tennis, swimming.

11. Comment: Mr. Schmidt is a highly capable man. He is obviously liberal and has been accused by one highly prejudiced member of the Commission of being pro-Communist, of tampering with the official records of the UNTCOK Secretariat in a manner that would be favorable to Communist sympathizers and with secretly reporting directly to the Russian Assistant Secretary General of the UN.

Source: PAG files, except Comment, which was taken from UNLEC files.

Distribution:

4-G-2
2-POLAD (thru G-2)
1-UN Liaison and Election Committee
1-PAG files

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NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Mr Patterson

SECRET

Gen. Weckerling

POLITICAL ADVISORY GROUP
Headquarters, XXIV Corps
APO 235

16 April 1947

MEMORANDUM TO MR. SARGENT

SUBJECT: Australian Delegate

Mrs. Bertsch and I were invited to a dinner given by Dr. Patterson on 12 April. I did not attend; Mrs. Bertsch did.

In the course of the evening, Mr. Jackson had consumed a considerable quantity of martinis and wine; Mrs. Bertsch believes him to have been slightly affected by it.

He informed Mrs. Bertsch that his Government has already notified him that it will regard the May 10 elections as not being conducted in a free atmosphere, and that he is to act upon this basis.

I questioned Mrs. Bertsch carefully; she states that she is completely certain of the accuracy of her memory.

LEONARD M. BERTSCH

DISTRIBUTION:

4 - G-2 (for Generals Hodge, Dean, and Poland) G-2
1 - UNLEC (Gen.Weckerling)
1 - PAG File

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NND 760090
By NARS, Date

7 February 1948

Mr. S.H. JACKSON, Principal Delegate - AUSTRALIA

JACKSON, S.H. (Samuel Henry, Hon)

09 January 1948 - Former Counseller of Australian Mission in Tokyo (appointed Delegate of Australia with the UN Temporary Commission on Korea) arrived in Seoul on 08 January 1948.
Source: United Nations Telephone Directory, 09 Jan 1948

December 26, 1947 - Born - Budaberg Queensland Australia 1892; Wife, one son and one daughter; occupations: 1914-Assistant Head Master Perth Boy's School; 1919-Manager, Military Union Insurance Company in New Zealand; 1928-Owner and manager of firm of accountants S.H.Jackson, Pegg & Company, Sydney; Military-1914-1918 (five years)- participated in landing at Gallipoli, Middle East and European campaigns; 1939-(five years) General Staff Officer, First Grade, Operations and Training, Rank Lt Colonel; 1941-1944 Honorary A.D.C. to Governor General; 1942-1945- Deputy Director of Commonwealth Government Security Service; in March 1947-appointed Counselor of Australian Mission in Japan; sports and hobbies:- State Football Representative in 1941; enjoys surfing and golfing.
Source: Enclosure to POLAD Despatch No 177 of December 26,'47

21 January 1948 - Mr.. Jackson educated as chartered accountant; long been in Attorney Generals Department; prior to Tokyo assignement was for some years Deputy Director General of Security at Sydney, presumably known to US Intelligence officers during the war; was selected for Korean post since he was available and expressed interest in Korea; wife, Alice Jackson editor of Australian Women's Weekly, said to be well known in US.
Source: State Cable, R-7488 cite, 7636

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By NARS, Date

Original

July 9, 1948

MEMORANDUM

TO : General Weckerling

FROM : J. E. Jacobs

SUBJECT: A. B. Jamieson

With reference to your request made several days ago for biographic information on Mr. Jamieson, the alternate Australian delegate, I take pleasure in sending you a copy of a memorandum on this subject sent to me by Mr. W. J. Sebald, USPOLAD to SCAP.

In addition, Mr. Sebald made the following remarks concerning Mr. Jamieson:

> "I might say that my impression of Jamieson is that he is rather taciturn and that he is much smarter than appearances would indicate. He is looked up to by the Australians as one of their real experts on Japan. He is quiet and does not make his appearance very often in Tokyo--a circumstance which, in part, accounts for our limited knowledge concerning him."

Joseph E. Jacobs
United States Political Adviser

Attachment

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By NARS, Date

Australian Mission in Japan,
TOKYO.

2nd July, 1948.

MEMORANDUM.

The Head,
Diplomatic Section,
GHQ SCAP,
TOKYO.

Biographical Note - Mr. A.B. Jamieson, Alternate Australian Delegate to U.N. Temporary Commission for Korea.

Mr. Jamieson is 38 years of age and is a Master of Science of the University of Melbourne, Australia. In 1933 he was awarded the Mollison Scholarship for the study of Japanese and went to Japan where he spent a number of years before the war and was for a time an instructor at the University of Commerce.

During the war he served with the Royal Australian Navy as a Reserve Officer.

In December, 1945 he was adviser to the Australian Delegate on the Far Eastern Advisory Commission which visited Tokyo. He was appointed to the Department of External Affairs, Canberra, the following year. In July and August, 1947 he accompanied Dr. H.V. Evatt, Australian Minister for External Affairs, on his visit to Japan and two months later returned to Tokyo as Second Secretary with the Australian Mission in which capacity he has been serving until his recent appointment.

Head of Mission.

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By NARS, Date

MILNER, Ian F.C. AUSTRALIA

09 January 1948 - Deputy Principal Secretary, Australia, with the UN Temporary Commission on Korea/ arrived in Seoul on 08 January 1948.

Source: United Nations Telephone Directory, 09 Jan 1948

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File

Biographic note

ON

IAN F. G. MILNER

(Australia)

1. **Position on UNTCOK:** Mr. Milner is the Deputy Principal Secretary of UNTCOK.

2. **Profession:** It is thought that Mr. Milner has been in the Australian Government Service since he left College in about 1935. Although he studied law, he is not a lawyer. He has made the statement that his profession is that of a scholar.

3. **Personal:** Mr. Milner was born about 38 years ago in New Zealand. His father Frank Milner was the headmaster of an exclusive public school which catered chiefly to the wealthy. Although his father was only the headmaster of the school, it seems that he held quite a high social standing and was known throughout the empire as an ardent imperialist. He made himself known through many lecture tours devoted to the defense of British imperialism and produced extensive writings on the same subject. It is believed that the Tory views of his father cause Ian to revolt and partly accounts for his leftist outlook. Ian is one of three sons. It is believed that Mr. Milner is married and has one child.

4. **Education:** Mr. Milner received his AB Degree from Canterbury College, New Zealand in about 1932. Being an excellent student, he won the Rhodes Scholarship at Oxford. While there he made both a good record in his studies and in sports. He left there around 1935.

5. **Languages:** Mr. Milner speaks, reads and writes French and it is also believed that he is a student of German.

6. **Career:** The information available concerning Mr. Milner's career was rather vague. It thought though that upon his graduation he took a position with the Government of Australia. It has

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also been heard that during the war Mr. Milner was with the Australian Government in the Department of Internal Security at Melbourne. He arrived in Korea on the 9th of January, 1948, to take over his present position of Deputy Principal Secretary on UNTCOK.

7. Publications: Unknown.

8. Honors: Unknown.

9. Societies: Unknown.

10. Hobbies: Mr. Milner is an amatuer photographer and is very fond of tennis.

11. Comment: Mr. Milner is a man about 5'8" tall, slender build, receding hair line, usually wears horn-rimmed glasses. He is gregarious, fond of drinking, and expresses himself much too freely. He regards himself as a leftist and professes to be anti-Communist. He writes and speaks very loosely. Is not religious and does not seem particularly fond of women. He seems to have a personal distaste for Mr. Schmidt, Principal Secretary of UNTCOK and has described Mr. Schmidt as being too friendly to Communist ideologies. He has an excellent sense of humor and could be considered industrious, although some of his friends say that he is more energetic than practical. It was thought by some sources that it is possible that Mr. Milner is a "fellow traveler" and should be called a Communist. He has also had the reputation with other Australian Government service people of being Red. Mr. Milner has taken the credit for the authorship of the Mughir Press Release (Press Release 59, 13 May 1948) which was unfavorably received.

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HO, Sae Taik (Victor HOO) Chinese pronunciation, HU. CHINA

05 December 1947 - Acting Secretary to the Chinese Delegation to the UN/ born in Wash DC, 1894; studied in Russian primary and middle schools as his father wasthe Chinese Minister to Russia, 1899; graduated from the law school of the University of Paris, 1918; became a diplomat, was chief of the Chinese delegates in the League of Nations and acted as Acting Chinese Minister to Switzerland, 1931.
Source: Korean Press Summary, CHAYOO SHIN MUN, 05 Dec 1947

09 January 1948 - Assistant Secretary General, China, with the UN Temporary Commission on Korea; arrived in Seoul on the 8th of Jan 1948.
Source: United Nations Telephone Directory, 09 Jan 1948.

09 January 1948 - Mr. RHEE states that since he and Mr. HOO were at the League of Nations at Geneva together they have been intimate friends.
Source: G-2 W/S #121 dated 02-09 Jan 1948.

20 January 1948 - Plot by Chinese Communists is said to exist against the Subject but he places little credence in the rumor; said he could not accept a bodyguard as it would appear to the Koreans and other members of the Commission that he was afraid; said that he had nothing to fear from a Soviet engineered plot as he considered himself on excellent terms with the Russian Government; says he would cooperate with any measures taken to protect him but measures must be to his satisfaction.
Source: CIC rpt dtd 20 January 1948; subject, Victor Chi-Tsa Hoo Assistant Secretary General, United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea.

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7 February 1948

Mr. YU-WAN LIU, Principal Delegate - C H I N A

16 December 1947 - Chinese representative to the UN and Chinese consul to Korea; member of the UN Commission to Korea.
Source: DAI DONG SINMOON dated 16 December 1947

09 January 1948 - Consul-General with rank of Minister in Seoul. Appointed Delegate to the UN Temporary Commission on Korea.
Source: United Nations Commission Telephone Directory, 09 January

22 December 1947 - For opinions of Mr. LIU on current Korean Political question and the probable course of the UN Korean commission, check memo.
Source: CIC Memo for the Officer in Charge, dated 22 December 1947; subject, LIU, Yei Man, Chinese Consul General, Interview with, 22 December 1947

13 January 1948 - Chinese Consul General in Seoul; native of Hupeh Province; early education in China; came to US, attended Oberl College, then Harvard.
Source: State Cable, R-4038, cite 000048, 13 Jan 1948

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By NARS, Date

Mr. YU, Tse-Min **C H I N A**

09 January 1948 - Assistant Secretary, China, with the UN Temporary Commission on Korea/ arrived in Seoul on 08 Jan 1948.
Source: United Nations Telephone Directory, 09 Jan 1948

By NARS, Date

LIAO, Henry — CHINA

09 January 1948 -- Interpreter from China with the UN Temporary Commission on Korea// arrived in Seoul on 08 Jan 1948
Source: United Nations Telephone Directory, 09 Jan 1948

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By NARS, [illegible]

WANG, Kung Shin

C H I N A

22 January 1948 - According to a report received by Mr. Langdon, WANG, the Chinese Consul at New Orleans, Louisiana, was appointed advisor to the Chinese delegation. Has resided in New Orleans the past 15 years; served as the secretary of the Chinese delegate in the second UN General Assembly last autumn.

Source: SEOUL SHIN MUN dated 22 January 1948

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By NARS, Date

CHU, Hung-Ti

C H I N A

09 January 1948 - Appointed Assistant Secretary to the Temporary Commission on Korea from China. Arrived in Seoul on 08 January 1948.

Source: United Nations Telephone Directory, 09 January 1948.

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SECRET CONFIDENTIAL

POLITICAL ADVISORY GROUP
Headquarters, XXIV Corps
APO 235

Biographic Note

on

LIU YU-WAN

(China)

LIU YU-WAN
(Wellington Liu)

1. Position on UNTCOK: Mr. Liu is the delegate from China to UNTCOK and is the Commission's Rapporteur. He served as acting chairman during the chairman's absence in February 1948. Also, he is a member of Subcommittee Two.

2. Profession: Mr. Liu's activities have been so varied that it is difficult to define his profession; however, he may be regarded as a diplomat, although he is not a professional career officer. He occasionally refers to himself, professionally, as a teacher.

3. Personal: Mr. Liu was born on December 24, 1896 at I-ch'ang, Hu-pei Province, China. He is married and has four talented daughters, ages 11-17.

4. Education: Mr. Liu began his middle school education at Wu-ch'ang and continued it in Peiping and at Tsing-hua Preparatory College (for United States colleges) which now is Tsing-hua University, just outside of Peiping. His college studies were at Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, where he received his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1921. He did graduate study at the University of Wisconsin where he received his Master of Arts degree in 1922. He did further advance study for two years (1922-1924) at Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he studied political science and international law. He completed his residence requirement for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy but has never completed his dissertation and has not received his Ph.D. degree, although he is courteously given the title of "Doctor."

5. Languages: Mr. Liu speaks excellent English and Mandarin. He has a reading knowledge of French and German.

6. Career: Following his return from the United States, Mr. Liu became a student secretary in the National Committee of the Y.M.C.A. in China (1924-1927?). As such he was sent to Hankow, where he lectured in the Central China College and the National Uijong (?) College. He was here for two years (1927-1929?). Following his two years in Hankow, Mr. Liu went to Hangchow, where he became Dean and later President of the Provincial School for Civil Servants (1929-1931?) Later, Mr. Liu joined the China Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations, with which he first served as secretary and later as executive secretary. From 1931 to 1937 he was an official with the Institute of Pacific Relations. In this capacity he attended I.P.R. conferences in Hankow in 1931, at Banff, Canada, in 1933, at Yosemite, California in 1936, at Virginia Beach, Virginia in

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1939 and at Hot Springs in 1945.* From 1937, with the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese War, to 1945, Mr. Liu filled several posts in the National Government of China. His first post was that of Director of Personnel in the Ministry of Railroads. Later, he was advisor to the Ministry of Communications and to the Ministry of Economics. Subsequently, he was director of Commodity Control in Kunming, Yunnan, which position he held until the Burma Road was closed. Subsequently, in 1945 during the war, he went to the United States as a representative of the Institute of Pacific Relations and to make a good will tour throughout the United States. He returned to Chungking, and became a member of the Chinese Commission to the Independence Plebiscite in Outer Mongolia.* After the close of the war he was offered the post of deputy secretary-general on the Allied Council for Japan. On February 5, 1947 he was assigned to Seoul as the Chinese Consul General. In late 1947 Mr. Liu was called to Lake Success for consultation at the time the UN was considering action to be taken in Korea. During his brief period in Lake Success, Mr. Liu was designated China's delegate on UNTCOK and was given by his government the diplomatic rank of minister.

7. Publications: Mr. Liu's publications include a monograph entitled Greek Foreign Policy Since the War published in English in 1922 and a volume entitled Problem of the Pacific published in Chinese in 1932.

8. Honors: Mr. Liu was awarded by the Chinese Government the decoration known as the Ching-hsin Medal for War Service, fourth class.

9. Societies: Mr. Liu is a member of the China Institute of Political Science, the Society of Sino-American Cultural Relations and of the Episcopal Church (which in China is known as the American Church Mission).

10. Hobbies: Mr. Liu's hobbies are music, chess, bridge, and especially poker at which he excels.

11. Comment: Mr. Liu is a portly and affable diplomat with many of the qualifications which make him useful to his government as a foreign representative. He is extremely likeable. His carefree, easy-going manner conceals a seriousness and intelligence that make him a competent observer of political affairs, although at times he seems to reveal a lack of political acumen. It is widely believed that Mr. Liu long has been associated with the late General Tai Li's secret service organization known as the Bureau of Investigation and Statistics; however, there are certain reliable evidences that Mr. Liu has not been a member or agent with this organization and that any association with secret services which he may have had or now has is, rather, with the competitive service of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Koreans regard Mr. Liu as a good fellow but not as a good statesman. They are suspicious of him because of the large number of political meetings that he has at the Consulate. They also have the general suspicion of Mr. Liu that Koreans have of all Chinese, whom they believe seek to establish Chinese influence as the preeminent foreign influence in Korea. Other persons, however, including some members of the UN Commission, regard Mr. Liu as a capable statesman whose arguments are clear

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and as a person who is consistent and persistent with considerable knowledge of Korea and with adequate influence to determine the position in Korea to be taken by the Chinese Nationalist Government.

Mr. Liu is very much a "family man." He adores his four daughters whom he "shows off" with the slightest invitation, particularly at the piano at which they all show some talent. He is a moderate smoker and a capable but not over-indulgent social drinker who claims that his capacity is about one catty of Chinese white wine (about 90 proof).

Source: Principal source for this report has been PAG files, except for asterisked items which were taken from Department of State BI reports (Secret) dated February 3, 1947, and the second paragraph under Comments which is based on UNLEC files.

Distribution:

4-G-2
2-POLAD (thru G-2)
1-UN Liaison and Election Committee
1-PAG files

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By NARS, Date

Mr. LUNA, Rufino, Alternate Delegate - PHILIPPINES

19 January 1948 - Alternate Philippine Delegate/ Age 55 years; LIB university, Philippines, 1916; J.D. University Michigan, 1925; Interior Department, Chief Law Division 1923-1930 (?); under Secretary 1930-1941; Chief Bureau of Local Governments 1942-1943, and Associate Justice District of Appeals under Japanese; Civil Service Board of Appeals 1947; Philippines authority J.R.Hayden described him "most experienced administrator of elections in Philippines, esteemed for ability, rectitude and record for public interest".

Source: State Cable, 7489, 19 January 1948.

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By NARS, Date

Mr. ARRANZ, Melacio, Principal Delegate - PHILIPPINES

09 January 1948 - Appointed delegate to the UN Commission on Korea from Philippines, arrived in Korea 08 January 1948.
Source: United Nations Telephone Directory, 09 January 1948

21 January 1948 - Left Korea for the Philippines as he is the pro tem chairman on the Senate, which is going to meet soon.
Source: Korean Press Summary dated 21 January 1948, HYENG HYANG SIN MUN

18 December 1947 - Former speaker pro tem Philippine Senate.
Source: State Cable, R-3231, cite 293, 18 December 1947

13 January 1948 - Philippine Senate President temporarily; has been Senator for 14 years; formerly an engineer in Bureau of Public Works.
Source: State Cable, R-4038, cite 000058, 13 January 1948

20 January 1948 - At opening meeting commissioners (12 Jan,'48) Arranz moved to have original UN resolution read, questioned validity of group since only 7 of 9 members present; co-prosperity sphere sound to ideas-theatrical overtures to Koreans as being fellow orientals; was overruled. At 6th meeting (19 Jan,'48) after appointment sub-committee "3" (study election laws both zones and consult) moved that committee complete work by 31 January '48; was overruled basis this point up to decision of the sub committee.
Source: To State, Seoul, ZPOL 69, 20 January 1948

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NND 760090
By NARS, Date

SECRET

POLITICAL ADVISORY GROUP
Headquarters, XXIV Corps
APO 235

Biographic Note

on

RUFINO LUNA

(Philippine Islands)

1. Position on UNTCOK: Dr. Luna is the alternate delegate from the Philippine Islands. He is a member of Subcommittee Three.

2. Profession: By training and experience Dr. Luna is a lawyer and a university professor.

3. Personal: Dr. Luna was born on August 10, 1892 at Gasan, Marinduque, Philippines. His present residence is at Santa Mesa Heights, Quezon City, near Manila.

4. Education: Dr. Luna had his elementary school education in a public primary school in Marinduque and at Manila High School, Manila. He received his Bachelor of Laws from the College of Law, University of the Philippines, in 1916. In the same year he passed the Philippines Bar Examination given by the Supreme Court in the Philippines. Later he received the degree of Doctor of Juridical Science at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, in 1925. He has been admitted to the practice of law before the Supreme Court in the United States.

5. Languages: Dr. Luna speaks English, Spanish and Tagalog, the national language of the Philippines.

6. Career: In 1910 Dr. Luna started his career as a teacher in private schools. Subsequently he entered government service as a law clerk in the Executive Bureau of the Department of the Interior. In 1925 he was promoted to the position of Chief of the Law Division in the Executive Bureau of the Department of the Interior. In 1927 he became Chief of the Legal Department of the Department of the Interior. In 1936 he was appointed Undersecretary of the Interior and held this position until 1940. In 1940 he was appointed senior member of the Commission on Elections. Concurrently, until 1941 and the outbreak of the war, Dr. Luna was also a member and executive officer of the Civil Service Board of Appeals, a member of the Board of Directors of the Agricultural and Industrial Bank and Vice-Chairman of the Board of Review for Moving Pictures. He was for many years also a lecturer with the grade of professor in international law in the University of the Philippines, Manila, and in the Far Eastern University, Manila. In 1947 he was appointed chairman of the local government Reform Commission, and concurrently as alternate representative from the Philippines to UNTCOK. He also is chairman of the Board of Examiners for the Foreign Service, a member of the Board of Review for Moving Pictures, a member of the Civil Service Board of Appeals and a professor of political law and political science at the Far Eastern University, Manila.

7. Publications: Dr. Luna's publications include a volume entitled The Provincial and Municipal Code of the Philippines

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published in 1922, The Philippine Municipality at Work published in 1926, Political Law Review, Administrative Law, and the Philippine Government. The first two of these volumes have been widely used in the Philippines as government manuals in the provinces, cities and municipalities. The last three were written as text books for use in universities.

8. Honors: Unknown.

9. Societies: Dr. Luna is a member of the Michigan Club (University of Michigan) and the Philippine-Columbian Club, whose membership is made up exclusively of persons who received their education in the United States.

10. Hobbies: Dr. Luna's hobbies are reading and farming.

11. Comment: Dr. Luna has an outstanding reputation for ability as indicated by Dr. Hayden's description of him in his volume on the Philippines as "the most experienced administrator of elections in the Philippines, esteemed for ability, rectitude and record for public interest."

Source: PAG files, except Comment which is from State Cable, 7489, January 19, 1948,

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Biographic Note

on

MELECIO ARRANZ

1. Position on UNTCOK: Senator Arranz is the Philippine representative on the UNTCOK. He is a member of Subcommittee Three.

2. Profession: Senator Arranz is an engineer and a politician. He is a member of the Philippine Senate of which he is President Pro Tempore.

3. Personal: Senator Arranz was born on May 24, 1889 at Alcala, Cagayan, Philippine Islands, the "aristocratic suburb" of Manila located between Manila and Quezon City.

4. Education: Senator Arranz received his elementary education in the public schools of Alcala, Cagayan, and at Albertas Magnus College (high school) at Dagupan, Pangasinan, from which he was graduated at the head of his class. He received his Bachelor of Arts degree from San Juan de Letran College in Manila. He also received a Bachelor of Science degree in civil engineering from the University of Santo Tomas in Manila (a university that ante-dates the establishment of Harvard University).

5. Languages: Senator Arranz speaks Tagalog (the national language of the Philippines), English, Spanish and two Philippine dialects known as Ilocano and Ibanaag.

6. Career: Senator Arranz's career opened with a position as an instructor of mathematics in the Philippine Normal School, a government institution for training teachers. Later, he left teaching and became civil engineer for the Mountain Province. Subsequently, he became district manager, successively, for the provinces of Bataan, Laguna, and Rizal. Later, he became Division Engineer for the Bureau of Public Works in the Department of Public Works and Communications. In 1928 he was elected to the Senate from the first senatorial district consisting of six provinces. During this term in the Senate he was chairman of the Committee on Public Works and Communications. He received a commendation from the then Governor of the Philippines, Henry L. Stimson, for his part in designing and introducing into the Senate a bill creating a revolving fund for the construction of all bridges throughout the Philippines. In 1934 Arranz was reelected to the Senate and during this term he was the Majority Floor Leader until the end of his term in 1936. From 1936 to 1940 Arranz devoted himself to private practice of his profession as a civil engineer. As a part of this activity he organized the Arcon Construction Company, Inc., of which he was the managing engineer. This concern was devoted to construction of bridges and buildings valued at several million pesos. In 1941 Arranz was elected Senator-at-Large. In 1945, while again in the Senate, he was again the Majority Floor Leader of the Senate. During this term he was also chairman of the Committee of Rules and Accounts. In 1946 he was reelected Senator-at-Large

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for a term of six years. Also in 1946 he was elected by the Senate as its President Pro Tempore and as Vice-President of the powerful Commission on Appointments. In December 1947 he was selected as the Philippine representative on the UN Commission on Korea, which responsibility he assumed in addition to his other responsibilities with the Philippine Senate. He left Korea in January 1948 to return to Manila and his responsibilities in the Senate.

7. Publications: Unknown.

8. Honors: Unknown except for the commendation by Governor General Stimson. However, during his student days, Arranz, who was distinguished as a brilliant student, was awarded certificates of proficiency in many subjects.

9. Societies: Unknown.

10. Hobbies: Arranz's hobbies are reading and gardening.

11. Comment: Arranz has not made a very favorable impression among certain people in Korea. Some of his colleagues regard him as an ineffective member of the Commission. Koreans regard him as jovial and as a hail-fellow-well-met, but as too much of a glad-hander. At the opening session of UNTCOK he was revoltingly conspicuous by his question of authority of the then present six members of the Commission to act under instructions from the UN, in view of the fact that the original Commission as set up by the UN was to have included nine persons, two of whom refused to participate and one of whom had not yet arrived. It was also felt that he was inappropriately making theatrical overtures to Koreans who were present by his reference to "Fellow Orientals."

Source: PAG files, except Comments, which come from UNLEC files.

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Dr. LIEDO, Hugo EL SALVADOR

16 January 1948 - Appointed alternate delegate from El Salvader with the UN Temporary Commission on Korea.
Source: KYUNG HYANG SIN MUN, Korean Press Summary, 16 January 1948.

17 January 1948 - Newspaper Writer.
Source: State Cable 7452, 17 January 1948

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Dr. VALLEE, Miguel Ancel Pena, Commissioner - EL SALVADOR

16 January 1948 - Senior Delegate from El Salvador to the UN Temporary Commission on Korea.
Source: KYENG HYANG SIN MUN, Korean Press Summary, 16 January 1948.

17 January 1948 - Former Salvadorian diplomat.
Source: State Cable, 7452, 17 January 1948

15 January 1948 - Former Philippine Legation Secretary in Washington, D.C.
Source: PI press release, 15 January 1948

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Biographic Note

on

MIGUEL ANGELA PENA VALLE
(El Salvador)

1. Position on UNTCOK: Dr. Valle (D.Sc.) is El Salvador's delegate on UNTCOK. He is a member of Subcommittees Two and Three.

2. Profession: Dr. Valle is a lawyer and diplomat.

3. Personal: Dr. Valle was born on October 18, 1904 in Tenancingo, a small town near San Salvador. His permanent residence is San Salvador, the capitol of El Salvador. He was married to a Mexican, but it is believed that they are divorced.*

4. Education: Dr. Valle graduated from the Law College of the National University of El Salvador about 1935, and was admitted to the El Salvador Bar. After finishing his study of law, he continued further advanced studies at the University of El Salvador and received a degree of Doctor of Social Sciences, about 1936. Following his education he was selected by the El Salvador Government to be trained in foreign service work.

5. Languages: Dr. Valle speaks Spanish and English fluently, and he has some knowledge of French, Latin, Italian and Portuguese.

6. Career: Dr. Valle's diplomatic work began in 1936 with an assignment at the El Salvador Legation in Washington, D. C. He served here as secretary to the Legation for one and one-half years, 1936-1937. Following this assignment in 1937, he went to Mexico City where he remained seven years, acting first as Secretary at the El Salvadorian Embassy and later as Charge d'Affairs. During the period of his assignment in Mexico City, in 1936, Dr. Valle attended a conference of the Society for Monetary and Economic Problems held in New York, at which conference he served as secretary for the El Salvadorian Delegation. Also during the period of his assignment in Mexico City, in 1942, he was appointed delegate from El Salvador at the Demography Conference. In 1943 Dr. Valle was secretary to the El Salvadorian Delgation to the Conference of Tourist Problems During the War. In 1944 or 1945 Dr. Valle returned to El Salvador. Since that time he has been engaged in the private practice of law in Cojutepegne, about twenty miles from San Salvador, until he was appointed El Salvadorian delegate on UNTCOK on January 12, 1948.

7. Publications: Dr. Valle writes historical articles and fiction, but he prefers to write fiction.

8. Honors: Unknown.

9. Societies: Dr. Valle is a member of the Society of History in Mexico City and of the Casino Salvadorian, which is a social club in El Salvador.

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10. Hobbies: Dr. Valle's hobbies are reading and writing.

11. Comments: Dr. Valle gives the impression of being extremely pro-American. This very possibly is a reflection of happy experiences that he had in 1936-1937 during his assignment at the El Salvadorian Legation at Washington. He refers to this period as "the best years of my life." * Dr. Valle is of mixed Spanish-Indian blood.*

Source: PAG files, except asterisked statements which came from State BI report (Confidential) from American Legation, El Salvador, dated January 22, 1945, and rest of Comments, which are based on UNLEC files.

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Dr. DJABI, Zeki. Principal Delegate - S Y R I A

09 January 1948 - Appointed Delegate from Syria to the UN Temporary Commission on Korea/ physician, political leader/ arrived in Seoul on 08 January 1948.
Source: United Nations Telephone Directory, 09 Jan 1948.

02 January 1948 - Born Damascus 1902; speaks French, Arabic, Turkish and fair English; attended American University Beirut and obtained medical degree in France; Minister Designate to Argentina.
Source: State Cable, R-5127, cite 7160, 02 January 1948

08 January 1948 - Brother of lawyer Jamil Jabi (former Pro-Nazi, and Rushi Jabi, Director Public Health in Alawite); 1945 - was member Damascus Municipal Council and among Leading members Hizb Al-Arab (party of Arabs seeking National Action (Young Nationalists).
Source: State Cable, R-5777, cite 7254, 08 January 1948

January 1948 - First session UN, demanded release political prisoners in American as well as Soviet Zone - commented without such amnesty Commission could not carry out work justly-remarked such prisoners represent probably big portion of population.
Member subcommittee 1 (ways and means secure free elections), subcommittee 3 (examination electoral laws etc N.S. Korea
Source: Political Advisory Group, January 1948

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Mr. NUGHIR, Yussin SYRIA

09 January 1948 - Arrived in Seoul on 08 January 1948/ Secretary, Syria, with the UN Temporary Commission on Korea.
Source: United Nations Telephone Directory, 09 Jan 1948

08 January 1948 - Assistant to Zeki Jabi; born Dei-ezzor 1912; studied Political Science Am Iniw, Beirut - BA 1945, MA 1946; Secretary to Syrian Delegation UN, May 1947; Attache Syrian Legation, Washington, December 1947.
Source: State Cable, R-5777, cite 7254, 8 January 1948

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Biographic Note

on

ZEKI DJABI

(Syria)

1. Position on UNTCOK: Dr. Djabi (M.D.) was the Syrian delegate on UNTCOK and has the diplomatic rank of Minister Plenipotentiary. He was Chairman of Subcommittee One.

2. Profession: Dr. Djabi is a doctor of medicine. Also he is Minister Designate to Argentina.

3. Personal: Dr. Djabi was born in 1902 in Damascus, Syria. His father was Mohamad Djabi.* His sixty-four year old mother is still living.* His permanent residence still is Damascus. He is a bachelor.* Dr. Djabi is the brother of Jamil Al Djabi, a lawyer and politican who formerly was a pro-Nazi and who was imprisoned by the British in 1942 at Hassabia, Lebanon, from which he was released one-and-a-half years later.* Another brother is Rushi Djabi who is Director of Public Health in Alawite. It is believed that another brother is Yassin Al Djabi who is an official in the government grain monopoly.* He states that he had another brother who was killed in the revolution of 1925. He and his brothers and two cousins all have been active in politics. (Dr. Djabi's name is also spelled Jabi.)

4. Education: Dr. Djabi was educated at the National Scientific School (Al Jamia' Al Ulmieh Al Watanieh), a private institution in Damascus.* From here he was graduated in 1919. Following his graduation, he attended the American University in Beirut for two years, 1919-1921. After two years at the American University, he transferred to the Syrian University, Damascus, where he studied in the School of Pharmacy (1921-1925). After graduation from the School of Pharmacy, he went to Paris on a government scholarship to study chemistry which he did, c. 1925-c. 1928.* It is believed that he was out of school for two years, c. 1928-c.1930. In 1930, he returned to Paris where he remained for four years, and completed his medical degree, 1934.

5. Languages: Dr. Djabi speaks French, Arabic, Turkish and a little English.

6. Career: Dr. Djabi's professional career began in 1929 when he was employed in the Sudan for one year as a government pharmacist, 1929-1930.* (Following this brief employment, he returned to Paris to study medicine, 1930-1934). In 1934, he became a government doctor in Iraq.* From here on, details of his career are not clear except that in 1941 he became Mayor of Damascus, that he is a member of the Municipal Council of Damascus, and that in recent years he has been practicing medicine. In December 1947 he was appointed Syrian delegate on the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, and served until February 1948. In February 1948, Dr. Djabi left the Commission and went to New York, presumably enroute to his new assignment as Syrian Minister to Argentina. However, subsequently, it was presumed that, instead, he would return to Syria to work on the Palestine issue.

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7. Publications: Unknown.

8. Honors: Unknown.

9. Societies: From 1936 until it was disorganized in Syria in 1941, Dr. Djabi was a charter member of the Syrian League of National Action (Ushet Al'Amal Al Qawmi), a political party that is still active in other Arabic countries. His entire political career, including his appointment on the UNTCOK and his designation as Syrian Minister to Argentina, is attributed to his early membership in this organization that was organized around Shukri Bey Quwatly, the present President of Syria.* Also he is a member of the Behiss Orphan Association, of the Board of Directors of the Figeh Water Company, and of the Damascus Municipal Council.*

10. Hobbies: Hunting, travel, reading, rummy.

11. Comment: Dr. Djabi has spent many years devoted to political activity. Twice during the period of the French Mandate over Syria, he was imprisoned for political activity. This to some extent may explain the position that he took in UNTCOK, when he demanded release of political prisoners in both the American and the Soviet zones of Korea. In spite of his greater age and higher position on UNTCOK, Dr. Djabi gives the impression of being directed by his younger colleague, Mr. Mughir. Djabi gives the impression of being slightly critical of the United States position; this may be a reflection of his reaction to the American position vis-a-vis the Palestine question.

Dr. Djabi in Korea openly sought Korean engagements. He enjoys Korean parties. He has given indications of trying to meet Koreans representing all aspects of Korean society. He enjoys Korean restaurants and Korean moving picture theaters.

Koreans regard Dr. Djabi as a dreamer. Other people have characterized him as visionary and naive. It is speculated by some responsible authorities that Djabi may have been associated with the Nazi-inspired revolt of Rashid Ali Algylani, with whom his brother, Jamil Al Djabi, conspired and whom Jamil assisted in his post-war flight from Europe to Saudi, Arabia.*

Source: Source for this report has been PAG files, except asterisked statements, which are based upon a State Department report (Confidential) from American Legation, Damascus, dated January 13, 1948, and remainder of Comment, which was taken from UNLEC files.

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Biographic Note

on

YUSIN MUGHIR

(Syria)

1. Position on UNTCOK: Mr. Mughir originally was Syria's alternate delegate on UNTCOK. With departure of Dr. Djabi, he succeeded Djabi as delegate. He is a member of Subcommittee Three.

2. Profession: Apart from his present position, Mr. Mughir still is a student specializing in international relations.

3. Personal: Mr. Mughir was born on September 12, 1922 at Deir in Ezzor in the Syrian Desert near the Euphrates River.

4. Education: Mr. Mughir was graduated from the Attaghiz Secondary School at Aleppo and from the American University at Beirut, where he received his Bachelor of Arts degree and also his Master of Arts degree in international relations in 1945. In January 1947, Mr. Mughir went to the United States and began graduate work at the American University in Washington, D.C. for his degree of Doctor of Philosophy in international relations. In the spring of 1947, however, his graduate studies were interrupted by a series of official appointments which have led to his present position with UNTCOK. He expects, however, to receive his Ph.D. in international relations in June of 1948, after which he intends to return to Syria.

5. Languages: Mr. Mughir speaks French, English and Arabic.

6. Career: Mr. Mughir's career has been up to the present primarily that of a student. His official career began in May, 1947, when he was appointed advisor to the Syrian Delegation to the UN in New York. In December 1947, he was assigned as an attache at the Syrian Legation in Washington, with assignment in the political affairs office of the Legation.

7. Publications: Mr. Mughir's principal publication is his Master of Arts thesis entitled The Tribal Structure of Syria, which was published by the American University in Beirut. He has written and has published in Syrian newspapers a number of articles on his impressions received while in the United States. Also, he has written for the publication of the Society of Youth in Lebanon, of which publication he was at one time co-editor.

8. Honors: Mr. Mughir received his Master of Arts degree with honors.

9. Societies: Mr. Mughir is a member of the Society of Youth in Lebanon.

10. Hobbies: Mr. Mughir's hobbies are reading and travel.

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11. Comment: Mr. Mughir is an admitted Socialist. As such his views are extremely Leftist, sometimes bordering on Communist. He does, however, criticize the tactics of the Communist Party, particularly the Communist underground in Syria. He believes, however, that Soviet Russia is proceeding to a Communist state through the present transitory period of Socialism. He does not endorse entirely some methods of achieving that end, but at the same time he indicates when the end is achieved, the method of reaching it will not only be forgotten but possibly lauded.

Mr. Mughir is considerably Americanized. However, with reference to Korea, he is critical of the United States position. He states that regardless of the fact that United States intentions may have been good, United States errors, such as dividing the country at the 38th parallel and as allowing the country to be dominated by the police, are our fault, for which we must accept the responsibility, adding that since the United States is responsible for these mistakes, the United States must be prepared to pay for them.

With reference to Syrian views toward the United States, Mughir says that, although American prestige has been high in Syria and in other Arab states, American prestige has declined greatly of late and particularly and conspicuously since the United States took its position with those nations that desired to partition Palestine.

With reference to his activites in Korea, Mr. Mughir, with his colleague Djabi, actively seeks Korean engagements and gives the impression of desiring to confer with Koreans from all aspects of Korean society. They are fond of Korean parties and enjoy Korean restaurants and Korean moving pictures.

It is observed that Mughir appears to have a very strong influence on his colleague, Dr. Djabi.

Source: PAG files, except Comment, which is based on UNLEC files.

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Mr. MENON, Gopola M. Principal Delegate - I N D I A

09 January 1948 - Appointed Delegate to the UN Temporary Commission on Korea, arrived in Seoul on 08 January 1948, Indian delegate.

Source: United Nations Telephone Directory, 09 Jan 1948

16 January 1948 - Unanimously elected temporary chairman of the commission.

Source: G-2 W/S #122 dated 09-16 January 1948

19 January 1948 - Menon's male secretary-Konair (from State, ZPOL 36, 12 January 1948)
Kumar Padma Sivasandara Menon - Age 49; G.Madras University, Oxford; Gov't career official since 1922; senior Indian in political service; Indian agent general to China 1943-1947 when became ambassador; member delegation UNO Conference San Francisco, 1945 and UN Assembly 1945 where served on trusteeship Committee. Most vociferous for self-determination, freedom. "Though not always pro-US his views applied to Korean situation, indicate he will favor US position."

Source: State Cable, 7489 dated 19 January 1948

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NAIR, K. G. INDIA

09 January 1948 - India Alternate with the UN Temporary Commission on Korea. Arrived in Seoul on 08 January 1948.
Source: United Nations Telephone Directory, 09 January 1948.

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Biographic Note

on

K. P. S. MENON

(India)

1. Position on UNTCOK: Mr. Menon was the Indian delegate to UNTCOK and the permanent chairman of the Commission.

2. Profession: Mr. Menon's entire career has been in the Indian civil service and as a government official.

3. Personal: Mr. Menon was born in 1898 at Travancore, South India. His permanent residence still is at Travancore. His wife is the daughter of a high court judge who is a distinguished Indian leader who was formerly president of the Indian National Congress. Mr. Nair, who is the alternate Indian delegate on UNTCOK, has been a close friend and associate of Mr. Menon for seventeen years.

4. Education: Mr. Menon was educated at Christian College of Madras University, Madras, and at Oxford University, where he received his Master of Arts degree.

5. Languages: Mr. Menon speaks English excellently as well as various Indian languages.

6. Career: In 1922 Mr. Menon took a competitive examination in England for the Indian Civil Service. In this examination he received the highest score of all candidates. During the next twenty years, Mr. Menon's career was spent in the Indian Civil Service. He was the first Indian to be admitted to the Indian Political Service, whose membership previously had been all British representatives. His position as a member of the Indian Political Service had responsibilities relating to both domestic and external affairs of the states. During the early thirties, he served as the Agent for the Government of India to Ceylon. In 1934 he was sent by the Indian Government to Zanzibar, Kenya, Dangnnyaka and Ugada in East Africa to confer with Indian residents of those areas on certain problems that the Indian Government desired investigated. In the latter half of the thirties, Mr. Menon's official activities were largely as a member of the Secretariat of the Government of India. In 1943 Mr. Menon went to Chungking as the Agent General for India in China, occupying this post until 1947, when he became India's first ambassador to China. During this period, in 1944, Mr. Menon made an overland journey from India to China in order to increase his knowledge of the geographical aspects involved in his government administrative work. This trip was made by horseback and automobile, following the same route travelled by ancient Chinese philosophers. In 1945, Mr. Menon represented India at the San Francisco Conference, and in 1946 he attended the first UN Assembly as advisor for India. In 1947 he became India's first ambassador to China. In March 1948 he left UNTCOK and Korea to return to India to become Secretary for External Affairs for India.

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7. Publications: Mr. Menon has one published volume entitled Delhi-Chungking, which is a published diary giving the account of his overland journey in 1944 from Delhi to Chungking.

8. Honors: In 1945, Mr. Menon received the British title of Commander of the India Empire.

9. Societies and Organizations: Unknown.

10. Hobbies: Unknown.

11. Comment: Mr. Menon is regarded as a true scholar with great fondness for books. He is well-acquainted with the cultures of China, Korea, Japan and other countries of the Far and Middle East. He is well liked and respected by Koreans who regard him as intelligent and highly capable.

Source: PAG files, except Comment, which was taken from UNLEC files.

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Biographic Note

on

K. G. NAIR

(India)

1. Position on UNTCOK: Mr. Nair was India's alternate delegate on UNTCOK until March 13, 1948.

2. Profession: Mr. Nair is a career government official. His regular position is that of a permanent member of the Government of India Secretariat.

3. Personal: Mr. Nair is from Malabar in Southern India. He has been an intimate acquaintance of Mr. Menon for seventeen years. He is also well acquainted with Mrs. Menon who comes from the same locality as he does. Mr. Nair is unmarried.

4. Education: Mr. Nair was educated in English schools in India.

5. Languages: Mr. Nair speaks English and probably Hindustani.

6. Career: Mr. Nair's career has been largely as a government employee and official of the Government of India. For at least the past four years, Mr. Nair has been closely associated with Mr. Menon whom he has served as a deputy, largely fulfilling the role of a personal secretary. In 1934 Mr. Nair, accompanying Mr. Menon, went to Zanzibar, Kenya, Dangnnyika, and Uganda in East Africa on behalf of the Government of India to confer with Indians regarding certain problems which the Indian Government desired investigated. In 1943 Mr. Nair, again accompanying Mr. Menon, went to Chungking where he served as Mr. Menon's assistant during his assignment as Agent General for India in China. He remained with Mr. Menon in China from 1943-1947 until Mr. Menon became a delegate of UNTCOK, including the period that Mr. Menon was ambassador in Nanking. In 1945 Mr. Nair, again accompanying Mr. Menon, attended the San Francisco Conference. In 1947 Mr. Nair was appointed as a member of the Secretariat of the UN Commission to Korea. After arriving in Korea, however, as there was no alternate delegate from India, Mr. Nair was appointed the alternate delegate from India.

7. Publications: Unknown.

8. Honors: Unknown.

9. Societies: Unknown.

10. Hobbies: His only known hobby is a fondness for travel.

11. Comment: Mr. Nair feels that the biographic facts of his life are unimportant inasmuch as he works in complete accord with Mr. Menon. He has very high esteem for Mr. Menon, and he uses every opportunity to praise his Master's many talents and broad education. Whenever asked his opinion of any subject that concerns both him and Mr. Menon, his standard reply is, "Mr. Menon

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thinks--," rather than his own opinion. Mr. Nair appears to be an ideal secretary, and it seems that, with his adoration of Mr. Menon, he admirably fulfills the role of a personal secretary.

His travels include his trip to Africa with Mr. Menon in 1934, his four year period of residence in China from 1943 to 1947, his one short trip to the United States for the San Francisco Conference in 1945, another trip to New York where he stayed for several months, and a recent trip to New York in 1947 just prior to coming to Korea. Except for these brief visits in the United States, he has not otherwise travelled or lived in the United States. Except for one visit to London, he has not visited Europe. He is very fond of San Francisco, but he does not like New York.

Source: PAG files, except Comment, which is based on UNLEC files.

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BIOGRAPHIC REPORTS ON THE MEMBERS OF THE UN TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

OIR Report No. 4584.3

January 31, 1948

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JACKSON, Samuel Henry — AUSTRALIA

Personal data: Born 1892, Bundaberg, Queensland; married to the editor of Woman's Weekly, largest Australian women's publication; one son, one daughter. State football representative, 1941. Enjoys surfing and golf.

Education: Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants.

Decorations: Military Cross; Australian Efficiency Decoration (Military).

Career:

1914	Assistant Head Master, Perth Boy's School.
1914-1918	With the Australian Army; participated in landing at Gallipoli, and in the Middle East and European campaigns.
1919	Manager, Military Union Insurance Company, New Zealand.
1928	Owner and Manager, S.H. Jackson, Pegg & Company, Sydney, Chartered Accountants.
1939-1941	General Staff Officer, First Grade, Operations and Training, with rank of Lt. Colonel.
1941-1944	Honorary A.D.C. to Governor General.
1942-,945	Deputy Director, Commonwealth Government Security Service.
1946-date	Counselor, Australian Liaison Mission to Japan.
1947	Member, UN Temporary Commission to Korea.

Remarks:

Jackson visited Seoul as a guest of the British Consul General, Derwent Kermode, in December 1947 to survey the scene of his new assignment. At his own request his presence in Seoul was not made public, but he met General Hodges, General Brown, General Dean, William Langdon and other key American officers in Korea, as well as Consul General Liu Yu Wan, the

Chinese

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JACKSON, S.H. (continued)

Remarks:(continued)

Chinese representative on the Commission.

He impressed American officials as being a man of affairs, confident, practical, penetrating, with original but sound ideas, and personally close to Herbert Evatt. He appeared sensitive about the independence and high authority of the Commission, and on more than one occasion insisted that any attempts on the part of the occupation authorities to influence or restrict the work of the Commission would be resented. 1/

BI:EJRudlin February 13, 1948

1/ D177, Seoul, December 26, 1947 CONFIDENTIAL

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Division of Biographic Information

HOO, Victor Chi-tsi (HU Shih-tseh) (Doctor) CHINA

Personal data: Born 1894, Washington, D.C.; son of Hu Wei-teh, a native of Wunsing, Chekiang province, a former Secretary of the Chinese legation at Washington, as well as Chinese Minister to Russia and Japan; married, three children.

Education: Kaiser Primary School; Annen Schule, St. Petersburg, 1912; Ecole Libre des Sciences Politiques, Section Diplomatique, awarded first prize at graduation; University of Paris, Law School, Licenciate and Doctor of Law Degrees, 1913-1918. Awarded the Prix Goullencourt for studies and the Prix de Thèse for doctoral dissertation, Les Bases conventionelles des relations modernes entre la Chine et Russie. Attended lectures at Oxford and Cambridge Universities while studying in France.

Languages: English, French, and Russian.

Career:

1919	Assistant Secretary, Chinese delegation to Versailles Peace Conference.
1920	Delegate, Conference of Associations for the League of Nations; Technical member of Chinese delegation to International Finance Conference, Brussels.
1921	Technical delegate, Conference for the Suppression of Traffic in Women and Children, Geneva. appointed Third Secretary, Chinese Legation in Belgium, but did not proceed to post; Secretary, Chinese delegation to Washington Conference; Second Secretary, Chinese Legation, Berlin.
1923	Promoted to be First Secretary, Chinese Legation, Berlin.
1924	Chargé d'Affaires, Chinese Legation, Berlin.
1925	Participated in Tariff Conference at Peking.
1926	Technical expert, Sino-Russian Conference; Assistant Counselor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Secretary of the Cabinet and Chief of Section in the Treaty Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
1927	Assistant Director, Treaty Department.
1928	Counselor, Shanghai City Government; Secretary of the Reorganization Commission, September; Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, National Government.
1930-1931	Director, Department of Asiatic Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
1931	Technical Adviser, Chinese delegation to Moscow for Sino-Soviet Negotiations on Chinese Eastern Railway, April to September; Secretary General, Chinese delegation to the League of Nations, attending all meetings on the Sino-Japanese conflict.
1932	Chargé d'Affaires, Bern, January.
1932-1942	Director of Permanent Office of Chinese delegation to League of Nations; Representative, Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs; member, Advisory Committee on Social Questions.
1933-1942	Envoy Extraordinary at Bern.
1939	Delegate to League Assembly and member of Council at last session.
1942-1945	Administrative Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs.
1944	Member, Chinese delegation to United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference, Bretton Woods, July;

member

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HOO, Victor Chi-tsi (continued)

Career (continued)

	member, Chinese delegation to United Nations Conference on International Security, Dumbarton Oaks, August.
1945	Secretary General, Chinese delegation to United Nations Conference on International Organization, San Francisco, April; deputy delegate, Chinese delegation to United Nations Preparatory Commission, London;
	Chairman, Economic and Social Committee of the Executive Committee, United Nations Preparatory Commission, January.
1946-date	Assistant Secretary General for Trusteeship and Information from non self-governing territories, appointed October.
1947	Acting Secretary General of the United Nations, April;
	Chief, Secretariat Staff accompanying the United Nations Committee of Inquiry on Palestine.
	Chief, Secretariat Staff accompanying the United Nations Temporary Commission in Korea, December.

Dr. Hoo has been technical adviser of the Chinese delegation to the first five assemblies of the League of Nations as well as to many other Conferences convened by the League.

Remarks:

Dr. Victor Hoo is considered one of China's most experienced career diplomats. Having studied in Russia, France, and England, and having served in Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, he is reported to have acquired a flair for Western diplomacy 1/ that is surpassed perhaps only by Dr. Wellington Koo. 2/ In fact it has been said that Dr. Hoo is regarded by Chinese as being more foreign than Chinese--prior to his appointment as Administrative Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, he had been absent from China for eleven years. 3/ In August 1944, prior to the Dumbarton Oaks Conference, an officer of the Department made the statement that Dr. Hoo's agreeable personality, command of languages, experience in international conferences, and ten year's service in Geneva made him well suited to be a delegate to the Conference. 4/

At the Bretton Woods Monetary Conference, Dr. Hoo was said to have been a "small stumbling block" to other diplomats in matters wherein he conceived China's honor to be involved. 10/

Dr. Hoo is friendly toward Great Britain and the United States, but is believed to be "pertinacious" in regard to matters that he considers of importance to China. 4/ He is described as being of the type "who believes he knows Americans so well that he can force an issue by trading on their generosity and their weakness". 11/ He is said to hold strong views on the evils of the old type of colonialism. 12/

Although Dr. Hoo's reputation has always been good, his influence at one time was confined to Foreign Office circles, 5/ and even recently he has been described as a "nice fellow" in the sense of one who is "nice" but not too effective. 6/ His appointment as Administrative Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs in December 1942 was interpreted as adding strength to

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HOO, Victor Chi-tsi (continued)

Remarks (continued)

the position of T.V. Soong, 7/ as the two are believed to be close friends. 8/ Described as a clever negotiator, "suave," and "mentally agile," 4/, 9/ he has, according to reports, a pleasing personality, 5/ "likes the ladies," and "preens himself." Extremely well read, 1/ he is an accomplished linguist, English, French, German, and Russian in addition to Chinese, and has many European friends.

BI:ABWheeler:mjn

May 28, 1947

1/ OSS Memorandum, April 2, 1945.
2/ Department of State Memorandum of Conversation, circa April 4, 1945 (Confidential).
3/ War Department, MIS, Special Report, MID 915, August 24, 1944 (Confidential).
4/ Department of State Memorandum, Division of Chinese Affairs, August 31, 1944.
5/ Biographic Data Report, Nanking, July 5, 1933 (Confidential).
6/ Department of State Memorandum of Conversation, circa April 5, 1945 (Confidential).
7/ T. 1455, Chungking, December 8, 1942.
8/ OSS Report #A-53510, March 1945, B-3 (Confidential).
9/ Department of State Memorandum, Division of Chinese Affairs, July 10, 1944.
10/ Navy Department, Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, Special Report, August 22, 1944.
11/ Department of State Memorandum, Division of Territorial Studies, September 2, 1944 (Secret).
12/ Derson and Kelen, "Yeomen of the Peace," The New Republic, May 20, 1946.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Division of Biographic Information

LIU Yu-Wan (Wellington Liu) CHINA

Personal data: Born 1896, Hupeh Province; married, four children.

Education: Tsinghua University; B.A., Oberlin College, 1921; M.A., University of Wisconsin, 1922.

Career:

1926-1929	General Secretary, Y.M.C.A.
1929-1931	Director, Chekiang Technical Institute.
1931-date	Executive Secretary, China Council, Institute of Pacific Relations.
1931	Attended IPR Conference, Hankow.
1933	Attended IPR Conference, Banff, Canada.
1936	Attended IPR Conference, Yosemite.
1939	Attended IPR Conference, Virginia Beach.
1942	Adviser, Bureau of Commodity Control.
c1943	Technical Expert, Ministry of Communications.
1945	Attended IPR Conference, Hot Springs; Member, Chinese delegation to United Nations Conference on International Organization, San Francisco; Member, Chinese Commission to Independence Plebiscite in Outer Mongolia.
1947	Consul General in Seoul, Korea, February; Assisted Chinese delegation in United Nations discussions concerning Korea, October; Member, Temporary Commission on Korea, December.

Liu was previously Deputy Director, General Affairs Department, Ministry of Railroads.

Remarks:

Reportedly the former head of the American Section of the Tai Li organization, 1/ Liu is anti-Communist and has often expressed the fear that Korea might become a Communist-dominated state. 2/

His preference in the South Korean Government seems to be with the centrist or coalition groups and he is especially friendly with Kim Kyusic, Chairman of the South Korean Interim Legislative Assembly, 2/ who advocated cooperation between opposing factions and the formation of a provisional government for Korea under the terms of the Moscow decision. Holding the opinion that Rhee Syngman, rightist political leader in Korea, is "out of touch with his country and its people", Liu felt that the independence which China supported for Korea was not the same as that advocated by either Rhee or Kim Ku, 3/ both of whom strongly oppose trusteeship.

His solution for the Korean problem is the holding of elections in all Korea, under United Nations supervision, not only for a Legislative Assembly, but also for officers of a new government. 2/

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LIU Yu-wan (continued) CHINA

Remarks (continued)

Liu is capable and is reported to have made a good impression in Korea. He favors the U.S. policy for Korea in general and is regarded as a very good choice for membership on the Temporary Commission on Korea. 4/

BI:PMoy:mjn December 23, 1947

1/ Biographic Data Report, June 27, 1947, Nanking (Secret).
2/ T. 398, Seoul, October 2, 1947 (Confidential).
3/ T. 38, War Department, Seoul, March 1, 1947 (Secret).
4/ Department of State, Memorandum of Conversation with Foreign Service Staff Officer, Washington, December 19, 1947 (Confidential).

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Moscow 2

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
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PAUL-BONCOUR, Jean Louis — FRANCE

Personal data: Born July 30, 1898; nephew of former Prime Minister Joseph Paul-Boncour; single (as of 1937); Catholic.

Languages: English.

Honors: Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur, 1932.

Career:

1922	Entered career diplomatic service as Embassy attaché; attached to Office of Commercial Relations, Foreign Office.
1923-1924	Third Secretary, Washington.
1924	Assigned to League of Nations, Geneva.
1925	Secretary, Class III; attended Armament Trade Conference, Geneva.
1926-1930	Member, Preparatory Commission for Disarmament.
1930	Secretary, Class II; Secretary General, French delegation, Naval Disarmament Conference, London.
1931	Assistant Section Chief, League of Nations.
1932	Chef de Cabinet, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Secretary General French delegation, General Disarmament Conference, Geneva.
1934	Assigned to Consulate General, Geneva; Secretary General, French delegation, League of Nations, 15th General Assembly.
1935	First Secretary, Bucharest.
1935-1936	Secretary General, French delegation, London Naval Conference.
1936	Secretary, Class I.
1938	Attached to Consulate General, Geneva; Secretary General, Inter-governmental Committee of Evian-les-Bains.
1940	Press Attaché, Embassy, Washington; Counselor, Peiping.
1942-1943	Counselor of Embassy, Class I; Vichy diplomatic representative Chungking; joined Free French, April; assignment cancelled by Vichy, July; left Chungking for Algiers, July.
1944	Entrusted with supervision of French interests in Rumania, November.
1944-1945	Assistant Director of Foreign Office, in charge of American Affairs.
1945-date	Political Representative to Bucharest with personal rank of Minister, appointed March 3, 1945.
1947	Promoted to Administrator Class I, January 16, retroactive to January 1, 1946; candidate for Chairmanship of Secretariat, UN Security Council Commission on Conventional Armaments, July; Member, UN Temporary Commission on Korea, December.

Remarks:

A career diplomat, Jean Paul-Boncour served as Vichy representative to Free China. He was reported at that time to have successfully handled French interests in China but to have failed to understand or sympathize with the Chinese situation.1/ He also cooperated with Admiral Decoux in working for post-war control of Indochina by the French.2/ While in Chungking he was not liked by members of the British Embassy, possibly because of his critical attitude towards the United Kingdom and also because these Embassy officials regarded him as somewhat of an opportunist.1/ This latter view was shared by an American official in China who felt that Paul-Boncour was concerned chiefly with his personal fortunes and was not completely frank or trustworthy.3/ Another source, however, stated that despite certain selfish motivations, Paul-Boncour still placed the interests of his country first.1/

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Remarks: (continued)

After denying on several occasions that he would join de Gaulle's forces, Paul-Boncour finally resigned from his Vichy post at Chungking, leaving for Algiers in July 1943 to join the Free French. After the liberation he assumed charge of American Affairs at the Quai d'Orsay until his assignment to Rumania.

Considered pro-American, 2/ Paul-Boncour has the usual conservative French attitude of mistrust towards the USSR and intensely dislikes Germany.1/ Not a suave diplomat, he is said to be usually well-informed and to possess a pleasing personality. He apparently does not enjoy formal social affairs and at one time was thought to have somewhat Bohemian tastes.4/

BI:FGQueneau:epw December 23, 1947

1/ OSS Report No. 15405, Chungking, April 16, 1943, CONFIDENTIAL.
2/ OSS Research and Analysis Branch Report, "Who's Who in French Politics", Paris, September 30, 1945, CONFIDENTIAL.
3/ T-1213, Chungking, July 17, 1943, CONFIDENTIAL.
4/ Biographic Data Report, Bucharest, January 6, 1937, CONFIDENTIAL.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
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MENON, Kumar Padma Sivasandara. INDIA

Personal data: Born October 18, 1398; married; six children.

Education: Madras University; B.A., Christ's Church College, Oxford.

Languages: English and native dialects.

Career:

1922	Entered Indian Civil Service; Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Madras.
1925	Under-Secretary to the Resident of Hyderabad.
1927	Under-Secretary to Chief Commissioner in the North West Frontier Province.
1929	District Judge in Peshawar.
1929-1932	Agent of the Government of India to Ceylon.
1934	Ordered by the Government of India on a Special Mission to Zanzibar, Kenya and Uganda, to investigate the position of Indians.
1935	Officiating Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands.
1936	Additional Deputy Secretary, Department of Foreign Affairs; Relief Commissioner in Baluchistan.
1937	Political Agent in Zhob.
1940-1943	Dewan of Bhatapur State.
1943-1947	Indian Agent General to China.
1945	Secretary, Indian delegation, United Nations Conference on International Organization, San Francisco.
1946	Alternate delegate, United Nations General Assembly, second part of first session, New York.
1947-date	Ambassador to China, appointed January 15, 1947.
1948	Member and Chairman, United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, January.

Remarks:

The senior Indian in the Political Service, Menon is described as a particularly intelligent and well-liked person. It is reported that he commands the respect of both British and Indians.1/

Though a Government career man, and as such a person usually suspect in nationalist circles, Menon has managed to remain something of a persona grata largely because all Indians welcomed the exchange of representation with China and because no controversial issues have been raised during the course of Menon's mission there since 1943.2/

BI:MEDonnell:kec October 11, 1946

1/ Biographic Data Report, New Delhi, March 20, 1945. (Confidential)
2/ Department of State, Conversation with a member of the Division of Near Eastern Research, October 7, 1946. (Confidential)

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By NARS, Date

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Division of Biographic Information

SCHMIDT, Petrus Johannes — NETHERLANDS

Personal data: Born November 23, 1896, Arnhem; married, one daughter.

Education: University of Utrecht, two-year course in economics and constitutional law; private studies in Greek and Latin.

Languages: English, French, German.

Political Affiliations: Labor Party.

Career:

1915-1921	In municipal and civil service including service in the NEI; Chancellor, Netherlands Legation, Bangkok.
1922-1924	Editor and press correspondent, Indische Courant, Soerabaja and Batavia; Special correspondent for Dutch and Indian dailies in China, Japan, Canada, Vienna and London.
1924-1928	Chief of Publications and Documentation Section, Netherlands Federation of Trade Unions.
1928-1931	Member, Central Executive, Social-Democratic Labor Party.
1928-1940	Editor and contributor to various journals in the Netherlands, including labor and trade journals dealing with economic and social problems.
1932-1934	Chairman, Independent Socialist Party.
1934-1941	Member, Municipal Council, Amsterdam; Member, Provincial States of North Holland.
-- - --	Attached to Ministry for Coordination of Warfare.
1945	One of signers of Netherlands People's Movement manifesto, May 12, Amsterdam (group headed by Willem Schermerhorn); Delegate to Executive Committee, UN Preparatory Commission and to UN Preparatory Commission, London, August-December.
1945-1946	Secretary to Prime Minister Schermerhorn.
1946	Adviser, Netherlands delegation, UN General Assembly, first part of first session, London, January; Secretary, UN ECOSOC Commission on Human Rights; Chief, European Affairs Section, UN Security Council.
1947	Principal Secretary, UN Temporary Commission on Korea, appointed November.

BI:FGQueneau:epw — December 23, 1947

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ARRANZ, Melecio

PHILIPPINE REPUBLIC

Personal data: Born May 23, 1888, Alcala, Cagayan Province; married, five children as of 1935.

Education: A.B., San Juan de Letran College, Manila; degree in Civil Engineering, University of Santo Tomas, 1912.

Political affiliation: Secretary, Executive Committee of the Liberal Party.

Career:

1914-1919	Junior Assistant District Engineer, Bureau of Public Works.
1919	District Engineer for Bataan and Rizal, Bureau of Public Works.
-- - --	Supervising Engineer, Bureau of Public Works.
-- -1927	Division Engineer, Bureau of Public Works, resigned June 1927 to run for the Senate.
1928-1935	Senator, 9th and 10th Legislatures, representing the first senatorial district (Batanes, Cagayan, Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur, and Abra).
1935-1941	Private engineering practice.
1941	Senator-elect, First Congress, elected November 11.

During Japanese occupation:

1942	Member, puppet Provisional Council of State, under Jorge Vargas, January.
1943	Member, Executive Committee of the Preparatory Commission for Philippine Independence, June;
	Member, Miscellaneous Affairs and Planning and Investigation sub-committees of the Committee for Drafting a Constitution;
	Member, puppet National Assembly, from Cagayan, October.

After liberation:

1945	Took his seat in the Senate of the reinstated First Congress, convened June 9; served as majority floor leader.
1946-date	Senator, Nacionalista Liberal Wing, re-elected April 23, 1946; President pro-tempore of the Senate.
1947	Secretary, Executive Committee of the Liberal Party, organized February 1.
	Philippine member, United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, appointed December 16.

Remarks

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Remarks:

Senator Melecio Arranz is one of the powerful political figures in the Liberal Party, and, in the past, has run for the Senate as a political team-mate of Elpidio Quirino, political boss of the Ilocos provinces, and now Vice-President. The appointment of Arranz as Philippine member of the United Nations Korea Commission has been hailed in Manila as a temporary solution of disagreements within the Liberal Party and the Philippine Senate, where Arranz is reported to be disputing the leadership of Senator Jose Avelino, Senate President. 1/

After thirteen years service as an engineer in the Philippine Bureau of Public Works, Arranz entered politics as a candidate for the Senate in 1927, and has been a member of every Senate since 1928. During the period of the unicameral National Assembly, 1935-1941, Arranz temporarily retired from politics and maintained a large engineering practice in Manila. 2/

During the Japanese occupation Arranz collaborated in the setting-up of a puppet government, and though he held no important administrative post, he did serve on the Philippine Independence Preparatory Committee and as a member of the National Assembly "elected" under the puppet "Republic." Following the liberation he was not, however, arrested, nor has he been indicted before the People's Court. 3/

He was an important adherent of Manuel A. Roxas--then Senate President--in the hectic maneuvers immediately after the liberation, when by his domination of Congress Roxas was able to control, to a significant degree, the re-constitution of the Commonwealth Government and to win the leadership of an important "wing" of the Nacionalista Party. 4/ Arranz is now the secretary of the executive committee of the Liberal Party.

December 22, 1947

BI:CJNelson:bb

1/ Evening Star, Washington, December 17, 1947.
2/ State Department Memorandum, November 7, 1944.
3/ T-1599, Manila, December 17, 1947.
4/ Manila Times, February 2, 1947.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
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LUNA, Rufino

PHILIPPINE REPUBLIC

Personal data: Born August 10, 1892, Gasan, Marinduque Island; third and only living son of Norberto and Victoriano (Soto) Luna; married Maria Corral, 1929; two sons and two daughters as of 1940; one daughter, Nieves Teresita, is attached to the Philippine delegation to the United Nations Korean Commission as stenographer.

Education: Manila High School, 1912; studied in College of Liberal Arts, University of the Philippines; transferred to College of Law and obtained LL.B., University of the Philippines, 1916; government pensionado, postgraduate studies in constitutional law, international law, and political science, J.D., University of Michigan, 1925.

Languages: English, Spanish.

Publications: Provincial and Municipal Code of the Philippine Islands, edited by Rufino Luna, published in both English and Spanish, 1922, Manila; The Philippine Municipality at Work; Notes on Public Corporations and Administrative Law; Political Law Review.

Associations and clubs: Rizal Masonic Lodge; Philippine Columbian Club; Philippine Red Cross (Member, Central Executive Committee, 1939).

Career:

1912	Clerk, Bureau of Education.
-- - --	Clerk, Bureau of Public Works.
-- - --	Clerk, Bureau of Science.
1916	Passed bar examinations.
1916-1917	Private law practice, Manila.
1917	Law Clerk, Executive Bureau.
1923-1930	Chief, Law Division, Department of the Interior.
1924-1925	Government pensionado studying in the United States.
1925	Admitted to bar of the United States Supreme Court.
1930-1941	Under Secretary of the Interior; Acting Secretary of the Interior, 1938.
-- - --	Professor of Law, University of Manila, Manila Law College, and Jose Rizal College; Professor of Political Science, Far Eastern College.
1940	Member, Statutory Electoral Commission, to conduct the 1940 elections.
1941	Member, Electoral Commission which was made permanent in 1941, appointed for a nine year term.

During Japanese occupation:

1942	Chief, Bureau of Local Governments, Executive Commission under Jorge Vargas, appointed April.
1942-1943	Director, Office of Local Governments, Kalibapi.
1944	Associate Justice, District Court of Appeals for Southern Luzon.

After liberation:

1946-date	Member, Civil Service Board of Appeals.

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LUNA, Rufino (continued)

PHILIPPINE REPUBLIC

Career (continued):

1947-1948 Alternate member for the Philippines, United Nations Commission on Korea, appointed December 1947.

Remarks:

Dr. Rufino Luna has had a long and distinguished career in administrative law, as an official of the Department of the Interior, and has specialized for many years in the administration of elections, both as Chief of the Law Division of the Department of the Interior, and later as a member of a three-man Electoral Commission established in 1940 and credited with two of the "best conducted elections in the history of the Philippines" in 1940 and 1941. He himself has been described as the Philippines' "most experienced administrator of elections." 1/

During the Japanese occupation he continued to serve in the Department of the Interior as Chief of the Bureau of Local Governments, and also became Director of Local Governments in the Kalibapi, sole legal "political party" under the Japanese. In these capacities he was concerned with the organization of Neighborhood Associations in Manila and the provinces, which, like the associations of the same name in Japan, functioned as the agency for distribution of food and rationed commodities, encouragement of food conservation etc., among the people, and organization of civilian defense. When the puppet "Republic" was established in 1943, under "President" Jose P. Laurel, Luna was appointed Associate Justice in the Court of Appeals for Southern Luzon. 2/

Luna is described as amiable and unassuming, 3/ popular, 4/ friendly and scholarly, and is "esteemed for his ability, rectitude, and regard for public interest." 1/

BI:CJNelson:bb

January 9, 1948

1/ Joseph R. Hayden, The Philippines, 1942, p. 455.
2/ DNI, 14th Naval District, (Honolulu), Persons and Organizations in the Philippine Islands, October 20, 1944. RESTRICTED
3/ Philippines Free Press, November 8, 1941
4/ PACMIRS No. 2788, Translation of document captured on Luzon [4th Section, 1st Field M.P. (KEMPEI) Unit, The Philippine Press and Government in March 1942] War Crimes Information Series No. 5, December 11, 1945. CONFIDENTIAL

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By NARS, Date

AMERICAN OFFICERS US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION

Maj Gen Arnold
Col Roth
Col Bratton
Lt Col Marsh
Lt Col Erylerf
Maj Kirilin
Capt McAllister
Capt Moore

1st Lt Arnold
1st Lt Rojus
1st Lt Douglass
1st Lt Hamm
1st Lt Kogan
1st Lt Matischen
2nd Lt Frisloe
CWO Hopkins

ENLISTED MEN

S/Sgt Schachtele
T/4 Matthews
T/4 Lee
Cpl Biermann
T/5 Haydock
T/5 Weaver

Pfc Golden
Pfc Safford
Pfc Scantling
Pfc Brown
Pfc Rieser
Pvt Elliott
Pvt Karas

W D CIVILIANS

Mr Thayer
Mr Langdon
Mr Dunne
Mr Prostov
Mr Moore

Miss Wade
Miss Wood
Miss Dawson
Miss Anderson
Miss Capsioni
Miss Robertson

EXTRAS

Mr Underwood
2nd Lt Bertsch
1st Lt Patterson

Maj Murphy
Chang (Kompt.)

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By NARS, Date

AMERICAN OFFICERS US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION

Maj Gen Arnold
Col Booth
Col Britton
Lt Col Marsh
Lt Col Kryloff
Maj Kirillin
Capt MacAllister
Capt Moore
1st Lt Arnold
1st Lt Bojus
1st Lt Douglass
1st Lt Hamas
1st Lt Kogan
1st Lt Matisohn
2nd Lt Prisloe
CWO Hopkins (16)

ENLISTED MEN

S/Sgt Schaechtele
T/4 Matthews
T/4 Lee
Cpl Biermann
T/5 Haydock
T/5 Weaver
Pfc Golden
Pfc Safford
Pfc Scantling
Pfc Brown
Pfc Rieser
Pvt Elliott
Pvt Karas (13)

W D CIVILIANS

Mr Thayer
Mr Langdon
Mr Bunce
Mr Prostov
Mr Moore
Miss Wade
Miss Wood
Miss Dawson
Miss Anderson
Miss Cacciani
Miss Robertson (11)

EXTRAS

Mr Underwood
2nd Lt Murdoch
1st Lt Patterson
Maj Murphy
Chang (Interpreter) (5)

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APO 235	SAN FRANCISCO																		
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0-011974	WECKERLING JOHN	118	B C		USA				12	8	1	10	9	04	0	00	21	19	6
	GENERAL OFFICER				USA			0002											
0-246941	KIRILLIN LUKE	97	MAJ		CAV		1		10	7	3	10	20	91	2	13	61	08	8
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43.3	TRAFFIC CONTROL OFF		45.6		INF			0607											
017998 18	BERTSCH LEONARD M	97	1 LT	97	MP		6		09	7	6	12	4	10	6	8	10	4	01 10
48.3	RECORDING SEC		48.3		MP			2115											
W2110836	HOPKINS RODNEY B	68	C WO		NO		1		07	8	6	12	7	03	3	26	00	10	18
47.9	ADH ASSISTANT		44.0		No			2600											

7 000 000 007

By NND DECLASSIFIED 760090 NARS, Date

MISCELLANEOUS REPORT FORM

SHEET OF SHEET

SERIAL NUMBER	NAME OF INDIVIDUAL	GRADE	DUTY.	ARM OR SERVICE OF INDIVIDUAL	SUB UNIT NO.	SUB UNIT TYPE	PARENT UNIT NUMBER	PARENT UNIT TYPE	SPECL.	COMP.	CURRENT COM. OR ENLISTMENT DATE DAY	MO.	YR.	STATUS CODE	DAY	MO.	YR.

CERTIFICATE

I CERTIFY THAT THIS ROSTER OF One SHEETS PREPARED BY MACHINE RECORDS CONTAINS THE NAMES AND REQUIRED DATA ON ALL PERSONNEL ASSIGNED AND ATTACHED UNASSIGNED TO THE ABOVE ORGANIZATION AS OF THE LAST DAY OF THE MONTH

THE ROSTER INCLUDES two COLORED AND seven OTHER THAN COLORED ASSIGNED AND ATTACHED UNASSIGNED PERSONNEL AS SUPPORTED BY CORRECT DESIGNATION OF EACH INDIVIDUAL LISTED THEREON

I FURTHER CERTIFY THAT THE ROSTER HAS BEEN BALANCED WITH THE MORNING REPORT STRENGTH AS OF THE LAST DAY OF THE MONTH

Sydney B. Hopkins
AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

Rodney B. Hopkins Corporal Admo.
NAME GRADE AND TITLE

By NND DECLASSIFIED 760090 NARS, Date

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

AMERICAN DELEGATION
U.S. - SOVIET JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea

23 December 1946

TO THE JOINT COMMISSION:

Lt Col Walter Choinski, Liaison Officer at Pyongyang, will hold a discussion with the Joint Commission tomorrow, December 24, at about 9:00 a.m. The exact time will depend on his finishing a conference with the Staff of XXIV Corps which begins at 8:15 a.m. This conference is for no specific purpose other than to obtain Col Choinski's views on any questions you may care to ask.

L. J. LINCOLN
Col CE

14 D

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

File

File
Unit Ded.

AMERICAN DELEGATION
U.S. - SOVIET JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

22 November 1946.

SUBJECT: Supplemental Training

TO : Headquarters Commandant, XXIV Corps, APO 235

In compliance with memorandum dated 19 Nov 1946, subject, Officers to Attend School for Supplemental Education and Training, the following list of officers is submitted:

Major Luke Kirillin - May be excused from Courses A, B, C, D, F, H, L, M, and N.
Captain John Bojus
1st Lt. Candler A. Wilkinson Jr.
1st Lt. Kenneth G. Althaus Jr.
1st Lt. Leonard M. Bertsch

FOR THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER:

JOHN BOJUS
Capt. Inf.
Secretary

MISCELLANEOUS REPORT FORM

SHEET OF SHEET

SERIAL NUMBER	NAME OF INDIVIDUAL	DATE RET USA	GRADE	EXP DATE CAT	ARM OR SERVICE OF INDIVIDUAL	SUB UNIT NO.	SUB UNIT TYPE	PARENT UNIT NUMBER	PARENT UNIT TYPE	SPECL.	COMP.	CURRENT COM. OR ENLISTMENT DATE DAY	MO.	YR.	STATUS CODE	DAY	MO.	YR.
MONTHLY	PERSONNEL ROSTER 30 NOV 46			678														
APO 235	P938 AMDELJCOM SAN FRANCISCO																	
	-----ASSIGNED-----																	
0-003409	BROWN ALBERT E GENERAL OFFICER	128	M G		USA			0002	01	9	1	12	20	52	00	02	06	89
0-011974	WECKERLING JOHN GENERAL OFFICER	118	B G		USA			0002	12	8	1	10	90	84	00	02	11	96
0-246941	KIRILLIN LUKE INTERPRETER	97	MAJ		CAV		1	9332	10	7	3	10	20	91	21	36	10	88
0-350632	BOJUS JOHN RECORDING SEC	89	CAPT		INF		1	2115	09	8	3	11	50	36	93	32	02	15
0-534480	ALTHAUS K G JR TRAFFIC CONTROL OFF	49	1 LT		INF		1	0607	05	9	3	10	90	85	06	07	05	22
01799818	BERTSCH LEONARD M RECORDING SEC	97	1 LT	0 97	MP		6	2115	09	7	6	12	41	06	81	04	01	10
0-026889	WILKINSON C A AIDE-DE-CAMP	128	1 LT		INF			2030	01	9	1	10	10	35	15	13	09	20
4110236	HOPKINS RODNEY B ~~ENTER BY PR TM12-406~~ ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT	68	C WO		NO		1	2600	07	8	6	12	70	33	26	00	10	18

8 000 000 008

W.D. A.G.O. FORM NO. 305
1 JULY 1943

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By
NARS, Date

MISCELLANEOUS REPORT FORM

SHEET OF SHEET

SERIAL NUMBER	NAME OF INDIVIDUAL	GRADE	DUTY	ARM OR SERVICE OF INDIVIDUAL	SUB UNIT NO	SUB UNIT TYPE	PARENT UNIT NUMBER	PARENT UNIT TYPE	SPECL	COMP.	CURRENT COM. OR ENLISTMENT DATE DAY	MO.	YR.	STATUS CODE	DAY	MO.	YR.

CERTIFICATE

I CERTIFY THAT THIS ROSTER OF One SHEETS PREPARED BY MACHINE RECORDS CONTAINS THE NAMES AND REQUIRED DATA ON ALL PERSONNEL ASSIGNED AND ATTACHED UNASSIGNED TO THE ABOVE ORGANIZATION AS OF THE LAST DAY OF THE MONTH

THE ROSTER INCLUDES no COLORED AND 8 OTHER THAN COLORED ASSIGNED AND ATTACHED UNASSIGNED PERSONNEL AS SUPPORTED BY CORRECT DESIGNATION OF EACH INDIVIDUAL LISTED THEREON

I FURTHER CERTIFY THAT THE ROSTER HAS BEEN BALANCED WITH THE MORNING REPORT STRENGTH AS OF THE LAST DAY OF THE MONTH

[signature]
AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

Assistant Administrative Officer
NAME GRADE AND TITLE

Rec'd 1400 10 Dec 46

Returned 1130 11 Dec 46

By NND DECLASSIFIED 760090 NARS, Date

MISCELLANEOUS REPORT FORM

SHEET OF SHEET

SERIAL NUMBER	NAME OF INDIVIDUAL	GRADE	DUTY	ARM OR SERVICE OF INDIVIDUAL	SUB UNIT NO.	SUB UNIT TYPE	PARENT UNIT NUMBER	PARENT UNIT TYPE	REF.	COMP.	CURRENT DAC OR ENLISTMENT DATE DAY	MO.	YR.	DATE OF STATUS DAY	MO.	YR.
MONTHLY	PERSONNEL ROSTER 31 OCT 46						NOS		CAT E		RANK			ELIG		BTH
APO 235	P938 AMDELJCOM SAN FRANCISCO															
	----ASSIGNED----															
0-003409	BROWN ALBERT E GENERAL OFFICER	M G	0002	USA		69	0002	1	1	1	22	05	42	01	49	06 89
0-011974	WECKERLING JOHN GENERAL OFFICER	B G	0002	USA			0002	9	1	1	09	08	44	12	48	11 96
018093	BOOTH ROBERT H CHIEF OF STAFF	COL	2010	GSC			2010	9	1	1	22	01	44	11	46	02 05
0-246941	KIRILLIN LUKE INTERPRETER	MAJ	9332	CAV		58	2136	1	1	1	30	20	94	11	04	7 10 88
0-350832	BOJUS JOHN INTERPRETER	CAPT	~~2115~~ 9332	INF		54	~~2115~~ 9332	1	1	1	15	03	46	09	48	02 15
01799818	BERTSCH LEONARD M CIVIL AFF OFF-MIL GOV	1 LT	8104	MP		~~25~~	104	6	1	6	24	10	~~45~~ 46	09	47	01 10
0-026889	WILKINSON CANDLER A RECORDING SEC	1 LT	2115	INF		~~50~~	1513	1	1	1	01	03	45	01	49	09 20
W2110236	HOPKINS RODNEY B ADMIN ASSISTANT	C WO	2600	NO		69	2600	1	1	6	27	03	43	07	48	10 18

File
Asst. Del

8 000 000 008

W.D. A.G.O. FORM NO. 305A
1-JULY-1944

By NND DECLASSIFIED 760090 NARS, Date

MISCELLANEOUS REPORT FORM

SHEET OF SHEET

SERIAL NUMBER	NAME OF INDIVIDUAL	GRADE	DUTY	ARM OR SERVICE OF INDIVIDUAL	SUB UNIT NO.	SUB UNIT TYPE	PARENT UNIT NUMBER	PARENT UNIT TYPE	SPEC L	COMP.	CURRENT COM. OR ENLISTMENT DATE DAY	MO.	YR.	STATUS CODE	STATUS DAY	MO.	YR.

CERTIFICATE

I CERTIFY THAT THIS ROSTER OF One SHEETS PREPARED BY MACHINE RECORDS CONTAINS THE NAMES AND REQUIRED DATA ON ALL PERSONNEL ASSIGNED AND ATTACHED UNASSIGNED TO THE ABOVE ORGANIZATION AS OF THE LAST DAY OF THE MONTH

THE ROSTER INCLUDES no COLORED AND ~~one~~ 8 OTHER THAN COLORED ASSIGNED AND ATTACHED UNASIGNED PERSONNEL AS SUPPORTED BY CORRECT DESIGNATION OF EACH INDIVIDUAL LISTED THEREON

I FURTHER CERTIFY THAT THE ROSTER HAS BEEN BALANCED WITH THE MORNING REPORT STRENGTH AS OF THE LAST DAY OF THE MONTH

[signature]

AUTHENICATING OFFICER

NAME GRADE AND TITLE

W.D. A.G.O. FORM NO. 305A
AUG. 30, 1941

By NND DECLASSIFIED 760090 NARS, Date

MISCELLANEOUS REPORT FORM

SHEET OF SHEET

SERIAL NUMBER	NAME OF INDIVIDUAL	GRADE	DUTY	ARM OR SERVICE OF INDIVIDUAL	SUB UNIT NO	MO SV	PARENT UNIT NUMBER	TYPE	R CA	COMP.	CURRENT ENCLOSURE DATE DAY	OF	YR.	DATE 30 NO	STATUS MO.	YR.
							MOS		AC TE		RANK			OSEA	BTH	
MONTHLY	PERSONNEL ROSTER 30 SEP 46															
	P938 AMDELJCOM															
APO 235	SAN FRANCISCO															
	-----ASSIGNED-----															
0-003395	ARNOLD ARCHIBALD V GENERAL OFF	M G	0002	USA		70	0002	*9	11	3	00	54	44	01	46	02 89
0-003409	BROWN ALBERT E GENERAL OFF	M G	0002	USA		69	0002	1	11	2	20	54	42	01	49	06 89
0-011974	NECKERLING JOHN GENERAL OFF	B G	0002	USA			0002	*9	11	0	90	84	44	12	48	11 96
0-018093	BOOTH ROBERT H CHIEF OF STAFF	COL	2010	GSC		69	2010	9	11	2	20	14	44	11	46	02 05
0-246941	KIRILLIN LUKE TRANSLATIONS OFF	MAJ	9332	CAV		58	2136	*1	13	2	50	84	41	10	47	10 88
0-350832	BOJUS JOHN TRANSLATIONS OFF	CAPT	9332	INF		54	9332	1	13	1	50	34	60	94	80	21 5
0-027184	ARNOLD A V JR AIDE-DE-CAMP	1 LT	2115	FA		37	1193	*9	11	0	50	94	60	44	81	22 2
330588	PRISLOE MICHAEL P INTERPRETER	1 LT	9332	INF		37	9332	5	13	1	60	54	6		11	9
0-026889	WILKINSON CANDLER A RECORDING SEC	1 LT	2115	INF		50	1513	1	11	1	00	84	45	01	49	09 20
W2110236	HOPKINS RODNEY B ADMIN ASSISTANT	C WO	2600	NO		70	2600	1	16	2	70	34	3	07	48	10 18
	10 000 000 010															

W.D. A.G.O. FORM NO. 308
1 JULY, 1943

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By
NARS, Date

MISCELLANEOUS REPORT FORM

SHEET OF SHEET

SERIAL NUMBER	NAME OF INDIVIDUAL	GRADE	DUTY	ARM OR SERVICE OF INDIVIDUAL	SUB UNIT NO.	SUB UNIT TYPE	PARENT UNIT NUMBER	PARENT UNIT TYPE	SPECL.	COMP.	CURRENT COM. OR ENLISTMENT DATE DAY	MO.	YR.	STATUS CODE	DAY	MO.	YR.

CERTIFICATE

I CERTIFY THAT THIS ROSTER OF One SHEETS PREPARED BY MACHINE RECORDS CONTAINS THE NAMES AND REQUIRED DATA ON ALL PERSONNEL ASSIGNED AND ATTACHED UNASSIGNED TO THE ABOVE ORGANIZATION AS OF THE LAST DAY OF THE MONTH

THE ROSTER INCLUDES 120 COLORED AND 10 OTHER THAN COLORED ASSIGNED AND ATTACHED UNASSIGNED PERSONNEL AS SUPPORTED BY CORRECT DESIGNATION OF EACH INDIVIDUAL LISTED THEREON

I FURTHER CERTIFY THAT THE ROSTER HAS BEEN BALANCED WITH THE MORNING REPORT STRENGTH AS OF THE LAST DAY OF THE MONTH

R.B. Hopkins
AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

R.B. Hopkins Cwousa Admo.
NAME GRADE AND TITLE

W.D. A.G.O. FORM NO. 305
1 JULY, 1943

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

29 August 1946

SUBJECT: Request for reassignment

TO : Commanding General, XXIV Corps (Thru Channels)

1. Request that I be relieved from duty with the U.S. - U.S.S.R. Joint Commission and reassigned, or put on temporary duty, in my present MOS, 9332, as assistant to Captain Rudolf Kogan, who is assigned as S-2, 32nd Inf, 2nd Bn, 7th Div.

2. The reasons for this request are as follows:

a. Capt. Kogan has stated his duties could be better accomplished if he had the assistance of an additional Russian Linguist officer.

b. I have 38 months active service and am being retained primarily because of a scarce-category classification.

c. Since 8 May 1946 I have not been utilized in my MOS or any other MOS classified as scarce category.

d. Pursuant to Par. 8, Circular No. 64, General Headquarters, United States Army Forces, Pacific, dated 23 Aug 1946, it is desired that scarce-category personnel be employed only where essential and where full use of their special abilities will be made.

e. I desire to remain in this theater until the completion of the 41 months service required by my category, but would prefer duty where my linguist training could be used.

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

f. In the event the U.S. - U.S.S.R. Joint Commission reconvened, I would still be available if my services were required.

MICHAEL P. PRISLOE
1st Lt, Inf 01330588
American Delegation
U.S. - Soviet Joint Commission

210.3 1st Ind

American Delegation, US-Soviet Joint Commission, APO 235, 4 September 1946.

To: Commanding General, XXIV Corps, APO 235, U.S. Army

Recommend approval.

FOR THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER:

R. H. BOOTH
Colonel, GSC
Commissioner U.S. Delegation

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

[redacted]

He was born November 21, 1896, at New Orleans, Louisiana. He served as a private and corporal, Company K, 156th Infantry, from May 28, 1918, to October 14, 1918, and was commissioned a second lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army, on October 15, 1918. He was commissioned in the Regular Army, with the same rank, on July 1, 1920, and promoted to first lieutenant that same day.

PROMOTIONS

He was promoted to captain on October 1, 1934; to major on July 1, 1940; to lieutenant colonel (temporary) on September 15, 1941; to colonel (temporary) on February 1, 1942, to lieutenant colonel (permanent) on December 11, 1942; to brigadier general (temporary) on August 9, 1944.

SERVICE

In October 1918 he was assigned as instructor at the Central Officers Training School at Camp Gordon, Georgia. With the disbandment of that school after the Armistice he was assigned to the 6th Infantry in the spring of 1919 and served in various demobilization assignments. He was Headquarters Commandant, 9th Division from September 1919 until October 1920 when he was detailed as a student at the Infantry School, Fort Benning, Georgia, where he finished the Officers' Basic Course in June 1921. He then rejoined the 6th Infantry at Camp Jackson, South Carolina, later serving with it at Camp McClellan, Alabama, and Jefferson Barracks, Missouri. In April 1924 he sailed for the Philippines where he joined the 45th Infantry (Philippine Scouts) at Fort William McKinley, later becoming Post Adjutant and Regimental Adjutant at Camp John Hay, Baguio, Mountain Province. He returned to the United States for duty with the [illegible] at Fort McPherson, Georgia, Camp McClellan, Alabama, and Ft. Oglethorpe.

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By NARS, Date

In June 1928 he went to Tokyo, Japan, as a student of the Japanese Language, attached to the American Embassy. He was attached to troops at the Japanese Infantry School, Chiba, Japan, in December 1930. In April 1932 he returned to the United States for duty with the 34th Infantry at Fort Meade, Maryland. He was on Civilian Conservation Corps duty in Pennsylvania from July 1933 to January 1934, and then returned to the 34th Infantry. He was again on Civilian Conservation Corps duty in April 1934, as a Group Commander at Fort Meade, and in December 1934 sailed once more for Tokyo as Assistant Military Attache at the American Embassy. He remained there until September 1938, when he was assigned as a student to the Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, from which he was graduated the following June.

He then served with the 13th Infantry at Fort Adams, Rhode Island, where he also served as Post Adjutant. He participated in the First Army Maneuvers with the 13th Infantry in the vicinity of Plattsburg Barracks, New York in August and September 1939. In November 1939 he went with the regiment to the Panama Canal Department where he became Regimental Plans and Training Officer while stationed at Fort William D. Davis, and in April 1940 was named Assistant to the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Headquarters Panama Canal Zone, Quarry Heights.

He was transferred to the Presidio of San Francisco, California, in August 1941, where he was named Chief of the Intelligence Branch, G-2 Section of the Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, and also Commandant of the Military Intelligence Foreign Language School there. It was this school that later was expanded to training all of the 5,000 Japanese-Americans (Nisei) which provided invaluable assistance as translators and interpreters of the Japanese language in the Pacific Theatre of Operations. He was named Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Western Defense Command and Fourth Army on March 12, 1942. In April 1943 he was attached to

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NND 760090
By NARS, Date

the 4th Task Forces in the Aleutians and participated in that campaign as an observer. In November 1943 went to Washington, D. C., as Acting Chief, Military Intelligence Service, and Deputy for Intelligence, G-2, in the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, War Department General Staff. In June 1944 he became Deputy Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, in the same office and was promoted to Brigadier General on August 9, 1944. On June 26, 1946 he was assigned to Foreign duty in Korea as Commissioner with the American delegation of the Joint US - USSR Commission sitting in Seoul.

WAR DEPARTMENT - Up to date as of September 3, 1946.

25-32856-50

MISCELLANEOUS REPORT FORM

SHEET OF SHEET

SERIAL NUMBER	NAME OF INDIVIDUAL	CAT	GRADE	DUTY	ARM OR SERVICE OF INDIVIDUAL	SUB UNIT NO	MO SV	PARENT UNIT NUMBER	ASR TYPE	RACE	COMP	CURRENT COM OR ENLIGHTENT DATE DAY	OF RANK	YR	DATE 30	MO	STATUS MO	YR
MONTHLY	PERSONNEL ROSTER 30 JUN 46							MOS	R									BRTH
	P938 AMDELJCOM																	
APO 235	SAN FRANCISCO																	
OFFICERS	ASSIGNED																	
0-003395	ARNOLD ARCHIBALD V US DELEGATE USSR COM	M	G	0002	USA			0002		1	1	3	0	0	5	4	4	0 1 4 6 0 2 8 9
0-018093	BOOTH ROBERT H CHIEF OF STAFF		COL	2010	~~SC~~ GSC			2010		1	1	2	2	0	1	4	4	1 2 4 6 0 2 0 5
0-246941	KIRILLIN LUKE CIVIL AFF OFF-MIL GOV	1	MAJ	8104	CAV		5	8	2	1	3	6	7	0	1	3	0	2 0 9 4 1 1 0 4 7 1 0 8 8
0-298273	KRYLOFF EUGENE B CIVIL AFF OFF-MIL GOV	4	MAJ	8104	FA		6	5	8	1	0	4	6	7	1	4	0	5 0 3 4 3 0 8 4 6 0 4 0 9
0-350832	BOJUS JOHN ENTER DUTY FROM TM12-406 INTERPETER	1	CAPT	9332	INF		5	4	9	3	3	2	6	3	1	3	1	5 0 3 4 6 0 9 4 8 0 2 1 5
01117054	MATISOHN JOSEPH ~~CIVIL AFF OFF-MIL GOV~~ INTERPRETER	5	1 LT	9332 ~~8104~~	CE		3	9	~~8~~	~~1~~	~~0~~	4	2	9	1	3	2	7 0 2 4 6 0 5 1 2
01330588	PRISLOE MICHAEL P ENTER DUTY FROM TM12-406 INTERPRETER	5	1 LT	9332	INF		3	7	9	3	3	2	2	7	1	6	1	6 0 5 4 6 1 1 1 9
0-027184	ARNOLD A V JR ~~LABOR REL OFF~~ AIDE de CAMP	2	LT	2030	FA			1193		1	1	0	5	0	6	4	5	0 4 4 8 1 [illegible] 2
OFFICERS	ATCHD FR OTHER ORGS																	
01018489	KOGAN RUDOLF W ENTER DUTY FROM TM12-406 INTERPRETER	3	CAPT	9332	INF		4	0	9332		1	6	3	0	0	5	4	6 1 0 4 7 1 2 2 2
WARRANT	OFFICERS ASGD																	
W2110236	HOPKINS RODNEY B ADMIN ASSISTANT	1	C WO	2600	NO		7	0	2	6	0	0	~~9~~ 100	1	6	2	7	0 3 4 3 0 7 4 8 1 0 1 8
	9 1 10																	

W. D. A. G. O. FORM NO. 305
1-JULY-44

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By
NARS, Date

MISCELLANEOUS REPORT FORM

SHEET OF SHEET

SERIAL NUMBER	NAME OF INDIVIDUAL	GRADE	DUTY	ARM OR SERVICE OF INDIVIDUAL	SUB UNIT NO.	SUB UNIT TYPE	PARENT UNIT NUMBER	PARENT UNIT TYPE	SPECL	COMP	CURRENT COM. OR ENLISTMENT DATE DAY	MO.	YR.	STATUS CODE	DAY	MO.	YR.

CERTIFICATE

I CERTIFY THAT THIS ROSTER OF 2 SHEETS PREPARED BY MACHINE RECORDS CONTAINS THE NAMES AND REQUIRED DATA ON ALL PERSONNEL ASSIGNED AND ATTACHED UNASSIGNED TO THE ABOVE ORGANIZATION AS OF THE LAST DAY OF THE MONTH

THE ROSTER INCLUDES No COLORED AND 10 OTHER THAN COLORED ASSIGNED AND ATTACHED UNASIGNED PERSONNEL AS SUPPORTED BY CORRECT DESIGNATION OF EACH INDIVIDUAL LISTED THEREON

I FURTHER CERTIFY THAT THE ROSTER HAS BEEN BALANCED WITH THE MORNING REPORT STRENGTH AS OF THE LAST DAY OF THE MONTH

W. D. Hopkins

AUTHENICATING OFFICER

NAME GRADE AND TITLE

W.D. A.G.O. FORM NO. 305A
AUG. 30, 1941

By NND DECLASSIFIED 760090 NARS, Date

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By
NARS, Date

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...ORT FORM

SHEET OF SHEET

SERIAL NUMBER	NAME OF INDIVIDUAL	GRADE	DUTY	ARM OR SERVICE OF INDIVIDUAL	SUB UNIT NO.	SUB UNIT SEC OR NV	PARENT UNIT NUMBER	PARENT UNIT TYPE	SPEC CAC TE	COMP	CURRENT COM. OR ENLISTMENT DATE DATE OF RANK			ASR	DE ATE	DE ATE	IN FD FX
MONTHLY	PERSONNEL ROSTER 31 MAY 46																
APO 235	P938 AMDELJCOM SAN FRANCISCO																
	ASSIGNED OFFICERS																
0-003395	ARNOLD ARCHIBALD U US DELEGATE USSR C64	M G		USA			0002 0002		1	1	30	05	44				
0-016093	BOOTH ROBERT H CHIEF OF STAFF	COL	2010	SC		60	2010		1	1	22	01	44		12	6	UNK
0-298273	KRYLOFF EUGENE B CIVIL AFF OFF-MIL GOV	LT C	8104	FA		55	8104	4	1	4	10	04	46	67	08	0	40
0-246941	KIRILLIN LUKE CIVIL AFF OFF-MIL GOV	MAJ	8104	CAV		48	2136	1	1	3	02	09	41	70	09	8	47
0-303473	MC ALLISTER WARRIN CIVIL AFF OFF-MIL GOV	MAJ	8104	CAC		44	8104	5	1	4	24	04	46	68			46
01044041	MOORE WILLIAM R CIVIL AFF OFF-MIL GOV	MAJ	8104	CAC		43	8104	5	1	6	25	04	46	54			45
0-350832	BOJUS JOHN ENTER DUTY FROM TM12-406	CAPT	9332	INF		44	9332	1	1	3	15	03	46	63	09	8	40
0-117054	MATISOHN JOSEPH ENTER DUTY FROM TM12-406	1 LT	9332	CE		29	9332	5	1	3	27	02	46	29			40
01330588	PRISLOE MICHAEL P ENTER DUTY FROM TM12-406	1 LT	9332	INF		27	9332	5	1	6	16	05	46	27			45
0-027184	ARNOLD A V JR FIELD ART UNIT COMDR	2 LT	2030 ~~1193~~	FA			1193 ~~2030~~		1	1	05	06	45		04	8	50
	ASGD WARRANT OFFICERS																
N2110236	HOPKINS RODNEY B ADMIN ASSISTANT	CWO	2600 0011	NO		60	2600	1	1	6	27	03	46	99	07	8	49 11

W.D. A.G.O. FORM NO. 305
1, JULY 1943

3

MISCELLANEOUS
REPORT FORM

SHEET OF SHEET

SERIAL NUMBER	NAME OF INDIVIDUAL	GRADE	DUTY	ARM OR SERVICE OF INDIVIDUAL	SUB UNIT NO.	SUB UNIT TYPE	PARENT UNIT NUMBER	PARENT UNIT TYPE	SPECL.	COMP.	CURRENT COM. OR ENLISTMENT DATE DAY	MO.	YR.	STATUS CODE	STATUS DAY	MO.	YR.

CERTIFICATE

I CERTIFY THAT THIS ROSTER OF one SHEETS PREPARED BY MACHINE RECORDS CONTAINS THE NAMES AND REQUIRED DATA ON ALL PERSONNEL ASSIGNED AND ATTACHED UNASSIGNED TO THE ABOVE ORGANIZATION AS OF THE LAST DAY OF THE MONTH

THE ROSTER INCLUDES None COLORED AND ~~EXCEPT~~ OTHER THAN COLORED ASSIGNED AND ATTACHED UNASIGNED PERSONNEL AS SUPPORTED BY CORRECT DESIGNATION OF EACH INDIVIDUAL LISTED THEREON

I FURTHER CERTIFY THAT THE ROSTER HAS BEEN BALANCED WITH THE MORNING REPORT STRENGTH AS OF THE LAST DAY OF THE MONTH

R. B. Hawkins
AUTHENICATING OFFICER

R. B. Hawkins Lieut. Adjt.
NAME GRADE AND TITLE

W.D. A.G.O. FORM NO. 305A
AUG. 30, 1941

By NND DECLASSIFIED 760090 NARS, Date

MISCELLANEOUS REPORT FORM

SHEET OF SHEET

SERIAL NUMBER	NAME OF INDIVIDUAL	DATE RET USA	GRADE	EXP DUTY DATE CAT	ARM OR SERVICE OF INDIVIDUAL	SUB UNIT NO.	SUB UNIT TYPE	PARENT UNIT NUMBER	30 MO TYPE	SPEC.	COMP.	CURRENT ENLISTMENT DATE DAY	MO	YR	STATUS CODE	DAY	DATE
MONTHLY	PERSONNEL ROSTER 31 JAN 47			678													
	P938 AMDELJCOM																
APO 235	SAN FRANCISCO																
	-----ASSIGNED-----																
0-003409	BROWN ALBERT E GENERAL OFFICER	128	M G		USA USA			0002	01	9	1	1	05	2	00	02	01 89
0-011974	WECKERLING JOHN GENERAL OFFICER	118	B G		USA USA			0002	12	8	1	1	08	4	00	02	11 96
0-246941	KIRILLIN LUKE INTERPRETER	097	MAJ		CAV CAV		1	9332	10	7	3	1	09	1	21	36	10 88
0-350832	BOJUS JOHN RECORDING SEC	088	CAPT		INF INF		1	2115	09	8	3	1	03	6	93	32	02 15
0-534480	ALTHAUS K G JR TRAFFIC CONTROL OFF	049	1 LT		INF INF		1	0607	05	9	3	1	03	5	21	15	05 22
01799818	BERTSCH LEONARD M RECORDING SEC	087	1 LT	097	MP MP		6	2115	09	7	6	1	10	6	81	04	01 10
W2110236	HOPKINS RODNEY B ADM ASSISTANT	068	C WO		NO NO		1	2600	07	8	6	1	03	3	26	00	10 18
	7 000 000 007																

W.D. A.G.O. FORM NO. 305

3

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By
NARS, Date

MISCELLANEOUS REPORT FORM

SHEET OF SHEET

SERIAL NUMBER	NAME OF INDIVIDUAL	GRADE	DUTY	ARM OR SERVICE OF INDIVIDUAL	SUB UNIT NO.	SUB UNIT TYPE	PARENT UNIT NUMBER	PARENT UNIT TYPE	SPECL.	COMP.	CURRENT COM. OR ENLISTMENT DATE DAY	MO.	YR.	STATUS CODE	STATUS DAY	MO.	YR.

CERTIFICATE

I CERTIFY THAT THIS ROSTER OF SHEETS PREPARED BY MACHINE RECORDS CONTAINS THE NAMES AND REQUIRED DATA ON ALL PERSONNEL ASSIGNED AND ATTACHED UNASSIGNED TO THE ABOVE ORGANIZATION AS OF THE LAST DAY OF THE MONTH

THE ROSTER INCLUDES COLORED AND OTHER THAN COLORED ASSIGNED AND ATTACHED UNASSIGNED PERSONNEL AS SUPPORTED BY CORRECT DESIGNATION OF EACH INDIVIDUAL LISTED THEREON

I FURTHER CERTIFY THAT THE ROSTER HAS BEEN BALANCED WITH THE MORNING REPORT STRENGTH AS OF THE LAST DAY OF THE MONTH

_____
AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

_____
NAME GRADE AND TITLE

NND DECLASSIFIED 760040 By NARS, Date

NND DECLASSIFIED 760090 By NARS, Date

CELLANEOUS REPORT FORM

O-F

NAME OF INDIVIDUAL	SERIAL NUMBER	GRADE	ARM OR SERVICE OF INDIVIDUAL	RACE	SUB. UNIT NO.	DATE CAT A	B	MOS	COMP	DUTY MOS	YR BRTH	DATE 30 MOS OSEA	DATE RANK NO YR	F
MONTHLY PERSONNEL ROSTER 28 FEB 47						6 7 8	7							
P938 ANDELJCOM APO 235 SAN FRANCISCO														
------ASSIGNED-----														
BROWN ALBERT E GENERAL OFFICER	O-003409	M G	USA USA	1				00021		0002	89	019	052	
HECKERLING JOHN GENERAL OFFICER	O-011974	B G	USA USA	1				00021		0002	96	128 09	084 08	
KILLIN LUKE INTERPRETER	O-246941	MAJ	CAV CAV	1			1	21363		9338	88	~~107~~	~~091~~	
MOJUS JOHN RECORDING SEC	O-350832	CPT	INF INF	1			1	93383		9330	15	098	036	
JONES JAMES P SUPPLY OFF-GENERAL	O-395437	CPT	INF INF	1			1	40003		4000	13	039	027	
KLEINAUS K C JR TRAFFIC CONTROL OFF	O-534480	1LT	INF INF	1			1	21153		2115	22	04 ~~059~~	035	
BERTSCH LEONARD N RECORDING SEC	01799816	1LT	MP MP	1		097	6	81046		8107	10	097	106	
HOPKINS RODNEY B SDN ASSISTANT	W2110236	CWO	NO NO	1			1	26006		2600	18	078	033	
8 000 000 008														

MISCELLANEOUS REPORT

SHEET · OF SHEET

SERIAL NUMBER	NAME OF INDIVIDUAL	GRADE	DUTY	ARM OR SERVICE OF INDIVIDUAL	SUB UNIT NO.	SUB UNIT TYPE	PARENT UNIT NUMBER	PARENT UNIT TYPE	SPECL	COMP.	CURRENT COM. OR ENLISTMENT DATE DAY	MO.	YR.	STATUS CODE	STATUS DAY	STATUS MO.	STATUS YR.

CERTIFICATE

I CERTIFY THAT THIS ROSTER OF One SHEETS PREPARED BY MACHINE RECORDS CONTAINS THE NAMES AND REQUIRED DATA ON ALL PERSONNEL ASSIGNED AND ATTACHED UNASSIGNED TO THE ABOVE ORGANIZATION AS OF THE LAST DAY OF THE MONTH

THE ROSTER INCLUDES 920. COLORED AND eight OTHER THAN COLORED ASSIGNED AND ATTACHED UNASSIGNED PERSONNEL AS SUPPORTED BY CORRECT DESIGNATION OF EACH INDIVIDUAL LISTED THEREON

I FURTHER CERTIFY THAT THE ROSTER HAS BEEN BALANCED WITH THE MORNING REPORT STRENGTH AS OF THE LAST DAY OF THE MONTH

R B Hopkins

AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

R B Hopkins 1st Lieut. Adjt.

NAME GRADE AND TITLE

By NND DECLASSIFIED 760090 NARS, Date

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

AMERICAN DELEGATION
U. S. - SOVIET JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea

3 February 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR INFORMATION ONLY:

Below is shown the status of officer personnel on the Joint Commission.

Grade	Number Authorized	Number Assigned	Number Vacancies
Generals and Colonels	3	2 (1)	1
Lieut. Colonels	2	1 (2)	1
Majors	2	1	1
Captains	5	4 (3)	1
	12	8	4

(1) Colonel Lincoln on TDY is not charged to the Commission.

(2) Lieutenant Colonel Edwards to be assigned is included as present.

(3) Lieutenant Althaus and Lieutenance Bertsch (assigned) and Lieutenant Jones (assignment requested) are included in this figure.

L. J. LINCOLN
Colonel CE

P.S. The above authorized strength does not include an aide. G-1 has requested Tokyo for such an authorization; if granted it will, in effect, add one to the number authorized.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

2nd Lt. Jones

American Delegation
U.S. - SOVIET JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea

5 February 1947

SUBJECT: Recommendation for promotion.

TO : Commanding General, Hq. XXIV Corps, APO 235, (Attn: AC/S G-1)

1. It is recommended that 1st Lt. James P. Jones, 0395437, Infantry, this section, be promoted to the grade of Captain.

2. This officer occupies the position of Supply Officer for the US-Soviet Joint Commission and thereby is responsible for the procurement of supplies for the Duk Soo Palace and maintenance of utilities of the building and grounds. Frequent conferences and meetings of the Commissioners of the Joint Commission with Korean political leaders require that the Duk Soo Palace be adequately supplied and maintained in accordance with Western standards. Unskilled Korean personnel are used exclusively to attain this standard of heating, lighting, cleanliness and sanitation. Lt. Jones has demonstrated his capability to discharge these responsibilities.

3. In the event of the reopening of the Joint Commission's conferences with the Soviets, the duties of the Supply Officer will be increased many fold by the arrival of the Russian Delegation. An increase in rank is desirable and commensurate with his responsibilities and will enable him to discharge his task more efficiently.

L. J. LINCOLN
Colonel CE

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

FILE COPY

RECOMMENDATION FOR PROMOTION OF OFFICER

file copy

AR 605-12

FROM American Delegation, US-Soviet Joint Commission

DATE INITIATED 25 January 1947 5 Feb 47

TO COMMANDING GENERAL, USAMGIK, APO 235-2

The following named officer is recommended for promotion in the Army of the United States.	FROM THE GRADE OF 1st Lt.	TO THE GRADE OF Captain

LAST NAME — FIRST NAME — MIDDLE INITIAL	ARMY SERIAL NUMBER	ARM OR SERVICE	BASIC COMPONENT	AGE
JONES, JAMES P.	O-395437	INF.	RESERVE	YRS. 33 MOS. 6

A vacancy in grade and arm or service exists in this command and will exist after the promotion of all other officers previously recommended on whose recommendations final action has not been taken.	AERO RATING	FLYING STATUS	
		[redacted]	NO

POSITION DESCRIPTION

Supply officer for the US-Soviet Joint Commission.

Submits requisitions and obtains supplies for the commission, through Supply Section, Hq. USAMGIK. Maintains supply items and stationery at an operational level. Submits work orders for upkeep of building.

Submits requisitions for cleaning and preserving material for commission.

This officer has, by actual occupation of a position and performance of duties appropriate to the grade for which his promotion is recommended, demonstrated that he is fully qualified to perform the duties and assume the responsibilities of the next higher grade.

For a period of 3 months this officer has clearly demonstrated his fitness for the responsibilities and duties of the position and grade for which recommended. Complete following items for the past two years or since E. A. D. if less than two years.

DUTY AND ASSIGNMENT	UNIT OR STATION	INCL. DATES	MANNER OF PERFORMANCE
See Attached sheet			

FILE

MILITARY EXPERIENCE PRIOR TO CURRENT TOUR OF ACTIVE DUTY

Type of Service	No. of Years	Highest Grade	Type of Service	No. of Years	Highest Grade	Type of Service	No. of Years	Highest Grade
COMMISSIONED			WARRANT OFFICER			ENLISTED	7	Sergeant

DATES OF APPOINTMENT AND PROMOTIONS

W. O. OR FLIGHT O.	2ND LT.	1ST LT.	CAPTAIN	MAJOR	LT. COLONEL	DATE OF E. A. D. CURRENT TOUR
	6 June '40	5 Sept. '42				

EDUCATION *(Encircle where appropriate)*

GRADE AND HIGH SCHOOL	COLLEGE	POST GRAD.	DEGREES	MAJOR OR SPECIALTY
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 (12)	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4		

CIVILIAN OCCUPATION — TITLE AND NAME OF COMPANY *(Last two positions)*	NO. OF YEARS	ANNUAL EARNINGS
None. Entered Army after graduating from school 1932	-	-

REMARKS — *(Include statement as to surplus field grade officers, if applicable)*

(a) Total Active Service since 16 Sept. 1940 - 75 months (Com.& Enl)
(b) Category I - 31 January 1946
(c) Date departed overseas (current) - 20 Sept. 1946
(d) Total overseas service since last promotion - 24 months.
(e) Efficiency index - 43.3
(Con't) attached sheet

Basic data on this form to be obtained from W. D., A. G. O. FORM NO. 66-1, 66-2 OR 66-3.	Name, Grade and Organization of Recommending Officer	SIGNATURE
	[redacted] Albert E. Brown, Maj. Gen USA	

WD AGO FORM 78
3 AUG 1944

Reverse Side for Indorsements

10—41611-2

FILE COPY

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Sheet attached to Recommendation for Promotion of 1st Lt James P. Jones, O-395437, Inf.

REMARKS (Con'd)

"This officer is not under consideration for relief from active duty within six (6) months subsequent to date of initiation of this promotion recommendation; is not a member of a unit scheduled for inactivation; and, if promoted, will continue to occupy the position for which recommended or similar position for which recommended or similar position commensurate with a higher grade."

"All officers under my assignment jurisdiction, serving in grades higher than is warranted by the duties and responsibilities of their position have been reassigned or have been reported as surplus to the needs of this command."

DUTY & ASSIGNMENT	UNIT OR STATION	INCL. DATE	MANNER OF PERFORMANCE
Bn. S-2	Hq. 1st Bn. 391 Inf.	1 Jan 45-12 May 45	EX.
Bn. S-2	Hq. 1st Bn. 391 Inf.	13 May 45-30 Jun 45	4.3
Bn. S-2	Hq. 1st Bn. 391 Inf.	1 Jul 45- 2 Sep 45	4.2
Bn. S-2	Hq. 1st Bn. 391 Inf.	3 Sep 45-19 Oct 45	4.4
Bn. S-3	Hq. 1st Bn. 391 Inf.	24 Oct 45- 8 Dec 45	4.5
Asst. S-4 Ration Division	Cp. Robinson, Ark.	21 Feb 46- 2 May 46	5.6
Asst. S-4 Supply Division	Cp. Robinson, Ark.	3 May 46-30 Jun 46	5.1
No PDY	ORP IRTC Cp.Robinson	1 Jul 46-22 Jul 46	NR
No PDY	4th Army Cp.Robinson	23 Jul 46-11 Aug 46	NR
Repl. Officer	ORD Ft. Lawton, Wash	12 Sep 46-20 Sep 46	NR
Repl. Officer	4th R. D.	2 Oct 46- 8 Oct 46	NR
Casual Hq.USAMGIK	APO 235	9 Oct 46-16 Oct 46	NR
Hq.Supply Mil.Adm.	Hq. USAMGIK	17 Oct 46-31 Dec 46	4.6
Asst. Supply Off.	Mil. Adm.Hq. USAMGIK	1 Jan 47- 5 Feb 47	4.6
Supply Officer	US-Soviet Joint Com.	6 Feb 47-	

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

FILE

AMERICAN DELEGATION
US-SOVIET JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

21 February 1947

SUBJECT: Eating at Banto Mess.

TO: Seoul Billeting Section, XXIV Corps, APO 235.

In compliance with memorandum dated 17 February 1947, the following listed members of this organization are authorized to mess at the Banto Hotel:

All Meals

Bojus, John Capt, US-USSR J.C., Admin. Off. assigned to mess.
Jones, James P. Capt, US-USSR J.C., Supply Off. assigned to mess.
Jones, Helen S. CW, US-USSR J.C., Translator assigned to mess.

Noon and Evening Meals

Bertsch, Leonard M. Lt., US-USSR J.C. Political Advisor Impractical to take meals at home.
Hopkins, Rodney B. CWO, US-USSR J.C. Impractical to take meals at home.

JOHN BOJUS
Capt., Inf
Secretary

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

AMERICAN DELEGATION
US-USSR
JOINT COMMISSION
APO # 235
U.S.ARMY

13 Mar.1947.

SUBJECT: Unsatisfactory Telephone Service

TO : Signal Officer,XXIV Corps,
APO #235,U.S.Army.
(Thru channels)

1. A Korean telephone,2-6535,WHITEHORSE exchange,has been installed in DH#216,located at 7 Myung Chi Chung St., Seoul,two blocks east of the Main PX and just below the Catholic Cathedral.

2. Since the time of installation to present we were unable to make an outside call and in most cases could not be called.There is no response to dialing for a call out and when an in-call is made the WASHINGTON operator answers that they have no switch board and the WHITEHORSE operator would say that something is "jumping". Calls can not be made and the telephone is useless.

3. It is requested that DH #216 be placed on the WASHINGTON switch board and exchange,since the work of the Joint Commission,when it reconvenes, will be such that the phone communication will be necessary,day or night. Also,since DH#216 is located in the native,thickly populated area,it is necessary to have a dependable phone service in such emergencies as fire:we had already three fires around our house within last 3 months.

LUKE KIRILLIN,
Major,Cav.,O-246941.

1st Ind.

Col. L. J. Lincoln, CE, American Delegation, US-Soviet Joint Commission, APO 235, US Army, 13 March 1947

To: Signal Officer, XXIV Corps, APO 235, US Army.

1. The requirement stated in Para. 3 of basic communication that Major Kirillin have a serviceable telephone in his residence is confirmed.

FOR THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER

L. J. LINCOLN
Colonel CE

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By
NARS, Date

UNIT [redacted] T/O & E [redacted] CHANGES [redacted] RACE [redacted]

DATE [redacted] 1947

OFFICERS									ENLISTED MEN								
Auth Br	Col	LtCol	Maj	Capt	1stLt	2dLt	WO	TOTAL	Auth Br	Gr 1	Gr 2	Gr 3	Gr 4	Gr 5	Gr 6	Gr 7	TOTAL
[redacted]	1							1	[redacted]	1		1	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]		14
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]			1	12									
TOTAL AUTH.	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]			1	[redacted]	TOTAL AUTH.	1		1	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]		14
Act. Br	Col	LtCol	Maj	Capt	1stLt	2dLt	WO	TOTAL	Act. Br	Gr 1	Gr 2	Gr 3	Gr 4	Gr 5	Gr 6	Gr 7	TOTAL
[redacted]	[redacted]							[redacted]	[redacted]	1							1
[redacted]		1						1	[redacted]	1			1				1
[redacted]			1					1	[redacted]				1	4		[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]				[redacted]				[redacted]	[redacted]					1			1
[redacted]					1			1	[redacted]					1			1
[redacted]							1	1	TOTAL ACTUAL	1			[redacted]	[redacted]		[redacted]	[redacted]
ACTUAL	[redacted]	1	1	[redacted]	1		1	[redacted]									

REMARKS: # General officers assigned operate to reduce the colonels by equal number.

Officers detailed in [redacted] w/troops in American Delegation, [redacted] Joint Commission will not exceed one (1).

One (1) Major General and one (1) Brig. General assigned.

Incl #1

8

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

HEADQUARTERS XXIV CORPS
Office of the Commanding General
APO 235

S: 10 Apr 1947
27 March 1947

TFGAP 320.2

SUBJECT: Unit Strength Return

TO: See Distribution

1. A strength return as indicated on attached form (Incl #1) will be submitted to this headquarters (single copy, Attn: G-1) by all major subordinate commands, XXIV Corps, as of 2400, 31 March 1947.

2. Returns will include all units and separate organizations within the respective commands.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL BROWN:

CHARLES ENNIS
Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General

1 Incl:
Strength Return Form

Copies Furnished:
100 - CG, 6th Inf Div
80 - CG, 7th Inf Div
80 - CG, USAMGIK
200 - CG, KBC
30 - CO, 1176th Engr Cn Gp
45 - CO, 80th Med Gp
35 - CO, 61st Ord Gp
30 - CO, Sp Tps XXIV Corps
40 - CO, Hq Tps XXIV Corps

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By
NARS, Date

MISCELLANEOUS REPORT FORM

NAME OF INDIVIDUAL	SERIAL NUMBER	GRADE	ARM OR SERVICE OF INDIVIDUAL	RACE	SUB. UNIT NO.	DATE CAT 678	DATE CAT	MOS	COMP	DUTY	YR BRTH	DATE RANK MO	DATE 10 YR SEA	F
MONTHLY PERSONNEL ROSTER 31 MAR 47														
APO 235 P938 AMDELJCOM SAN FRANCISCO														
-----ASSIGNED-----														
BROWN ALBERT E GENERAL OFFICER	0-003409	M G	USA USA	1				0002	1	0002	89	052	019	
MECHERLING JOHN GENERAL OFFICER	0-011974	B G	USA INF	1				0002	1	0002	96	004	128	
✓ EDWARDS WILLIAM H OP OFF-GEN STAFF	0-392118	LTC	AGD ~~INF~~ AGD	1			1	21653		2115 ~~2165~~	08 ~~07~~	02 ~~04~~	08 ~~[illegible]~~	
✓ MIHILLIN LUKE TRANSLATIONS OFF	0-246941	MAJ	CAV CAV	1			1	21363		9330	88	081	097	
✓ BOJUS JOHN TRANSLATIONS OFF	0-350832	CPT	INF INF	1			1	93303		9330	15	036	098	
✓ JONES JAMES P SUPPLY OFF-GENERAL	0-395437	CPT	INF INF	1			1	40003		4000	13	027	068 ~~039~~	
✓ BERTSCH LEONARD N LEGAL OFF-MIL GOV	01799818	1LT	MP MP	1		097	6	81046		8107	10	106	097	
✓ HOPKINS RODNEY B [illegible] ASSISTANT	W2110236	CWO	NO NO	1			1	26006		2120 ~~2600~~	18	033	078	
0 000 000 008														

WD AGO FORM 1 MAY 1945 305 EDITION OF 1 JUL 43 MAY BE USED.

SHEET OF SHEET 3

MISCELLANEOUS FORM

SHEET OF SHEET

SERIAL NUMBER	NAME OF INDIVIDUAL	GRADE	DUTY	ARM OR SERVICE OF INDIVIDUAL	SUB UNIT NO.	SUB UNIT TYPE	PARENT UNIT NUMBER	PARENT UNIT TYPE	SPECL	COMP.	CURRENT COM. OR ENLISTMENT DATE DAY	MO.	YR.	STATUS CODE	DAY	MO.	YR.

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AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

NAME GRADE AND TITLE

By NND DECLASSIFIED 760090 NARS, Date

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

210

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235.

12 April 1947.

Memorandum for: Lt. Colonel Gilchrist,
AC of S, G-1,
Hq., XXIV Corps.

SUBJECT: Detail in General Staff Corps with Troops.

1. It is recommended that Lt. Colonel William H. Edwards, 0392118, AGD, be detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps and assigned to General Staff with Troops.

JOHN WECKERLING,
Brigadier General, U. S. A.,
Acting Chief Commissioner.

MISCELLANEOUS REPORT FORM

□-F

NAME OF INDIVIDUAL	SERIAL NUMBER	GRADE	ARM OR SERVICE OF INDIVIDUAL	RACE	SUB. UNIT NO.	DATE C CAT 678	A T	MOS	COMP	DUTY	YR BRTH	DATE RANK MO	DATE 30 MOS YR	F
MONTHLY PERSONNEL ROSTER 30 APR 47														
P938 ANDELJCOM APO 235 SAN FRANCISCO														
------ASSIGNED------														
BROWN ALBERT E GENERAL OFFICER	O-003409	M G	USA USA	1				00021		0002	089	052	019	
HECKERLING JOHN GENERAL OFFICER	O-011974	B G	USA INF	1				00021		0002	096	084	128	
EDWARDS WILLIAM H RECORDING SEC	O-398116	LTC	AGD AGD	1			1	21653		2115	008	024	089	
KIRILLIN LUKE TRANSLATIONS OFF	O-246941	MAJ	CAV CAV	1			1	21363		9330	088	081	097	
BOJUE JOHN TRANSLATIONS OFF	O-350838	CPT	INF INF	1			1	93303		9330	015	036	098	
JONES JAMES P SUPPLY OFF-GENERAL	O-395437	CPT	INF INF	1			1	40003		4000	013	027	039	
ALTHAUS K C JR AIDE-DE-CAMP	O-534480	1LT	INF INF	1			1	21156		2030	022	035	049 049	
BE[illegible]SCH LEONARD H LEGAL OFF-NIL GOV	01799818	1LT	MP MP	1		097	6	81046		8107	010	106	068	
HOPKINS RODNEY B ADMINSTRATIVE OFF	W2110236	CNO	NO 01	1			1	26006		2120	018	033	078	
9 000 000 009														

By NND DECLASSIFIED 760090 NARS, Date

MISCELLANEOUS REPORT FORM

SHEET OF SHEET

SERIAL NUMBER	NAME OF INDIVIDUAL	GRADE	DUTY	ARM OR SERVICE OF INDIVIDUAL	SUB UNIT NO.	SUB UNIT TYPE	PARENT UNIT NUMBER	PARENT UNIT TYPE	SPECL	COMP	CURRENT COM. OR ENLISTMENT DATE DAY	MO.	YR.	STATUS CODE	DAY	MO.	YR.

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I FURTHER CERTIFY THAT THE ROSTER HAS BEEN BALANCED WITH THE MORNING REPORT STRENGTH AS OF THE LAST DAY OF THE MONTH

R B Hopkins

AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

R B Hopkins Colonel Adjt O

NAME GRADE AND TITLE

W. D. A. G. O. FORM NO. 305

By NND DECLASSIFIED 760090 NARS, Date

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

AMERICAN DELEGATION
US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

14 May 1947

SUBJECT: Appointment in the Officers' Reserve Corps.

TO: Commanding General, USAFIK, APO 235.

1. It is requested that I be appointed a Captain, Infantry in the Officers' Reserve Corps under the provisions of WD Circular 97, 1947.

2. The following information is submitted:

a. Name: Jones, James Phillip.

b. Present: Captain, Infantry, O-395437.

c. Category I.

d. Ordered to extended active duty from Matteon, Illinois.

3. I certify that I am not undergoing an investigation, have not been ordered before a reclassification board, nor are court-martial charges pending against me.

JAMES P. JONES
Captain, Inf.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

2/10

BASIC: Ltr fr Capt James P. Jones to CG USAFIK, Subj: Appointment in the Officers' Reserve Corps, dtd 14 May 1947.

1FUNG 201-Jones, James P. (0)1st Ind

American Delegation, US-USSR Joint Commission, 9 June 1947, APO 235, US Army.

To: Commanding General, USAFIK, APO 235, US Army.

1. Approved.

2. Officer is physically qualified for active military service. His annual physical examination given on 6 February 1947 was used as a basis.

ALBERT E. BROWN
Major Gen. U.S. Army
Chief Commissioner

MISCELLANEOUS REPORT FORM

NAME OF INDIVIDUAL	SERIAL NUMBER	GRADE	ARM OR SERVICE OF INDIVIDUAL	RACE	SUB. UNIT NO.	DATE CAT A 678	DATE CAT A 678	MOS	COMP	DUTY MCO	YR BRTH	DATE RANK MO	DATE 30 MOS YR	F
MONTHLY PERSONNEL ROSTER 31 MAY 47														
P938 AMDELJCOM APO 235 SAN FRANCISCO														
-----ASSIGNED-----														
BROWN ALBERT E GENERAL OFFICER	0-003409	M G	USA INF	1				0002	1	0002	89	052	019	
HECKERLING JOHN GENERAL OFFICER	0-011974	B G	USA INF	1				0002	1	0002	96	084	128	
EDWARDS WILLIAM H RECORDING SEC	0-392118	LTC	AGD AGD	1			1	2165	3	2115	08	024	089	
KIRILLIN LUKE TRANSLATIONS OFF	0-246941	MAJ	CAV CAV	1			1	2136	3	9330	88	081	097	
GOJUS JOHN TRANSLATIONS OFF 7	0-350832	CPT	INF ~~INF~~ M1	1			1	9330	3	9330	15	036	098	
JONES JAMES P SUPPLY OFF-GENERAL	0-395437	CPT	INF INF	1			1	4000	3	4000	13	027	039	
PHILLIPS WARREN B PUB REL OFF	0-447536	CPT	INF INF	1			1	5401	3	5401	20 ~~21~~	114 ~~016~~	109 ~~039~~	
ALTHAUS K C JR AIDE-DE-CAMP	0-041121	1LT	CAV INF	1				1203 ~~2115~~	1	2030	22	126	049	
BERTSCH LEONARD M LEGAL OFF-MIL GOV	01799818	1LT	MP MP	1		097	6	8104	6	8107	10	106	068	
HOPKINS RODNEY B ADMINISTRATIVE OFF	W2110236	CWO	NO 01	1			1	2600	6	2120	18	033	078	
10 000 000 010														

WD AGO FORM 1 MAY 1945 305 EDITION OF 1 JUL 43 MAY BE USED.

SHEET OF SHEET 3

DECLASSIFIED NND 760090 By NARS, Date

MISCELLANEOUS REPORT FORM

SHEET OF SHEET

SERIAL NUMBER	NAME OF INDIVIDUAL	GRADE	DUTY	ARM OR SERVICE OF INDIVIDUAL	SUB UNIT NO.	SUB UNIT TYPE	PARENT UNIT NUMBER	PARENT UNIT TYPE	SPECL.	COMP.	CURRENT COM. OR ENLISTMENT DATE DAY	MO.	YR.	STATUS CODE	STATUS DAY	MO.	YR.

CERTIFICATE

I CERTIFY THAT THIS ROSTER OF One SHEETS PREPARED BY MACHINE RECORDS CONTAINS THE NAMES AND REQUIRED DATA ON ALL PERSONNEL ASSIGNED AND ATTACHED UNASSIGNED TO THE ABOVE ORGANIZATION AS OF THE LAST DAY OF THE MONTH

THE ROSTER INCLUDES No COLORED AND 10 OTHER THAN COLORED ASSIGNED AND ATTACHED UNASSIGNED PERSONNEL AS SUPPORTED BY CORRECT DESIGNATION OF EACH INDIVIDUAL LISTED THEREON

I FURTHER CERTIFY THAT THE ROSTER HAS BEEN BALANCED WITH THE MORNING REPORT STRENGTH AS OF THE LAST DAY OF THE MONTH

C. B. Hopkins
AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

R. B. Hopkins CWO Adm Sect
NAME GRADE AND TITLE

W.D. A.G.O. FORM NO. 305
1. JULY 1943

3

NND DECLASSIFIED 760090 By NARS, Date

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

File

Headquarters
Korea Base Command
APO 901
26 May 1947

SUBJECT: Individual Defense Counsel

THRU : Commanding General, Korea Base Command, APO 901

TO : ~~Secretary, American Delegation, US-USSR Joint Commission, APO 235~~ CG, USAMGIK APO 235 Unit 2

1. Reference is made to the General Court-Martial case of United States vs Private Soucy, to be tried before the General Court-Martial appointed by paragraph 1, Special Orders Number 124, Headquarters, Korea Base Command, current series.

2. The accused has selected as his individual military counsel, Captain Morton S. Jaffe, 01001813, AGD, your office. Application is made, in behalf of the accused, for the detail of Captain Jaffe in this case.

JACK L. PAXTON
Captain, AGD
Asst Defense Counsel

1 Incl:
Par 1, SO 124,
Hq KBC, cs

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

BASIC: Ltr, Hqs KBC, APO 901, dtd 26 May 1947, Subj: Individual Defense Counsel.

AG 250.412 (TKYJA) 1st Ind.

MAY 28 1947

HEADQUARTERS, KOREA BASE COMMAND, APO 901.

TO: ~~Secretary, American Delegation, US-USSR Joint Commission, APO 235.~~ CG USAMGIK, APO 235 Unit 2

For consideration.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

K. H. OWENS
Lt. Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General

1 Incl:
n/c

2nd Ind.

Lt. Col. W. H. Edwards, US Secretary, US-USSR Joint Commission, Joint Commission, American Delegation, APO 235, 3 June 1947.

TO: Commanding General, Korea Base Command, APO 901

1. Present duties of Captain Jaffe will not permit his handling of this case.

FOR THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER:

W. H. EDWARDS
Lt. Col. AGD
U.S. Secretary

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

File

BASIC: Ltr, Hqs KMC, APO 901, dtd 3 June 47, Subj: Individual Defense Counsel.

AG 250.412 (TKEWA) 3rd Ind.

American Delegation, U.S.-U.S.S.R. Joint Commission, APO 235, 4 June 1947

TO: Commanding General, Headquarters, XXIV Corps, APO 235.

Present duties of Captain Jaffe will not permit his handling of this case.

FOR THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER:

W. H. EDWARDS
Lt. Col. AGD
U.S. Secretary

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760290
By NARS, Date

Ltr enc 2 to D

BASIC: Ltr fr Capt John Bojus to CG USAFIK,
Subj: Appointment in the Officers' Reserve Corps,
dtd 29 May 1947.

TFURC 201-Bojus, John (O) 1st Ind

American Delegation, US-USSR Joint Commission, 29 May 1947,
APO 235, US Army.

To: Commanding General, USAFIK, APO 235, US Army.

1. Approved.

2. Officer is physically qualified for active military service. His annual physical examination given on 6 February 1947 was used as a basis.

ALBERT E. BROWN
Major Gen. U.S. Army
Chief Commissioner

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

American Delegation
US-USSR Joint Commission,
APO 235

29 May 1947

SUBJECT: Appointment in the Officers' Reserve Corps

TO : Commanding General, USAFIK
APO 235

1. It is requested that I be appointed a Captain, Military Intelligence, in the Officers' Reserve Corps under the provisions of WD Circular 97, 1947.

2. The following information is submitted:

a. Name: Bojus, John

b. Present Grade: Captain, Infantry, 0350832

c. Category or expected date of relief from active duty: I

d. Ordered to extended active duty from: New York, N. Y.

3. I certify that I am not undergoing an investigation, have not been ordered before a reclassification board, nor are court-martial charges pending against me.

4. I certify that I have successfully completed training in Military Intelligence.

Incls:
66-1 (2)

JOHN BOJUS

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760070
By NARS, Date

HEADQUARTERS XXIV CORPS

SUBJECT: Officer Replacement Requirements

Memo No	Date	From	To	Memorandum
1	3 June	G-1	Distribution "B"	1. CINCFE radio received revises procedure to be used in requisitioning officer personnel.

2. Officers will be requisitioned in the following categories:

a. Key Positions:

Request for personnel to fill key positions will be submitted in compliance with Paragraph 2, Section 5, WD Circular 60, dated 4 March 1947. Positions in which full Colonels or General Officers are desired will be considered key positions.

b. Urgent Requirements:

Important positions for which no qualified replacements are available from local resources will be considered as urgent. Normally these positions include those for unit commanders, section chiefs of division or higher headquarters, technical specialists (Those requiring special school and professional training or experience) and particular categories in which critical shortages are anticipated. In order to receive serious consideration these requirements must be limited to urgently needed personnel needs. Where appropriate, the intended assignment for which the individual is requested should be indicated. Also shown will be grade, MOS and Arm or Service.

c. Priority Requirements:

Priority requirements should indicate the Arm or Service, Grade and MOS of the officer personnel that would be desired in addition to key personnel, and urgent requirements to bring the section to 80 percent of authorized officer strength.

d. Routine Requirements:

Routine requirements should indicate the officer personnel by Arm or Service, and Grade that is required in addition to key personnel and urgent and priority requirements to bring the section to 100 percent of authorized officer strength.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 76[illegible]0
By NARS, Date

Memo No	Date	From	To
1 (Cont'd)	3 Jun	G-1	

3. It is requested that each section chief submit to G-1 prior to 1200 hours, 7 June 1947, their replacement requirements through 30 November 1947 grouped in categories as outlined in paragraph 2 above.

4. Report will be based on present T/O and overhead authorization and considering as losses all officers scheduled to return to the ZI under normal readjustment or reassignment criteria, officers who have applied for release under Corps Circular 81 and officers who have applied for release under Corps Circular 66 by date of submission of report.

MFG
G-1

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Col Edwards

9 June 1947

Memorandum for: Major General A. E. Brown

Subject : Assignment of Russian Language Interpreter-Translator.

1. I recommend the requisition of Lt. Colonel Joseph Dasher, Military Intelligence Service, presently on duty in the Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Washington, D. C.

2. Colonel Dasher is known to me personally and is desirous of duty which will permit full use of his linguistic qualifications.

3. I have known Dasher for about five years. He first served at the Command and General Staff School, where he did translations from the German and Russian for the Library. Dasher has considerable writing experience and is an interpreter of approximately the same caliber as Mr. Prostov.

4. Dasher is a Category I Reserve Officer and has informed me that he will be available for foreign service assignment on 1 July. Dasher has had considerable experience with the Red Army, having served with the ACC in Berlin (Intelligence Service). He served with OSS in Europe prior to V-E Day.

W.H.E.

Edwards:

Have to day made application to State Dept for an additional translator. If he is furnished will we also have need of Dasher?

A.E.B.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

File

HEADQUARTERS XXIV CORPS
Office of the Commanding General
APO 235

TFXAG-O 201 Lincoln, Lawrence J. (C)

20 JUN 1947

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Radio

TO: Commanding General,
US-USSR Joint Commission,
APO 235 Unit 2

1. AMPAC Radio M-15494 DTG 172256/Z June passed for your action.

"COLONEL LAWRENCE J LINCOLN 018968 HON ON YOUR HEADQUARTERS SCHEDULED FOR PROMOTION TO LIEUTENANT COLONEL 1 JULY 47. REQUEST YOUR HEADQUARTERS ADMINISTER OATH OF OFFICE 1 JULY 47 IF OFFICER STILL IN YOUR COMMAND THAT DATE. PLEASE ADVISE THIS HEADQUARTERS IF RETURN OF COLONEL LINCOLN IS ANTICIPATED PRIOR TO 1 JULY 47."

2. Request Oath of Office be administered as of 1 July 1947 and forwarded to this headquarters.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL HODGE:

C. B. PUN
Lt Col, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

201-Lincoln, Lawrence J.

1st Ind.

American Delegation, US-USSR Joint Commission, APO [illegible] Pyongyang, Korea 1 July 1947

To: Commanding General, XXIV Corps, APO 235, (Attn: TFXAG-O).

Completed Oath of Office is inclosed.

FOR THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER:

W. H. EDWARDS
Lt. Col. AGD
U.S. Secretary

By Lawrence 1 July 1947.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

310

File

American Delegation
US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

17 July 1947

SUBJECT: Responsible Officer for Supply.

TO : Commanding Officer, Hq Sp Trps, APO 235

In compliance with paragraph 10, Special Orders 137, 14 July 1947, Hq Sp Trps, Captain James P. Jones, O-395437, Inf, is appointed responsible officer for property of this organization.

FOR THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER:

WILLIAM H. EDWARDS
Lt Col, AGD
U. S. Secretary

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

HEADQUARTERS SPECIAL TROOPS
XXIV CORPS
APO 235

14 July 1947

SPECIAL ORDERS)
:
NUMBER 137) E X T R A C T

* * *

10. The following organizations assigned to Hq Sp Trs XXIV Corps are consolidated under CAPT PHILIP M TURNER O-3702l1 FA as COMMANDANT for the purpose of Supply:

Hq Det Sp Trs XXIV Corps, APO 235
552nd TC Car Co, APO 235
152nd Finance Disb Sec, APO 235
282nd Army Band, APO 235
235th APU (Type G), APO 235
Amer Del US-USSR Joint Commission, APO 235
35th Transportation Trk Co, APO 235

Ea organization concerned will submit the name of one officer to S/4 this headquarters as responsible officer for property of their organization.

* * *

BY ORDER OF COLONEL BELL:

CURRY N. VAUGHAN
Major, Cavalry
Adjutant

OFFICIAL:

CURRY N. VAUGHAN
Major, Cavalry
Adjutant

DISTRIBUTION:
2 - AG XXIV Corps
2 - S/4
5 - Ea Orgn Concerned
10 - Capt Turner

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

210

[redacted]

GPADP 201-Lincoln, Lawrence J (0?2)
(16 May 47)

17 July 1947

SUBJECT: Orders PO-S-115-3

TO: See Distribution

Ltr O PO-S-115 this Hq file GPADP 201-Lincoln, Lawrence J (0?2) (16 May 47) dtd 16 May 1947 as amended pertaining to [redacted] is hereby amended as follows: In par 1 this Hq (Dupp Dtr) as reads in par 1: "off o/a 17 May 47 not to exceed six (6) weeks" is amended to read: "off o/a 17 May 47 until o/a 1 Aug 47" and further amended to add in par 4: "1948 FY 21[illegible] 884-1021 P423-02 [illegible] 2414".

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL HULL:

/s/ Robert R. Vilson
[illegible] R. VILSON
Major, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

DISTRIBUTION:

Officer	10
CG AMFPAS	1
AG of S & L AMFPAS	1
CG AFF 500	2
CG AFF 255	2
Directory See Ltr by AMFPAS	1
150th TSU	1
1290th TSU	1
AG File	2
AG Form	2
This Hq (File Sec)	2

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY

[signature]
[redacted]
[redacted] USA

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

210

AMERICAN DELEGATION
KOREAN JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

19 July 1947

SUBJECT: Appointment in the Officers' Reserve Corps.

TO: Commanding General, USAFIK, APO 235

1. It is requested that I be appointed a Captain, Infantry in the Officers' Reserve Corps under the provisions of WD Circular 97, 1947.

2. The following information is submitted:

a. Name: Jones, James Philip.

b. Present: Captain, Infantry, 0-995437.

c. Category I.

d. Ordered to extended active duty from Hutton, Illinois.

3. I certify that I am not undergoing an investigation, have not been ordered before a reclassification board, nor are court-martial charges pending against me.

JAMES P. JONES
Captain, Inf.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760070
By NARS, Date

BASIS: Ltr Gp Supt Forces P, Japan to GS USAFIK,
Subj: Appointment in the Officers' Reserve Corps,
dtd 19 July 1947.

TFUNS 201-Jones, James P. (O) 1st Ind

American Delegation, US-USSR Joint Commission, 19 July 1947.
APO 235, US Army.

TO: Commanding General, USAFIK, APO 235, US Army.

1. Approved.

2. Officer is physically qualified for active military service. His annual physical examination given on 6 February 1947 was used as a basis.

ALBERT E. [redacted]
Major Gen, U.S. Army
Chief Commissioner

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

5 0 210 G-1 Comm.

Phone Call - Col. Rustemeyer and Col Kaesser and Col. Wattlington
X11100 July

Col. K. Col. Wattlington is here in my office and he would like to speak to you. He wanted to speak to Gen. Herren but I am sure you will you can help him.

Col. W. I planned to get to Korea this morning but when I landed I discovered that ATC has lost my valpack. So I would like to know if I can stay here for a day or two and attempt to run it down.

Col. R. No, I don't think so. We have a baggage section over here who can handle that. I think you had better come over as soon as you can. That's why we brought you over on TDY, you know, so you can be oriented before Lincoln leaves.

Col. W. Yes, sir, I know. But the only clothes I have are filthy dirty and I have been sleeping in them for 3 days. They tell me the supply of clothes is very short, and QM is closed today.

Col. R. Are you easily fitted? Are you a normal man?

Col. W. 6 ft 4 and 190 (?) lbs.

Col. R. I just wondered if you could wear ready made clothes easily.

Col. W. Yes, if they are my size.

Col. R. Well our PX has some clothes. All we are wearing is shirts and trousers, without ties. I don't think it will be too hard to fix you up

Col. W. I understood it was rather a dress-up affair, but if they are wearing shirts ..

Col. R. Well, it is rather dress-up but Gen. Brown goes over in a shirt and Lincoln wears a shirt. You can tell Kaesser to try to line that valpack up for you.

Col. W. We have been trying everything, sent a radio out - that is why I am concerned. I sent a radio out at 8 after I landed.

Col. R. Yes. You'd better come over as soon as you can, and get fixed up over here.

Col. W. Yes. I was very reluctant to ask for the delay, but did feel that I had to appear in presentable clothes.

CO

31-7-65 #

DECLASSIFIED
NND 76[illegible]70
By NARS, Date

AMERICAN DEFENSE
RECEIVED

Col. R. It would probably be better for you to come over. There are a lot of people here now without clothes because all their clothes were stolen at night. Clothes are a rare item here now.

Col. V. I will get the first plane out tomorrow, this afternoon if possible.

Col. R. There is only one plane. I think it would be advisable for you to come over tomorrow.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

AMERICAN DELEGATION
US-USSR Joint Commission
APO 235

201

1 August 1947

201 - Jaffe, Morton S. (O)

Subject: Request for return to States with Dependent.

To: Commanding General, XXIV Corps, APO 235.

1. Request the undersigned officer and his dependent be ordered to First Replacement Depot for return to United States by first available transport.

2. The following information is submitted:

a.	Name:	Morton S. Jaffe
b.	Rank and Branch:	Captain, AGD
c.	ASN:	01001813
d.	Length of active service:	64½ months.
e.	Departed United States:	17 October 1945.
f.	Total overseas service:	21½ months.
g.	Assignment:	Member of Secretariat, US-USSR Joint Commission.
h.	Category:	VI expires 20 Sept. 1947.

3. Reason for this request is to permit me to take employment as a practicing Attorney with the law firm of Freedman, Landy and Lorry in Philadelphia, Pa. I was admitted to the Bar of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court while in the Army in August 1942. I have never practiced law except in the course of my military duties. The opportunity to be associated with this firm at a very favorable salary immediately upon my release from active duty is a rare one indeed of which I am most anxious to take advantage. As is indicated by paragraph 2 of the true copy of letter attached as Inclosure number 1, the job will not be held open for me until October when in the normal course of events, pursuant to paragraph 1 b, Circular 87, your headquarters, dated 16 July 1947, I would return to the states, but must be accepted immediately.

4. In consideration of the present status of the work of Subcommission II of the American Delegation of the US-USSR

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Joint Commission, and my own work as Secretary, it is believed that this request, and my departure now rather than in September is not against the interests of the military service.

MORTON S. JAFFE
Capt.

Incl: True copy ltr dtd 17 Jul 47

201 - Jaffe, Morton S. 1st Ind 1 August 1947

American Delegation, US-USSR Joint Commission, APO 235, 4 August 1947.

TO: Commanding General, XXIV Corps, APO 235.

1. Approved.

2. It is requested that a suitable replacement be furnished as soon as possible.

FOR THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER:

W. H. EDWARDS
Lt. Col. AGD
U.S. Secretary

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

FREEDMAN, LANDY AND LORRY
COUNSELLORS AT LAW AND PROCTORS IN ADMIRALTY
906 JEFFERSON BUILDING
1015 CHESTNUT STREET
PHILADELPHIA 7, PA.

July 17, 1947

Captain Morton S. Jaffee
U. S. - U. S. S. R. Joint Commission
Unit 2 - Care of Post Master
San Francisco, California

Dear Mort:

Sid Chait advised me that he was writing a comprehensive letter to you relating to the position that is open in our office, so that I will not go into the details with you.

Unfortunately, the office will be unable to hold the job open until October and will be forced to go ahead and attempt to fill the vacancy immediately.

However, I made a very strong argument in your behalf and the office desires very much to talk to you when you return to Philadelphia. At that time, depending upon the results of the interview, they will attempt to make a place for you here or will hold everything in abeyance until another opening arises. Our business is expanding at a very rapid rate and the probabilities are that something will open up very shortly.

Please keep me informed as to exactly when you will be back in Philadelphia.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ BILL ALPER

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY
R. B. HOPKINS
CWO USA

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Joint Commission

OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR
377th Station Hospital
APO: 235

DATE: 24 July 47

SUBJECT: DISPOSITION OF PATIENTS

TO COMMANDING OFFICER Joint Commission XXIV Corps; APO 235

In compliance with par 7 c 40-590 the following information pertaining to member of your command is furnished:

	ASN	RANK	ORGANIZATION
REEDER, ROBERT T.	16 241 295	Pfc.	Joint Commission 24th Corps;

DIAGNOSIS: Wounds abrasions and lacerations of scalp, arms, legs.

LINE OF DUTY: Yes

Date of admission to this Hospital: 20 July 47
Date of disposition; 24 July 47

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER

Floyd C Egger

FLOYD C. EGGER
Capt., MAC
Registrar

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

710

g.c. file

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea.

13 August 1947.

Colonel L. J. Lincoln, CE,
Executive Officer,
American Delegation,
US - USSR Joint Commission,
Seoul, Korea.

Dear Colonel Lincoln:

It is unfortunate that orders from higher Headquarters are removing you from the Joint Commission. I and your other associates regret your departure. We will miss your quiet but firm manner of approach to our many problems and the sound logical and convincing solutions which you offered.

We wish you the best of luck in your new assignment.

Sincerely yours,

ALBERT E. BROWN,
Major General, U. S. Army,
Chief Commissioner.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

210

American Delegation
US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

16 September 1947

SUBJECT: Designation of Certifying Officer.

TO : Chief Warrant Officer
Rodney B. Hopkins
W-2110236, American Delegation
US-USSR Joint Commission
APO 235

1. Reference paragraph 3, Circular No. 110, Hq USAFIK, 12 September 1947, you are hereby appointed "certifying officer" for the specific purpose of inspecting merchandise consigned as gifts by personnel of the American Delegation and the packaging thereof, and to certify as to its admissability into the United States duty free under the law.

2. You are further charged with the responsibility of carrying out the duties described in paragraph 2 c of the above cited circular.

For the Chief Commissioner:

W. E. EDWARDS
Lt. Col. AGD
U. S. Secretary

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

210

American Delegation
US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

3-4/6 File

29 September 1947

SUBJECT: Roster of Officers who have not Attended Training School

TO: Commanding Officer, Hq. Special Troops XXIV Corps

In compliance with par 6 Adm Memo No. 59, the following information is submitted: request was made 25 April 1947 to exempt from attendance all officers of the American Delegation as it would interfere with its primary mission.

R. B. HOPKINS
CWO USA
Adm. Secretary

1st Ind

Hq Sp Trs, XXIV Corps, APO 235, 30 September 1947

TO: Commanding Officer, Amer-Del, US-USSR Jt Comm., APO 235

1. The roster of officers requested will in no way interfere with your primary mission. This roster is for future planning.

2. You will submit subject roster without delay.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL BILL:

CHARIS R SPARRA
Major, FA
Adjutant

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

File

210

American Delegation
US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

1 October 1947

SUBJECT: Roster of Officers who have not Attended Training School

TO : Commanding Officer, Hq Special Troops, XXIV Corps

In compliance with par 6 Adm. Memo No. 59 the following roster is submitted:

Name	Rank	Serial No.
Albert E. Brown	Maj. General	03409
John Weckerling	Brig. General	011974
Thomas M. Watlington	Colonel	016780
William H. Edwards	Lt. Col.	042267
John Bojus	Capt.	0350832
Margaret B. Johnson	Capt.	L303880
James P. Jones	Capt.	0395437
Warren B. Phillips	Capt.	0447536
Eugene E. Miller	Capt.	030156
Leonard M. Bertsch	1st Lt.	01799818
Kenneth G. Althaus	1st Lt.	041121
Charles K. Bernheisel	1st Lt.	01948858

E. B. HOPKINS
CWO USA
Adm. Secretary

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760070
By NARS, Date

40

BASIC: Ltr fr CWO Evelyn B. Hopkins, subj: Authorization for Movement of Dependents to the US, dated 8 Oct 47.

1st Ind

American Delegation, US-USSR Joint Commission, APO 235, 9 Oct 47

TO: Commanding Officer, Hq Special Troops, APO 235, US Army

Approved.

FOR THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER:

WILLIAM H. EDWARDS
Lt Colonel, AGD
U. S. Secretary

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

310

American Delegation
US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

8 October 1947

FILE: 201 - HOPKINS, Rodney B. (O)

SUBJECT: Authorization for Movement of Dependents to the U.S.

THRU : Military Channels.

TO : Commanding General,
XXIV Corps,
APO 235.

1. Under the provisions of Circular No. 56, Headquarters USAFIK, 9 May 1947, I hereby submit request for authorization for movement to the United States of the following persons who are solely dependent upon me:

Judith A. Hopkins	F	25	Wife
(Christian name in full)	(Sex)	(Age)	(Relationship)

2. Destination in the United States to which transportation for my dependents is desired is as follows:

264 Washington St.	Twin Falls	Idaho
(Street Address)	(City)	(State)

3. a. Information of applicant:

HOPKINS	Rodney	B.	I	W2110236	Army
(Applicant's last name)	(First)	(MI)	(Race)	(ASN)	(Branch)

Chief Warrant Officer	27 May 43	American Delegation, US-USSR [illegible] Commission
(Rank/Grade)	(Date of Rank)	(Organization

Washington 39	Seoul, Korea
(Telephone number)	(Complete Location Korea)

b. Inclusive dates of all overseas service from 7 December 1941 to 10 October 1947 are as follows:

4 Jun 42 to 21 Jun 44
10 Jun 46 to 10 Oct 47

c. Total cumulative overseas service:

3 years 9 months 17 days

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By NARS, Date

4. Approximate date travel desired:

Between 5th and 20th of December 1947.

5. Shipment of household goods is desired.

6. Shipment of one (1) privately-owned automobile is desired.

a. Make: Jeep
b. Model: 4x4
c. Type: 3/4 Ton

7. I am eligible for return to the United States 9 Jan 47 (date) under the provisions of current policy for:

a. Rotation

(Signature of Applicant)

(Title) (Unit)

(Location Delivered)

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By NARS, Date

JOINT COMMISSION

BASIC: Ltr, Hq USAMGIK, APO 235 Unit 2, File MGIAG, dated 27 October 1947, re: Capt Eugene E. Miller.

TFIAG-O 201 Miller, Eugene E. (O) 1st Ind /rtb

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES IN KOREA, APO 235, 2 NOV 1947

TO: Commanding General, USAMGIK, APO 235 Unit 2

Attention is invited to paragraph 2 Special Orders 88, this Headquarters, dated 31 October 1947, which transferred Capt Eugene E. Miller from Joint Commission to Headquarters USAMGIK.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL HODGE:

S. A. LEWIS
Lt Col, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

2 NOV 1947
Hq. XXIV Corps
MAILED

INFO COPY FOR

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By NARS, Date

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN KOREA
APO 235 UNIT 2

MGXAG 27 October 1947

MEMORANDUM TO: Lt. Gen. John R. Hodge
Commanding General, United States
Army Forces in Korea
APO 235

1. Captain Eugene E. Miller, O-30156,AGD, was assigned to Headquarters USAMGIK from September 1946 to 25 June 1947. In May 1947 he was loaned to the U.S. - U.S.S.R. Joint Commission, and on 25 June transferred thereto without reference to this office.

2. Since the Joint Commission's operation has recently been curtailed it is most urgently requested that Captain Miller be returned to this organization. The shortage of trained personnel now available has reached a critical point.

3. It is intended, if this request is granted, to assign Captain Miller to duties comparable to a Military Secretary to Major General Dean upon his arrival here. It is quite apparent that this officer's qualifications are unexcelled within the command, since he has been associated with this unit for nearly a year, thereby being acquainted with methods of operation, personalities, and functions and in addition has enhanced his value by virtue of his experience with the Commission. With these qualifications, he would be of inestimable value to a new Military Governor, regardless of the thorough knowledge and orientation of such officer.

C. G. [illegible]
Brigadier General, United States Army
Commanding

COPY furnished:
Joint-Commission

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By NARS, Date

American Delegation
US-USSR Joint Commission
APO 235

4 November 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Transfer of Captain Eugene E. Miller

1. Colonel Watlington fnformed me shortly after noon today that Colonel McCrary, G-1, XXIV Corps, had ordered him to have Captain Eugene E. Miller, now on duty with the Political Advisory Group, American Delegation, report for duty and permanent transfer to Military Government this afternoon. Colonel McCray stated that he had received his orders from the Chief of Staff.

2. I immediately called General Herren who stated that this order was official and that General Hodge had never rescinded his personal approval to the transfer of Captain Miller. General Herren asked whether the American Delegation had received Corps order concerning the transfer of the Political Advisory Group. I stated that the order had just been received, but pointed out that the order stated that G-2 was responsible only for "supervision and direction." General Herren stated that the intent of the order was to remove control of all personnel to G-2.

3. General Herren also informed that he had also spoken to Major General A. E. Brown, Chief Commissioner of the American Delegation, on 3 November and that the latter had stated in effect that he had no further argument to make to keep Captain Miller with the Joint Commission since the personnel was to be transferred to the direction of G-2.

J. W.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. Army

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NND 760090
By NARS, Date

210

American Delegation
US-USSR Joint Commission
APO 235

20 November 1947

SUBJECT: Efficiency Reports

TO: The Adjutant General
Washington 25, D.C.

Efficiency Reports pertaining to the officers named below are submitted in accordance with paragraph 10 i, AR 600-185.

Captain Margaret B. Johnson, WAC

Captain Eugene E. Miller, AGD

Captain Warren B. Phillips, Inf.

FOR THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER:

WILLIAM H. EDWARDS
Lt. Col. AGD
U. S. Secretary

Copy to C. O. Special Troops
XXIV Corps

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NND 760090
By NARS, Date

380.01

HEADQUARTERS
SEVENTH INFANTRY DIVISION PALACE GUARD
APO # 7, c/o Postmaster
San Francisco, California

18 April 1947

SUBJECT: Security Violation

TO : Security Officer, Duk Soo Palace

1. The following is a list of classified letters that the undersigned found not properly secured as prescribed by AR 380-5:

a. Letter, Subject: "Minutes, Meeting Number 1", dated 17 October 46, Classified as Secret. Found on the night of 14 April 47 in the office of Dr. Bunce in the upper right hand drawer of the secretary's desk.

b. Letter, Subject: "Orders PO-11-154" dated 21 November 46 classified as confidential. Found on the night of 17 April 47 in the General's office in the upper right hand drawer of the aide's desk.

c. Letter, Subject: "G-2 Periodic Report No 500" Hq USAFIR 1000/109 April 47 classified as confidential. Found on the night of 17 April 47 in the top left hand drawer of the desk in Miss Tateana Scingam's office. There were two copies of the above mentioned letter.

Ellsworth E Bolles

ELLSWORTH E. BOLLES 1st Lt
COMMANDING OFFICER
PALACE GUARD

2nd Ind.
SECURITY OFFICER,US-USSR Joint Commission,Seoul, Korea, APO#235 USA
TO:Secretary,US-USSR Joint Commission, APO # 235, U.S.Army.

1. Herewith.

2. Because of recent discoveries of classified matter unguardedly left in various places,after working hours by personnel of the Commission it is recommended that a meeting of all military and civilian personnel be called by the Secretary,as soon as practicable, and all personnel informed of heavy penalties that may be imposed on all and every individual for neglectful handling of classified documents in direct violation of AR 380-5 and in by doing so jeopardizing the work of the Commission.

Luke Kirillin

LUKE KIRILLIN
Major, Cavalry,O-246941

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NND 760090
By NARS, Date

AMERICAN DELEGATION
US-USSR
JOINT COMMISSION
APO # 235
U.S.ARMY

LK/

390.01

19 Apr.47.

SUBJECT: Classified matter left unguarded

TO : Secretary,
US-USSR Joint Commission
APO # 235,U.S.Army.

1. The following classified matter was left unguarded in desks, unlocked,and discovered by the undersigned at approximately 1720, 18 Apr.47:

General's office-desk on the right of the typist-top of the desk-paper basket-
" RESTRICTED"matter,Roster of General Officers.
Dr.Bunce's Office-Mr.Sturm's desk.drawer-
"Confidential"Telegram,from Nankin HQS COMD.
"Confidential"-Department of Commerce,Commodity letter #1
"Confidential"- " " " " #4
"Confidential" " " " " #2
"Confidential" File,Preliminary Economic Survey of Korea.

Luke Kirillin

LUKE KIRILLIN,
Maj. Cav., 0-246941
Security Officer.

Incls:
All listed papers found.
& listed above.

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By NARS, Date

AMERICAN DELEGATION
US-USSR
JOINT COMMISSION
APO # 235
U.S.Army

LK/

380.01

21 Apr.47.

SUBJECT: Leak of information

TO : Secretary,
US-USSR Joint Commission
APO # 235,U.S.Army

1. In compliance with verbal orders of the Secretary of 17 Apr. 47,the undersigned has contacted Lt.Bertsch on 18th,19th. and again on 21st Apr.47 for the purpose of determining the means by which some private information got into the Korean newsprint.

2. Lt.Bertsch has stated: That approximately 10th.Apr.47 he has written a personal letter to the N.Y.Times,in duplicate;that copy of the letter might have been left on his desk at the office and that someone has seen it or that the copy might have been seen at his home by Korean servants.That he has a safe at home but the letter was not classified matter and ,therefore, did not have to be locked.That was about all he knew about it.And that was all he told the undersigned.

3. No subject of the letter was explained to the undersigned. It was not stated if the original letter has reached the NY Times or it was mailed.If information was gotten out of the original or its copy.Also who typed it or wrote it;during the working hours or after;home or at the office; number of pages.When has it became known that information contained in the letter has leaked out;has he discussed the matter with anyone else;what action has been taken by Lt.Bertsch when the leak was discovered (if any); was he authorized to write for publication?

All these questions and many others were not brought out because of apparent reluctancy of Lt.Bertsch to be questined at length,probably because of lack of time.

Letter typed from draft furnished by Bertsch on or about 10 April. Belaeva Cassiano did typing.

LUKE KIRILLIN
Maj.Cav.,O-246941
Security Officer.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

380.01

FILE

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea.

29 April 1947

SUBJECT: Security of Classified Information.

TO : All personnel assigned to the American Delegation, US - USSR Joint Commission.

1. All personnel on duty with the American Delegation, US - USSR Joint Commission, military and civilian, will assemble in the main conference room at 0900, Wednesday, 30 April 1947. Attendance is mandatory.

BY DIRECTION OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER:

WILLIAM H. EDWARDS;
Lt. Colonel, AGD,
Secretary.

~~When you can meet me I resign~~

~~H. C. Bruce~~

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NND 760090
By NARS, Date

AMERICAN DELEGATION. US-SOVIET JOINT COMMISSION

ALPHABETICAL LISTING OF OFFICERS AND CIVILIANS

NAME	RANK	ADDRESS	TEL. NO. OFFICE	BILLET
ALTHAUS, KENNETH G. JR.	1st Lt.	82 Tai Wha Chung 2 Chung Mok	Washington 406	Dupont 13
ANDERSON, ANNA	Civ.	Grey House	406	Whitehorse 239
BERTSCH, LEONARD H.	1st Lt.	355-8 Shin Dang Chung	403	Washington 451
BOJUS, JOHN	Capt.	Banto 726	436	" 457
BROWN, ALBERT E.	Maj. Gen.	82 Tai Wha Chung 2 Chung Mok	406	" 26
BRAJNIKOFF BORIS	Civ.			
BUNCE, ARTHUR C.	Civ.	48-3 Song Hyung Chung	356	" 459
CASCIONI, DOROTHY	Civ.	Grey House	409	Whitehorse 239
CHO, TEUK SYUNG	Civ.	112-4 Chung Mok Bun Chung (Chei Choong Hospital)	436	---
EDWARDS, WILLIAM H.	Lt. Col.	Chosen 102	407	Chosen 102
HELSER, HELEN K.	Civ.	Nai Ja Apts. Bldg. #3	409	Whitehorse 246
HOPKINS, RODNEY B.	C.D	7th Division Housing Area #L23	402	---
JONES, HELEN S.	Civ.	Russian House #2	222	Washington 335
JONES, JAMES P.	Capt.	Banto 808	411	" 458
KINNEY, ROBERT A.	Civ.	34-4 Chong Dong Chong	408	Kokomon 3-8540
KIRILLIN, LUKE	Maj.	7 Myung Chi Chung	410	Dial 2-6535
PROSTOV, EUGENE V.	Civ.	1-12 Koshi Chung 1 Chung Mok (House #3 Trans. Compound)	357	Washington 445
ROWE, PHILIP C.	Civ.	Quonset Hut #3 Capitol Grounds	436	Whitehorse 198
ROYCE, EDITH	Civ.	Grey House	408	" 239
SARGENT, CLYDE B.	Civ.	Chosen 7	405	Chosen 7
SCIUGAM, TATIANA	Civ.	Nai Ja Apts. Bldg. #2	222	Whitehorse 245
STURM, PAUL J.	Civ.	10 Chong Dong Chong	408	Washington 226
WECKERLING, JOHN	Brig. Gen.	110 Tong Sa Han Chung	404	" 353
WRIGHT, MABEL	Civ.	Grey House	408	Whitehorse 239
WEEMS, BENJAMIN B.	Civ.	Mission House #3	357	Commerce 4183

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ROSTER OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL
USA-SOVIET JOINT COMMISSION

DONNELLY, FRANCIS P.	M/SGT
KANE, ALAN R.	T/4
SCANTLING, HARRY C	T/4
BRAUN, RICHARD R.	T/5
JOHNS, LEON C.	T/5
LATHAM, DENNIS C.	T/5
LYNN, STEWARD G.	T/5
PICKETT, KENNETH R.	T/5
STONE, HAROLD B.	T/5
BABICZ, ZYGMUNT R.	PFC

VIRION,

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By NARS, Date

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Official Copy File

AMERICAN DELEGATION
US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

30 April 1947

Safeguarding Military Information AR 380-5

Par. 5, a. TOP SECRET MATTER
When classified top secret. Certain secret documents, information, and materiel, the security aspect of which is paramount, and whose unauthorized disclosure would cause exceptionally grave damage to the Nation shall be classified TOP SECRET.

Par. 6, a. SECRET MATTER
Documents, information, or materiel, the unauthorized disclosure of which would endanger national security, cause serious injury to the interest or prestige of the Nation, or any governmental activity thereof, or would be of great advantage to a foreign nation shall be classified SECRET.

Par. 7, a. CONFIDENTIAL MATTER
Documents, information, or materiel, the unauthorized disclosure of which, while not endangering the national security, would be prejudicial to the interest or prestige of the Nation, any governmental activity, an individual, or would cause administrative embarassment, or difficulty, or be of advantage to a foreign nation shall be classified CONFIDENTIAL.

Par. 8, a. RESTRICTED MATTER
Documents, information, or materiel (other than TOP SECRET, SECRET, or CONFIDENTIAL) which should not be published or communicated to anyone except for official purposes shall be classified RESTRICTED.

Par. 17. LOSS OR SUBJECTION TO COMPROMISE.
Any person in the military service or in its employ who may have knowledge of the loss or subjection to compromise of top secret, secret, confidential, or registered documents, or articles of materiel, or restricted codes or ciphers will promptly report that fact to the custodian of the document or materiel, who, in turn, will notify the proper commanding officer. The proper commanding officer will notify the office responsible for its issue by the fastest means available of the loss or subjection to compromise of all top secret, secret, or registered items, confidential or restricted codes or ciphers, or confidential operational plans, weapons, or equipment of vital importance to current or future operations, and will then make a thorough investigation of the circumstances, fix the responsibility, and send to the Adjutant General, through military channels, a report with his recommendations in the case.

Par. 18. Reproduction of classified matter.--a. Agencies entrusted with the printing or reproduction, storage, and issue of classified documents will be informed of the applicable provisions of these regulations. The authority directing the preparation, printing, or reproduction of classified documents will be responsible for the disposal of the notes, manuscripts, type, plates, stencils, negatives, and waste incident thereto in a manner which will safeguard the secrecy of the information being reproduced.

b. The commandants of the general and special service schools are responsible that the printing or reproduction plants of their respective commands release no classified information to personnel or agencies not entitled thereto.

c. The Commanding Generals, Army Air Forces, Army Ground Forces, and chiefs of technical services, are responsible that service magazines or journals published under their supervision comply with the provisions of these regulations relativeto security of classified military information, and will submit all doubtful material for [illegible] Bureau of Public Relations for review and [illegible]

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By NARS, Date

d. Whenever correspondence, documents, drawings, prints, photographs, or models pertaining to top secret, secret, confidential, or restricted materiel disclose information regarding engineering principles, design details, composition, methods of processing or of assembly which are vital to the manufacture, functioning, or use of the materiel, they will be appropriately classified.

e. Preparation of press releases based on coded messages.-- Officers authorized to prepare information to be made public will constantly bear in mind that such material may be of great value to the enemy signal intelligence service. The clear texts of cryptographed messages will never be released verbatim but will be carefully paraphrased before being released to the public unless they have been transmitted in a cryptographic system not requiring such protection and are marked to indicate that they may be handled as correspondence of similar classification.

f. For additional instructions relative to the discussion of military, political, diplomatic, and classified subjects, see AR 600-10 and AR 600-700.

19. Photographs or other reproductions of classified matter.-- Photographs or other reproductions of classified features of military equipment or of other classified items will be made by members of the military service, by civilian employees of the War Department, or by civilians specifically authorized by proper authority to photograph or reproduce such classified matter, only when necessary in the conduct of their official duties. Agencies of the War Department may have such materials developed, printed, processed, or other wise reproduced in commercial facilities if adequate Government facilities are not available, but in such event are responsible to insure that the material is safeguarded at such facilities in accordance with the provisions of these regulations.

I HAVE READ AND UNDERSTAND THE PARAGRAPHS OF AR 380-5 STATED ABOVE AND I HAVE BEEN ISSUED A COPY THEREOF THIS DAY. #30 Apr. 47

Althaus, Kenneth G. 1st. Lt.
Anderson, Anna Civ.
Bertsch, Leonard M. 1st. Lt.
Bojus, John Capt.
Brown, Albert E. Maj. Gen.
Bunce, Arthur C. Civ.
Cascioni, Dorothy Civ.
Cho, Teuk Syung Civ.
Edwards, William H. Lt. Col
Helser, Helen K. Civ.
Hopkins, Rodney B. CWO
Jones, Helen S. Civ.
Jones, James P. Capt.
Kinney, Robert A. Civ.
Kirillin, Luke Maj.
Prostov, Eugene V. Civ.
Rowe, Philip C. Civ.
Royce, Edith Civ.
Sergent, Clyde B. Civ.
Sciugam, Tatiana Civ.
Sturm, Paul J. Civ.
Weckerling, John Brig. Gen.
Wright, Mabel Civ.
Weeks, Benjamin B. Civ.
Brajnikoff, Boris Civ.
Donnelly, Francis P. Sgt
Scantling, Harry C. T/4
Braun, Richard R. T/5
Johns, Leon C. T/5
Latham, Dennis C. T/5
Stone, Harold B. T/5
Babicz, Zygmunt R. Pfc
VIRION, FRANCIS X

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NND 760090
By NARS, Date

I hereby certify that I have read and understand the Security Regulations published in the attached correspondence.

J. Valentine
E. Van Note
V. Quigley

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By NARS, Date

I hereby certify that I have read and understand the Security Regulations published in the attached correspondence.

James E. Fisher

Justus Sloane

Arlen W. Johnson

Fred C. Thomas Jr.

Agnes Clark

Elizabeth

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By NARS, Date

d. Whenever correspondence, documents, drawings, prints, photographs, or models pertaining to top secret, secret, confidential, or restricted materiel disclose information regarding engineering principles, design details, composition, methods of processing or of assembly which are vital to the manufacture, functioning, or use of the materiel, they will be appropriately classified.

e. Preparation of press releases based on coded messages.-- Officers authorized to prepare information to be made public will constantly bear in mind that such material may be of great value to the enemy signal intelligence service. The clear texts of cryptographed messages will never be released verbatim but will be carefully paraphrased before being released to the public unless they have been transmitted in a cryptographic system not requiring such protection and are marked to indicate that they may be handled as correspondence of similar classification.

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20 May 1947.

" I have received this copy, read it and understand."

Vladimir Rekarsky
Lea Kogan
Vera Sadkovsky
Konstantin D. Zolotoff
Hyun Kurk
P. Balakshin

Ray P. Cline
Sigismund Antonaytis

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NND 760090
By NARS, Date

350.01

6 May 1947

Read and initial

MEMORANDUM

All CONFIDENTIAL, SECRET, AND TOP SECRET documents transmitted from the JOINT COMMISSION will be sent in a double envelope.

Miss Anderson AA.
Lt. Bertsch LB
Capt. Bojus JB
Mr. Brajnikoff BB
Miss Cascioni
Miss Helser
CWO Hopkins
Miss Jones
Capt. Jones
Maj. Kirillin
Mr. Prostov
Mr. Rowe
Miss Royce SmR
Miss Scingan TS
Mrs. Wright MBW.
Mr. Weems

M/Sgt Donnelly
T/4 Scantling
T/5 Braun
T/5 Johns
T/5 Latham
T/5 Stone
PFC Babiez
PVT Virion
T/5 JOHNSON
PFC. LABIN 20 May
PVT. STEIN George Stein
Robert C. Miller R.C.M.
Cpl Jim L Hudson

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

POLITICAL ADVISORY GROUP
AMERICAN DELEGATION
US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

4 June 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Lt. Col. Edwards

SUBJECT: Security

1. It has come to my attention that recently a member of the Russian Delegation was brought into the premises of the Museum occupied by part of the Joint Commission. It seems to me that it is undesirable under any circumstances for any members of the Russian Delegation to be brought onto these premises. I suggest a general instruction to all personnel of the Joint Commission to the effect that under no circumstances will any members of the Russian Delegation or other unauthorized persons be taken into or permitted to enter these premises.

2. I believe it is desirable to consider having at the basement entrance of the Museum building a permanent daytime MP guard. Further, I think it is desirable also to have a night guard stationed at the basement of the Museum building. I pass along this suggestion for consideration.

CLYDE B. SARGENT
Chairman,
Political Advisory Group

Impracticable
enforcement -
Any Korean can
enter - Have one
to know
whether
agents

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NND 760090
By NARS, Date

THE RED STAR
IO June 1947

3-80101

FILE

EDICT

Of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR

On responsibility for divulging of State secrets and for loss of documents, containing State secrets.

In order to establish unity in the legislature and to increase the responsibility for divulging of informations, constituting State secrets, the list of which is established by the Council of Ministers of the Union of SSR in its decree of 8 June inst., the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the USSR decrees:

I. Divulging of information constituting State secret, perpetrated by persons to whom this information has been entrusted, or who may have obtained this information on the strength of their official position, so long as these acts can not be qualified as State treason or espionage, - is punishable be imprisonment in corrective-labor camp for the term from eight to twelve years.

2. Divulging by military personnel of information of military nature, constituting State secret, so long as these acts can not be qualified as State treasen or espionage, - is punishable by imprisonment in corrective-labor camp for the term from ten to twenty years.

3. Divulging by private individuals of information constituting State secret, so long as these acts can not be qualified as State treason or espionage, - is punishable by imprisonment in corrective-labor camp for the term from five to ten years.

4. Loss by official personnel of materials, documents and publications, containing information constituting State secret, if these acts by their nature do not call for graver punishment under the law - is punishable by imprisonment in corrective-labor camp for the term

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By NARS, Date

from sixx to ten years.

5x 5. Loss by military personnel of documents, containing information constituting State secret, if these acts by their nature do not call for graver punishment under the law, is punishable by imprisonment in corrective-labor camp for the term from five to eight years.

The same offence, if it entailed particularly grave consequences, is punishable by imprisonment in corrective-labor camp for the term from eight to twelve years.

6. Information regarding, or transfer abroad, of inventions, discoveries and technical improvements, constituting State secret, made in the territory of the USSR, as well as those made abroad by citizens of the USSR, sent abroad by the State, if these offenses may not be qualified as State treason or espionage, - is punishable by imprisonment in corrective-labor camp for the term from ten to fifteen years.

7. Offense cases, stipulated by the present edict, are under the jurisdiction of the Military Tribunal.

8. In connection with the publication of this Edict the following are rescinded:

a. Edict of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of 15 November 1943 "On responsibility for divulging State secret and loss of documents containing State secret";

b. Item "A" of paragraph 25 of the "Statute of military offenses".

It is proposed, in accordance with the present Edict, that the Supreme Soviets of the Union Republics make the necessary amendments in the legislature of the Union Republics.

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR
N. Shvernik

Secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR
A. Gorkin

Moscow, Kremlin, 9 June 1947

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By NARS, Date

The RED STAR
IO June I947
I34 (6734)

In the Council of Ministers of the USSR

establishing the list of information considered as a State secret, the divulging of which is punishable by law.

The Council of Minister of the USSR decreed:

To establish the following list of information, considered as a State secret:

INFORMATION OF MILITARY NATURE.

I. Organization, number, dislocatio, fighting power, armament, equipment, combat training, supply and finance provision, mobilization and operative plans of the Armed Forces of the USSR as a whole, of the types of forces, as well as of Army groups, units, ships, subdivisions, establishments, institutions and separate military objects.

2. Composition, size, condition, dislocation, and destination of State mobilization material of all kinds, State material and food supply reserves, as well as manpower subject to mobilization in the USSR as a whole, and also in the Union and autonomous republics, territories, regions, bases, industrial and transport establishments, as well as in groups, units and establishments of the Armed Forces of the USSR.

3. Mobilization and operative plans, estimations, projects and measures pertaining to the mobilization plans, guaranteeing the defensibility of the USSR: in the realm of State govenment industry, transport, communication and all other branches of national economy (in whole, as well as in separate departments, establishments and territorial regions).

4. Dislocation, equipment, finance and industrial plans, condition, industrial might, nomenclature and scale of production of the War industry, as well as of all other industry, when filling military orders.

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By NARS, Date

5. Discoveries, inventions and improvements, research and experimental work, in the field of technical and other means of defense of the USSR.

6. Documents, materials and publications, pertaining to the defence of the USSR, as well as data, based on these documents, materials and publications.

INFORMATION OF ECONOMIC NATURE

7. Information recognized by the Council of Ministers of the USSR as subject to secrecy is regarding industry as a whole, and in its separate branches, in agriculture, commerce and communications.

8. Condition of monetary funds, information regarding current State balance and operative-and-financial plans of the USSR. Information regarding place and order of storage and transport of precious metals of State funds, gold and paper currency.

9. Plans and planned proposals pertaining to import and export of separate goods; conditions of export funds of separate goods.

10. Geological deposits and mining of non-ferrous and rate metals, and procuring of lands.

INFORMATIONS REGARDING DISCOVERIES, INVENTIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS OF NON-MILITARY NATURE

11. Discoveries, inventions, technical improvemetns, research and experimental work in all branches of science, technology and national economy, prior to their completion and remission for publication.

INFORMATION OF OTHER KIND

12. Information pertaining to conferences, relations and treaties of the USSR with foreign governments, as well as all other measures in the fields of foreign policy and foreign trade, not contained in the officially published data.

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NND 76[illegible]70
By NARS, Date

I3. State codes and contents of coded correspondence.

I4. Other information which shall be considered by the Council of Ministers of the USSR as no subject to desclosure.

In accordance with the publication of the present order, the order of the Council of Peoples Commissars of the USSRof 27 April I926,, "On establishing the list of information considered by their nature as beeing a specifically guarded State secret" (SE of the USSR I926,, No. 32 par. 2I3), is hereby rescinded.

8 June I947

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

American Delegation
US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

10 July 1947

SUBJECT: Report of Destruction of Classified Documents

TO: AC of S, G-2, XXIV Corps

In accordance with instructions your office and AR 380-5 the following documents charged to this unit were destroyed this date by burning:

CONFIDENTIAL

G-2 Periodic Report	#470, Hq USAFIK,	4 Mar 47
G-2 Periodic Report	#471, Hq USAFIK,	5 Mar 47
G-2 Periodic Report	#472, Hq USAFIK,	6 Mar 47
G-2 Periodic Report	#473, Hq USAFIK,	7 Mar 47
G-2 Periodic Report	#474, Hq USAFIK,	8 Mar 47
G-2 Periodic Report	#475, Hq USAFIK,	10 Mar 47
G-2 Periodic Report	#476, Hq USAFIK,	11 Mar 47
G-2 Periodic Report	#478, Hq USAFIK,	13 Mar 47
G-2 Periodic Report	#479, Hq USAFIK,	14 Mar 47
G-2 Periodic Report	#480, Hq USAFIK,	15 Mar 47
G-2 Periodic Report	#481, Hq USAFIK,	17 Mar 47
G-2 Periodic Report	#482, Hq USAFIK,	18 Mar 47
G-2 Periodic Report	#483, Hq USAFIK,	19 Mar 47
G-2 Periodic Report	#484, Hq USAFIK,	20 Mar 47
G-2 Periodic Report	#485, Hq USAFIK,	21 Mar 47
G-2 Periodic Report	#486, Hq USAFIK,	22 Mar 47
G-2 Periodic Report	#487, Hq USAFIK,	24 Mar 47
G-2 Periodic Report	#488, Hq USAFIK,	25 Mar 47
G-2 Periodic Report	#489, Hq USAFIK,	26 Mar 47
G-2 Periodic Report	#490, Hq USAFIK,	27 Mar 47
G-2 Periodic Report	#491, Hq USAFIK,	28 Mar 47
G-2 Periodic Report	#492, Hq USAFIK,	29 Mar 47

JOHN BOJUS
Capt, Inf
Witnessing Officer

R. B. HOPKINS
CWO USA
Destroying Officer

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

380.01

American Delegation
US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

10 July 1947

SUBJECT: Report of Destruction of Classified Documents

TO: AC of S, G-2, XXIV Corps

In accordance with instructions your office and AR 380-5 the following documents charged to this unit were destroyed this date by burning:

SECRET

G-2 Periodic Report	# 1, Hq USAFIK	9 Sep 45
G-2 Periodic Report	# 2, Hq USAFIK	12 Sep 45
G-2 Periodic Report	# 3, Hq USAFIK	13 Sep 45
G-2 Periodic Report	# 4, Hq USAFIK	14 Sep 45
G-2 Periodic Report	# 5, Hq USAFIK	15 Sep 45
G-2 Periodic Report	# 6, Hq USAFIK	16 Sep 45
G-2 Periodic Report	# 7, Hq USAFIK	17 Sep 45
G-2 Periodic Report	# 8, Hq USAFIK	18 Sep 45
G-2 Periodic Report	# 9, Hq USAFIK	18 Sep 45
G-2 Periodic Report	#10, Hq USAFIK	20 Sep 45
G-2 Periodic Report	#11, Hq USAFIK	21 Sep 45
G-2 Periodic Report	#12, Hq USAFIK	22 Sep 45
G-2 Periodic Report	#13, Hq USAFIK	23 Sep 45
G-2 Periodic Report	#14, Hq USAFIK	24 Sep 45
G-2 Periodic Report	#15, Hq USAFIK	25 Sep 45
G-2 Periodic Report	#16, Hq USAFIK	26 Sep 45
G-2 Periodic Report	#17, Hq USAFIK	27 Sep 45
G-2 Periodic Report	#18, Hq USAFIK	28 Sep 45
G-2 Periodic Report	#19, Hq USAFIK	29 Sep 45
G-2 Periodic Report	#20, Hq USAFIK	30 Sep 45
G-2 Periodic Report	#21, Hq USAFIK	1 Oct 45
G-2 Periodic Report	#22, Hq USAFIK	2 Oct 45
G-2 Periodic Report	#23, Hq USAFIK	3 Oct 45
G-2 Periodic Report	#24, Hq USAFIK	4 Oct 45
G-2 Periodic Report	#25, Hq USAFIK	5 Oct 45
G-2 Periodic Report	#26, Hq USAFIK	6 Oct 45
G-2 Periodic Report	#27, Hq USAFIK	7 Oct 45
G-2 Periodic Report	#28, Hq USAFIK	8 Oct 45
G-2 Periodic Report	#29, Hq USAFIK	9 Oct 45
G-2 Periodic Report	#30, Hq USAFIK	10 Oct 45
G-2 Periodic Report	#32, Hq USAFIK	12 Oct 45
G-2 Periodic Report	#33, Hq USAFIK	13 Oct 45
G-2 Periodic Report	#34, Hq USAFIK	14 Oct 45
G-2 Periodic Report	#35, Hq USAFIK	15 Oct 45
G-2 Periodic Report	#36, Hq USAFIK	16 Oct 45

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

G-2 Periodic Report	#37, Hq USAFIK	17 Oct 45
G-2 Periodic Report	#38, Hq USAFIK	18 Oct 45
G-2 Periodic Report	#39, Hq USAFIK	19 Oct 45
G-2 Periodic Report	#40, Hq USAFIK	20 Oct 45
G-2 Periodic Report	#41, Hq USAFIK	21 Oct 45
G-2 Periodic Report	#42, Hq USAFIK	22 Oct 45
G-2 Periodic Report	#43, Hq USAFIK	23 Oct 45
G-2 Periodic Report	#44, Hq USAFIK	24 Oct 45
G-2 Periodic Report	#45, Hq USAFIK	25 Oct 45
G-2 Periodic Report	#46, Hq USAFIK	26 Oct 45
G-2 Periodic Report	#47, Hq USAFIK	27 Oct 45
G-2 Periodic Report	#48, Hq USAFIK	28 Oct 45
G-2 Periodic Report	#49, Hq USAFIK	29 Oct 45
G-2 Periodic Report	#50, Hq USAFIK	30 Oct 45
G-2 Periodic Report	#51, Hq USAFIK	31 Oct 45
G-2 Periodic Report	#52, Hq USAFIK	1 Nov 45
G-2 Periodic Report	#53, Hq USAFIK	2 Nov 45
G-2 Periodic Report	#54, Hq USAFIK	3 Nov 45
G-2 Periodic Report	#55, Hq USAFIK	4 Nov 45
G-2 Periodic Report	#56, Hq USAFIK	5 Nov 45
G-2 Periodic Report	#57, Hq USAFIK	6 Nov 45
G-2 Periodic Report	#58, Hq USAFIK	7 Nov 45
G-2 Periodic Report	#59, Hq USAFIK	8 Nov 45
G-2 Periodic Report	#60, Hq USAFIK	9 Nov 45
G-2 Periodic Report	#61, Hq USAFIK	10 Nov 45
G-2 Periodic Report	#62, Hq USAFIK	11 Nov 45
G-2 Periodic Report	#63, Hq USAFIK	12 Nov 45
G-2 Periodic Report	#64, Hq USAFIK	13 Nov 45
G-2 Periodic Report	#65, Hq USAFIK	14 Nov 45
G-2 Periodic Report	#66, Hq USAFIK	15 Nov 45
G-2 Periodic Report	#67, Hq USAFIK	16 Nov 45
G-2 Periodic Report	#68, Hq USAFIK	17 Nov 45
G-2 Periodic Report	#69, Hq USAFIK	18 Nov 45
G-2 Periodic Report	#70, Hq USAFIK	19 Nov 45
G-2 Periodic Report	#71, Hq USAFIK	20 Nov 45
G-2 Periodic Report	#72, Hq USAFIK	21 Nov 45
G-2 Periodic Report	#73, Hq USAFIK	22 Nov 45
G-2 Periodic Report	#74, Hq USAFIK	23 Nov 45
G-2 Periodic Report	#75, Hq USAFIK	24 Nov 45
G-2 Periodic Report	#76, Hq USAFIK	25 Nov 45
G-2 Periodic Report	#77, Hq USAFIK	26 Nov 45
G-2 Periodic Report	#78, Hq USAFIK	27 Nov 45
G-2 Periodic Report	#79, Hq USAFIK	28 Nov 45
G-2 Periodic Report	#80, Hq USAFIK	29 Nov 45
G-2 Periodic Report	#81, Hq USAFIK	30 Nov 45

CONFIDENTIAL

Economic Trends in American-Occupied Korea, G-2, XXIV Corps	22 Nov 45

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By NARS, Date

RESTRICTED

G-2 Periodic Report	#82,	Hq USAFIK	1 Dec 45
G-2 Periodic Report	#83,	Hq USAFIK	2 Dec 45
G-2 Periodic Report	#84,	Hq USAFIK	3 Dec 45
G-2 Periodic Report	#85,	Hq USAFIK	4 Dec 45
G-2 Periodic Report	#86,	Hq USAFIK	5 Dec 45
G-2 Periodic Report	#87,	Hq USAFIK	6 Dec 45
G-2 Periodic Report	#88,	Hq USAFIK	7 Dec 45
G-2 Periodic Report	#89,	Hq USAFIK	8 Dec 45
G-2 Periodic Report	#90,	Hq USAFIK	9 Dec 45
G-2 Periodic Report	#91,	Hq USAFIK	10 Dec 45
G-2 Periodic Report	#92,	Hq USAFIK	11 Dec 45
G-2 Periodic Report	#93,	Hq USAFIK	12 Dec 45
G-2 Periodic Report	#94,	Hq USAFIK	13 Dec 45
G-2 Periodic Report	#95,	Hq USAFIK	14 Dec 45
G-2 Periodic Report	#96,	Hq USAFIK	15 Dec 45
G-2 Periodic Report	#97,	Hq USAFIK	16 Dec 45
G-2 Periodic Report	#98,	Hq USAFIK	17 Dec 45
G-2 Periodic Report	#99,	Hq USAFIK	18 Dec 45
G-2 Periodic Report	#100,	Hq USAFIK	19 Dec 45
G-2 Periodic Report	#101,	Hq USAFIK	20 Dec 45
G-2 Periodic Report	#102,	Hq USAFIK	21 Dec 45
G-2 Periodic Report	#103,	Hq USAFIK	22 Dec 45
G-2 Periodic Report	#104,	Hq USAFIK	23 Dec 45
G-2 Periodic Report	#105,	Hq USAFIK	24 Dec 45
G-2 Periodic Report	#106,	Hq USAFIK	26 Dec 45
G-2 Periodic Report	#107,	Hq USAFIK	27 Dec 45
G-2 Periodic Report	#108,	Hq USAFIK	28 Dec 45

JOHN BOJUS
Capt, Inf
Witnessing Officer

R. B. HOPKINS
CWO USA
Destroying Officer

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

380.01

HEADQUARTERS 7TH INFANTRY DIVISION PALACE GUARD
APO 7, c/o Postmaster
San Francisco, California

16 July 1947

SUBJECT: Security Violation

TO : Security Officer, Duk Soo Palace

1. The following is a list of classified letters that the undersigned found not properly secured as prescribed by AR 380-5.

a. Letter, Hq USAMGIK, dtd 10 July 47, Memorandum to Dr. Wilhelm Anderson from J.L. Karkonen, classified Secret.

b. The Soviet Proposal, dtd 23 June 47, Marked Secret.

2. The above listed documents were found on the night of 15 July 47 in the desk of Mr. Stewart Meachem.

Ellsworth E Bolles

ELLSWORTH E. BOLLES
1st Lt, Inf
Commanding

File
HEB

Mr. Meachem advised re security measures
HEB

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NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Copy
380.01

SECRET

Security Violations of American Delegation, USSR-American Commission

1 10 July CIC-K G-2 Transmitted herewith Memorandum Report dated 9 July 1947, Subject: Above.

Security Officer of this Headquarters has read and concurs with this report.

It is recommended that six (6) copies be prepared for signature:
1. A Memorandum Report
2. A special brief (for the use as part of ALL correspondence to be addressed by General [illegible] succeeding [illegible] the termination of same.

One copy only has been forwarded. Extra copies are on file in this office.

/s/ DKW
Witness

[illegible] J.C. G-2 [illegible] to recommendations above.

/s/ JJC

July J.C. G-2
1947

1. Noted.

2. It is the view of the Chief Commissioner that agents sent to Pyongyang to observe and report on indiscretions of U.S. personnel should have reported to the Commanding General (Chief of the American Delegation) for instructions and have made their reports of such indiscretions to him.

3 18 July J.C. G-2
1947

FOR THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER:

L. J. LINCOLN,
Colonel, GS.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

COPY

SECRET

Security Violations of American Delegation, USSR-American Commission

1	10 July	CIC-K	G-2	Transmitted herewith Memorandum Report dated 9 July 1947, Subject: Above. Security Officer of this Headquarters has read and concurs with this report. It is recommended that any future trips be prepared to include: 1. A Security Officer 2. A careful briefing on the part of ALL personnel as to necessary security procedures and the importance of same. One copy only has been forwarded. Extra copies are on file in this office. /s/ WKW Wittwer
2	11 July	G-2	J.C.	Concur in recommendations above. /s/ JMC
3	18 July 1947	J.C.	G-2	1. Noted. 2. It is the view of the Chief Commissioner that agents sent to Pyongyang to observe and report on indiscretions of U.S. personnel should have reported to the Commanding General (Chief of the American Delegation) for instructions and have made their reports of such indiscretions to him. FOR THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER: /s/ L. J. Lincoln L. J. LINCOLN, Colonel, CE.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

COPY

SECRET

UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, KOREA
HEADQUARTERS
COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS
APO 235

9 July 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR THE OFFICER IN CHARGE:

SUBJECT: American Delegation, Joint Soviet-American Commission, Security Violations and Indescretions of during Visit to PyengYang (880-1820).

Investigation was initiated by the Commanding Officer, 971st Counter Intelligence Corps Detachment, in accordance with assigned Security mission of the Counter Intelligence Corps. The information outlined below is presented as reported by each Special Agent. Each Agent had been briefed and trained in picking up what they considered Security Violations. The Officer in Charge of the Security Section of this Headquarters was among the group reporting.

1. Koreans employed on the Liaison Train had virtual freedom to visit PyentYang without American escort:

A. Agent reported seeing "Lucky" and "Shadow" (Korean employees) in the presence of and apparently talking with four Soviet Soldiers (two of whom were officers) outside of quarters of General Brown and without American escort.

B. Two Korean employees were seen in area of Pyengyang Post Office walking without American Escort.

C. One Korean-speaking American stated that one Korean employee was overheard telling a North Korean that his family was living in a certain section of Pyeng-Yang.

D. In talking with one Korean employee, Agent was told that Koreans had not been instructed to stay away from North Korean detectives. Same Agent later noticed seven Koreans going in to town with permission of the Mess Sergeant and without American Escort. Agent stated that all exits from the area were watched by Koreans and Soviets and that he did not know whether these men were molested or not, but he overheard Koreans talking about questioning and attempted arrests at various times.

2. Discussing classified material before English-speaking Korean employees. This violation was most frequently reported in the dining car and examples are:

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By NARS, Date

M/R, SUBJ: American Delegation, Joint Commission, Security Violations of, dtd 9 July 1947, Cont'd.

A. Discussion of air photographs being taken .

B. Operation of the Delegation Radio System.

C. Arguments and discussions of meetings that had been held and the significance attached to them.

D. Colonel Lincoln said to the Mess Sergeant in a loud voice in the dining car the fact that there might be a demonstration at Seoul Station upon the return of the delegation. (This point was questionable as to whether or not that constituted a violation).

3. Drivers of Delegation stated that much material of highly classified nature was discussed by passengers while drivers were present, which would not normally be discussed before persons not required by nature of duties to possess such information, and particularly not before enlisted men.

4. One Agent was required by General Brown to carry a classified document from the hotel to the train. The General carefully explained what a classified document was and necessity for its security. However, the document was not placed in envelopes as required by AR380-5.

5. Drinking of intoxicating beverages:

A. Lt. Bertsch (See M/R dtd 7 July 1947, Subject; Bertsch, Leonard M.).

B. During the evening, Korean servants were present who speak considerable English, and before these persons Commission matters were freely discussed. Soviet Enlisted Guards patrol the house grounds, and conversation inside the house and particularly on the terrace may be easily heard.

C. On the last day of the visit, an Agent observed an American Guard pick a piece of carbon paper from a wastebasket, read it, and then burn it. (This in itself is not a particular violation, but the Agent indicated laxity in handling of waste materials used in preparing official records and other classified material.

6. Agents observed a Soviet Master Sergeant, wearing glasses (believed to be Sgt Borchenko) on several occasions talking to American Guards. Questions were of a general nature, but Agents felt that the

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By NARS, Date

SECRET

M/R, SUBJ: American Delegation, Joint Commission, Security Violations of, dtd 9 July 1947, cont'd.

the Sergeant was far too clever and dangerous to have casual conversations with American personnel.

Special Agent
CIC

APPROVED:

Previous Distribution:
None
Distribution:
G-2, USAFIK, 4 copies
File, CIC-K, 2 copies.

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NND 760090
By NARS, Date

JC. Fike

Security Violations of American Delegation, USSR-American Commission

1	10 July	CIC-K	G-2	Transmitted herewith Memorandum Report dated 9 July 1947, Subject: Above. Security Officer of this Headquarters has read and concurs with this report. It is recommended that any future trips be prepared to include: 1. A Security Officer 2. A careful briefing on the part of ALL personnel as to necessary security procedures and the importance of same. One copy only has been forwarded. Extra copies are on file in this office. Wittwer
2	11 July	G-2	JC	Concur in recommendations above. JNR
3	18 July 1947	J.C.	G-2	1. Noted. 2. It is the view of the Chief Commissioner that agents sent to Pyongyang to observe and report on infiltration of U.S. personnel should have reported to the Commissioner (Chief of the American Delegation) for investigation and have made daily reports of such infiltrations to him. FOR THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER: L. J. LINCOLN, Colonel, GSC.

Report returned G-2.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

CLASSIFICATION Secret

AMERICAN DELEGATION
US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

DATE 11 July

SUBJECT: Breach of Security Violations by American Delegation

TO: Col Edwards
Col Lincoln

For appropriate action

Enclosure 1

NOTE: Please RETURN this routing slip to ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY.

REGISTRY NO. 11-7-224

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea.

15 July 1947.

Memorandum for: Major General Brown.

1. Attached is an elaborate but unspecific "skin sheet" on the security violations of the American Delegation in Pyongyang.

2. My comments on each paragraph of the report are attached (Inclosure No. 2). However, I don't believe anything would be gained by passing all these comments back to G-2.

3. Recommend:

a. The basic papers (Inclosure 1) be returned to G-2 with Memo No. 3 as drafted in Incl. No. 3.

b. The memo on Security in the Joint Commission be approved for general distribution to the American Delegation.

L. J. LINCOLN,
Colonel, CE.

Circulate then
Return ~~Noted~~
with ind as amended
JMB

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NND 760090
By NARS, Date

For Comments, if any

Concur in para. 1

Gen Wickersham ✓3, Indef #3

Dr. Bunce

Mr. Jones

Mr. Jacobs ✓5

Mr. Sargent

Miss Anderson

Is agree with criticism contained herein with certain reservations that need not be listed a discussed unless we go to Pyongyang again. Also, I doubt whether anything of importance was, or could have been revealed in Pyongyang. I suspect the Soviet intelligence reports value of very large general nature such as Time Zone officers.

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NND 760090
By NARS, Date

DRAFT
15 July

SUBJECT: Security Violations.

1. With regard to recommendations of Memo 1, it was understood through Major Corl, G-3, that an officer from G-2 would brief the personnel going to Pyongyang on security matters after the inspection on June 28th. This was not done. Major Corl reports the briefing was cancelled by G-2, Lt. Col. Choinski, on the morning of June 28.

2. The following specific comments apply to the paragraphs of the subject report as indicated:

Para. 1. Koreans employed on the Liaison train had virtual freedom to visit Pyongyang without American escort.

It is presumed that this was a violation of security, in the sense that the Koreans might suffer bodily harm.

Para. 2. Discussing classified material before English speaking Korean employees.

With the possible exception of air photographs (about which I have no knowledge), it is not clear that there is any violation in the examples cited.

Para. 3. Discussion of highly classified items before enlisted men.

No comment possible unless the specific nature of the item and name of officer is given.

Para. 4. This is believed to refer to an instance where it was impractical to carry out AR 380-5 and furthermore it was known that the agent was an agent and an officer. (Lt. Althaus' statement.)

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By NARS, Date

Para. 5. Drinking of intoxicating beverages.

Sub-paras A & B are meaningless without more particulars. In the case of sub-para B, not all Joint Commission matters are classified. As regards sub-para c it is not apparent why it is included under the general heading "intoxicating beverages". Furthermore, most official papers of the Commission are unclassified.

Para. 6. Conversation of American Guards with Russians.

There is of course danger in such conversations. They occur in Seoul as well as Pyongyang and all Americans should be constantly briefed on the security aspects.

3. Unquestionably there is and has been too much loose talk on Joint Commission matters. From leaks to the press, it is apparent that such loose talk is common in Seoul.

4. My general impression is that the CIC agents were a little too enthusiastic and technical in their reporting on U.S. personnel, and were not properly briefed on security aspects of the Joint Commission work. Most of the U.S. personnel knew such agents were present, but did not anticipate they would turn in reports on activities of American.

5. I concur in the recommendations that a careful briefing on security should be had prior to any future trip. This should include a careful briefing of any agent who is making a report on security matters, as they affect the Joint Commission work.

L. J. Lincoln

Concur

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NND 760090
By NARS, Date

DRAFT
14 July 1947

Inclosure No. 3

Memo. 3 to G-2

1. While the subject report is not specific enough to determine the seriousness of the alleged violations, unquestionably there has been and is too much loose talk about Joint Commission business. There is attadhed a memo on this subject now being distributed to the American Delegation.

2. I concur that all personnel should be carefully briefed on security prior to any future trips. It was understood by Colonel Lincoln that G-2 would brief all military and civilian personnel except certain of the American Delegation after the inspection on 28 June. Unknown to him the briefing was cancelled by G-2 on the morning of ~~the~~ 28 June

3. I have the impression that the agents were ~~perhaps~~ over-enthusiastic in making reports on U.S. personnel where technicalities or suspicion only was involved. Most of the American's knew such agents were present and many knew them by sight. This knowledge caused a relaxation of normal security safeguards in conversations and handling papers in situations where the agent was known to be an agent and an officer rather than an enlistedman

Albert E Brown
Mas. Gen

1. While several of the instances mentioned are of little if any importance certain items appearing in the press indicate some loose talk.

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NND 760090
By NARS, Date

DRAFT
14 July 1947

1. All members of the American Delegation are cautioned to exercise discretion in unofficial conversations in order to preclude improper disclosure of official information. Unofficial discussion, especially of current matters which arise in meetings and conferences, ~~are discouraged~~ prohibited.

2. In no case will any member of the American Delegation make a statement to the press on the work of the Joint Commission without prior approval of the Chief Commissioner.

Proposed Memo on Disclosure of information by members of the American Delegation

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

380.01

g.c. files

HEADQUARTERS 7TH INFANTRY DIVISION PALACE GUARD
APO 7, c/o Postmaster
San Francisco, California

18 July 1947

SUBJECT: Security Violation

TO : Chief Commissioner, American Delegation, US-USSR Joint Commission, APO 235
ATTN: Col Edwards

1. The following is a classified letter that was found by theundersigned not properly secured as prescribed by AR 380-5.

a. Ltr, Subj: "Disposition of Japanese Public and Private Property Vested in Military Government and Administered by the Office of Property Custodian", dtd 2 July 1947, classified Secret.

2. The above letter was found on the night of 17 July 47 in the "in" basket on the desk of Mr. Stewart Meachem.

3. This is the second security violation this week for the same individual.

4. Request necessary action be taken to prevent recurrence.

Ellsworth E Bolles.
ELLSWORTH E. BOLLES
1st Lt, Inf
Commanding

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

American Delegation
US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

19 July 1947

Memo: Disclosure of Information by Members of the American Delegation.

1. All members of the American Delegation are cautioned to exercise discretion in unofficial conversations in order to preclude improper disclosure of official information. Unofficial discussion, especially of current matters which arise in meetings and conferences, is prohibited.

2. In no case will any member of the American Delegation make a statement to the press on the work of the Joint Commission without prior approval of the Chief Commissioner.

s/ Albert E. Brown

ALBERT E. BROWN
Major General, U. S. Army
Chief Commissioner

22 July 1947

I have this date read and understand the above Memo.

Kim Chang Ho	Lee Chong Chi	Kil Wan Chung
Han Woon Kun	Han, K. C.	
Chang H. Lee	Kang, H. L.	
Yong Kee Shin	K. H. Chun	
Y. W. Kim	C. S. Choi	
P. K. Lee	Leo S. Soh	
Eugene Yee	Peter Kwan	

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

380.01

FILE

American Delegation
US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

19 July 1947

Memo: Disclosure of Information by Members of the American Delegation.

1. All members of the American Delegation are cautioned to exercise discretion in unofficial conversations in order to preclude improper disclosure of official information. Unofficial discussion, especially of current matters which arise in meetings and conferences, is prohibited.

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Albert E. Brown,

ALBERT E. BROWN
Major General, U. S. Army
Chief Commissioner

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

19 July 1947

CERTIFICATE

"I certify that I thoroughly understand the attached memorandum on disclosure of information by members of the American Delegation."

ALTHAUS, K. G., Jr.	1st Lt.	
ANDERSON, Anna	Civ	A.
ANTONAYTIS, S.	Civ	S.A.
BALAKSHIN, Peter	Civ	P.B
BERTSCH, Leonard M.	1st Lt	LB
BOJUS, John	Capt	JB
BRAJNIKOFF, Boris	Civ	B.B.
CASCIONI, Dorothy	Civ	D.C.
EDWARDS, W. H.	Lt. Col.	
ENGEBRETSON, Tilmer	Civ	E
FISHER, James E.	Civ	
FRAENKEL, Ernest	Civ	E.F.
GRECHUHIN, Neonila	Civ	N.G.
HANSON, Marilea	Civ	M.H.
HELSER, Helen K.	Civ	H.K.H.
HOPKINS, Rodney B.	CWO	
HURH, Hyun	Civ	HH
JAFFE, Morton S.	Capt	
JOHNSON, Margaret B.	Capt	
JONES, Helen S.	Civ	
JONES, James P.	Capt	
KINNEY, Robert A.	Civ	
KIRILLIN, Luke	Maj	
KOGAN, Lea	Civ	L.K.
MEACHAM, Stewart	Civ	S.M.
MILLER, Eugene E.	Capt	
MONAGAN, Walter E. Jr.	Civ	WEMJr.

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NND 760090
By NARS, Date

PEKARSKY, Vladimir	Civ	U.S.
PHILLIPS, Warren B.	Capt	WBP
PROSTOV, Eugene E.	Civ	
QUIGLEY, Virginia	Civ	
RAINS, Claire P.	Civ	CPR
ROBINSON, Elizabeth S.	Civ	ESR
ROWE, Philip C.	Civ	Pcr
ROYCE, Edith	Civ	Eroyce
SADKOSKY, Vera	Civ	V.S.
SCIUGAM, Tatiana	Civ	TS
SLOANE, Justin	Civ	JS
STALCUP, Elaine	Civ	Elaine Stalcup
STURM, Paul J.	Civ	PJS
VAN NOTE, Evelyn	Civ	evn
WEEMS, Benjamin B.	Civ	BBW.
WORDEN, Marion	Civ	MH Worden
WRIGHT, Mabel H.	Civ	MHWright.
WATLINGTON		W —

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

380.01

Amer-Del US-USSR

HEADQUARTERS SPECIAL TROOPS
XXIV CORPS
APO 235

24 July 1947

SUBJECT: Handling of Classified Material

TO : See Distribution

1. a. There have been numerous instances in the past of breach of security as concerns the handling of classified documents. This deficiency is serious, and in violation of AR 380-5.

b. A few specific violations are:

(1) Classified documents NOT being handled by proper courier.

(2) Units are receiving Classified Documents requiring reports and reports are returning UN CLASSIFIED.

(3) Classified documents are being received without registration of receipt.

2. AR 380-5 with changes thereto state clearly and definitly the procedure for handling and securing classified material.

3. a. In order to refresh and familarize all commissioned personnel with the contents of AR 380-5 and changes thereto, unit commanders will conduct a one (1) hour instructional period, with the maximum number of officers available present.

b. This instructional period will be conducted prior to 9 August 1947 and report of compliance, to include names of officers attending, to be submitted to this Headquarters on or before 9 August 1947.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL BELL:

CURRY N VAUGHAN
Major, Cavalry
Adjutant

DISTRIBUTION:

"Z"

25-1-532

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NND 760090
By NARS, Date

CAPT. MILLER. ALL KREAN INTERP. + TRANSLATORS

Ebey

American Delegation
US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea.

28 July 1947.

FILE

MEMORANDUM

TO: All Members of the American Delegation.

SUBJECT: Speeches or Talks to Outside Agencies.

1. There have recently been numerous requests for members of the Joint Commission to give speeches or talks covering matters relating to the Joint Commission's work. Such requests originate from official sources, such as the Troop Information Program as well as from social organizations and societies.

2. No member of the American Delegation will take time out from his work to prepare or deliver any speech or talk without first obtaining permission of the Chief Commissioner. This applies irrespective of the source of the request, whether it is social or official.

3. Speeches or talks may be given outside of working hours without permission, provided there is no interference with duties. In this connection, the contents of Memo: "Disclosure of Information by Members of the American Delegation", dated 19 July 1947, is pertinent.

Above has been read by me and is understood.

DATE	INITIALS	
29 July	CMK	C.M.Lee
	Kim	H.W. Kim
	P.K.L.	
	C.K.	Chang Ho. Kim
	Whang	yw Kim
	KYC	KCK
	Kang	C.S. Choi
	Dong C.	
	Y. Yu	Y.M. Dong
	C.H.K.	
	Tong	

ALBERT E. BROWN,
Major General, U. S. Army,
Chief Commissioner.

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By NARS, Date

380.01

CONFIDENTIAL

Confidential

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea.

File

1 August 1947.

Memorandum for the Record.

Subject: Security of Information on Meetings of Joint Commission.

1. On or about July 26th Captain Phillips in discussion with a Korean reporter acquired from him some notes in Korean which gave a very accurate picture of the 48th meeting of the Joint Commission. Inasmuch as this had occurred on the previous day and information was accurate, it appeared that the informant was someone who had been present at the meeting.

2. The CIC (Mr. Butler) was placed on this case to determine how and where the leak occurred. Mr. Butler determined the following facts:

(a) The reporter who had the information was Mr. SUK, Kook Whan of the Korean Pacific Press, office - 101 1st Ga Ul Chi Ro, Choong Koo, Seoul.

(b) The reporter had obtained his information from Mr. Clarence RHEE of the Public Information Department of M.G.

who had obtained it from Mr. Ryu, Chon Myung (another reporter)

(c) Mr. RHEE had obtained his information from Mr. Stewart who had in turn obtained it from Mr. [redacted]. The latter had been present at the meeting of the Joint Commission.

3. The stated purpose Mr. Stewart's discussion with Mr. RHEE was to consider the possibilities of a feature article setting forth the US position. However, Mr. RHEE, being untrustworthy, leaked the information to his friends in the Korean press.

4. As far as is known, none of this information has appeared in the Korean press.

5. General Brown on August 1st, having been informed of the above, informed Mr. Stewart and Captain Phillips of the grave danger of this leakage and the seriousness of such loose handling of information. General Brown further instructed that

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NND 760090
By NARS, Date

SUBJ: Security of Information on Meetings of Joint Commission.

1 Aug. 1947

such a procedure could not continue and that he had been considering trying the individual responsible until he learned that it was a case of bad judgment and not of intentional disclosure of the information to the press.

6. Pertinent papers are attached.

L. J. LINCOLN,
Colonel, CE.

Attachments

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By NARS, Date

Capt. Phillips (pass to Col. Lincoln)

I recall the incident this way: Clarence Ryee called me on the phone--I believe in the morning. He said there was increasing concern over lack of news concerning the Jt. Comm., and he hoped the American delegation was not weakening in its stand. I said no one should think that because, as a matter of fact, at the last meeting General Brown had taken a very strong stand and had, for the first time, raised the issue of North Korea where he said it was alleged that there was no true democracy and people had to belong to the one political party in order to get food. If such reports were true, it might be subject for Jt. Comm. to investigate to see if such a political party was eligible.

I then asked Clarence Ryee's opinion about a feature story along these lines. He said it would be fine if I could arrange it.

I told Clarence Ryee this information in the knowledge that he would let it leak out. I did not intend that he give it to the press in the form of a semi-official statement, which he may have done.

I do not believe that I was reporting on a meeting which took place the day of my conversation but rather on the previous day. I believe I got the report of the meeting from Mr. Sargent, although, of course, I could have attended the actual session myself.

I still feel this was pretty good stuff to allow to leak out.

MR. Stewart's statement

J.S.

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NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Kook whan Suh

薛 國 煥

会同通信社 서울시 中区 乙支路一街 一〇一

Korean Pacific Press,

office, 101 1st Ga Eul chi Ro,

Chwong Koo, Seoul

서울시 ~~中区~~ 중구 을지로 1가 101

85-6 3ord Ga Myung Ryun dong,

Chong Ro Koo, Seoul,

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By NARS, Date

the following info was obtained by this agent.

1.

Ryu Chai Myung
[illegible] 日月

Chief B. P. I. - Ahn Hong

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By NARS, Date

Names and hand writing of some of the Koreans working in the Joint Commission.

NAME	ADDRESS
① 李昌熙	美人住宅394, 新堂洞、京城
② 辛英基	什물市中区小公洞七七
③ 柳津	什물市西大門区竹添洞二街164番地
④ 孫宗珍	什물市孝子洞六〇의二
⑤ 韓國鎭	什물市仁峴洞一街三一、
⑥ 姜漢仁	什물市中区五壯洞二〇四의三
⑦ 金基然	什물市南鮮館; 물마자 [illegible]
⑧ 黃鍾律	什물市新堂洞三九三의38
⑨ 崔成準	什물市通義洞六九의一
⑩ [illegible]基元	
⑪ 金昌浩	什물市乙支路三丁目三〇八
⑫ 金漢旭	什물市寬勳洞一九
⑬ 李炳幹	什물市 南電舘
⑭ 金奐煥	〃 敦岩洞262—5
⑮ 金良千	〃 北阿峴洞一의九八
⑯ 金基俊	什물市中区墨中洞18의29
⑰ 朴惠道	什물市中区南山洞三二
⑱ 金憲奎	什물市中区東子洞三五의四一
⑲ 許銘	〃 孝岩洞41—1

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By NARS, Date

Sol Kook Whan

Notes taken from Korean reporter by Capt Phillips on or about 26 July

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NND 760090
By NARS, Date

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Translation of notes of Korean reporter Lee

US-USSR Joint Commission held its 48th general session at 1:30 PM on the 25th of July at the Duk Soo palace, where the continuous rain fell. In an atmosphere in which smooth reconciliation of the two delegations may be found it adjourned at 3:00 P.M. The Joint Commission continued the difficult voyage on the black reef similar to that experienced when the Joint Commission broke up in May, 1946; because of the Soviet Delegation's insistent proposal to exclude the Anti-Trusteeship parties from participation in the consultation with the Joint commission, and their unreconciling attitude toward the US Delegation's proposal that the Joint Commission shall consult with both the North and South democratic parties and social organizations on a broad basis

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(1) (2)

and on the principle of free expression of ideas. Both USSR Delegation's insistence to exclude the Anti-Trusteeship Front from consultation in opposition to the proposal of the U.S. Delegation which is striving toward the establishment of an independent and unified provisional government on the basis of broad consultation with political parties and social organizations of various fields and classes and free expression of ideas caused a great deadlock in the proceedings of the meetings to establish a provisional Korean Democratic Government which is being brought up and developed. It is said that General Brown, in such intensified atmosphere, claimed the details of the North Korea parties and social organization should be investigated by the Soviet Delegation insists on investigation of the details

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of the South Korea parties and social organization and on the exclusion of parties and organizations. The North Korea parties and organization being in the long run led by the Communist Party and blocked from the freedom of expression of ideas, the present status of North Korea, the General strongly pointed out, needs a review. When the General pointed out that, furthermore, in view of the food distribution in North Korea which is made only to members of the Communist parties and officials of the people's Committee and its agents, the disqualification of those political parties and social organizations composed of people under bureaucratic dictatorship for participation in the consultation as democratic political parties and social

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By NARS, Date

organization should be reviewed, the Soviet Delegation concluded that it would thoroughly study this matter; and, thus, the general meeting closed.

END

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By NARS, Date

Secret

JC

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES IN KOREA
Office of the Commanding General
APO 235

TFGBI 380.01 8 August 1947

SUBJECT: Safeguarding Military Information

TO: Distribution "D"

1. Recent War Department messages issue a warning that continual active physical attempts are being made to penetrate security in American offices abroad, and directs that vigilance be increased against burglary, interception, listening devices and all other methods of espionage.

2. Physical attempts have been made in this command which have already proven that it is not sufficient to entrust the security of documents to Korean guards nor to utilization of perfunctory methods of security.

3. The situation in Korea is critical, and extraordinary precautions will be taken to safeguard all classified information.

4. Responsible commanders will deny unauthorized personnel access to files, securely store and protect classified documents and curtail loose talk concerning the contents of classified materiel.

5. The provisions of AR 380-5 will be rigidly enforced. Violations will be punished under the appropriate Articles of War.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL HODGE:

CHARLES ENNIS
Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General

SECRET

Secret
8-8-875

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

320.01
8 Aug 47

AMERICAN DELEGATION US-SOVIET JOINT COMMISSION
ALPHABETICAL LISTING OF OFFICERS AND CIVILIANS

NAME	RANK	ADDRESS	OFFICE	BILLET
ALTHAUS, K.G., JR.	1st Lt	82 Tai Wha Chung 2 Chung Mok	517	WA-26
ANDERSON, Anna	Civ	Greyhouse	406	WH-239
ANTONAYTIS, S.	Civ	Cho Kwang	410	WA-429
BALAKSHIN, Peter	Civ	Govt Gen Apt #3	410	WH-196
BERTSCH, Leonard M.	1st Lt	355-8 Shin Dong Chung	517	WA-451
BOJUS, John	Capt	Banto 726	436	WA-457
BRAJNIKOFF, Boris	Civ	S. Korea Bldg	258	WH-229
BROWN, Albert F.	Maj Gen	82 Tai Wha Chung 2 Chung Mok	406	WA-26
BUNCE, Arthur C.	Civ	48-3 Song Hyun Chung	405	WA-459
CASCIONI, Dorothy	Civ	Greyhouse	39	WH-239
DEAN, Eileen	Civ	K-26, 7th Div Area	39	---
EDWARDS, W. H.	Lt Col	Chosen 102	357	Cho-102
ENGEBRETSON, Tilmer	Civ	American Consulate	222	WA-226
FISHER, James F.	Civ	1-32 Pil Un Dong	517	3-1451
FRAENKEL, Ernest	Civ	DH 134	409	5-1718
GRECHUHIN, Neonila	Civ	Nai Ja Apts #2	410	WH-245
HANSON, Marilea	Civ	Nai Ja Apts #2	517	WH-245
HELSER, Helen K.	Civ	Nai Ja Apts #3	39	WH-246
HOBBS, Wilma E.	Civ	Capital Apts.	357	WH-211
HOPKINS, Rodney B.	CWO	7th Div Area L23	39	DEN-339
HURH, Hyun	Civ	Huamdong, 41-1	258	---
JACOBS, Joseph E.	Civ	Chosen 9	403	Cho-9
JAFFE, Morton S.	Capt	K-24 Camp Sobinggo	409	Den-304
JOHNSON, Margaret B.	Capt	Cho Heung	321	WEF-46
JONES, Helen S.	Civ	Greyhouse	258	WH-239
JONES, Owen T.	Civ	Finance House	403	WEF-210
JONES, James P.	Capt	Banto 808	411	WA-458
KINNEY, Robert A.	Civ	34-4 Chong Dong Chong	222	3-4580

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By NARS, Date

NAME	RANK	ADDRESS	OFFICE	BILLET
KIRILLIN, Luke	Maj	7 Myung Chi Chung	410	WA-492
KOGAN, Lee	Civ	Nai Ja Apts Bldg #3	410	WH-246
MILLER, Eugene E.	Capt	Govt Gen Apt #8	402	WH-196
MONAGAN, Walter E.Jr.	Civ	L-38 Camp Sobinggo	409	DEN-220
PARKER, Marvis	Civ	Capital Apts	39	WH-211
PEKARSKY, Vladimir	Civ	S. Korea Bldg	258	WH-229
PHILLIPS, Warren B.	Capt	Bento 625	435-436	WA-456
PROSTOV, Eugene E.	Civ	1-12 Koshi Chung 1 Chung Mok (Transportation Compound)	222	WA-445
QUIGLEY, Virginia	Civ	Nai Ja Apts Bldg #3	39	WH-246
ROWE, Philip C.	Civ	Quonset Hut #3	222	WH-198
ROYCE, Edith	Civ	Greyhouse	222	WH-239
SADKOVSKY, Vera	Civ	Chi San	258	WA-428
SARGENT, Clyde B.	Civ	103 Tong Sa Han Chung	52	WA-545
SCIUGAM, Tatiana	Civ	Nai Ja Apts Bldg #2	258	WH-245
SLOANE, Justin	Civ	Quonset Hut 5	517	WH-198
STALCUP, Elaine	Civ	353-48 Shin Dang Chung	52	---
STURM, Paul J.	Civ	American Consulate	402	WA-226
VAN NOTE, Evelyn	Civ	Nai Ja Apts #2	39	WH-245
WATLINGTON, Thomas M.	Col	Chosen 7	407	CHO-7
WECKERLING, John	Brig Gen	110 Tong Sa Han Chung	404	WA-353
WORDEN, Marion L.	Civ	Greyhouse	258	WH-239
WRIGHT, Mabel H.	Civ	Greyhouse	222	WH-239
WEEMS, Benjamin B.	Civ	Mission House #3	222	WEE-41r3

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

3801

Subcommission No. 3
American Delegation
US-USSR Joint Commission
APO 235

3 October 1947

MEMORANDUM TO: Lt. Col. Wm. H. Mivarde

SUBJECT : Alleged Unauthorized disclosure of Classified Information.

1. It has come to my attention by hearsay that Dr. Ernest Fisher during the evening of 2 October 1947, publicly disclosed information relative to the National Election Plan covered by AMD 8/1 which bears a "SECRET" Classification.

2. A group of American personnel, including officers and civilians and their dependents, and selected Koreans meet informally once a week and discuss timely topics. The gatherings are held at the initiative of Mrs. Stribling, and in the home of Lt. Col. F. D. Stribling, HM 104, Area 2. The such gathering was held during the evening of 2 October 1947, and among those present were: Lt. Col. and Mrs. Stribling, Mrs. Wilhelm Anderson, Col. Timothy H. Murphy, a Mr. and Mrs. Fitch, Dr. Ernest Fisher, Dr. and Mrs. Ernest Fraenkle, and four Koreans whose names are unknown though one is employed by the National Department of Education.

3. The topic discussed during the evening related to the recent Soviet proposal to the American Delegation with respect to withdrawal of troops, and in this connection - elections. During the course of the discussion, Dr. Fisher remarked in substance as follows: There is a plan for supervised elections to be held in Korea, which does not require excessive personnel. It envisages elections held in four separate areas.

4. It is reported there was no elaborate discussion in connection with this remark, and apparently those present with the exception of Dr. Fraenkel did not realize fully at the time the significance of that remark.

5. The Chief of the Political Advisory Group advises that Dr. Fisher was furnished a complete file of AMD Numbered Papers for reference purposes in connection with his duties while with the American Delegation, and was aware of the security classification.

EUGENE Z KILLEN
Captain, AGD
Secretary

DECLASSIFIED
NND 76[illegible]70
By NARS, Date

HEADQUARTERS 7TH INFANTRY DIVISION PALACE GUARD
APO 7, c/o Postmaster
San Francisco, California

16 October 1947

SUBJECT: Security Violation

TO : Chief Commissioner, American Delegation, US-USSR Joint Commission, APO 235

The large safe in the office of Lt Col Edwards was found open and unattended at about 1230 hours, 16 October 1947, by the Corporal of the Guard.

Ellsworth E Bolles

ELLSWORTH E. BOLLES
1st Lt, Inf
Commanding

1st Ind

American Delegation, US-USSR Joint Commission, APO 235,
17 October 1947.

To: Captain Warren B. Phillips, American Delegation, US-USSR Joint Commission, APO 235.

1. The safe referred to in basic communication is used exclusively by you.

2. An explanation is desired as to the circumstances under which this security violation occurred together with a statement of the steps taken by you to preclude a recurrence.

FOR THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER:

W. H. EDWARDS
Lt. Col. AGD
U.S. Secretary

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

350.01

BASIC: Ltr from 1st Lt. E. E. Bolles to Chief Commissioner, American Delegation, US-USSR Joint Commission, APO 235, Subject: Security Violation, dated 16 October 1947.

2d Ind

American Delegation, US-USSR Joint Commission, APO 235,
20 October 1947.

TO: Chief Commissioner
American Delegation
US-USSR Joint Commission
(Attn: Lt. Col. W. H. Edwards, U.S. Secretary)

1. The safe referred to in basic communication was locked by me at approximately 1200 hours on 16 October 1947. Although this safe is used exclusively by me, several other people have been familiar with the combination of this safe throughout the history of the Commission.

2. On the 16th of October at about 1200 hours I left the pressroom which is on the basement floor of the Duk Soo Palace and returned to my desk which is located in the office of Lt. Col. W. H. Edwards along with the above mentioned safe. On the stairway leading to the second floor of the Duk Soo Palace I met the two secretaries who work in this office, Miss Wilma Hobbs and Miss Leanne Elliott. They were on their way to lunch. I mentioned at that time to both of them that I was going up to the office to lock my safe. When I returned to the office I took a folder which was lying on my desk, placed it in the safe, closed the door and spun the dial thus locking the safe. Lt. Col. Edwards and Captain John Bojus were in the room at the time. I do not recall whether they saw me or not.

3. In an attempt to prevent the reoccurrence of a similar incident the combination on this safe will be changed so that I am the only person who will have access to this safe or will be familiar with its combination.

Warren B Phillips

WARREN B. PHILLIPS
Captain, Inf

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

380.01

American Delegation
US-USSR Joint Commission
Seoul, Korea

18 October 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: The Chief Commissioner of the American Delegation

SUBJECT : Security Violation

1. At 0845 Colonel Farrel, G2, 7th Infantry Division, called Captain Phillips, PIP, Joint Commission, on the phone, WA 436, and asked him to verify some information that he had received from Colonel Robinson, G2, Corps Headqu rters. He asked first if there would be a Press Conference and then if there would be a press release. Upon being told that there was going to be a Press Conference, and there would be a press release, he asked if the press release would concern the proposals in the meeting of the Joint Commission to be held at 1000 hours, 18 October.

2. He then asked if he could verify his information concerning the two proposals by giving two key words over the phone and gave the words, "recess," and "move." The Public Information Officer of the Joint Commission expressed surprise and would not confirm either one of these two words.

3. At 0910, 18 October, Colonel Farrel came to the office of the Joint Commission Secretary and asked to check the two proposals. He showed the Public Information Officer his notebook in which he had two proposals of the Joint Commission to recess and to request the Soviets move to their zone in North Korea.

4. When told by the Public Information Officer there was no such proposal as the movement of the Soviet Delegation to the Soviet zone in North Korea, Colonel Farrel then called Colonel Robinson, G2, 24th Corps Headquarters on the phone, WA 436. In talking over the phone, he mentioned the two proposals which had been given him by Colonel Robinson, using the word, "recess," and stating that only one of them was going to be made.

W. H. EDWARDS
Lt. Col. AGD
U. S. Secretary

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NND 760090
By NARS, Date

380.01

HEADQUARTERS 7TH INFANTRY DIVISION PALACE GUARD
APO 7, c/o Postmaster
San Francisco, California

3 November 1947

SUBJECT: Security Violation

TO : Chief Commissioner, American Delegation, US-USSR Joint Commission, APO 235

On 3 November 1947 at about 1230 hours, the Corporal of the Guard found the field safe in the office of Lt Bertsch unlocked. It is the first safe on the left as one enters the door. The safe was locked by the Corporal of the Guard and reported to the Officer of the Day this date.

Ellsworth E Bolles

ELLSWORTH E. BOLLES
1st Lt, Inf
Commanding

Safe in use by Lt Bertsch. See Lt Weems - Sec Gen. Sargents memo 6 Nov 1947

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NND 760090
By NARS, Date

350.01

HEADQUARTERS 7TH INFANTRY DIVISION PALACE GUARD
APO 7, c/o Postmaster
San Francisco, California

5 November 1947

SUBJECT: Security Violations

TO : Chief Commissioner, American Delegation, US-USSR Joint Commission, APO 235

1. On 4 November 1947 at about 1730, the Sergeant of the Guard found the safe on the right hand side of Major General Albert E. Brown's desk unlocked and open. The safe was closed and locked at this time. The last person in General Brown's office Tuesday night was Colonel Thomas M. Watlington.

2. A steel footlocker in the room directly above General Brown's office was also found open and unlocked at about the same time as stated above. Included among the papers lying on top of the desk was one classified as "Confidential". Lying inside the foot locker was a manila folder classified as "Secret". The foot locker was locked at this time but the papers on the desk were left there as the Sergeant of the Guard wasn't sure they belonged in that safe. However a close watch was maintained over that office during the night. The papers lying on the desk referred to an "Engebretson."

I now Taken up with Mr Engebretson, and others in his office, orally. W—

Ellsworth E Bolles

ELLSWORTH E. BOLLES
1st Lt, Inf
Commanding

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

POLITICAL ADVISORY GROUP
G-2, XXIV CORPS
APO 235

6 November 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR Lt. Col. Edwards

SUBJECT: Security.

1. Reference attached memorandum from Lieutenant Ellsworth E. Bolles, subject, "Security Violation", dated 3 November 1947, violation has been brought to attention of persons concerned and adequate steps have been taken to prevent repetition.

2. Mr. Justin Sloane has been designated Security Officer for the Political Advisory Group, and security directions have been issued to all PAG personnel.

CLYDE B. SARGENT
Chief

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

370.01

Political Advisory Group
G-2, XXIV Corps
APO 235

6 November 1947

MEMO FOR: All PAG Personnel

SUBJECT : Security

1. Attention of all PAG personnel is directed to the fact that security requirements continue, and all usual security measures are to be observed at all times.

2. Particularly to be observed are normal security regulations regarding use of telephone, locking of safes, handling of classified documents (including removal from desks when leaving), and conversations re classified materials.

3. Your attention again is called to the regulation that Korean visitors to PAG are not to be taken to the second floor of the Joint Commission Building, unless individually and specifically authorized by the undersigned. In the event visitors go to the second floor without authorization, the PAG Security Officer is to be notified in order that proper investigation may be made.

4. Mr. Justin Sloane is appointed Security Officer for PAG. In addition to receiving reports from PAG personnel on security matters, he will check all safes, file cabinets and desks at 1200 and 1700 hours each day. He will take any necessary measures to compensate for delinquencies, and will report to the undersigned violations and measures taken by him.

CLYDE B. SARGENT
Chief

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760290
By NARS, Date

HEADQUARTERS 7TH INFANTRY DIVISION PALACE GUARD
APO 7, c/o Postmaster
San Francisco, California

17 November 1947

SUBJECT: Security Violation

TO : Chief Commissioner, American Delegation, US-USSR Joint Commission, APO 235

1. At about 1215 hours on 17 Nov 47, two (2) field safes were found open and unattended by the Corporal of the Guard. They were safes used by the following named persons:

Dr. Ernest Fraenkel
Mr. Justin Sloane (Office of Lt Bertsch)

2. The safes were closed and locked by the Corporal of the Guard at this time.

Ellsworth E. Bolles

ELLSWORTH E. BOLLES
1st Lt, Inf
Commanding

Memo for Record

Dr. Fraenkel cautioned re security regulations and their necessity - Vital implications of such violations stressed -

See attached sheet re same violation by Mr. Sloane -

18 Nov

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

HEADQUARTERS 7TH INFANTRY DIVISION PALACE GUARD
APO 7, c/o Postmaster
San Francisco, California

25 Nov 47

SUBJECT: Security Violation

TO : Chief Commissioner, American Delegation, US-USSR Joint Commission, APO 235

1. On 25 Nov 47 at about 1230, the Corporal of the Guard found the upright safe in Room # 7 (directly above General Brown's office) closed but unlocked. The room was unattended. The safe was locked at this time by the Corporal of the Guard.

2. At about 1240 hours, 25 Nov 47, the Corporal of the Guard found the field safe behind the desk of Lt Bertsch open with the key in the lock. The safe was locked at this time by the Corporal of the Guard.

Ellsworth E Bolles

ELLSWORTH E. BOLLES
1st Lt, Inf
Commanding

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NND 760090
By NARS, Date

380.01

[illegible]
APO 7, c/o Postmaster
San Francisco, California

2nd Ind.

25 November 1947

SUBJECT: Security Violation
TO : PAO

1. Violation occurred while I was out of room on some floor.

2. Efforts to avoid repetition will be intensified.

[illegible] Grand Army and stationed. The Sergeants of the Guard after [illegible] City Hopkins but was unable to do so. He gave this letter to the Sergeant of the Guard.

RICHARD M. [illegible]
1st Lieut., [illegible]

3rd Ind.

26 November 1947

TO: Chief, PAO

Following usual procedure, routine security check was made at 1200, 25 November 1947. All safes were locked at that time.

JOHN H SLOANE
Security Officer
PAO

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By NARS, Date

HEADQUARTERS 7TH INFANTRY DIVISION PALACE GUARD
APO 7, c/o Postmaster
San Francisco, California

380.01

12 December 1947

SUBJECT: Security Violation

TO : Chief Commissioner, American Delegation, US-USSR Joint Commission, APO 235

On 11 December 1947 at about 1730 hours, the field safe located in the far left hand side of CWO Rodney B. Hopkins' office was found open and unattended. The Sergeant of the Guard attempted to locate CWO Hopkins but was unable to do so. The safe was locked at this time by the Corporal of the Guard.

ELLSWORTH E. BOLLES
1st Lt, Inf
Commanding

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NND 760090
By NARS, Date

American Delegation
US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

APO 235

CERTIFICATE

12 December 1947

12 December 1947

"On the morning of 12 December I was notified by Lt. Bolles, CO of the Palace Guards that a safe in my office was found unlocked at 1730 the evening before.

I am solely responsible for the safe being locked and check each safe before leaving.

On the evening in question I put some stencils in this safe, closed the lid and to the best of my knowledge locked it, then checked the rest of the safes and filing cabinets to insure that everything was locked. This check was made at about 1710.

It was my belief that all safes were locked and secure before leaving."

Sidney S. Hopkins
C.W.O. U.S.A.

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NND 760090
By NARS, Date

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

12 December 1947

CERTIFICATE

I certify that I examined the contents of the safe reported by the Palace Guard as having been left opened on the evening of 11 December 1947 and found the following:

Stencils of minutes of meetings 1-24 inclusive (non-classified)

Copy #28 of booklet--Minutes of Meetings and Numbered Papers

2nd Draft of "Report of Work of US-Soviet Joint Commission on Korea."

Drafts and file copies of all AMD papers

Official record copies of minutes of meetings 1-62 inclusive (non-classified)

Draft copies of minutes of various meetings

JOHN BOJUS
Capt. Inf

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By NARS, Date

21 November 1947

This draft is subject to the following revisions:

Para. 9 d, Estimates of repatriation into North Korea from South Korea: More exact data is to be supplied by various agencies of USAMGIK.

Para. 11, Current population of SouthKorea: The returns from the September 1947 census are not yet available. Exact data is expected from the Census Bureau, USAMGIK, in two or three weeks.

- PROSTOV

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POPULATION OF NORTH KOREA

I - INTRODUCTION:

1. Security regarding population data.

The actual population of North Korea is evidently a closely guarded secret of both the People's Committee and the Soviet Command. The reasons for such secrecy are not hard to guess. In Soviet practice - which in all probability is faithfully copies by the North Korean People's Committees - much attention is paid to safeguarding the security of economic and demographic data. Publication of most types of statistics, except those specially edited for propaganda purposes, has been discontinued in Russia since 1939. Further restrictions were more recently imposed on the Soviets in the two decrees of 8 June 1947. These decrees placed all sorts of economic information regarding the U.S.S.R., and specifically "composition, extent, conditions, distribution and destination of human reserves subject to mobilization" in the category of state secrets, and provided exceptionally heavy penalties for divulging such data. An added incentive, in the case of North Korea, derives from the fact that for supressing population data little favorable publicity could accrue to either the Soviet occupation authorities or to the People's Committee from the publication of such embarrassing facts as, for instance, the number of refugees fleeing the "Red Paradise" in North Korea. That such is the case was well demonstrated by the anxiety displayed by a Soviet Delegate to the Joint Commission, when the population increase in South Korea due to the influx of refugees from the North was mentioned by an American Delegate in a Subcommission. The Soviet

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Delegate, Tounkin, visibly perturbed, denied that there was any such a large flow of refugees. Hardly through a coincidence, the boundary control was tightened by the Soviets during the following week, and the Soviet-controlled press and radio of North Korea started publicizing the presence and the dire condition of refugees from the "imperialistically controlled South."

It is evident that at the present stage of international negotiations regarding Korea, it would be disadvantageous for the Soviets to admit that the population is less than could be ordinarily expected - largely with the view to upholding the claim to as large as possible a share of Korean population, against the possibility of any international arrangement which might lead to proportionate representation of the two Koreas in some All-Korean body.

2. Censuses of North Korea.

Although it is known that an extensive economic and agricultural census, covering also man-power resources, had been taken by the People's Committees in February-March 1946, and at least three semi-annual censuses of population had been taken since that date, no data have been - or are likely to be - published. For all practical purposes, the last dependable figures for North Korea are those of the Japanese census of 1 May 1944, but even for that date it is difficult to establish completely accurate estimates of the population of North Korea's share of provinces split by 38° N. Lat. line. The present study is based principally on this census, adjusted for various known factors.

3. Population changes since 1944.

In estimating the current population of North Korea, further difficulties are encountered. Although it is well known that the population of North Korea had sustained many changes since 1944, first by an influx of refugees from Manchuria, later by a much

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greater outflow of both Manchurian and North Korean refugees into South Korea and of contract laborers into Siberia, the exact figures are lacking and have to be estimated from incomplete or inaccurate records. Additionally, the population as a whole had changed as a result of the natural increase for three and a half years which, in the case of Korea, compounds to between 6 and 7 per cent of the total population involved.

Although several estimates of North Korean population are at hand, most of them are either obsolete or based on insufficiently complete data. The most recent estimate by the Soviets has been included in a statement made in the Joint Commission by the Chief Commissioner of the Soviet Delegation in August 1947. According to this statement, made in answer to an American criticism of the Soviet position, North Korea had a population of 11,000,000 - a very high figure, arousnig considerable doubt both as to its accuracy and as to the motives which prompted its being revealed at that particular time.

4. Degree of accuracy of the present study.

Notwithstanding the secretiveness of the Soviets and the difficulties mentioned above, the population of Korea can be estimated fairly closely from the available data, and probably within less than a half million of the correct total. The possible extent of such factors as the movement of population into Northern Korea would be for instance limited by the known totals of Koreans residing outside of Korea at the time of the last census, and the number of Koreans residing abroad at the present time. Within the short period of time elapsing since the last census, it is very unlikely that such demographic trends as excess of births over deaths could have changed to any material degree, and can be assumed to be correct to within a farction of the

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population involved in the increase. The limitations of accuracy of the 1944 census, inherent in the presence in Japan of large numbers of Koreans drafted for war labor services, do not apply to North Korea where no such draft took place owing to the presence of local war industry. By the same token, underregistration (deliberate avoidance of census takers in order to escape labor draft) though evidently widely practised in the South, was less likely to occur in the North, where the population was already working in the war industries, and had been systematically exempt from manpower levies.

5. Present Study.

The present study is an attempt to examine critically all available data in order

(a) to arrive at a maximum and a minimum estimate of the present population of Northern Korea; and

(b) to publish, for the information of those concerned, the available data regarding the distribution of population by provinces and smaller subdivisions, as well as recent administrative changes affecting this distribution.

The southern boundary accepted is that determined by the survey of the 38° parallel completed in April 1947. The international boundaries are assumed to be identical with those in effect prior to Japanese surrender. The data are as a rule computed to 1 November 1947.

II - CURRENT ESTIMATE OF TOTAL POPULATION.

6. Japanese Census of 1944.

In order to estimate the last known population of seven provinces of North Korea, three of which are divided by 38° parallel, the Korean population of these provinces was determined from the original census sheets of 1 May 1944 emergency

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census, on file with the Bureau of Vital Statistics, USAMGIK. The population of divided provinces North of 38° parallel was estimated by scrutinizing every township bisected by the demarcation line between the two zones 1/as shown on the official survey map of 38° parallel (April 1947) on file with the XXIV Corps G-3, and by comparing the geographical data with the figures available from the September 1946 census of Southern Korea. The procedure followed in the case of each individual township (myun) is explained in footnotes to table X in the Appendix. The estimated partial population of divided townships was added to the population of townships known to be wholly north of 38° line, resulting in the totals shown on Table I. It will be noted that the total figure shown is 85,712 less than the total for the same date which can be computed from the South Korean estimates made by the Bureau of Vital Statistics, USAMGIK, in its September 1946 census; and 15,504 less than the total assumed by the Labor Bureau, USAMGIK, in its study of Korean labor force in August 1946. In either case, the deviation is less than 1% of the total population involved, and is probably illustrative of the degree of accuracy which it is possible to expect in the absence of more precise data.

TABLE I KOREAN POPULATION OF KOREA NORTH OF 38° LINE*

Province	1 May 1944 Census
Pyongan Namdo	1,766,508
Pyongan Pukto	1,825,609
Hamgyong Namdo	1,938,704
Hamgyong Pukto	1,039,464
Hwanghae Do**	1,615,355
Kyonggi Do**	136,902
Kangwando**	832,810
Total	9,155,352

*Not adjusted for intra-zonal changes in administrative boundaries subsequent to the Japanese surrender.

**Estimated.

1/ Estimated 34 townships with a total population of 280,000 Koreans.

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7. Natural Increase.

Korean vital statistics for the past 20 years show slight variation in the average annual ratesof increase (excess of births over deaths): 1.57% in 1925 - 1930; 1.75% in 1930-1935; 1.25% in 1935-1940; 1.7% in 1940-1944. Several authorities on Korean population trends imply that the official demographic indices on Korea published by the Japanese are based on imcomplete registration of vital statistics and on censuses characterized by typical underrenumeration. Thus Taeuber of the Office of Population Research, Princeton University, concludes from the extremely rapid increase of Koreans since 1930 (if one takes into consideration Korean emigration into Mahchuria and Japan) that the "rate of natural increase of the Korean population of prewar Korea was between 2.0% and 2.5% per year."1/

The natural increase rate of 2.6% is cited by Ales Hrdlicka of the Smithsonian.2/ Grajdanzev accepts 1.8 - 1.9% per year average since the annexation.3/ Current registration of vital statistics for South Korea indicate for 1946, 1.9% rate for the city of Seoul (where the registration of vital statistics was relatively complete) though the smaller percentages were indicated for South Korean provinces (where the registration was relatively less complete, and there was ground for belief that higher rates of natural increase could be expected.)

In order to project the expected population of North Korea to 1 November 1947 solely on the basis of natural increase, two different rates were taken for the purposes of this study: A 1.7% low (adopted as a standard for the South Korean population by USAMGIK Bureau of Vital Statistics on the basis of 1940 - 1944 census increases); and a 2.0% high (believed to be more consistent with the true population trends in Korea on the basis of

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1/ I.B.Taeuber, "The Population Potential of Post War Korea," Far Eastern Quarterly, V(1946) p.298

2/ Cited in "The Culture of Korea" (Korean-American Cultural Assn., 1946). The figures are based on T.J.Le Blanc,"Some Phases of Human Biology in Korea," Human Biology III (1931), 322-341.

3/ A.J.Grajdanzev, Modern Korea (N.Y.,Institute of Pacific Relations, 1944) p. 73.

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observed population increases). It must be noted that neither of the totals obtained (Table II) is adjusted to the possible effect of migrations into or out of the area.

TABLE II KOREAN POPULATION OF KOREA NORTH OF 38° LINE PROJECTED TO 1 NOVEMBER 1947 ON THE BASIS OF THE AVERAGE ANNUAL NATURAL INCREASE OF 1.7% AND 2.0% RESPECTIVELY

Province	Estimated Total Population 1.7% Increase	2.0% Increase
Pyongan Namdo	1,873,934	1,893,379
Pyongan Pukto	1,936,629	1,956,723
Hamgyong Namdo	2,056,602	2,077,942
Hamgyong Pukto	1,102,677	1,114,118
Kwanghae Do	1,713,590	1,731,369
Kyonggi Do	145,227	146,735
Kangwando	883,456	892,622
Total	9,712,185	9,812,888

It is obvious that the expected increment of between 557,000 and 657,000 since 1944 is predicated on assumed natural increases halfway between the 1.25% low of 1935-1940 and the 2.5% high postulated as possible by competent specialists quoted above. If either a lower or a higher rate were actually the case between 1944 and 1947, respectively lower or higher totals would result ranging from 9,562,385 (1.25% increase) to 9,992,554 (2.5% increase).

8. Effects of Migration.

Although it is generally recongized that the largest factor in changing the expected population of North Korea since the liberation was the large scale exodus of refugees into the American zone, there is much uncertainty regarding the actual totals involved in this migration. The official total number recorded by the U. S. Authorities upon refugees entering the U. S. zone from the Soviet zone between August 1945 and 26 October 1947 is 846,477 individuals as of the last date (Table IV).

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TABLE IV NUMBER OF REFUGEES CROSSING 38° PARALLEL, AUG.15,1945, TO 26 OCTOBER 1947, COUNTED BY U. S. ARMY.

Year:	1945.....	529,301
	1946.....	185,541
	1947.....	131,635
	Total	846,477

It should be noted, however, that this figure consists of two elements: 444,792 refugees actually counted by U. S. tactical troops from 1 December 1945 to 25 October 1947; and estimated total of 401,685 refugees between 15 August - 30 November 1945, based on various reports and computations and agreed to as the correct total on 20 April 1946 in a conference of XXIV Corps and USAMGIK officers charged with making the estimate. This latter figure is accepted as correct for the purposes of the pres nt study, though it is realized that it represents an arbitrary average among several qualified estimates.

In addition to the overland refugees recorded by the U. S. Aughorities, a large unknown number entered without being examined at the road blocks or in refugee camps. The uncertainty regarding the actual number of refugees from North Korea derives largely from two factors:

(1) The presenne of this large uncounted mass of refugees, and (2) Distribution of refugees by areas of origin (North Korea in contradistinction to Manchuria and China).
Both factors have to be weighed if one is to arrive at some reasonable basis for determing the number of North Koreans who left for South Korea.

a. Refugees unaccounted for and total number of refugees in South Korea:

An actual number of refugees much greater than that recorded by the American Authorities is clearly indicated by the fact that between two censuses, May 1944-September 1946, the population of South Korea increased by 3,490,160 persons, whereas the expected

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natural increase during the same period could not have exceeded 700,000 and the total increase by recorded migration and repatriation was approximately 2,200,000. The balance, approximately 590,000 represents increment by several factors, but must be largely attributed to unrecorded immigration through September 1946.

Together with the illegal refugees between October 1946 and November 1947 (minimum 35,000 or 25% of those recorded; masimum, 135,000 or 100% of those recorded) the possible maximum number of unrecorded overland refugees, 625,000 between 1945 and November 1947 is suggested. Allowing for various factors tending to diminish this figure, such as the probable under-enumeration in the 1944 census, repatriation of Koreans into Korea prior to 15 August 1945, and a smaller number of unrecorded refugees between October 1946 - November 1947, than that accepted as the maximum, it is believed that the actual number is closer to 500,000, which is taken to be a reasonable minimum estimate.

Summarizing the above data, we get the following estimated total for refugees crossing the 38° parallel into South Korea (Table V).

TABLE V ESTIMATED TOTAL NUMBER OF REFUGEES CROSSING 38 PARALLEL 15 AUGUST 1945 - 26 OCTOBER 1947.

	Minimum	Maximum
Refugees processed by U.S. Army Authorities.....	846,477	846,477
Estimated other refugees (illegal and unrecorded)..	500,000	625,000
Total	1,346,477	1,471,477

b. Refugees from North Korea in the total number of refugees coming overland into South Korea.

The crucial factor in determining the human loss of North Korea to South Korea is the total number of Koreans permanently resident in North Korea at the time of the liberation who came

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to South Korea subsequent to the liberation. The latest total available is of October 1947:

TABLE VI NUMBER OF REFUGEES CROSSING 38° PARALLEL PROCESSED BY U.S. AUTHORITIES, 15 AUGUST 1945 - 26 OCTOBER 1947, BY AREA OF ORIGIN

Area of Origin	Number	Percent of Total
China	13,474	1.6
Manchuria	304,299	36.0
North Korea	528,704	62.4
Total	846,477	100.0

It must be noted, however, that this distribution is, in fact, a rough estimate, because of uncertainty regarding the area of origin of the estimated 401,685 refugees arriving prior to December 1945. The distribution by area of origin for this group was determined only on 15 September (October?) 1946 by agreement among American agencies concerned, on the basis of the available breakdown by point of origin of refugees arriving between December 1945 and September (October?) 1946. Since it is currently asserted by USAMGIK Office of Foreign Affairs that refugees from Manchuria were "preponderant" during that 3½ month period[1/] and because of the very large number involved[2/], it is reasonable to assume that the actual proportion of the Manchurian

1/ MGFAF, 25 October 1947.

2/ A very high total, 520,000 Koreans from Manchuria returning to South Korea "in the fall of 1945," was accepted by USAMGIK Foreign Affairs Section early in 1946 - Wm. J. Gane Repatriation from 25 September 1945 to 31 December 1945 (Seoul, 1946) p.12. A similar total 529,301 for August-December 1945, preponderantly Manchurian, is still accepted by USAMGIK (MGFAF, 25 October 1947). Nevertheless, it is known from actual road block count that during December 1945, the refugees were almost equally divided, as to the point of origin, between Northern Korean(36,140) and Manchuria (35,256) with a few from China (2,785) (Gane,p.91)-and also, that large scale movement of North Koreans began actually in Mid-October upon the assumption of power by Communists in the People's Committee.

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refugees in the 1945-1947 total may be closer to 50% instead of the 36% indicated in Table VI.

Assuming, for lack of any other estimated breakdown, that the officially published figures are correct, and applying the distribution percentages quoted above to the estimated total number of refugees in South Korea (See Table V), we obtain the following result (Table VII):

TABLE VII MINIMUM & MAXIMUM ESTIMATES OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF REFUGEES CROSSING 38° PARALLEL, BY AREA OF ORIGIN, 1945 - NOVEMBER 1947 (in 1000)

Area of Origin	Minimum	Maximum	Percent
China	21.5	23.5	1.6
Manchuria	484.7	529.8	36.0
North Korea	840.3	918.2	62.4
Total	1,346.5	1,471.5	100.0

It will be remembered that the minimum and maximum estimates for refugees from North Korea, 840,300 and 918,200 respectively, are based on the assumption that the refugees from Manchuria accounted for about 36% of the total. Should a higher percent be allowed in the case of Manchurian refugees, respectively lower totals for North Korea would be obtained; if the refugees from Manchuria accounted for as much as 50% of the total, the respective minimum and maximum estimates for refugees from North Korea proper would range from 651,700 to 712,200.

c. Estimated population of North Korea exclusive of immigration into the Soviet Zone.

On the basis of the estimated minimum and maximum population of North Korea (see para 5) the current total can be obtained, unadjusted as to a possible number of immigrants into North Korea, by subtracting the totals from para 9b above (Table VIII):

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TABLE VIII ESTIMATED KOREAN POPULATION OF KOREA NORTH OF 38° LINE, NOVEMBER 1947, EXCLUSIVE OF IMMIGRATION (In 1000's)

Estimated Components		Minimum	Maximum
Population by natural increase		9,712.1	9,812.9
Outgoing refugees:	LOW	-	840.3
	HIGH	918.2	-
Difference (estimated): Population	LOW	8,793.9 *	-
	HIGH		8,972.6

In order to indicate the highest possible population of North Korea, exclusive of immigration into the area, we can adopt the highest credible rate for natural increase (2.5% per year) and the lowest number of emigrants (651,700). Under the conditions indicated, a conceivable maximum total of 9,340,900 would be obtained.

A mention may be made of possible migration of Koreans from North Korea into Russia. Persistent reports indicate a large-scale recruitment of Koreans from North Korea for work in Sakhalin, Kamchatka, and other areas of the Soviet Far East. Because of the manpower shortages in Russia it can be assumed that at least some of these contract laborers would stay permanently - or would be forced to stay - in various peripheral areas of the Soviet Union, and particularly in Sakhalin. According to a recent estimate by the Korea Economic Mission, Department of State "There has been a heavy movement of Koreans into Soviet Far Eastern Areas since the end of the war, which has exceeded by at least 40,000 the movement of Soviet Koreans into Northern Korea."3/

d. Immigration into Northern Korea.

The total picture of Korean population of North Korea would be incomplete without taking into account the increases of population by repatriation of Koreans directly into Northern Korea. The major sources for this movement of population are Manchuria

3/ The Economic Potention of An Independent Korea, June 1947, p.52.

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and China, Japan, and Siberia. Additionally, claims have been made by Soviet sources of a flow of refugees into Northern Korea from Southern Korea.

Only fragmentary and highly conjectural information is available, which is presented below.

Manchuria and China

An estimate of June 1947 places the total number of refugees from China (mainly from Manchuria) in North Korea at 125,000.4/ Another estimate, by the Korean Immigrant Society in Mukden, places the total number of Korean repatriates from Manchuria to Korea at about 800,000 as of August 1947.5/ Although this is a very high estimate (since at least 1,000,000 Koreans are known to be still in Manchuria, and the total never exceeded 1,500,0006/), it can be used in comparison with the South Korean data. Since it is estimated that between 485,000 and 530,000 refugees from Manchuria entered South Korea prior to November 1947, (though a higher number, 735,000 is conceivable) North Korea's share would range between 270,000 and 315,000, with a possible low of 65,000. The indications are that the truth is somewhere between the two extremes, probably higher than the June estimate of 125,000, but hardly more than 150,000.

In addition to the repatriates proper, it is believed that a few thousand Korean Communist troops had come to North Korea from the Communist controlled areas of China. The total number of Koreans in Yenan had been variously estimated at between 7000 and

4/ The Economic Potential of an Independent Korea, June 1947, p.52.

5/ Interview with Lee, He Chol, Chairman of the K.I.S. in Mukden, 5 November 1947.

6/ JANIS estimate, 1,475,000 in 1944 (Janis 75, X-4).

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10,000 and there were additional Korean Communist troops in Manchuria. The grand total in North Korea of Koreans from China and Manchuria combined is probably less than 200,000, and may be as low as 150,000.

Japan

A very small number of Korean residents in Japan have been repatriated directly to North Korea. The totals reported as of 1 November 1947:

SCAP sources 351

Japanese sources 340

Additionally, small numbers of Koreans repatriated from Japan to South Korea may have proceeded to North Korea by land. No estimates for this movement are available, but it is unlikely that the grand total of repatriates from Japan exceeds 1000.

Siberia

The presence of a small number of Koreans from the USSR, who usually retain Soviet citizenship, has been reported at various times. No quantitative estimates are available at this time, but it is doubted that the total exceeds 2-3,000.

South Korea

In the course of a recent propaganda campaign directed against the American occupation of Korea and spearheaded by Anna Louise Strong, the claim was made that the refugees from South Korea to North Korea averaged 1,500 (error for 15,000?) for a year prior to October 1947. According to the same "authority," quoting figures furnished by the Labor Department of the North Korean People's Committee, the total was 2,000,000 (error for 200,000?) to that date.[1/]

No data is available in South Korea to support this claim, and no such heavy outflow of population is indicated in any intelligence reports from tactical forces guarding the 38° parallel.

1/ AP Dispatch London, 17 October 1947;
Pyongyang Radio, 21 October 1947

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It is believed, however, that a certain number of Korean Communists and co-thinkers left South Korea during the months immediately following the Taegu (October 1946) riots to avoid arrests; and that a number of radical professors and students fled to North Korea as a result of school disturbances in 1946-1947; It is doubted that the total of both broups exceeds 10,000.

Since the population of South Korea has increased from 19,300,000 in September 1946 to over 20,000,000 in September 1947, it is highly unlikely that any large number of people has left the American zone during the past year.

Total Estimates

Summarizing the fragmentary data and estimates given above, the following distribution is obtained (Table IX):

TABLE IX

Estimated number of Repatriates and refugees to North Korea, 1945-1947

Area of origin	Minimum	Maximum
Manchuria & China	125,000	200,000
Japan	350	1,000
Siberia	2,000	3,000
South Korea	--	10,000
Total	127,350	214,000

A greater maximum will be evidently obtained if we accept the Soviet claim of 200,000 South Korean refugees. The total in such a case would range between 317,350-404,000 respectively for the minimum and maximum estimate.

9. Summary total

Summarizing the data presented in Section A above, we can obtain the following set of figures representing the minimum and maximum estimates for the total number of Koreans in North Korea (Tabel X):

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10. Addendum

Unbeknown to themselves, the People's Committees have published a plausible estimate of North Korean population as of October 1946, which can serve as a check on above estimates. This is contained in the totals of registered voters published in North Korean press. According to this data, 4,516,120 electors registered for the local elections in North Korea as of October 13, 1946.1/ In addition, 4287 indiwiduals were deprived of the right to vote for various causes.2/ The total of 4,520,407 individuals in the above two categories may be assumed to have included virtually every Korean of the voting age (20 and over) in North Korea. In all probability, refugees and repatriates were included in the above figure, because in the first place, the authorities were anxious to secure as large a vote as possible; and, in the second place, because no residence requirements had been set down in the election law. The total population of North Korea as of October 1946 can be roughly estimated by applying age distribution data to the known number of voters. Since it is known from the census of May 1944, that individuals under 20 years of age accounted for 52.6 percent of population in Korea, and since there are no reasons to think that this ratio had materially changed, the total pupulation represented by the voters can be estimated at 9,536,724.

A lower total--approximately 9,040,000--will result if it is assumed that the election law specified not the chronological age (adopted in American practice) but the traditional Korean age reckoning, according to which a person is considered to be one year of age when born, and two years old on the New Year's Day following his birth. Since the actual voting age can be then assumed to be 18½ instead of 20, the number of voters will constitute an even 50% of the population.

1/ Chosun Sinmoon, November 14, 1946

2/ General Shtikov, in 48th Meeting of the Joint Commission, 29 July 1947.

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TABLE X

Estimated Korean population of Korea north of 38° line adjusted for estimated migrations(in 1000s)

Estimated components	Minimum	Maximum
Population less refugees to South Korea	8,793.9	8,972.6
Repatriates and refugees to North Korea	127.4	214.0
Total	8,921.3	9,186.6

A greater maximum will be obtained if we allow the Soviet claim as to the number of South Korean refugees. The total for North Korea would then reach approximately 9,376,600 individuals--over 1,600,000 short of the 11,000,000 figure quoted by General Shtikov in the Joint Commission. The total of 11,000,000 could only be reached if we assumed that every one of 1,000,000 Koreans remaining in Manchuria and 200,000 Koreans in Siberia had moved to North Korea -- obviously an untenable assumption.

Neither can the total be justified if we take into account the entire foreign population of Northern Korea including the Soviet troops. The foreign population of North Korea (excluding the Japanese) consisted of some 60,000 foreigners, largely Chinese, during the census of 1944. At the time of the liberation, the Chinese (collaborationist) Consul in Seoul estimated that the number had decreased to about 38,500. According to SCAP data, exactly 1,048 unrepatraited Japanese remained in North Korea as of 3 October and a small additional number may have come from Manchuria. There were in addition to above less than a hundred Bavarian and Swiss fathers -- and a comparable number of white Russians (including Tartars). Russian occupation troops never amounted to more than 300,000 -- and total at present possible 1/3 of that number. By no stretch of imagination would it be possible to raise the North Korean total even to as much as 10,000,000.

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10. Addendum

Unbeknown to themselves, the People's Committees have published a plausible estimate of North Korean population as of October 1946, which can serve as a check on above estimates. This is contained in the totals of registered voters published in North Korean press. According to this data, 4,516,120 electors registered for the local elections in North Korea as of October 13, 1946.1/ In addition, 4287 indiwiduals were deprived of the right to vote for various causes.2/ The total of 4,520,407 individuals in the above two categories may be assumed to have included virtually every Korean of the voting age (20 and over) in North Korea. In all probability, refugees and repatriates were included in the above figure, because in the first place, the authorities were anxious to secure as large a vote as possible; and, in the second place, because no residence requirements had been set down in the election law. The total population of North Korea as of October 1946 can be roughly estimated by applying age distribution data to the known number of voters. Since it is known from the census of May 1944, that individuals under 20 years of age accounted for 52.6 percent of population in Korea, and since there are no reasons to think that this ratio had materially changed, the total pupulation represented by the voters can be estimated at 9,536,724.

A lower total--approximately 9,040,000--will result if it is assumed that the election law specified not the chronological age (adopted in American practice) but the traditional Korean age reckoning, according to which a person is considered to be one year of age when born, and two years old on the New Year's Day following his birth. Since the actual voting age can be then assumed to be 18½ instead of 20, the number of voters will constitute an even 50% of the population.

1/ Chosun Sinmoon, November 14, 1946

2/ General Shtikov, in 48th Meeting of the Joint Commission, 29 July 1947.

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11. Note

As no complete returns are available at this time, of the September 1947 census, no estimate is given. A preliminary estimate, however, has been included in the summary as follows:

On the assumption of an expected South Korean population ranging between 20,270,000 and 20,360,000 as of November 1947, it is concluded that the ratio of North Korean population to the total Korean population of Korea ranges between 30.4 and 31 per cent, with a possible high of 31.3 per cent under the assumption of migration from South to North Korea claimed by the Soviets.

12. Appendix

Population by administrative divisions.

Note:

a. The last available figures for North Korean population by smaller administrative divisions is from the Japanese census of 1944. This data are shown on Table XII, below, without having been adjusted for administrative changes occuring since the Japanese surrender.

b. The known changes in administrative boundaries included the transfer of jurisdiction over the northern part of Kyonggido to Whanghaedo and Kangwondo respectively (Changdon and Kaepung guns to the former; Pochon and Yonchon guns to the latter); and transfer of Munchon (including Toewon) and Ambyon guns and the municipality of Wonsan from Hamgyong Namdo to Kangwondo. The effect on the distribution of Korean population as of 1944 census is shown on Table XI. Additionally it is believed that the municipality of Pyongyang had been raised to the status of a province, but no adjustment had been made in the population of Pyongyang Namdo because of the lack of more specific information.

c. No attempt had been made to determine or record minor adjustments in the administrative boundaries at themyun and gun levels.

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d. It is to be noted that the current intra-zonal distribution of population by provinces has undergone considerable change, and relative percentages from Table XI are no longer applicable. The refugee outflow is believed to have been much heavier from the two northeastern provinces and the two (formerly three) southernmost provinces; in addition there was considerable rural-urban migration with larger cities like Pyongyang and Wonsan showing very extensive growth at the expense of the rural areas.

TABLE XI

Estimated Korean population of Korea North of 38° parallel as of 1944 census adjusted For subsequent changes in administrative boundaries

Pyongan Namdo	1,766,508
Pyongan Pukto	1,825,609
Hamgyong Namdo	1,635,621
Hamgyong Pukto	1,039,464
Hwanghae Do	1,665,189
Kangwon Do	1,222,961
Total	9,155,352

13. Summary

a. Introduction (para. 1-5) Although the actual population of North Korea is a closely guarded secret, the Soviet Delegation in the Joint Commission has claimed a total population of 11,000,000 as of 1947. This estimate is questioned. Methods of arriving at a current estimate are discussed, and probable degree of accuracy of such an estimate is indicated.

b. Current estimates of total population.

6 - The number of Koreans in North Korea is estimated as of 1 May 1944 on the basis of an emergency census taken by the Japanese. The estimate is 9,155,352 Koreans (Table 1).

7 - The expected population as of November 1947 is estimated by increasing the above totals by assumed annual natural increases of 1.7% and 2.0% for a three and one-half

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year period (1 May 1946- 1 November 1947). The respective minimum and maximum estimates range from 9,712,000 to 9,813,000 (Table II).

8 - The effect of migrations is examined. It is found: (a) that of 846,477 refugees crossing the 38th parallel into South Korea since 1945 and counted by U. S. authorities, 62.4% or 528,704 were from North Korea (Table VI); (b) that judging by the South Korean Census of September 1946, between 500,000 and 625,000 refugees crossed the 38th parallel illegally or without having been counted by U. S. authorities. On the basis of the above figures, the total number of refugees from North Korea proper is estimated at between 840,300 and 918,200 (Table VII), with a possible minimum of 651,000 (if a larger proportion be accepted of refugees from Manchuria, as currently claimed by USAMGIK); (c) from the foregoing, the Korean population of North Korea, exclusive of repatriation or immigration into North Korea, is estimated at between 8,793,900 and 8,972,600 (Table VIII), with a possible maximum of 9,340,900; (d) estimates of repatriation and immigration into North Korea from all sources are examined, and the total is estimated at between 127,350 and 214,000 (Table IX), with a maximum of 404,000 if Soviet claims of a large-scale movement from South Korea are believed.

9 - TOTALS. From the various estimates in para. 7 and 8, the Korean population of North Korea, adjusted for natural increase and migrations, is estimated at between 8,921,300 and 9,186,600 (Table X), with an absolute maximum of 9,376,600, if the Soviet claims regarding migrations be accepted. It is pointed out that the total of 11,000,000 (see para. 1) cannot be justified even if all of the following were included: total foreign population in North Korea; Soviet occupation forces; the entire Korean population of Manchuria and Siberia.

10 - A check on the estimated total population of North Korea above is found from the published number of voters who had registered for the November 1946 elections. On the basis of the known age distribution for Korea, the total population represented by voters is computed at 9,536,724 (assuming that Occidental age-reckoning was used in establishing voting age); and 9,040,000 (assuming that traditional Korean age-reckoning was followed).

11 - On the assumption of an expected South Korean population ranging between 20,270,000 and 20,360,000 as of November 1947, it is concluded that the ratio of North Korean population to the total Korean population of Korea ranges between 30.4 and 31 per cent, with a possible high of 31.3 per cent under the assumption of migration from South to North Korea claimed by the Soviets.

12- In Appendis (Table XII), the original data from the 1944 Census are presented for major administrative subdivisions. In the case of units divided by the 38th parallel, estimates--with justification--are given for the partial population, north of the line, of every township traversed by the parallel.

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Table XII

POPULATION OF NORTH KOREA BY ADMINISTRATIVE SUBDIVISIONS, 1944 CENSUS
(Koreans only)

A. Provinces Wholly North of 38° North Latitude

P'yongan Namdo		Grid Ref.
TOTAL:	1,766,508	
Cities (Bu)		
1. P'yongyang	306,533	
2. Chinnamp'o	73,059	
Counties (Gun)		
1. Taedong	161,532	
Myon:		
Ch'ongyong	12,051	
Yulli	9,199	
Yongyon	13,258	
Namgot	17,867	
Kopyong	11,916	
Taebo	10,329	
Namhyongjesan	12,966	
Yongsan	9,538	
Kumje	11,429	
Chaekyongi	10,144	
Kunsan	10,723	
Yongak	6,683	
Sijok	10,409	
Rimwon	15,019	
2. Sunch'on	124,254	
Myon:		
Sunch'on (Up)	19,755	
Sonso	8,168	
Sinch'ang	26,173	
Unsan	16,191	
Hut'an	8,655	
Sain	7,878	
Chasan	18,823	
Naenam	10,241	
Pukch'ang	8,370	
3. Maengsan	49,961	
Myon:		
Maengsan	5,197	
Chidok	6,433	
Kalchon	5,945	
Dong ‡‡	4,180	
Wonnam	6,485	
Hakch'on	3,833	
pongin	7,488	
Okch'on	10,400	
4. Yangdok	52,216	
Myon:		
Yangdok (Up)	14,871	
S'angyong	6,047	
Hwach'on	4,767	
Okang	7,064	
Onch'on	9,665	
Tongyang	4,437	
Taeyun	5,365	

‡‡ Note: When a place name has only one syllable, the Koreans attach "Myon" or "Up" as the case may be.

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Table X continued
P'yongan Namdo

		Grid Ref.
5. Songch'on	103,027	
Myon:		
Songch'on	8,970	
Kuryong	6,101	
Sungin	15,777	
Taegok	5,058	
Samhung	4,843	
Nungchung	9,472	
T'ongson	9,796	
Yongch'on	9;799	
Samdok	8,937	
S'angyong	7,396	
Saga	10,011	
Taegu	6,867	
6. Kangdong	78,379	
Myon:		
Kangdong	12,654	
Samdung	21;963	
Sungho (Up)	16,930	
Wot'an	10,402	
Koch'on	7;328	
Pongjin	9,102	
7. Chunghwa	96,188	
Myon:		
Chunghwa	14,818	
Tongdu	7,748	
P'ungdong	9,896	
Susan	4,690	
Sangwon	9,098	
Ch'ongok	6,431	
Kandong	7,472	
Sinhung	6,819	
Haeap	11,262	
Yangjong	9,354	
Tangjong	8,600	
8. Yonggang	133,007	
Myon:		
Yonggang	8,092	
Chiun	11,859	
Osin	16,421	
Tami	11,597	
Yanggok	9,186	
Samhwa	6,672	
Hwadae	9,007	
Sinnyong	6,438	
Kumgok	11,068	
Kwisong	16,778	
Haeun	11,119	
Sohwa	7,329	
Yongwol	7,441	
9. Kangso	141,872	
Myon:		
Kangso	12,118	
Tongjin	15,796	
Naech'a	7,579	
Ch'ori	10,967	
P'orim	8,868	

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Table X continued
P'yongan Namdo

	Grid Ref.
Kangso (Gun) continued	
Songam	12,092
Susan	6,819
Hamjong	11,809
Sinjong	11,066
Chungsan	12,931
Choksong	6,701
Songdae	10,301
Pansok	6,229
S'angyong	8,596
10. P'yongwon	153,571
Myon:	
P'yongwon	13,702
Kongdok	10,207
Tongam	14,353
Sunan	13,812
Yanghwa	6,159
Toksan	8,020
Hanch'on	11,389
Ch'ongsan	7,086
Noji	6,658
Yongho	14,079
Haeso	6,935
Sohae	6,103
Komsan	7,012
Choun	7,694
Sukch'on	12,060
Tongsong	8,302
11. Anju	107,116
Myon:	
Anju (Up)	21,291
Tong	8,907
Ungok	9,410
Taeni	11,857
Yonghwa	10,216
Ipsok	17,208
Yonho	12,099
Sinanju	16,128
12. Kaech'on	76,608
Myon:	
Kaech'on (Up).....	17,862
Chungso	10,047
Chungnam	9,819
Pongdong	5,130
Choyang	14,855
Puk	18,895
13. Tokch'on	54,612
Myon:	
Songyang	6,403
Tokch'on	15,631
Chamdo	6,305
Ilha	12,805
P'ungdok	9,132
Chamsang	4,336

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Table X continued
P'yongan Namdo

		Grid Ref.
14. Yongwon	54,573	
Myon:		
T'aeguk	6,640	
Onhwa	3,892	
Taehung	6,921	
Songyong	3,875	
Yongnak	5,732	
Yongwon	12,042	
Sinsong	5,745	
Sobaek	6,139	
Tokhwa	3,587	

P'yongan Pukto

TOTAL: 1,825,609

Cities (Bu)

1. Sinuiju 97,561

Counties (Gun)

1. Uiju 150,648
Myon:
Uiju (Up) 25,409
Wiwon 7,042
Kokwan 10,126
Wiwha 6,436
Kosong 8,619
Songjang 7,996
Sujin 10,669
Kasan 8,433
Kwangp'yong 17,808
Oksang 11,909
Koyongsak 11,494
Wolhwa 8,853
Pihyon 15,854

2. Kusong 77,474
Myon:
Kusong 10,929
Tongsan 5,455
Obong 6,964
Panghyon 9,673
Sosan 6,066
Nodong 6,634
Ihyon 8,335
Sagi 6,899
Kwanso 9,911
Ch'onma 6,608

3. T'aech'on 55,077
Myon:
T'aech'on 6,146
Sosong 4,819
So 7,591
Nam 6,284
Won 4,438
Changim 7,297
Tong 7,689
Kangdong ..... [illegible]

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Table X continued
P'yongan Pukto

		Grid Ref.
4. Unsan	51,221	
Myon:		
Pukchin (Up)	17,126	
Unsan	9,426	
Tongsin	6,284	
Song	6,913	
Wiyon	11,472	
5. Huich'on	71,445	
Myon:		
Huich'on (Up)	14,059	
Tong	5,223	
So	5,603	
Nam	5,119	
Puk	7,881	
Chin	5,625	
Changdong	8,296	
Tongch'ang	6,757	
Sinp'ung	12,882	
6. Yongbyon	157,915	
Myon:		
Yongbyon	11,517	
Ori	12,751	
Yonsan	9,249	
Toksan	10,438	
Sorim	11,257	
P'alwon	13,733	
Pongsan	10,929	
Kosong	9,548	
Namsinhyon	8,703	
Namsong	10,286	
T'aep'yong	8,056	
Puksinhyon	9,179	
Yongsan	23,513	
Naengyong	8,756	
7. Pakch'on	88,791	
Myon:		
Tongnam	15,482	
Pakch'on (Up)	16,893	
Tokan	13,266	
Yangga	16,137	
Kasan	4,392	
So	6,066	
Yonge	6,853	
Ch'ongyong	9,702	
8. Chongju	161,936	
Myon:		
Chongju (Up)	16,990	
Koan	16,744	
Kwanan	6,976	
Anhung	7,270	
Okch'on	7,876	
Kalsan	18,357	
Tokon	18,579	
Namso	14,043	
Imp'o	14,470	
Kwaksan	9,176	
Taejon	9,777	
Kodok	11,030	
Masan	10,648	

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Table X continued
P'yongan Pukto

		Grid Ref.
9. Sonch'on	94,169	
Myon:		
Sonch'on (Up)	21,833	
T'aesan	6,574	
Kunsan	8,760	
Tong	7,214	
Nam	12,637	
Such'ong	7,284	
Sinbu	10,039	
Yongyon	10,364	
Simch'on	9,464	
10. Ch'olsan	80,606	
Myon:		
Ch'olsan	12,351	
Paekyang	17,991	
Puso	16,029	
Yohan	8,549	
Chom	14,799	
Sorim	10,887	
11. Yongch'on	150,839	
Myon:		
Yongamp'o (Up)	16,008	
Pura	19,970	
Oeha	11,431	
Oesang	17,241	
Naejung	14,155	
Tongsang	7,028	
Tongha	8,794	
Yanggwang	9,939	
Yangha	14,854	
Yangso	9,616	
Pukchung	19,126	
Sindo	2,677	
12. Sakju	57,683	
Myon:		
Sakju	13,107	
Kukok	14,071	
Namso	7,187	
Oenam	12,337	
Sup'ung	4,664	
Yangsan	6,317	
13. Ch'angsong	45,799	
Myon:		
Ch'angsong	17,519	
Sinch'ang	6,904	
Tongch'ang	9,608	
Taech'ang	4,523	
Ch'ongsan	7,245	
14. Pyoktong	53,771	
Myon:		
Pyoktong	11,354	
Obuk	5,206	
Unsi	12,338	
Kabyol	6,181	
Hakhoe	6,150	
Sungnam	5,202	
Songso	7,340	

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Table X continued
P'yongan Pukto

		Grid Ref.
15. Ch'osan	78,464	
Myon:		
Ch'osan	17,771	
Tong	6,968	
Nam	8,551	
Ko	9,212	
P'ung	5,923	
Song	9,815	
Towon	5,901	
P'an	6,654	
Kang	7,669	
16. Wiwon	38,737	
Myon:		
Wiwon	9,978	
Pongsan	3,385	
Wisong	4,733	
Hwach'ang	4,423	
Taedok	4,571	
Sungjong	7,005	
Sot'ae	4,642	
17. Kanggye	200,286	
Myon:		
Kanggye (Up)	27,537	
Kokha	4,317	
Sijung	8,810	
Oroe	7,926	
Kosan	12,044	
Manp'o	20,158	
Oekwi	8,356	
Iso	6,205	
Chongso	6,131	
Chongnam	8,753	
Kongbuk	15,159	
P'yongbuk	8,946	
Songgan	14,487	
Chonch'on	14,281	
Hwakyong	13,932	
Ipkwan	12,085	
Yongim	11,159	
18. Chasong	68,800	
Myon:		
Chasong	9,992	
Ip'yong	12,450	
Samp'ung	14,921	
Chaha	6,308	
Changt'o	8,737	
Chunggang	16,392	
19. Huch'ang	44,387	
Myon:		
Huch'ang	11,822	
Tongsin	5,232	
Tonghung	9,852	
Namsin	9,950	
Ch'ilp'yong	7,531	

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Table X continued

Hamgyong Namdo	Grid Ref.
TOTAL:	1,938,704
Cities (Bu)	
1. Hamhung	99,432
2. Wonsan	97,265
Counties (Gun)	
1. Hamju	268,636
Myon:	
Hungnam (Up)	116,035
Chubuk	9,648
Kikok	6,269
Hakich'on	10,788
Sangkich'on	10,495
Hachoyang	6,311
Sangchoyang	6,976
Ch'onso	9,322
Ch'onwon	6,416
Chuso	8,577
Chuchi	14,684
Sondok	13,431
Yonp'o	7,325
Samp'yong	6,868
T'oejo	14,325
Tongch'on	9,608
Tuksan	11,558
2. Chongp'yong	83,380
Myon:	
Chongp'yong	16,550
Kwangdok	10,504
Changwon	8,338
Sinsang	15,124
Munsan	7,038
Kwirim	6,155
Chui	10,585
Kosan	9,086
3. Yonghung	145,565
Myon:	
Yonghung (Up)	17,881
Sunyong	12,250
Okki	10,048
Chinp'yong	12,346
Hodo	3,958
Konyong	8,084
Inhung	13,730
Tokhung	10,868
Changhung	9,562
Sonhung	16,783
Yodok	12,889
Hoengch'on	17,166
4. Kowon	66,358
Myon:	
Kowon (Up)	12,600
Sangsan	9,151
Kunnae	6,891
Sudong	9,483
Sankok	14,546

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Table X continued
Hamgyong Namdo

	Grid Ref.
5. Munch'on	104,393
Myon:	
Munch'on	11,746
Myonggu	14,079
Ch'onnae (Up)	17,613
Unim	8,916
Puksong	20,465
Tokwon	12,431
P'ungsang	8,348
P'ungha	10,795
6. Anbyon	101,424
Myon:	
Anbyon	13,922
Ando	10,290
Paehwa	11,916
Sogok	10,228
Sokwangsa	17,867
Sinkosan	27,799
Sinmak	9,402
7. Hongwon	107,503
Myon:	
Hongwon (Up)	25,312
Kyongun	14,256
Yongwon	10,441
Yongp'o	14,350
Pohyon	10,526
Unhak	13,780
Samho	18,838
8. Pukch'ong	207,241
Myon:	
Pukch'ong (Up)	29,914
Sinp'o	25,564
Sinch'ang	21,660
Sinbukch'ong	15,195
Kosan	10,472
Sokhu	15,940
Yanghwa	11,893
Huch'ang	8,226
Kahoe	6,531
Sangch'aso	11,167
Hach'aso	8,290
Toksong	12,135
Songdae	12,932
Ikok	17,322
9. Iwon	58,608
Myon:	
Soho (Up)	19,727
Iwon	10,871
Tong	19,546
Namsong	8,464

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Table X continued
Hamgyong Namdo

		Grid Ref.
10. Tanch'on	157,588	
Myon:		
Tanch'on (Up)	31,555	
Pokkwi	10,920	
Hada	15,422	
Sinman	7,570	
Suha	29,261	
Ijung	14,868	
Kwangch'on	13,059	
Namduil	15,259	
Puktuil	19,674	
11. Sinhung	88,204	
Myon:		
Kap'yong	8,953	
Wonp'yong	10,231	
Sinhung	10,560	
Sokoch'on	5,477	
Yonggo	12,878	
Sangwonch'on	5,908	
Hawonch'on	6,742	
Tongsang	27,455	
12. Changjin	79,355	
Myon:		
Changjin	13,947	
Chungnam	7,514	
Sohan	9,770	
Sangnam	14,299	
Tongmun	15,299	
Puk	12,576	
Tongha	5,950	
13. P'ungsan	78,687	
Myon:		
P'ungsan	17,270	
Nungi	16,998	
Ansu	8,597	
Ansan	12,116	
Ch'onnam	23,706	
14. Samsu	49,632	
Myon:		
Samsu	5,696	
Kumsu	5,532	
Hoin	6,962	
Sinp'a	9,152	
Chaso	8,499	
Samso	4,425	
Kwanhung	9,366	
15. Kapsan	46,325	
Myon:		
Kapsan	10,470	
Sannam	6,092	
Chindong	7,207	
Hoerin	9,394	
Tongin	13,162	

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Table X continued

		Grid Ref.
16. Hyesanjin	99,108	
Myon:		
Hyesan (Up)	16,800	
Unhung	22,689	
Pongdu	18,968	
Poch'on	20,346	
Taejin	13,863	
Pyoltong	6,442	

Hamgyong Pukto

TOTAL:		1,039,464
Cities (Bu)		
1. Chongjin	152,086	
2. Najin	24,041	
3. Songjin	57,848	
Counties (Gun)		
1. Kyongsong	111,128	
Myon:		
Odaejin (Up)	8,792	
Chuul	35,827	
Kyongsong	25,002	
Chupuk	14,457	
Chunam	11,142	
Orang	15,908	
2. Myongch'on	119,398	
Myon:		
Sangurbuk	10,570	
Sangunnam	7,367	
Agan	20,373	
Sangga	8,621	
Haga	8,103	
Hago	14,799	
Sanggo	8,973	
Haun	9,008	
So	19,459	
Tong	12,125	
3. Kilchu	98,683	
Myon:		
Kilchu (Up)	27,900	
Ungp'yong	7,156	
Tonghae	11,146	
Toksan	21,186	
Changbaek	18,850	
Yangsa	12,445	
4. Haksong	60,070	
Myon:		
Haksong	9,520	
Hakso	16,127	
Haktong	10,906	
Hakchung	8,331	
Hangnam	15,186	

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Table X continued

Hamgyong Pukto

		Grid Ref.
5. Puryong	56,593	
Myon:		
Puryong	8,851	
Sosan	7,568	
Sokmak	3,292	
Ch'ongam	6,408	
Yonch'on	7,322	
Puko	7,713	
Samhae	4,732	
Kwanhae	10,707	
6. Musan	109,177	
Myon:		
Musan (Up)	19,108	
Tong	8,351	
Oha	6,128	
Yonsang	5,764	
Yonsa	25,307	
Samsa	26,320	
Samjang	7,168	
Soha	3,816	
Yongbuk	3,734	
P'ungge	3,481	
7. Hoeryong	64,444	
Myon:		
Hoeryong (Up)	20,936	
Pyoksong	7,896	
P'oul	14,245	
Ch'angdu	4,562	
Yonghung	1,576	
P'alul	5,636	
Hwap'ung	9,593	
8. Chongsong	34,961	
Myon:		
Chongsong	6,566	
Namsan	9,056	
Haengyong	5,170	
Yongge	5,045	
Hwabang	3,348	
P'unggok	5,756	
9. Unsong	33,480	
Myon:		
Unsong	9,803	
Namyang	8,994	
Yongwa	2,782	
Yongch'ung	1,292	
Mip'o	5,925	
Hunge	4,684	
10. Kyongwon	44,696	
Myon:		
Kyongwon	12,230	
Anp'ung	8,048	
Tongwon	6,286	
Yongdok	11,565	
Yudok	3,100	
Asan	3,467	

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Table X continued
Hamgyong Pukto

		Grid Ref.
11. Kyonghung	72,879	
Myon:		
Unggi (Up)	17,901	
Aoji (Up)	34,607	
P'unghae	6,468	
Kyonghung	7,278	
Noso	6,625	

B. Provinces Divided by the 38° North Latitude

Hwanghae Do*		Grid Ref.
TOTAL:	1,615,355	
Cities (Bu)		
1. Haeju	74,690	
Counties (Gun)		
1. Pyoksong *	110,857	
Myon:		
Kumsan	10,498	
Tongun	10,027	
Sosok	9,193	
Changgok	10,082	
Komdan	8,368	
Miyul	7,159	
Kosan	6,057	
Nadok	8,623	
Ch'uhwa	4,500 e-1	
Kajwa	13,250 e-2	
Wolnok	6,000 e-3	
Taech'a	10,000 e-4	
Yongch'on	7,100 e-5	

* Unit divided by actual demarcation line between Soviet and American zones of occupation.

e-1 Estimated from total of 13,915 in 1944; 9,552 resided south of 38° in Yonbaek in 1946.

e-2 Estimated from total of 14,451 in 1944; in 1946 approximately 1,200 resided south of 38° in Pumin Myon, Ongjin Gun (in 1944 population was 9,440; in 1946 it was 10,660).

e-3 Estimated from total of 8,656 in 1944; in 1946 about 2,650 were south of 38°, annexed to Ongjin Up, Ongjin Gun (in 1944, excluding about 3,150 from Taech'a Myon, population was 25,954; in 1946 the total was 31,751).

e-4 Estimated from total of 13,099 in 1944, of which approximately 3,150 inhabitants south of 38° were apparently residing in Ongjin Up in 1946 (see Note e-3 above).

e-5 Estimated from total of 7,600 in 1944, of which approximately 500 inhabitants south of 38° were residing in Naesong Myon (in 1944 population was 7,259; 7,749 in 1946, currently in Yonbaek Gun).

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Table X continued
Hwanghae Do

		Grid Ref.
2. Yonbaek *	24,735	
Myon:		
Kumsan	7,685	
Unsan	4,300	e-6
Unch'on	3,000	e-7
Pongbuk	350	e-8
Kwaegung	3,400	e-9
Hwasong	6,000	e-10
3. Ongjin *	11,700	
Myon:		
Kyojong	6,400	e-11
Kach'on	5,300	e-12
Ongjin (Up)	---	e-13
4. Singye	56,249	
Myon:		
Singye	6,754	
Ko	8,083	
Tami	9,034	
Tayul	4,898	
Maso	6,919	
Chokyo	6,622	
Saji	9,760	
Ch'on	4,179	
5. Kumch'on	71,935	
Myon:		
Kumch'on	9,258	
Kodong	5,824	
Sopuk	5,718	
Sanoe	3,371	
Ubong	6,962	
Ungdok	6,895	
Jwa	4,032	

* Unit divided by actual demarcation line between two zones of occupation.

e-6 Estimated from total of 5,396 in 1944, of which about 1,100 resided south of 38° (in Unch'on Myon).

e-7 Estimated from total of 12,606 in 1944, of which 10,583 (including above 1,100 from Unsan Myon) resided south of 38° in 1946.

e-8 Estimated from total of 8,643 in 1944, of which 8,304 resided south of 38° in 1946.

e-9 Estimated from total of 8,133 in 1944, of which 4,704 resided south of 38° in 1946.

e-10 Estimated from total of 8,683 in 1944, of which about 2,700 resided south of 38° in 1946 in Soksan Myon (population of 5,928 in 1944; 8,625 in 1946).

e-11 Estimated from total of 9,370 in 1944, of which approximately 3,000 south of 38° are now in So Myon (population 11,671 in 1944; 14,679 in 1946).

e-12 Estimated from total of 7,518 in 1944, of which approximately 2,200 south of 38° are now in Puk Myon (population 7,380 in 1944; 9,632 in 1946).

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Table X continued
Kwanghae Do

	Grid Ref.
Kumch'on Gun - continued	
Soch'on	8,247
Ceryu	4,912
T'osan	7,109
Hapt'an	4,874
Kui	4,733
6. P'yongsan	115,168
Myon:	
Namch'on	19,039
P'yongsan	3,849
Kimam	6,921
Sobong	9,267
Komun	5,099
Sekok	9,515
Chokam	7,936
Masan	7,327
Yongsan	5,187
Sinam	10,077
Insan	6,904
Sangwol	5,107
Munmu	10,848
Ansong	8,092
7. Changyon	105,884
Myon:	
Changyon (Up)	17,735
Nakto	10,642
Moggam	8,267
Soktal	7,659
Hunam	9,327
Taeku	10,918
Haean	12,721
Yongyon	11,916
Sinhwa	9,417
Chont'aek	7,282
8. Songhwa	87,266
Myon:	
Songhwa	9,250
Yonbang	5,830
Pongnae	6,630
Changyang	9,010
Towon	6,288
Yongjong	6,006
Yulli	4,612
Unyu	7,197
P'unghae	9,914
Chinp'ung	8,708
Ch'ondong	5,816
Sangi	3,874
Hari	4,131
9. Unyul	57,680
Myon:	
Unyul	8,106
Nambu	6,965
Sobu	8,787
Pukpu	8,508
Ido	10,415
Changnyon	10,589

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Table X continued
Hwanghae Do

		Grid Ref.
10. Anak	109,257	
Myon:		
Anak (Up)	24,811	
Taewon	17,697	
Yongsun	7,097	
Unhong	10,311	
Taehyang	11,774	
Soha	9,792	
Angok	12,973	
Yongmun	6,561	
Munsan	8,241	
11. Sinch'on	136,406	
Myon:		
Sinch'on (Up)	22,119	
Onch'on	10,270	
Karyon	7,174	
Tura	5,006	
Nambu	8,897	
Yongmun	8,053	
Munhwa	8,385	
Kangdong	9,558	
Ch'ori	6,923	
Munmu	5,767	
Yongjin	7,478	
Sanch'on	11,080	
Nowol	9,430	
Pukpu	10,212	
Kasan	6,054	
12. Chaeryong	118,024	
Myon:		
Chaeryon (Up)	21,715	
Samgang	10,851	
Unyong	9,884	
Sangsong	8,022	
Hasong	15,532	
Sinwon	9,449	
Changsu	10,791	
Ch'ongch'on	7,909	
Soho	7,371	
Namyul	7,411	
Pukyul	9,089	
13. Hwangju	153,683	
Myon:		
Kyomip'o (Up)	47,288	
Hwangju (Up)	16,300	
Ingyo	6,852	
Kurak	6,892	
Toch'i	5,478	
Chunam	7,368	
Ch'ongyong	11,030	
Samjon	6,783	
Yongp'ung	5,865	
Kusong	7,465	
Ch'ongsu	7,594	
Hukkyo	14,922	
Ch'onju	9,846	

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Table X continued
Hwanghae Do

	Grid Ref.
14. Pongsan	146,232
Myon:	
Sariwon (Up)	40,618
Tongson	6,551
T'osong	9,240
Sansu	6,511
Kuyon	8,462
Tukchae	5,666
S'angsan	6,324
Kich'on	6,607
Ch'owa	12,653
Munjong	14,617
Sojong	7,795
Yongch'on	5,480
Manch'on	4,533
Sain	11,175
15. Sohung	76,311
Myon:	
Sinmak (Up)	17,234
Sohung	9,031
Maeyang	5,319
Yongb'yong	8,391
Naeduk	7,477
Moggam	6,529
Sosa	3,482
Sep'yong	3,790
To	6,556
Kup'o	4,007
Yulli	4,495
16. Suan	79,909
Myon:	
Suan	12,323
Yulgye	6,617
Taesong	8,693
Ch'ongok	9,874
Sugu	7,594
Toso	5,685
Kongp'o	7,771
Yonam	6,130
Taeo	15,222
17. Koksan	79,369
Myon:	
Koksan	7,062
Unjung	5,181
Tongch'on	4,205
Tohwa	5,873
Soch'on	2,426
Hwach'on	6,787
Pongmyong	3,544
Sangdo	5,388
Hado	4,788
Iryong	21,245
Myokmi	7,905
Ch'ongge	4,965

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Table X continued

Kyonggi Do*	Grid Ref.
TOTAL:	136,902
Counties (Gun)	
1. Yonch'on *	62,051
Myon:	
Yonch'on	11,177
Kunnae	5,357
Chung	4,404
Kwanin	5,445
Sokyong	6,653
Sonam	6,120
Misan	5,582
Wangjung	8,453
Paekhak *	3,700 e-1
Yonggun *	5,160 e-2
2. P'och'on	25,017
Myon:	
Ch'ongsan *	2,700 e-3
Ch'angsu *	3,400 e-4
Yongchung *	6,800 e-5
Yongbuk	6,735
Idong	5,382 e-6
Iltong	--- e-7

* Unit divided by actual demarcation line between Soviet and American zones of occupation.

e-1 Estimated from combined population of southern part of Myon, together with all of Choksong Myon (9,598 in 1944; 12,674 in 1946).

e-2 Estimated 75% of total of 6,878 in 1944, the remainder south of the 38° N. Lat. being combined with Sinbuk Myon in P'onch'on Gun.

e-3 Estimated from total of 6,029 in 1944; in 1946 the population south of the 38° N. Lat. numbered 3,355.

e-4 Estimated from total of 5,248 in 1944; in 1946 the population south of the 38° N. Lat. numbered 1,841.

e-5 Estimated from total of 7,328 in 1944, less approximately 500 transferred by Military Government Ordinance 22 to Sinpuk Myon (population in 1944 was 5,497; in 1946 it was 6,014).

e-6 Total according to 1944 Census; a small part south of the 38° N. Lat. transferred to Iltong Myon appears to be uninhabited mountains.

e-7 A small part north of the 38° N. Lat. appears to be uninhabited mountains.

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Table X continued
Kyonggi Do

		Grid Ref.
3. Changdan *	33,856	
Myon:		
Changnam	2,000	e-8
Taegang	4,713	e-9
Kangsang	8,626	
Taenam	5,562	
Sonam	5,755	
Changdo	6,000	e-10
Chinso	1,200	e-11
4. Kaep'ung *	15,978	
Myon:		
Tosong	1,500	e-12
Puk	7,500	e-13
Yongbuk	3,628	
Yongnam	3,250	e-14

* Unit divided by actual demarcation line between Soviet and American zones of occupation.

e-8 Estimated portion of the 6,259 total, about 65% of settlements being located south of the 38° N. Lat.

e-9 Total population in 1944; small portion south of the 38° N. Lat. is uninhabited mountains.

e-10 Estimated portion of the 7,749 total, a small part south of the 38° N. Lat. was annexed to Chinso Myon together with parts of Yongnam Myon in Kaep'ung Gun, not including about 1,200 north of the 38th parallel. The population of Chinso south of the 38° N. Lat. increased from approximately 5,000 in 1944 to 8,875 in 1946.

e-11 Estimated portion from a 6,176 total in 1944.

e-12 Estimated portion of a 9,144 total in 1944, of which 8,552 were south of the 38th parallel in 1946 (including 1,000 inhabitants from Puk Myon transferred thereto).

e-13 Estimated portion of a 8,760 total in 1944, of which about 1,000 south of the 38th parallel were transferred to Tosong Myon (in 1946 the total south of the 38th parallel was 8,552).

e-14 Estimated portion of a 5,246 total in 1944, of which about 2,000 south of the 38th parallel were annexed to Chinso Myon in Changdan Gun.

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Table X continued

Kangwon Do*	Grid Ref.
TOTAL:	832,810
Counties (Gun)	
1. Ch'orwon	108,882
Myon:	
Ch'orwon (Up)	28,797
Kalmal	8,856
Oun	11,948
Puk	12,788
Naemun	5,065
Machang	6,939
Inil	8,034
Myochang	7,427
Sinso	7,108
2. P'yonggang	87,051
Myon:	
P'yonggang (Up)	19,102
Hyonnae	16,158
Nam	9,440
So	8,159
Mokchon	6,342
Yuchin	9,614
Kosap	18,242
3. Ich'on	82,207
Myon:	
Ich'on	10,248
Yongp'o	9,046
Tong	4,522
Anhyop	6,434
So	6,267
Hakpong	7,033
Sannae	7,517
Akyang	6,172
Pankyo	8,454
Pangjang	9,687
Ungt'an	6,827
4. Hoeyang	91,857
Myon:	
Hoeyang	14,100
Sangbuk	8,189
Hapuk	8,517
Nangok	21,286
Anp'ung	8,665
Sadong	9,377
Naekumgang	21,724
5. T'ongch'on	63,988
Myon:	
Kojo	12,395
T'ongch'on	12,544
Songjon	5,206

* Unit divided by actual demarcation line between Soviet and American zones of occupation.

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Table X continued
Kangwon Do

		Grid Ref.
T'ongch'on Gun - continued		
Hakil	6,995	
Humgok	10,150	
Pyokyang	7,860	
Imnam	7,838	
6. Kosong	78,353	
Myon:		
Kosong (Up)	14,162	
Changchon	12,931	
Oekumgang	13,579	
So	6,090	
Sudong	6,333	
Hyonnae	7,353	
Kochin	8,677	
Kansong	9,228	
7. Kumhwa	107,149	
Myon:		
Kumhwa	11,619	
Kumsong	7,861	
Kundong	6,782	
Wondong	7,049	
So	6,279	
Kunnam	6,893	
Wonnam	8,271	
Paeknam	8,907	
Kunbuk	9,954	
Wonbuk	8,794	
Ch'angdo	16,277	
T'onggu	8,463	
8. Yanggu *	54,553 e	
Myon:		
Yanggu	12,495	
Pangsan	10,681	
Suip	13,363	
Haean	4,802	
Tong	6,428	
Nam	6,784 e-1	
9. Hwach'on *	46,298 e	
Myon:		
Hwach'on	13,938	
Hanam	7,688	
Sangso	13,291	
Kandong *	11,381 e-2	

* Unit divided by actual demarcation line between Soviet and American zones of occupation.

e Estimate.

e-1 Estimated 80% from total of 9,598. In 1946 a balance of about 2,814 was annexed to Nam Myon, Hongchon Gun and is not shown separately.

e-2 Total population; a small section of the Myon south of the 38th parallel consists of uninhabited mountains.

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Table X continued
Kangwon Do

		Grid Ref.
10. Inje *	37,753 e	
Myon:	------	
Inje	14,349	
Puk	9,639	
Sohwa	12,765	
Nam *	----	e-3
Kirin	1,000	e-4
11. Yangyang *	61,383	e
Myon:	------	
Sokch'o (Up)	12,189	
Yangyang	9,743	
Kanghyon	7,811	
Tosong	10,134	
Chukwang	7,329	
So *	5,000	e-5
Sonyang *	7,177	e-6
Hyonpuk *	2,000	e-7

* Unit divided by actual demarcation line between Soviet and American zones of occupation.

e-3 A portion of the Myon north of the 38th parallel appears to be virtually uninhabited; total population of Myon in 1944 was 11,755; population of Myon south of the 38th parallel in 1946 was 13,298. The latter figure probably includes population of Nam Myon (Yanggu Gun) south of the 38th parallel (see e-1 above).

e-4 Estimated from a total of 15,197 in 1944; in 1946 the population living south of 38° N. Lat. numbered 14,447.

e-5 Estimated portion from a total of 14,323 in 1944; the 1946 Census shows 9,041 inhabitants in So Myon (currently in Hongchun Gun).

e-6 Total population; a small section of the Myon south of the 38th parallel consists of uninhabited mountains.

e-7 Estimated from a total of 6,927; about 5,000 inhabitants are now south of the 38th parallel in Hyonnam Myon, Kangnyung Gun.

e Estimate.

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